

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1786.

Pultah Ferry, October 23rd, 1786.

Whereas the Honorable Governor General and Council, by Indenture dated the 31st of January 1781, granted to Mr. John Prinsep, in perpetuity, the right of levying and collecting a Toll at the Ferry aforesaid, on the entrance into the ferry-boats there provided, upon all persons, animals, and merchandize passing between Pultah Ghaut and Gyretty, over the river Hooghly, according to the rates hereunder specified.

And whereas frequent complaints have been made of gentlemen refusing to pay the Toll, and beating and abusing the boatmen and persons appointed to collect the established fare,

Notice is hereby repeated,

That until such ferry is paid, the ferry servants are strictly forbidden to cross or receive into their boats, any person whomsoever. And it is earnestly requested, that on the misbehaviour of any servant of the Ferry, gentlemen will in future refrain from ill using them, and give notice at the factory, in which case the offender shall be exemplarily punished.


And whereas it may have been understood that Officers and others travelling upon service are hereby exempted, it is thought proper to publish that, by order of the Governor and Council, it is directed that "no use be made of these boats either by Officers or others under the immediate authority of the Governor General and Council, without paying the established Toll."

It is therefore recommended to gentlemen sending their horses or baggage to this ghaut, that they furnish their servants with money for the fare, in which case no delay whatever shall happen, otherwise they must inevitably be detained till it is paid.

Rates at the Pultah Ferry.

	Rs	A	P	uns.	Gundas.
Every person crossing the ferry, ten gundas	-	0	0	0	10
A horse and a syce, sicca six annas	-	0	6	0	0
A buggy and a horse, one Rupee	-	1	0	0	0
Four-wheel carriage and a pair, one Rupee and eight annas -	-	1	8	0	0
A tattoo and a syce, two annas -	-	0	2	0	0
A bullock, ditto -	-	0	2	0	0
A palanquin and six bearers, eight annas	-	0	8	0	0
A hackery bullock and a driver, ditto -	-	0	8	0	0

			Rs.	A.	Puns.	Gundas.
A hackery's furniture, two annas	-	-	0	2	0	0
A camel and driver, twelve annas	-	-	0	12	0	0
A camel's furniture, two annas	-	-	0	2	0	0
A bed and a cott, ditto -	-	-	0	2	0	0
A dooley and four bearers, four annas	-	-	0	4	0	0
A sheep or a goat, ten gundas	-	-	0	0	0	10
A dog, each one pun couries	-	-	0	0	1	0
A loaded bullock with bullockman, three annas	-	-	0	3	0	0
A cooley with goods, one pun	-	-	0	0	1	0
An elephant, three Rupees	-	-	3	0	0	0
An elephant's furniture, three annas	-	-	0	3	0	0

 Passengers are required to pay going and returning, and before they enter the boats.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

Lord Cornwallis presents his compliments to the gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Service, and requests the favor of their company on Monday next, the 18th December, at the Old Court House, to a Dinner, and to a Ball and Supper in the evening, for the celebration of His Majesty's Birth-Day.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1786

To the Printer.

SIR,—I so much approve of the Gleaner in your last Paper, that I am tempted to pursue the subject a little further, while it is fresh in the memory of your readers.

I am a stranger in this part of the world, as you will soon perceive. When I left England, I understood that I was coming to a place partly inhabited by, and entirely under the dominion of the English. Judge, then, what was my surprize at my arrival, to find myself as much at a loss to account for most of the customs which prevail here, as if I had taken a trip to the world in the moon with your former correspondent Oneiropolos.

The particular circumstances which caused this surprize are too many to be comprized in one letter. I shall therefore, for the present, advert only to some which appear to be pointed out by the season of the year, as well as by their own importance

Though I cannot say much for the practice of the duties of religion in England, there is an external respect paid to its rites and ordinances, which keeps the profession in countenance at least. How far that is the case here, we shall soon see. The necessity of setting apart a day for rest from labor is evident to every one who considers the weakness of the human frame. For this purpose the seventh day was appointed by the Creator, as knowing that six days spent in labor required one of respite to recruit the laborer's strength; and therefore, to secure to him an indulgence so necessary, consecrated that day to the duties of religion, under the sanction of an express command at the very commencement of his existence. It cannot be objected to this, that the command was given to a particular people. The nature of every law in the summary, in which it was promulgated, proves them to have been designed for human kind in general; and consequently, when the Christian religion superseded that of the Jews, to whom they were originally given, in other instances, every one of these laws was retained; and though

the day was changed by Christians from the last to the first of the seven, in order to mark the distinction between the two religions the more strongly, the time assigned to labor was the same, and the dedication of one day to the duties of religion and to rest left in full force.

As this divine ordinance is allowed by all who call themselves Christians in every part of the world where I have been, I confess I was not a little shocked as well as surprized to find it, if not utterly disclaimed, yet for the most part disregarded by the people (the English I mean) of this country, who, if they do not actually work themselves, do still set the Natives under them to work, though as directly contrary to the express words of the divine command, "Thou and thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates," as if they had worked themselves.

It has been observed, and I fear too justly, that the parts of religion which have the greatest weight with the many, are those which operate upon their senses. The Natives of this country are most inflexibly exact in observing the days dedicated to rest, and to the performance of the rites and ceremonies of their religions. No fear of punishment, no prospect of gain, can tempt a Moorman to work on the days when the deaths of a Hassan and Hossein, whom they look upon as the true successors of their father Ah in the Caliphate, are commemorated, or a Gentoo on that when his idol Juggernaut is to be washed; much less to omit the processions and other ceremonies appointed for those occasions. Now, as the Natives all know that a particular day is set apart by our religion for the performance of its duties and for rest from labor, and see the manner in which we pass that day, it is not difficult to conceive what must be their opinion of us; and hence, I believe, it may not be too much to say, the contempt and detestation in which they hold us.

After mentioning the breach of the Sabbath, it may be thought too great a descent to add that of the days appointed only by the Church to be kept holy, or, as they are commonly called, holidays. But still the neglect even of these is not without its effect, if only as it shows a contempt for the authority that made the appointment. I would not be thought to put this appointment upon a level with the former; though upon enquiry it will be found to be established in reason independent of that authority. It is certain that the mind may be over-labored as well as the body, and stand equally in need of relaxation. To give this relaxation was the intent of assigning these days to innocent and healthful recreation, after a certain portion of them has been employed in the

immediate service of that power to whom we are indebted for ability to enjoy this indulgence.

What were the opinions of our ancestors on this subject, in times of more piety, but less refinement than the present, appears by the various healthful exercises and festive recreations to which these days were devoted, after the prime of them had been offered to Heaven. A review of these would give the justest idea of the manners of those times, and might perhaps be as rationally entertaining and instructive as that of the people of these countries, every particular concerning whom, the most triflingly minute, as well as the most important, seems at present to form the only objects thought worthy of the attention of the learned, and may possibly be attempted on some future occasion, if I am encouraged by the reception this meets with.

It cannot be denied, that this interdiction of working on the Seventh day was, in the blindness of enthusiasm, strained beyond its intention; but what institution, within the reach of human ability to pervert, has escaped? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, a centre to which all the acts of man should converge. But we have the most authentic information that the Jews would not raise their hands in their own defence, when their enemies, taking advantage of their superstition to attack them on that day, laid their country waste, and put themselves and families to the sword;—an extravagance of superstition, which has in later times been so far adopted by some sects of Christians as to interdict the offices of domestic economy, necessary for man's support, though it is evident to reason that the divine interdiction extended only to labor which impaired his strength.

In the same manner has the institution of holidays been perverted, and the most pernicious, as well as impious excesses indulged, instead of rational and virtuous recreation, conducive equally to health of mind and body. But still, this perversion does not affect the institution in either instance, arguing from the abuse against the use being the grossest imposition upon reason that can be attempted.

I am, Sir, &c.,

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1786.

The review of the Artillery at Dum-Dum on Saturday last, by the Comander-in-Chief, exhibited a sight which must have been highly pleasing to the numerous spectators in general, and particularly grateful

to the military judges. The appearance of the men under arms was truly soldier-like, and the steadiness with which they performed the exercise of the small arms, did infinite credit to themselves and to their Officers; but the regularity and the quickness of their firings from the field-pieces, and their expertness at the gun practice, showed how well qualified they are to support the reputation of the Bengal Artillery.

Colonel Pearse gave on this occasion an elegant entertainment, at which were present, besides the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General, Mr. Stables, and a very numerous and respectable company.*

The 'Fair Penitent'* and the farce of 'Bon Ton' will be performed in the beginning of next week, for the benefit of the Orphan Society.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

On Monday evening was performed, for the benefit of the Orphan Society, the tragedy of the 'Fair Penitent.' The characters were judiciously cast, and in general well supported. The following elegant and poetical Occasional Prologue, was delivered with great spirit and accuracy.

PROLOGUE.

Joy to this happy, this auspicious night!
 And prais'd the feelings which produce this sight!
 Joy to this gen'rous throng, whose ardent eyes
 Speak their hearts British under Indian skies!
 Welcome ye liberal patrons of distress,
 Whom long the rescu'd Orphan's prayer shall bless!
 From ignorance rescu'd, and to virtue train'd;
 From want reliev'd, and to the public gain'd.
 Delightful task, the tender plant to shield
 From the rough storm that rages o'er the field:
 To aid its progress through its infant state!
 And next to view it spread (with heart elate!)
 Its vigorous arms, in verdant pride array'd
 To yield the guardian of its youth a grateful shade.
 Thus shall the Orphan whom your bounty rears,
 Acquit his debt; when with revolving years,
 His bosom glowing, and his strength mature,
 He shall for you each arduous toil endure:

* Note.—Rowe's 'Fair Penitent' still kept the stage in those days. See *Clarissa Harlowe*,

In Peace, your commerce and your arts extend;
 In War, your empire and your rights defend.
 Yet not the Orphan singly thanks your care;
 Not he alone, whose sire once bore his share
 Of glorious danger in the fields of strife,
 Where winning honor, he resigned his life:
 Nor mourn'd th' exchange, nor at his fate renin'd,
 Nor sigh'd, save for the infant left behind.
 Not he alone—a far more numerous train
 Shall bless your bounty, and your praise sustain:
 For with the Orphan, see the offspring stand
 Of those who live to die when you command;
 And fearless die, since whom they leave behind,
 Will here, they know, a kind Asylum find.

The fullness of the house on this occasion does infinite credit to the liberal sentiments and humane feelings of the Settlement, as it evinces their readiness to give support to an institution which has for its object the preservation of a numerous train of helpless children, the offspring of our European Soldiers, who, before this establishment, were for the most part suffered to lead lives of ignorance and vice in the Barracks, but who, being now under suitable masters, brought up in the principles of virtue, and instructed in the common branches of learning, will, it is presumed, instead of being a disgrace to the English name, become useful members of the State.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

“Certain accounts are received of the death of Tippoo.* It is said that he had ordered his troops to storm a fort, which they either thought impracticable, or not choosing to attempt, one of his men stabbed him in the back, and he fell, after having received several musket balls in his body. In my next, I hope to be able to give you a more particular account.”

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

Madras Courier, February 1st, 1786.

We hear that on Sunday last, the 22nd instant, there were great rejoicings at Pondicherry. In the morning was performed the ceremony

* See page 147. Erroneous, and acknowledged so afterwards by the Editor.

of giving a new set of colors to the Regiment de Bourbon, commanded by Colonel De'Frene. The Regiment was afterwards reviewed by Brigadier General Cossigny, and a grand dinner given on the occasion by the Colonel and Officers attached to it. In the afternoon the Te Deum was sung, by orders from the Court of France, upon the happy delivery of Her Majesty, and the birth of a Prince, who is entitled the Duke of Normandy. The troops were under arms; and at sun-set were fired the usual salutes of guns and musketry. The house of every individual was illuminated. A ball and supper was given by the Governor to the Settlement.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Tulacorin.

The embassy from His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Governor of Ceylon, on the subject of the pearl fishery, has occasioned some warm altercations amongst the politicians; the one party espousing the Nabob's right agreeable to ancient usage, and the other urging that as long-established custom becomes law, he can have no kind of pretensions to it, since the Dutch have for these many years enjoyed the sole trade in this valuable article undisputed by any one. It is said that if the terms respecting the fishery be agreed upon, it will be with a proviso that an augmentation in the linen manufacture be allowed to take place in the vicinity of this Settlement; but the general belief is that the negotiation will not succeed.

Extract of a letter from Tellicherry.

The report of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan's death was propagated with so much confidence, and corroborated by such a variety of connected circumstances at this place, that it gained implicit belief; however, we are now fully convinced to the contrary.

And the conviction carries with it a severe stroke on our commercial interest, as a variety of obstacles are thrown in the way of staple commodities, of sandal wood, pepper, and cardamoms, that amount almost to a prohibition.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

To the Printer.

SIR,—I congratulate the Subscribers to the General Bank on having effected its establishment by their vigorous efforts and steady perseverance.

The little malice of faction endeavoured to rear its head, but was soon crushed and overwhelmed with mortification and disappointment. Ignorance and error characterized the weak attempt.

The diffusion of public credit is the soul and essence of commerce in every well-regulated State. It is to this alone our country owes its wealth and its greatness; and every Briton feels and acknowledges the grateful truth.

An Englishman removed to a distant situation from his native country, not only carries with him the birthright of his liberty, but the activity and liberality of his mind induce him to communicate and render, as universal as possible, those circumstances of civilization which have tended to the prosperity and aggrandisement of his own nation. Such must have been the motives that actuated the Subscribers to the present Bank, whose ample fortunes in general prohibit the idea that avarice, or the desire of gain, had any share in directing their conduct. It is an institution which has been long and loudly called for in this country, where a number of individuals, from whose exertions and industry the community might have derived the greatest benefit, have been prevented from following the bent of their genius and inclination by the fetters imposed on credit. By the class of men I have mentioned, I mean Free Merchants, who have, by the wise and prudent policy of the India Company, been patronized and encouraged; for even the great investments of the Company do not afford constant employment for the industrious manufacturer; and should he continue idle, his own situation and that of his family must fail, and the public perhaps be deprived of many useful men. But these evils are prevented by the supplemental aid of the Free Merchant, who, while he is honestly enriching himself, is rendering essential service to his protectors. These are part of the benefits which will be made more permanent and universal by the extension of credit.

It is also a great recommendation of the institution of the General Bank that it will render the operations of business throughout the different settlements of India easy and expeditious. New sources of trade and commerce may be explored, and the acquisitions of fame and wealth to the India Company increased in proportion. Perhaps, even the Government of this country itself may, in some emergencies, feel the benefits of this institution.

I know not what are the intentions of the Directors of this Bank; but, as an individual merely viewing the structure, I conceive that its importance entitles it to the sanction and approbation of the British legislature, if the application shall be thought necessary. Independent

of the necessity, I should consider it connected with the utility and dignity of the institution to have this super-eminent testimony in its favor.

I am, Sir, &c.,

BENEVOLUS.

THURSDAY, MAY 4TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

We are happy in having it in our power to inform our readers of a successful instance of inoculation in this climate. The managers of the Orphan Society, about two months ago, agreed that all the children under their charge, who had not already had the small-pox, should be inoculated, and they requested Mr. Nasmyth, Surgeon, who is appointed to the Station by the Governor General and Council, to perform the operation. Our correspondent acquaints us that fifty-three children who were inoculated have had the disorder, and are now perfectly recovered; but out of nine who took the disorder in the natural way, three have died. These children escaped Mr. Nasmyth's most minute observation, and indeed it is not to be wondered at, when we consider the very great number he had to examine. Every individual, but particularly the Army, must feel much pleasure in observing this amongst many instances of the care and attention of the managers of this humane institution.

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

'Handel's Messiah' was performed on Thursday last with astonishing success. The songs and recitatives would have been applauded on any theatre in Europe; and the management of the choruses exceeded every expectation. Equal praise is due to the instrumental performers, who entered perfectly into the spirit of the composer, and to a refined taste, added the most correct execution.

In short, it was a most delicious treat to the lovers of musick, and they will certainly consider themselves much indebted to the gentlemen of the orchestra for indulging them with a repetition this evening.

The Honorable Charles Stuart, in pursuance of the orders by the Talbot, presides over the new Commercial Board. The other Members

are William Barton, Jacob Rider, William Rooke, and Nathaniel Bateman, Esquires. Captain Peter Murray, Adjutant General. Captain William Scott, Deputy Adjutant General. Lieutenant Colonel Allan Macpherson, Quarter Master General. Captain Samuel Dyer, Deputy Quarter Master General.

On Sunday last, the Jury delivered their verdict on the indictment which had been presented in the June Sessions of 1785, by Praun Kissen Singh, the son of the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing, against Ramchunder Sein and Gopee Nazir for a conspiracy. The trial commenced on the 21st of December last, and has occupied the Court 40 complete days; its progress having been frequently interrupted by the sickness of jurors, and other inevitable causes.

The indictment contained four counts. The first charges that the defendants maliciously conspiring with Gholaum Asshruff to deprive Praun Kissen Singh, who was Naib or Deputy of the Dewan of the Committee of Revenue, and Naib Canongo, of his good name, to remove him from his offices, and to bring him into danger of his life, and forfeiture of his goods, did falsely and wickedly accuse him of having aided and assisted Gholaum Asshruff in forging and uttering certain false receipts called Fouzdary Kubbuzes, with an intent to defraud the United Company, and that they did frame a certain petition or Arzi, containing such false and wicked accusations, and did present the same to the Governor General.

The second count charges that, with the intention aforesaid, they did cause and procure three Natives of Bengal to appear and give false evidence against Praun Kissen Singh before a Commission which sat at Chitpoor, and which had been appointed to investigate the grounds of the suspicions entertained against the said Gholaum Asshruff.

The third and fourth are like the first and second, except only that they do not charge the defendants with any intentions against the life of the prosecutor.

It appears that in the month of August 1782, a man named Gholaum Asshruff, who had acted as a Vakeel of the Fouzdar of Hidjeelee, was apprehended on a suspicion of having obtained considerable sums of money from the Company's Treasury, by means of Fouzdary Kubbuzes forged in the name of the Nabob Mosuffur Jung. The Nabob presided over the Fouzdary or Criminal Courts, and these Kubbuzes were the drafts which he gave to the several Officers of those Courts for the amount of their salaries and disbursements.

The investigation of these suspicions against Gholaum Asshruff was committed to Mr. Willes, the then Remembrancer of the Criminal Courts. Prompted by whatever motives, Gholaum Asshruff accused Praun Kissen Singh of a participation in his guilt. Mr. Willes failed not to examine with great diligence all the circumstances of the charge, and after an enquiry which had employed him above a month, and to the truth and impartiality of which he has since made oath, he delivered his report to the Board. In this he confirms the suspicions against Gholaum Asshruff, and entirely acquits Praun Kissen Singh.

It should be here observed, that this enquiry and report of Mr. Willes were not suffered to be read in evidence at the trial, as he was not in Court to prove them.

When Mr. Willes had closed his report, which was before the end of 1782, Gholaum Asshruff was committed a prisoner to the New Fort, where he remained without any effort on his own part to procure a trial, and forgotten probably by Government, till about December 1784. He then employed his agents to apply for an Habeas Corpus. The writ issued on the 10th of February. He was first brought up on the 9th of March, and was remanded on the 25th, it having been determined, after much argument, that he was amenable to the Fouzdary, or Criminal Courts of the country. Early in February, the Arzi, or petition, laid in the indictment, was presented in his name to the present Governor General. In this Arzi he did not adhere to the charges which he had made before Mr. Willes, but now accused the Dewan, as well as his son. To investigate the whole subject, a Special Commission, consisting of Messrs. Charles Wilkins, James Grant, Jonathan Duncan, and John White, was constituted by the Board. These gentlemen opened their commission on the 12th day of April, having been first sworn to the faithful execution of it. Their proceedings display great ability and uncommon diligence. They followed Gholaum Asshruff through all his charges, and carefully examined every witness and every record to which either his suggestions or their own recollection pointed in support of them. Finding, however, that all the evidence which had been adduced to maintain the charges invariably disproved them, they told Gholaum Asshruff on the 23rd May that they would allow him fifteen days more for the production of other witnesses, and that if he did not then substantiate his charges, they should report their proceedings to the Board.

On the 7th June Gholaum Asshruff produced three witnesses, but after a short examination, they were found to have been all suborned for the purpose. The Commissioners reported this discovery to the Board. The Board laid it before Sir John Day, the Advocate General, and he

advised that the witnesses and their accomplices should be prosecuted. Two of them were accordingly brought to trial at that Sessions, and one was convicted. The Commissioners continued their enquiry, and in August last made their reports to the Board, fully acquitting the Dewan and his son of all the charges which had been alledged against them.

When the false witnesses were detected at Chitpoor, the Dewan and his son were confirmed in a belief which they had before entertained, that Gholaum Asshruff, in all the charges he had brought against them, was an instrument only in the hands of others; and under this conviction, Praun Kissen seems to have preferred the present indictment against Ram Chunder Sein and Gopee Nazir.

In the course of the trial, 78 witnesses, besides several records and original papers, were produced and examined. The nature of Fouzdary Kubbuzes, and the mode of issuing and paying them, were clearly proved. To give the full substance even of this single head of evidence would greatly exceed the limits of our Paper. It was proved that the Committee and other Officers of the Revenue were, by an order of the Board, generally directed to pay all the Kubbuzes which the Nabob should draw for the expenses of the Criminal Courts; that the Dewan never had any list of the establishment for these Courts, till after the discovery of the forgeries; that the Nabob always sent the Kubbuzes inclosed in a letter from himself to the President of the Committee, who, it was proved, understood the Persian language full as well as the Dewan; that Kubbuzes were never brought to the Dewan till they had been first signed both by the President and Accountant General; that the letter of advice which covered the Kubbuzes, and which alone bore the Nabob's seal, was never at any time shown to the Dewan, but always kept by the President or his Moonshy; that, in fact, the Dewan had never seen one of the forged Kubbuzes till after the frauds were detected, and that his signature to them had been forged as well as the Nabob's. That his son, who acted for him in his absence, had never passed more than two of the forged Kubbuzes; that this happened when he first came into office, and that he might have well mistaken the Nabob's signature, as he had never seen him write.

The Jury were almost thirty hours in forming their verdict. They first retired to consider it about half after one on Saturday, and did not deliver it till about seven on Sunday evening. They once consulted the Court, and twice came in with informal verdicts. They at length agreed in the following verdict:—

“ We find Gopee Nazir not guilty on either count. We find Ram Chunder Sein guilty of combining with Gholaum Asshruff to prepare

“and deliver a Persian Arzi, as stated in the 3rd count.” But as they thought he might have some grounds for supposing Praun Kissen Sing to be guilty of some of the charges in the said Arzi, they strongly recommend him to the mercy of the Court. The Court took fresh recognizances for the appearance of Ram Chunder Sein, and deferred their judgment till a future day.

Counsel for the Prosecutor, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sealy, and Mr. Thompson.

For Defendant, Ram Chunder Sein, Mr. Dunkin, and Mr. Church.
For Gopee Nazir, Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Young.

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Poonah, dated 8th April 1786.

The latest advices from the Allied Army mention that Nana had crossed the Krishna in company with the Nizam, and that a body of Holkar's troops having seized on an elephant and about 100 horses belonging to the detachment commanded by Boorhaneeddeen, brother to one of Tippoo's wives, had been pursued, and obliged to relinquish the elephant and 80 of the horses. Also that Tippoo is marching with a large force to oppose the Allies. The Nizam, as usual, is colder than lukewarm, and the Mahratta Chieftains seem to have lost the spirit of enterprise. The whole season has passed away without one achievement, which has not a little disgusted the politicians at Poonah.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

The heat of the weather having been of late unusually severe, the Honorable the Governor General has supposed that it would be most agreeable to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he should postpone the entertainment on account of His Majesty's birth-day. It is therefore put off to the first week in December.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1786.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

In the Diary of Lord Melcombe,* lately published, is the following passage:—

1751, June 27th.—“This morning I wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, inclosing Colonel Milles's Memorial, who is in the Emperor's

* Note.—Well known as Bubb Doddington.

“service as Duke of Tuscany. The Memorial sets forth that the
 “Ostend Company brought two Settlements, Banquibazar and Covelon,
 “of the Mogul: a rebel seized the province of Bengal in 1744, and
 “took Banquibazar from the Emperor’s Governor. He desires the King
 “to assist him, either in re-taking the province with the consent of, and
 “for the Mogul, or in making war upon the usurper, who took and still
 “retains his forts; he submits to the King entirely the share and disposi-
 “tion of the gains, and the plan of expedition.

“This plan was attempted about six years ago, and cost the Em-
 “peror £15,000, and we prevented its execution at the instigation of
 “the East India Company Mr. Milles assures me that the province of
 “Bengal is the richest in the known world; that he knows where to lay
 “his hands on fifty millions sterling; that he can make himself master
 “of it with 1,500 men (and he designs to carry no more), which the
 “Emperor will furnish; all that he demands of us is shipping and stores,
 “&c., enough to carry them, to be added to the three ships which the
 “Emperor now has, and which he bought for this expedition before, at
 “the time when we disappointed it.”

This reminds me of Colonel Milles who came out a Subaltern in the
 Ostend Company’s service, but finding, on his arrival, that Company
 ruined, became a soldier of fortune. He enlisted a small body of Euro-
 péans, which he trained to some guns; and the whole country of Bengal
 being thrown into confusion by the Marhattas, engaged to escort the
 salt fleets to Assam. This business he carried on for some years, and
 being fortunately there when a rebellion broke out, the King sent to
 him for assistance. He marched, and the rebellion was quelled. The
 King always expressed a great regard for him, gave him advantages in
 trade, but did not wish him to establish himself in his country.

When the Ostend Company was expelled Bengal in 1744, he was
 obliged to leave it also. Being a good soldier, he had learnt to despise
 the military of this country, and thought it might be conquered by a
 small body of Europeans. On his return to Europe, he formed plans,
 and endeavoured to get them put in execution. He applied to the Court
 of London, but the event being put upon the consent and concurrence
 of the East India Company, they damped it, though it is not improb-
 able, the plan on which Colonel Caroline Scot, who had met Milles at
 the Princess of Wales’s Court, was sent out, was a part of it.

The last I heard of Milles was from Mr. Barton, who returned to
 India overland in 1758, and was well received by him at Florence, where
 he was then a General Officer in the service of the Grand Duke.

NESTOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 27TH, 1786.

Yesterday morning the Judges of the Supreme Court fined Ram Chunder Sein five thousand Sicca Rupees, in consequence of the verdict delivered by the jury on the 15th of May, and which was as follows:—
“We find Gopee Nazir not guilty on either count. We find Ram Chunder Sein guilty of combining with Gholaum Ashruff to prepare and deliver a Persian Arzi, as stated in the 3rd count.” But as they thought he might have some grounds for supposing Praun Kissen Sing to be guilty of some of the charges in the said Arzi, they strongly recommend him to the mercy of the Court.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1786.

Earl Cornwallis has conducted himself, since his appointment, with singular reserve. To the numerous solicitations which have been poured in upon him from all quarters, he has given the most peremptory refusal, and has informed his friends that it is his determined purpose not to make any arrangements, nor to give any appointments, until he is seated in his Government. The noble Earl takes out but three friends, Colonel Ross, who is to be his Secretary, Captain Halden, and Captain Maddox.

Colonel Tarleton has come home in the prospect of securing an appointment from Lord Cornwallis, but the Colonel has received the same answer with all the other applicants, that the noble Lord had it not in his power to make a single appointment in England.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1786.

Lately was determined in the Supreme Court a suit instituted in the year 1775 by Colonel Briscoe, Mr. Petrie, Major Bevan, and Mr. John Miller, Administrator of Anthony Sloan, deceased, against Messrs. Barwell and Grant, Attornies constituted by the agents for the distribution of a donation of twenty-five lakhs of Rupees, given in the year 1763, by virtue of a treaty entered into with the Company, by Meer Mahomed Jaffir Ally Khan, for reinstating him in the Subahdaree of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, by the deposal of Meer Mahommed Cossim Ally Khan, and as a compensation to the Officers and Soldiers employed in the expedition, as well as in lieu of plunder.

The object of the complainants was to establish their right to the shares of Subaltern Officers in the distribution of the donation.

Soon after the treaty, a Committee of Officers for the purpose of carrying it into execution, was held at Doudnaghur, and by their proceed-

ings it appeared a mode of distribution had been adopted, by which Colonel Briscoe and Mr. Petrie were allowed only double Volunteer's share (813 Arcot Rupees), and that Major Bevan and Mr. Sloan were entirely excluded from any share whatever.

The complainants insisted these proceedings were partial, and suited to the interest of the Committee themselves, and that the complainants having severally assisted in the expedition by the Commissions they held, were entitled to the shares of Subalterns (7,500 Arcot Rupees). To this the defendants answered that the original contract was without consideration, and therefore void; that he, Nabob, was the person most interested, and that the Court had not power to determine the rights of an independent prince; that the Committee was formed according to Military usage, and that their acts were binding on the Army; that the Nabob had sanctioned them by his approval; that Briscoe and Petrie having received double Volunteer's shares, were barred from any further claim; and Bevan and Sloan were excluded by a decree in the Mayor's Court in a cause by which they had agreed to submit their claims.

To this defence it was replied by the Counsel who led for the complaints, that the consideration to the Nabob was full, valuable, and adequate; that he had made an absolute grant to the Army to be employed in the expedition, without any reservation of a right to sanction or direct the distribution of it, and therefore could not interfere; that the complaints had done no act abandoning their right; that when a man, ignorant of his right, should receive less than his due, and give a receipt, it would not, even at common law, much more in equity, bar him from recovering his right; that one of the suits by which Bevan and Sloan had agreed to rest their claims was determined in the Court of Appeals in favor of their right.

The Judges were unanimously of opinion that all the complainants were entitled to Subaltern's shares, with interest from October 1764, and decreed accordingly, deducting what Petrie and Briscoe had received.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Sealy were Counsel for the complainants; and for the defendants, Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Church. Solicitor for the complainants, Mr. Stockhouse. Tolfrey, and for the defendants, Mr. Peat.
[*India Gazette.*]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

The two Secretaries have received orders to attend at the Government House, in town, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, to introduce the

Civil Servants of the Company to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

On Monday last arrived in the river the Right Hon'ble the Earl Cornwallis, and on Tuesday morning he came on shore. His Lordship was met at the water-side by a party of the Body Guard; from thence he walked into the Fort, where he was received by the late Governor General with every respect due to the dignity of his rank and character.

The troops were under arms, and received His Lordship as their future Commander-in-Chief with all the Military honors. His Lordship's commission investing him with the extensive powers of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, was then read, after which he retired to breakfast, when several gentlemen had the honor of being introduced to His Lordship.

With Lord Cornwallis came Mr. Shore, (though indisposition prevented him from attending His Lordship in person,) Colonel Ross, Captain Haldane, and Mr. Madden, a nephew of His Lordship.

We hear the Reverend Mr. Johnson has received authority from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for consecrating our new Church,* together with an Act of Consecration drawn up by His Lordship for that purpose.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1786.

Extract of a private letter from London, dated April 29, 1786.

People here are fully persuaded of your loyalty. I hope and trust that the amendments show that Government does not conceive our Asiatic Colonists unworthy of attention; the nomination of such popular characters as Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell to the principal Governments, will reconcile you to such obnoxious parts as still remain.

The attention of the Ministry and the public at large is entirely absorbed in Mr. Hastings' impeachment by Mr. Burke. It has been carried on very seriously, and is now brought to rather an awful crisis. You will see the particulars by the papers. I heartily wish that Mr. Hastings may triumph over the apparent malevolence of his adversaries. He has been usually considered as a man of integrity, and I believe it will be gratifying to the public in general if he goes through the fiery ordeal unimpaired.

* *Note.*—The old Cathedral.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1786.

Government House, September 20th, 1786.

Lord Cornwallis will be ready to receive such gentlemen as wish to call upon him, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between eight and ten in the morning, till further notice, beginning on Tuesday next. And he requests that those gentlemen who happen to have private business with him on the intermediate days, will be so obliging as to state it in writing, addressed to himself, or to either of his Secretaries.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1786.

Calcutta.

On Saturday afternoon, died, after a few days' illness, Henry Vansittart, Esq., universally beloved, admired, and lamented. In him the Company have lost a faithful and most able servant, to whose integrity and indefatigable assiduity they are principally indebted for the success which has attended Mr. Hastings' plan for the manufacture of salt, whereby the revenues have been increased 50 lacks of Rupees per annum. The natives who were placed under his orders and protection, looked up to him as their common father, and always found him ready to hear their complaints, accommodate their differences, and redress their wrongs.

His domestic virtues were such as might be expected from his public character—a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, a fond parent, and a sure and active friend.

With an intimate knowledge of the Greek and Latin classicks, he possessed an elegant taste for oriental writings, and was eminently learned in the Arabick and Persian languages. He translated several poems from the Arabick, and, from the Persian, the history of the first ten years of Alumgeer; and had he been spared to the world some time longer, we might have expected from him a complete and authentick history of that interesting reign, with other useful works. He was one of the brightest ornaments of the Asiatic Society, and some of his valuable tracts, we understand, are to be published amongst their Transactions.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

We are sorry to observe such an unaccountable delay in bringing to maturity the regulations regarding the servants. The warmth with which this business was at first undertaken, and the respectable names

which composed the Committee, promised a very different prospect, and gave us a right, indeed, to hope, that long ere now, we should have reaped the benefit of their labors.

The nuisances which this laudable attempt was intended to abolish, exist at this moment with undiminished, if not increasing force, to which it may scarce be too much to advance, that the supine mode in which the overtures towards their suppression has been conducted, has somewhat contributed. Would the Committee fulfil the engagements for which, indeed, it stands pledged to the publick, there is not, we are persuaded, the smallest doubt, that their deliberations would have the most unlimited sanction of the present Government, for carrying into effect a measure fraught with so much public utility. The nuisances in the streets are of late loudly and generally complained of. Dirt and rubbish of every kind are permitted to lie before the doors of the inhabitants in a most slovenly and offensive manner. Nay, in certain streets where new buildings are erecting, great quantities of bricks, &c., are piled up on the very middle of them, to the great inconveniences of passengers, whether on foot, in palankeens, or carriages; surely these abuses will deserve the attention of the police, and we are somewhat astonished that they should have been hitherto so totally overlooked.

The establishment of a Settlement on Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, will certainly turn out very advantageous to the trade and commerce of India, if proper attention be paid to its prosperity, of which, under the present vigilant Government of this country, there seems no doubt. As a mart for all the trade from this country to China and the eastward, it will be of singular use, but considered in a more national light, and since the unfortunate surrender of Trincomalee, in case of a future war, it holds out a safe place for our fleet to wood and water at, instead of their being necessitated to go round to Bombay, and to be absent from the defence of the Bay of Bengal for four or five months every year. We have had too recent experience of a want of a port on this side of India to neglect a situation which points a remedy for so great an evil.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—By inserting the accompanying verses, you will oblige one who has the honor of signing himself

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

BAINOM.

Ad Populos Indiæ in adventum Comitæ Cornwallis.
 Felices populi ! quod vestram adventus in oram,
 Talis homo leges justitiamque dare,
 Qualis Cornwallis, generoso sanguine natus,
 Atque ipse Anglicæ nobilitatis honos.
 Non illum traxit regnandi dira cupido;
 Non auri turpis divitiæque fames :
 Sed famam cupiens, otiumque ignobile spernens,
 Littora ad hæc altum per mare tendit iter ;
 Reddat ut imperû vires, quondamque vigorem,
 Servitûque tui solvat iniqua juga.
 O fugite hinc turbæ, procul O ! procul ite togatæ,
 Nunc vis nulla dolis muneribusve manet,
 En ! nunc justitiæ (custode haud milite) templi,
 Auratâ pandunt se sine clave fores !

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

Last week a long examination took place before the Judges of the Supreme Court, into the conduct of the Gaoler towards an Officer in the Company's Service, confined for debt, who had made a complaint to the Right Honorable the Governor General of ill-treatment. Many of the prisoners were called as evidence on the part of the accuser and accused, and the whole enquiry was not closed till sun-set. The Judges fully acquitted the Gaoler of the charge, and declared he was fully justified in putting the accuser in irons, as he had been endeavouring to disturb the peace of the gaol, and execute a mutiny among the prisoners. They reprimanded the accuser for his ill-behaviour, and advised him in future to alter his conduct. It was much to the credit of the Gaoler, that many of the prisoners gave a voluntary testimony to his general good conduct and to the restless and turbulent temper and disposition of the complainant.

* Note.—Probably Benam, or one writing under a name not his own.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

A correspondent has favored us with the following account of the state of the Garrison of Fort Saint George forty years ago :—

State of the Garrison of Fort Saint George : Europeans in Madras Garrison, as by the Muster Rolls, September 1st, 1746 - 300

Deduct.

Portuguese Sentinels, vagabond deserters from the Military and Ships at Goa, the worst men in the world for the service at that time	23
Lewis Caldirra, a Sentinel, a Country Portuguese	1
Anthony De-Cruz Rollier, ditto	1
Jacob DeRozario and Michael DeRozario, two drummers, slave boys	2
Hannibal Julian, a Black sent from England	1
Luke Scheilds, a Fleming in prison for corresponding with the French, and assisting the prisoners to escape	1
Adrian Miller, deserted	1
Sergeants upon the Rolls, not in the service	3
Sentinel, ditto	1
	<hr/> 34
	<hr/> 266

Deduct.

In the hospital, as by the Surgeon's monthly report of September 1st, 1746, and his certificate	34
More who ought to have been there, old men and boys, at least	32
	<hr/> 66

Remains, exclusive of the twenty-three Portuguese first mentioned, Europeans, supposed to be good and effective, British subjects and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics, including Commission

Officers	200
Lieutenants	3
Ensigns	7
Drums	6
Sergeants, Corporals, and Sentinels	184
	<hr/> 200

First Lieutenant Peter Eckman, an ignorant superannuated Swede, was a common soldier fifty years ago, became afterwards a Sergeant at Fort Saint David's, and for certain services got an Ensign's commission, then a Lieutenant's, and by length of life became the first.

* Second Lieutenant John Holland, a gentleman about forty years of age, of great honor and spirit, and many other amiable qualities, but never saw any other service than upon the (hitherto) peaceable parades of Madras and Saint David.

† Third Lieutenant Rodolphus Gingen, a Swiss gentleman, and as brave a one, I believe, as any of his nation, of great honor, and some experience, having seen actions in the service of the Princes of Europe.

One Ensign was a Sergeant in the Troops here, came out from the Company six or seven years ago as an Ensign, and, I believe, may be a good Garrison Officer.

These Ensigns were a few years ago common soldiers, rose to be Sergeants, and were chosen out of that rank as vacancies fell, but never saw other service than that of relieving the Guards.

One Ensign has been sent to England since the loss of Madras, on suspicion of having correspondence with the enemy.

One Ensign had been a common soldier many years back under the Duke of Marlborough, and since in India, quite superannuated.

‡ One Ensign, a very promising youth.

The Sergeants and Corporals cannot be supposed to be very well qualified, since the second and third Lieutenants have often complained, they could scarce pick a man out of their Companies fit for either trust.

The Topasses, of which the major part of the Garrison consisted, every one that knows Madras, knows to be a black, degenerate, wretched race of the ancient Portuguese, as proud and bigotted as their ancestors, lazy, idle, and vicious withal, and for the most part as weak and feeble in body as base in mind. Not one in ten possessed of any of the necessary requisites for a soldier.

* This gentleman commanded as Major at Calcutta, and died there before the attack of that place by Suruj-u-Dowlah

† Gingen served on the Coast with great credit, as Orme testifies.

‡ Afterwards General Joseph Smith, a most gallant Officer.

[Note.—These notes are in the original.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

On Monday morning the Right Honorable the Governor General accompanied His Excellency the Nawab into the Fort, where he viewed the Fortifications, Arsenal, &c. The Great Guns were exercised, and several Shells thrown, at which His Excellency expressed much satisfaction. One of the Shells accidentally burst, but, we are happy to say, no accident happened. His Excellency, we hear, gave an entertainment to the Governor General last night at his house at Chitpore.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1786.

The farce of 'Who is the Dupe' and the musical entertainment of the 'Padlock' are intended for our next Theatrical amusements. The part of Leonora will, we hear, be performed by the gentleman who gave so satisfactory a proof of his vocal abilities in the 'Critic;' and as these pieces must prove highly agreeable to the public, we hope they will soon be got up.

While we agree with the public in general in the commendations bestowed on the very accurate performance of the 'Critic,' and heartily concur in the wish to be indulged with a second representation of that favorite piece, we cannot avoid suggesting, though with infinite deference to the Director of the Theatre, who is indefatigable in the department which he so ably fills, that the Tragedies of Hamlet, Zara, Venice Preserved, and Macbeth, stand very high in the public estimation, and that they anxiously hope to see him fill some of the principal characters in these Tragedies during the continuance of the cold season. Among many other Comedies and Farces also, we beg leave to remind him that 'All the World's a Stage' is a very favorite one of the latter description, and that one of the characters is a Chef-d'œuvre of an invaluable performer, whom the Calcutta Stage will soon be deprived of.

A correspondent, finding that the Grand Vauxhall representation is once more announced, recommends it seriously to the projector of that amusement to fulfil amply his engagements to the public. They may not always be so passive as on the last occasion. Repeated inattentions of such a nature, which border upon insult, may have unpleasant consequences, even in this country, where liberality prevails with unbounded sway.

We hear the Right Honorable the Governor General being engaged to His Excellency the Nawab on the night of the last play, ordered a very handsome apology to be made to the gentlemen of the Theatre for the impossibility of His Lordship's being present;—an instance of that polite attention which, in the most minute matters, is so conspicuous in His Lordship's character.

Two plans for carrying the intended regulations respecting the servants' wages into execution have been produced at the last General Committee, which occasioned a difference of opinion in the gentlemen present; it was agreed that both should be sent to the different Members, in circulation, for the particular investigation, as well of those who were, as of those who were not present: and that another Meeting should be fixed for the third of next month, to determine which of the plans should be laid before the public.

• Mr. Carter has the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that his Lottery begins drawing on Thursday the 14th instant, at his house in Council Street, where he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing them, whether subscribers or not, in the mean time the Pictures may be seen and Tickets delivered.

And those who have already subscribed are respectfully requested to pay in their subscriptions to the Bengal Bank, where their Tickets are deposited.

We understand a very elegant Supper and Ball will be given in the course of next month by the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, previous to which a Lodge will be held at some convenient house, from whence, we hear, the Brethern will walk in procession to the Old Court House, where the entertainment will be given. The uncommon and indefatigable attention of the present Grand Master will, we doubt not, restore the craft in this country to its ancient splendour.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1786.

We hear His Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter on the Right Honorable the Earl Cornwallis, and that of Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain, on John Macpherson, Esq.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1786..

For the Calcutta Gazette.

On hearing that a certain beautiful young lady intended to retire to Europe to take the veil.

And canst thou, Margaret, then forsake
Each gaudy Beau and chattering Rake,
That flutters round thy chair:
Canst thou despise love's tender tale,
And take, in opening youth, the veil,
Like Virgins in despair.

Sweet child of nature ! shall the bloom,
 In its first dawning, seek a tomb,
 That might adorn a throne.
 Wilt thou obscure those radiant eyes,
 Which might, like Planets, grace the skies,
 If there their splendour shone.
 Methinks I hear thee sighing say,
 " I would not give these charms a prey,
 " "To gloomy cloistered aisles ;
 " Nor would I at cold altars sigh,
 " Nor waste a life to learn to die,
 " And change for tears, these smiles.
 " But that among the youthful troop,
 " Who at my feet in flattery stoop,
 " Bow, ogle, cringe, and sigh ;
 " I cannot mark one generous youth,
 " In whom my heart may hope for truth,
 When age and sorrow's nigh.
 " 'Tis the complexion of the times,
 " Sincerity and truth are crimes,
 " And fond affection's folly ;
 " True, men at Beauty's feet still kneel,
 " But talk of love they never feel,
 " Yet swear their faith most holy.
 " 'Tis vanity inspires the flame,
 " They love, because on Beauty's fame,
 " Their own may chance to rise.
 " They love, that fluttering through the throng,
 " They hear the whisper pass along,
 " And fix the wandering eyes."
 Are these thy reasons ? sweet, farewell !
 Go, seek in peace thy cloister'd cell ;
 Too truly hast thou set to view
 Our modern swains in trifling hue ;
 With thee shall innocence retire,
 Pure candour, and truth's steady fire.
 And Beauty's Queen, on thy sad bower,
 Shall weeping strew each spring-born flower,
 And when thy sparkling eyes grow dim,
 And death shall chill each tender limb,
 She, with her gentle boy, shall mourn,
 And virgin fairies guard thy urn.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1786.

To be Let.

That large and commodious Dwelling House lately occupied by G. Dandridge, Esq., adjoining the New Rooms; there are ten rooms on the second floor, with all necessary out-houses, and the whole calculated for a large family; rent Sicca Rupees 300 per month. Apply to Mr. Stone, at the New Rooms.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1786.

By permission, Mr. Creighton has erected his large Hindostany Tent on the Calcutta Course for public breakfasts, by subscription, at two Gold Mohurs each for the season, which will be given twice in each week, to the end of March next.

Subscriptions are received at the Harmonic, and at the Tent, where the proposals are to be seen.

Mr. Creighton is encouraged to hope for success from the above plan by the countenance he has already met with, and should it prove agreeable to the Company resorting to the Stand, he shall spare no pains or trouble to render it as commodious as possible.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1786.

A Dinner will be prepared on the 27th instant at Mr. Creighton's Tent on the Calcutta Course, being the day of entrance for horses. The terms as before, viz., one Gold Mohur each.

It will be esteemed a favor of any Gentleman who wish to dine on the Course that day, to inform Mr. Creighton of it previously, that he may be a better judge what number of Gentlemen to provide for.


THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1786.

Masquerade.

The second will be on Tuesday the 31st of January 1786.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Creighton, at the Harmonic, for non-subscribers, at two Gold Mohurs each.

It is requested that such Ladies and Gentlemen as wish to be accommodated with Masks and Dominos, will send for them to the Harmonic a day or two preceding the Masquerade, as the unavoidable hurry of business on that day will prevent Mr. Creighton paying that attention to orders which he could wish to do.

 Doors to be opened at 8 o'clock, Supper at 11.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

Whereas I, John Ghent, being on the Race Ground on Monday, the 30th of January 1786, did, without provocation, strike Mr. Robert Hays, I, in this public manner, beg pardon of the said Mr. Hays for committing the aforesaid offence.

CALCUTTA,
15th February 1786.

}

JOHN GHENT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction, by J. C. S. Queiros, on Monday next, the 27th instant.

That commodious and elegant House formerly occupied by the late Edward Wheler, Esq, and at present tenanted by the Hon'ble Charles Stuart, at the monthly rent of Sicca Rupees 900, consisting of two halls, eight large chambers, with four open verandahs, a grand stair-case, and back stairs, closets, &c., all highly finished, and in complete repair. The first floor raised seven feet from the ground, and has under it eight excellent godowns.

The premises occupy three beegahs, fourteen cottahs, and six chittacks of ground. The detached offices are extensive and convenient, fit to accommodate a large family, and all pukka-built.

The conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

The house to be put up at one o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

To be Let, and entered on the 1st of March.

The Red House in the street leading to the Loll Dighee, at present occupied by Captain McLeod.

Monthly rent, four hundred Sicca Rupees, and taxes, if let by the month; or four hundred if let by the year.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the 20th instant, by Joseph Queiros, at his Auction-room.

The whole of that valuable estate belonging to Mr. Samuel Oldham, situated to the southward of the old Riding School, and consisting of a most elegant and spacious House, formerly in the occupation of William Farquharson, Esq., at the monthly rent of 850 Sicca Rupees, and lately tenanted by Samuel Charters, Esq., consisting of two halls, twelve chambers, two open verandahs to the southward, and two close verandahs to the northward, with a portico, a grand stair-case, and two back stairs, all finished in the neatest style, and in complete repair.

The house and its offices, which are all pukka-built and of the best materials, have been finished only these two years. They cost above Sicca Rupees 75,000, and stand on one beegah, fifteen cottahs, and eight chittacks of ground.

ALSO

About three beegahs of ground to the east and south of the above-mentioned house, which will be sold in three different lots, particulars of which will be mentioned at the time of sale.

Conditions.

Sicca Rupees; one-third of the purchase money to be paid in one month from the day of sale, when possession of the premises will be given. Another third to be paid in six months, and the remaining third in nine months. The purchaser to grant a Mortgage Bond on the premises for the amount of the second and third payments, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum. In case of failure in the first payment, the premises will be re-sold on account of the purchaser, who must make good any loss arising from a re-sale.

The premises and Title-Deeds may be inspected at any time by application to Joseph Queiros.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1786.

Denmark Tavern and Hotel, Serampore.

Mr. Parr, who formerly kept the London Tavern, has taken the new upper-roomed house near the flag-staff in Serampore, directly facing

Barrackpore Cantonments, and fitted up the same in an elegant and convenient manner, both as an Hotel and Tavern. Gentlemen passing up and down the river may be accommodated with breakfast, dinner, supper, and lodging, and may depend on the charges being very reasonable, as his terms are ready money.

To prevent mistakes or imposition, the prices of every thing will be publicly placed in each of the rooms, with a daily bill of fare, &c., &c.

Dinners dressed and sent out at short notice; also liquors sold by the single dozen, for ready cash. A good Billiard Table and Coffee-room, with the Newspapers, &c.

An ordinary on Sundays at 3 Sicca Rupees each.

N. B.—The road from Serampore to Gyretty House is now repairing for carriages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1786.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Tuesday next, April 4th, will be performed the farce of 'High Life Below Stairs,' to which will be added the Musical Entertainment of 'The Waterman'.

Boxes, 1 Gold Mohur. Pit, 8 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Burrell and Gould, on Wednesday, the 2nd May, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A large pukka-built Upper-roomed House, situate in Dhurumtollah, and lately rented to William Burke, Esq., at 500 Sicca Rupees per month, standing, with all the out-houses, upon one beegah, three cottahs, and four chittacks of ground. The house consists of a hall, four large bed rooms, and a verandah on the ground floor,* with front and back stair-cases; the out-houses consist of a Durwan's, a Bearer's, a Cook-room, a Bottle-connah, a Godown, a Water-house, Stabling for four horses, and two Coach-houses, all brick built.

Conditions: Company's Paper, bonds excepted, taken at the discount of the day. The amount purchase to be paid in five days from the day of sale, or the premises will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

* A hall, three bed rooms, and a verandah on the upper floor.

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Calcutta Theatre.

This Evening, May 11th, will be performed 'The Oratorio of the Messiah,' for the benefit of Mr. Ferdinando.

Boxes, 1 Gold Mohur. Pit, 8 Sicca Rupees.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Wants a place as Gentleman's Valet,

A young man who can dress hair in the present taste. Would have no objection to attend upon Gentlemen to dress them by the month, upon very reasonable terms. A line addressed for C. W. F., No. 9 Durm Tullah, will meet with all due attention.

May 11th, 1786.

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

Wants Place or Employment.

A young man who has been only a few days out of employ, and not wishing to lead an idle life, offers himself as Steward, or to superintend Buildings, &c., to any Gentlemen in Calcutta, or up the country. He can have an undeniable character from the Gentleman with whom he came from Europe, or from several Gentlemen in Calcutta. He can speak the country language tolerably well, and is capable of keeping house expences, &c. Any person whom this may suit will please to address a note to X. Y. to the care of the Printer, which will be duly attended to.

N. B.—Exorbitant wages will not be required.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

Now Landing,

A very Capital and Choice Assortment of Europe Goods,

Per Ship Phoenix.

The whole of Captain Rattray's Investment, purchased by Moore Sanders and Lacey, part or the whole of which will be exposed for sale at their Warehouse on Wednesday next.

From the very quick passage of the Phoenix, (she having been little more than four months from England,) they have every reason to expect that the eatables and drinkables will be in the highest perfection.

Liquors.

English Claret.
Old Hock.
Old red Port.
Burgundy.
Hermitage Wine.
Herefordshire Cyder.
Perry.
Old Jamaica Rum.
Old Coniac Brandy.
Rum Shrub.
Raspberry and Cherry Brandy.
Porter in casks.
Ditto in bottles.
Small Ale.
Strong ditto.

Eatables.

Parmesan cheese.
Cheshire ditto.
Berkley ditto.
Double Gloucester ditto.
Pine ditto.
Bacon.
Hog's cheeks.
Hams.
Pickled tongues.
Salmon and Herrings.
Pearl barley.
Treble refined sugar.
Jordan almonds.
Bloom raisins, in jars.

Pickles.

French olives, in quarts.
Mushrooms, anchovies, samphire
Capers and walnuts.
Best Durham mustard.
Mushroom ketchup, corach.
Quince sauce and lemon pickle.
Sallad oil, in pints and quarts.
Anchovy pickle.
White wune, elder, and Terragon vinegar

Plate.

Silver-beaded waiters.
 Pierced bread baskets.
 Silver coffee urns.
 Ditto fish knives.
 Tureen ladles.
 Butter ladles.
 Tea spoons and tongs.
 Pierced oval salts.
 Beaded solid bottle stands.
 Goblets and dish crosses.
 Beaded toast trays.
 Vase shade candlesticks.
 Engraved tea-pots.
 Coffee ditto.
 Silver sugar dishes, tureens
 Cruet stands, with glasses.
 Pierced bottle labels.
 Bracket candlesticks.
 Chamber ditto.
 Comfores and waiters.
 Ink-stands and dish covers.
 Snuffers and stands.

Wedgewood and Staffordshire Ware.

An elegant assortment.

Cutlery.

Black wood table knives and forks, with deserts and carvers to match.
 Carved ditto with ditto.
 Silver feruled ditto.
 Octagon ditto ditto.
 Fluted ditto ditto.
 White ivory ditto.
 Green ivory ditto.
 Penknives, an assortment.
 Pruning knives.
 Cork-screws and scissors.
 Cast-steel razors, &c., &c.

Jewellery.

An elegant assortment of gentlemen's shoe-buckles.
 Gold enamelled ear-rings.

Fancy rings and breast pins.
Locketts and bracelets.
Gold watch chains and seals.
An assortment of crosses.
Paste shoe and knee-buckles.
Tooth-pick cases.
Snuff boxes, &c., &c.
A very capital and choice assortment of fowling-pieces, fuzees, blunderbusses, and pistols by Jover.
Handsome repeating quarter clocks, with enamelled dials; plain gold watches, capped and jewelled, and horizontal ditto, warranted, by Brooksbank.
Fine Irish linen and sheeting.

Scales and Weights.

Large square end beams, gilt, fitted with steel square hooks, rings, and swivel-ropes, plated all round, &c., with weights.
Large hand scales, deep copper ditto, with brass weights.
Best diamond scales with weights, from 300 to 32 carats down.
Best large steel yards.
Factory maund weights.
A most capital collection of views and prints in hand.
Some burnished gold frames, from Boydell.
Ditto, without frames.

Stationery.

Imperial, royal, medium, thick post, thin post, demy, thick quarto post, ditto gilt, thin quarto post, and foolscap paper.
Marble-covered books.
Sealing wax and wafers.
Playing and message cards, and a variety of other articles.

Glass-ware.

Vase lamps with brackets, wrought boxes, glass knobs, and neat brass rims.
Extra long shades and lamps.
Table shades.
Large vase hall lamps, mounted and festooned, with balance weights, chains, and pullies.
Long shades, neatly bordered, with solid square pedestal feet, richly cut, and boxes.
Ditto, with brass feet and pillars.
Tumblers, goblets, and rummers.

Claret and wine glasses.

Butter basons, covers, and plates.

Jelly glasses and vails, an assortment, &c.

Confectionary from Hoffman.

Complete boxes, containing raspberry jam, red and black currant jelly, preserved green-gages, apricot jam, preserved sloes and cherries, brandy gages and cherries, in glass jars, ratafia, in cases.

Fine pigtail and shag tobacco.

Hardham's snuff in cannisters.

An assortment of superfine cambricks.

Gold Lace, &c.

Gold and silver thread.

Gold sattin binding, and brocade lace.

Gold and plated glimmer lace.

Rich gold vellum shoulder straps, with embroidered crescents and stars.

Crimson silk sashes.

An assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' embroidered muslin vests.

Gentlemen's embroidered sattin ditto.

Spurs and Bits.

Best plated elastic spurs.

Best flat side stirrups.

Portsmouth bits, assorted patterns.

Single check bradoons, sorted.

Hard and sharp bits, with bridoons for ditto.

Pelham and snaffle ditto.

Main and check brace buckles, door handles, &c.

Saddlery and Harness.

Best hunting saddles, with plated stirrups, &c.

Ladies ditto, with bridles.

Best plated buggy harness.

Brass mounted ditto.

Pembroke bridles, with plated buckles and ornaments.

Weymouth and Pelham ditto.

Martingales and surcingles.

Girths, and stirrup leathers.

Head stars and reins.

An assortment of whips.

Kitchen Furniture.

Large steam boilers and sauce-pans.
 Fish-kettles, of different sizes.
 Common sauce-pans.
 Soup pots and stew pans.
 Valenceheers and dish covers.
 Dressing boxes, with bottles.
 Coffee and chocolate pots.
 Tea-kettles.
 Assortment of moulds.
 Hanging and back lamps.
 New fashioned hard metal water plates.

Perfumery from Smyth's.

Violet, orris and plain hair powders.
 Mareschal ditto.
 Brown ditto.
 Rose, orange-flower, and Mareschal Pomades, in pots.
 Pomade divine.
 Rose, jessamine, orange-flower, and Mareschal Pomade, in rolls.
 Lavender-water, in pints and half-pints.
 Hungary and Arquebusade water.
 Amber and Bergamot wash-balls.
 An assortment of combs.
 Brushes for the hair.
 Powder boxes and puffs.
 Ruspini's dentifrice and tinctures.
 Tooth-brushes and tooth-picks, &c., &c.
 An elegant assortment of the most fashionable silks and brocades.

Hosiery.

Ladies' superfine silk hose, with cheven'd cloaks.
 Ditto ditto cotton ditto.
 Gentlemen's silk ditto.
 Ditto cotton ditto.
 Ditto thread ditto.
 Silk gloves.

Hats.

Ladies' fine white beaver riding-hats, with gold bands and fringes.

Ladies' black riding ditto, trimmed with gold looping.
 Men's fashionable black cocked hats.
 Brown beaver ditto.
 Ditto with green underside.
 Assortment of children's ditto.
 Cockades, &c., &c.

Fowling Tackle.

Powder flasks, with rising tops and silver shields.
 Pistol flasks, sorted.
 Leather magazine.
 Shot belts, &c.
 Turnscrews, &c., &c.

Garden Seeds.

A choice assortment.

Shoes and Boots.

A great assortment.

Trunks.

Nests of red leather flat top trunks.
 Ditto of leather portmanteaus.
 Bottling boots.
 Trunks of different kinds.
 Furniture and looking-glass.
 Mahogany night tables.
 Shaving stands.
 Round card tables.
 Pembroke ditto, with table feet and socket castors.
 Shaving glasses.
 Mahogany oval dressing-glasses, with crooked stands and toes.
 Square pier glasses, in burnished gold frames.
 Oval ditto, ditto.
 Square dressing-glasses in ditto.
 Oval ditto, ditto.
 Purple wood inlaid card tables.
 Cross-banded mahogany ditto.
 Leather backgammon tables, complete.

Electrical Machines, &c.

Electrical machines of different sizes.
 Double barrellled air-pumps.
 Thermometers and perambulators.

Patent compass *lamps*.

Convex mirrors, &c.

Four and half feet achromatic telescopes, with two eye-pieces.

Skins and Hides.

Bulgar hides.

Shamoney skins.

Yellow Spanish ditto.

Green, blue, and black ditto.

Red Morocco ditto.

Chaise hides.

Coach-roof ditto.

Iron Mongery.

6d., 8d., 10d., 20d., 24d., and 30d. nails.

Brass mortice locks.

Rabed fronted ditto.

Dovetail hinges.

1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. brads.

Splinter, black, double-bolted, part brass, thumb, and fluted padlocks.

Brass desk locks.

Counting-house ditto.

Iron till ditto.

Bureau ditto.

Brass till ditto.

Iron cupboard ditto.

Brass ditto.

Brass box ditto.

Desk hinges and screws.

Brass chest hinges.

Brass butts and screws.

Sets of book-case furniture.

Plated commodes for drawers.

Thread escutcheons.

Plated and gilt coat *pins*.

Lacquer'd commode rings, and oval *commodes*.

Square bolts on brass plates for double doors.

Brass barrell'd bolts.

Brass H. hinges.

Prince's metal nails.

Double hand screws.

Pepper and coffee mills.

Carpetting and Mats.

Grimstone mats of different sizes and patterns.
Yellow and Dutch grounds.
Body carpetting, white ground.
Border ditto, ditto.
Body ditto, green ground.
Border ditto, ditto.
Green stripe sprig Hanau carpetting.

Iron.

Swede iron.
Rod iron.
Leager hoops.
Bolt staves, old and new.
Steel anchors.
Rivets, &c., &c.

Marine Stores, Cordage, and Lead.

White and red lead.
Sheets of milled lead.
Cordage from $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Ratline from 12 to 6 thread.
Sheeves and pins.
Clew garnet, half shoulder.
Double and single blocks.
Ash oars.
Riga top masts and booms.
Ash rafters.
Stockholm tar and pitch.
Screw copper pumps.
Brass speaking-trumpets.
Nests of lanterns.
Lantern horns.
Tinder boxes, flints and steel.
Gold and Silver Leaf—a quantity.
Essence of Spruce.
Gun Powder—fine glazed, in cannisters.
Sail needles, sorted.
Marline ditto.
Wood-handle scrapers.
Tar and paint brushes.
Hammers.

Scupper nails and sponge tacks.

Hand dipsea lines.

Sewing and whipping twines.

Log and Hamburgh lines.

Pump leather.

18, 12, 11, and 10-yard suits of the best crimson colors, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1786.

Mr. Wright, at the New Tavern, near the Church, having purchased some live Turtle, he means dressing one on Saturday, the 24th instant; and begs those Ladies and Gentlemen who would wish to favor him with their commands, to be as early as possible in their applications.

THURSDAY, JULY 20TH, 1786.

Run Away,

A Slave Boy, called Jack, belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Call, of a middling stature, and about twenty years of age. Should he offer his services to any Gentleman, Lieutenant Colonel Call will esteem himself particularly obliged to be informed of it.

FORT WILLIAM, }
July 17th, 1786.

THURSDAY, JULY 27TH, 1786.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement.


M. M. G. G. Mann (just arrived from Messrs. Longman and Broderik's, at their Music Warehouses, No. 26 Cheapside, and No. 13 Haymarket, London,) takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he, together with Mr. Russell, have opened a Music Shop in Loll Bazar, facing the Old Harmonic, where they repair and tune all kinds of Musical Instruments with the greatest care and expedition; Mr. Mann having presided over that business for Longman and Broderik.

Mr. Mann teaches the Harpsichord and Violin on the most approved method, and on reasonable terms; accompanies Ladies with the

Violin, and, if required, will take that instrument in either private or public Concerts.

N. B.—They have received a great quantity of instruments, viz., Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, Organs, both finger and barrel, and New Music, being part of the investment of the Juliana Maria.

Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, &c., tuned by the month or time. Messrs. Mann and Russell beg leave to return their sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have already honored them with their commands; and hope, by their care and attention, to merit their future favor.

 Messrs. Mann and Russell mean to carry on the Subscription Concerts the ensuing season.

CALCUTTA, }
July 27th, 1786. }

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1786.

Horses to stand at Livery.

The stables formerly Mr. Meridiths', which are pukka-built, dry, and convenient, with proper stalls, well paved.

Horses to stand for five Sicca Rupees per month; if found with ryce, gram, and grass, at twenty-five Sicca Rupees per month.

There is also accommodation for carriages to stand, at the following rates: five Sicca Rupees for a four-wheeled carriage, and three Sicca Rupees for a buggy per month.

Enquire of Mr. William Gunn, at Messrs. Candler and Macnicols, Coach-makers, Calcutta.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Burrell and Goold, on Thursday, the 14th instant.

Fifteen and a half couple of strong bony Terriers, three couple of Puppies, and three and a half couple of Terriers, all healthy and in good condition.

The above are just arrived from Europe, and will be sold two couple in a lot.

Conditions: the lots to be paid for and taken away on the day of sale, or to be re-sold at the risk and charge of the first purchasers.


THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1786.

Staunch Pointers.

To be sold by the brace or together.

Ten brace of staunch Pointers, entered one season; a brace of Spaniels; and 2 brace of Terriers, brought out in the Hillsborough.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, the lowest price is 800 Sicca Rupees per brace for the Pointers. Any trial given.

 For further particulars enquire of Mr. Corp, Purser of the said Ship.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1786.

Mr. Alefounder, Portrait Painter in Oil and Miniature,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that he is perfectly recovered from his late indisposition, and continues to take likenesses as formerly at Mr. George Forbes's, late Colonel Hampton's Garden, Mirzapore; and any letters addressed to him at Messrs. Forbes and Ullman's in Calcutta, will be punctually attended to.

N. B.—During Mr. Alefounder's illness, his pictures (which were, in general, Portraits of his friends,) with his colors, canvass, &c, were all sold, by Mr. Davis's order, at Burrell and Gould's, entirely unknown to him, and without his being once consulted in the business, though at the very time he was perfectly capable of practising his profession.

To those Gentlemen who have been so kind as to return him Pictures, Prints, Painting Utensils, &c., Mr. Alefounder cannot sufficiently express the gratitude he feels on the occasion.

The Gentleman who is in possession of a large whole length of a Lady and Child, Mr. Alefounder will esteem it a particular favor to have it returned, as it cannot be interesting where the party is unknown, and from the Lady being a portrait of his wife, who is at present in England.

A miniature Picture of Peter, the Wild Boy, painted from the life in September 1782; a frame containing five miniatures of his acquaintance in England; a copy from Sir Joshua Reynold's picture of a Lady and Child (Mrs. Hartley), with a number of others in Oil and Miniature; he will be greatly obliged to any Gentleman to consent to favor him with them, as they are of the utmost consequence to him, and will render him the most essential service.

If the purchaser of the Match Boy will acquiesce to return it, it will be a most particular favor, as it is a portrait of a very near relation, painted in that character, to whom he is much attached, and a portrait of a child, three-quarters, in mourning, with a silk sash round him; this is the same little boy.

A Portrait of a Lady, three-quarters. painted with a balloon hat and white drapery, with a sky back ground (a show picture).

As the quantity of Fitch Pencils were considerable that he brought, if the purchaser will favor him with part of them, they will be gratefully received, as there are none to be met with in Calcutta, and he has not any of them to paint with.


CALCUTTA, }
September 21st, 1786.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Monday next, the 20th instant, will be performed the Comedy of "She would" and "She would not."

Boxes, 1 Gold Mohur. Pit, 8 Sicca Rupees.

 The Managers have come to a resolution to admit no persons whatever behind the scenes, the Gentlemen who perform excepted.

. It is requested that Ladies and Gentlemen will send to the sir-cars of the Theatre for Tickets, as no money can be taken at the doors.

. On the western or audience entrance of the Theatre, are opened two gate-ways for general accommodation. It is requested Ladies and Gentlemen will order their bearers to carry in at the southern entrance, or that which is nearest the Old Fort, and pass quite through the compound at the northern gate, or that farthest from the Old Fort. The same rule should be observed at retiring from the Theatre also.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

Fauxhall.

Mr. Gairard begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the Public, that the grand representation (the Metamorphosis of Jupiter into a Shower of Gold) will be exhibited on Friday

Se'nnight, the 8th of next month, in the evening at 6 o'clock; there will be musick Champetre playing in different parts of the Gardens, while the Ladies and Gentlemen may amuse themselves at the agreeable exercise of throwing out small rockets, &c., to win prizes. At 7 the concert, directed by Mr. Oehme, will begin; at 8 precisely the grand exhibition; at 9 all the walks of the gardens will be illuminated, and another concert. There will be a convenient place appropriated for the carriages and palankeens in the gardens.

The Ladies and Gentlemen who have not subscribed, and who will favor the Vauxhall with their presence, are requested to send for tickets to the General Bank, price a Gold Mohur each.

N. B.—Refreshments of all kinds at a reasonable price.

CALCUTTA,
November 30th, 1786. }

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786

Shooting Season

To be Let.

A retired Brick Bungalow, near the Salt Water Lake, on the Ballygaut Road, beyond the late Bombay Johnsons and near to Dr. Thomas's.

Enquire at the Library.

PART. I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1787.

Whereas it has been the ancient and established Rule and Practice of this Government that all Goods imported into Calcutta, whether by boat or otherwise, without a permit from the Custom House, so as to have the same regularly entered there, and the established Duties paid, shall, if seized in the attempt, be confiscated to the profit of Government, as well as all Goods seized in the attempt of being shipped on any vessel in the River, without having been first landed in the Town of Calcutta, and the Company's Duties paid thereon, which Rule has been publicly notified from time to time, and particularly by an advertisement issued by order of the President and Council on the 10th day of October 1772; and whereas it has recently appeared, in the instance of an English vessel which proceeded to one of the Foreign Settlements on the River Hooghly to take in her cargo, that this regulation has been greatly disregarded: Public notice is hereby given to all persons, that all Goods or Merchandize which, contrary to the said Rule, shall be laden, or attempted to be laden, on board any ship or vessel lying opposite to the Town of Calcutta, without having paid the Calcutta Duties, or which shall be laden, or attempted to be laden, either above or below the said Town of Calcutta, for the purpose of evading the Calcutta Duties, will, upon detection, be seized and confiscated. And notice is hereby further given, that any person or persons who shall give information of such contraband transactions, shall, upon the seizure and confiscation of any such Goods or Merchandize, be entitled to one-half of the nett produce of the same, after deducting all such charges and expences as shall attend the seizure and sale thereof.

By command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, }
January 3rd, 1787. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1787.

Removals and Appointments in the Civil Line.

The Honorable Court of Directors having been pleased to direct a reduction of the number of establishments formed for the collection of their revenues, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has made the following new arrangements in Bengal and Orissa :—

W. Pye, Esq., confirmed Collector of Bissenpore,* with the addition of Beerbhoom, heretofore superintended by G. R. Foley, Esq.

John Pearce, Esq., confirmed Collector of Midnapore, with the addition of Jellasore, hitherto under J. L. Chauvet, Esq.

S. Bird, Esq., confirmed Chief of Chittagong, with the addition of Tippera, hitherto under J. Buller, Esq.

M. Dawson, Esq., confirmed Chief of Moorshedabad, with annexations of Lushkerpore, hitherto under H. Ramus, Esq., Futtysing, hitherto under J. Peach, Esq., and parts of other districts.

S. G. Heatly, Esq., confirmed Chief of Purneah.

J. Sherburne, Esq., appointed Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, in consequence of a recommendation from the Court of Directors, vice W. Camac, Esq., the junior separate Collector.

T. Henckell, Esq., confirmed Collector of Jessore, with additions from Mahomedshahy, lately under J. Sherburne, Esq., Hoogly, lately under R. Holme, Esq., and parts of other districts.

M. Day, Esq., confirmed Chief of Dacca, with additions of Buzoorg-omeidpore, hitherto under H. Lodge, Esq., and parts of other districts.

P. Speke, Esq., confirmed Collector of Rajeshahy.

G. Hatch, Esq., confirmed Collector of Dinagepore, with additions of part of Silbernis, lately under J. Champion, Esq., and portions of other districts.

W. Wroughton, Esq., confirmed Collector of Bellua,† with the addition of Mymensing, lately under C. Burrowes, Esq., and parts of other districts.

R. Adair, Esq., confirmed Collector of Boglepore.

D. H. Macdowall, Esq., confirmed Collector of Rungpore, with the addition of Goragaut, hitherto under R. Goodlad, Esq.

J. Kinlock, Esq., confirmed Collector of Burdwan, with the addition of Boggrie, hitherto under T. V. Short, Esq.

* Note.—A large but ruined town in the district of Bancoorah,

† Perhaps Noacolly.

Honorable R. Lindsay confirmed Collector of Sylhet.

M. Leslie, Esq, confirmed Collector of Ramgur.

F. Redfearn, Esq., confirmed Collector of Nuddea, with additions of Hoogly and other districts.

[*Note.*—This is inserted as showing the difference and extent of the Revenue jurisdictions in the last century, compared with the size of Collectorates within the last 80 or 40 years. For the adventures of Mr. Lindsay, see the Lives of the Lindsays. Mr. Tilman Henckel's name is still remembered at Jessore.]

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

The following Extract of the Translation of a Report from the Roy Royan on the subject of Hindoo and Mussulman Holidays, for the ensuing Bengal year 1194, is published for the information of the Officers of Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Council Chamber,

April 30th, 1787.

}

J. DUNCAN,

Assistant Secretary.

Extract from the Roy Royan's Report to the Board of Revenue.

The Hindoo Holidays and Festivals of the present year 1194 will fall on the particular days specified below, but as they are regulated by the Lunar year, and as the common year is Solar, they must necessarily fall on different days in different years.

Hindoo Holidays and Festivals on which the attendance of the Officers must be necessarily dispensed with.

Ruth Jatreh, on the 5th of Assar .	1 day.
Bhoureh Ruth Jatreh, on the 13th of Assar	1 „
Rakhy Poornamashy, on the 14th of Bhadoor	1 „
Junum Ashtumy, on the 22nd and 23rd of Bhadoor	2 „
Durga Ashtumy, on the 5th and 6th of Assin	2 „
Mohaly Amawass, on the 7th of Assin	1 „
Doorga Poojeh, from the 3rd to the 7th of Kartick	5 „
Dewally, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of Kartick	3 „
Orthaun Ekadussy, on the 8th of Aughrun	1 „
Tilweh Sunkerant, on the last day of Poose	1 „
Bussant Punchumy, on the 3rd of Phangun	1 „
Sheoratter, on the 26th and 27th of ditto	2 „

Carried over ... 21 days

Brought over	21 days
Hooly, from the 10th to the 14th of Choit inclusive	5 "
Barny, on the 5th of Choit	1 "
Churukh Poojeh, on the last day of Choit	1 "
Ram Noimony, on the 14th of Bysauk 1195	1 "
	<hr/> 29 days.
	<hr/>

The following are also Holidays on which it will be necessary that those who keep them should obtain leave of absence—

Akhy Tirtea, on the 10th of Bysaac	1 day
Nursing Chutter Dussy Poornumassy, on the 21st and 22nd of Bysaac	2 "
Dushoreh and Ekaussy, on the 15th and 16th of Jeyte	2 "
Ashnan Jatereh, on the 20th of Jeyte	1 "
Syne Ekadussy, on the 12th of Assar	1 "
Arundhun, on the last day of Bhadoor	1 "
Gunnes Poojeh, on the 1st of Assin	1 "
Surwant and Sukker Orthauns, on the 9th and 10th of Bhadoor	2 "
Anuntbert, on the 12th of Assin	1 "
Boodh Noimmy, on the 21st of ditto	1 "
Nowrater, on the 28th of ditto	1 "
Lucky Poojeh, on the 12th of Kartick	1 "
Jum Torpun, on the 25th of ditto	1 "
An-Cote Jatereh, on the 27th of ditto	1 "
Kartick Poojeh, on the last day of ditto	1 "
Doorga Noimmy or Ounla Noimmy on the 2nd of Aughrun	1 "
Raus Jatereh, on the 12th and 13th of Aughrun . .	2 "
Nowaunne, on any in the month of Aughrun, that may be most agreeable to the party	1 "
Gunnes Poojeh, on the 2nd of Phaungan	1 "
Rutanty Mony Amawass, on the 26th of ditto . .	1 "
Mauney Septumy and Bhishe Ashtumy, on the 25th and 26th of Phaungan	2 "
Byunt Poojeh, from the 9th to the 13th of Bysaac of 1195.	4 "
	<hr/> 30 days
	<hr/>
Total Hindoo Festival days	59
	<hr/>

Mussulman Holidays on which the Officers of this persuasion must have leave of absence.

The Mussulman Holidays are also regulated by the Lunar year, but as the several months commence from the time that the new Moon becomes visible, it is consequently impossible to specify on what day of the Bengal year these Holidays will fall.

Eedul Fitr, on the 1st of Shewaul	1 day
Eeduz Zeha, on the 10th of Zee Hidjeh	1 „
Shub-e-Berant, on the 13th and 14th of Shaabaun ..	2 „
Ashoorá Mohurrum, from the 6th to the 10th of	
Mohurrum inclusive	5 „
Bareh Wafaut, on the 12th of Rubby ul Owul ..	1 „
Taireh Tayzy, on the 13th of Suffer	1 „
Akherychehar Shembah Shohar Suffer, the last	
Wednesday in Suffer	8 „
Now Roze (or the day on which the sun enters	
the sign of Aries), some time in the month of	
Choit B. S.	1 „
<hr/>	
Total Mussulman Festival days	13
Add Hindoo ditto	59
<hr/>	
Total days	72
<hr/>	

[*Note.*—The old spelling, though extremely incorrect, and sometimes unintelligible, and not made after any recognised system, has been retained in these festivals.]

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1787.

Whereas it is, by several Acts of Parliament, declared to be unlawful for any British subject to repair to, reside, or to be concerned in any traffic or commerce whatsoever, within the limits of the exclusive trade of the East India Company, without, or contrary to, the Licence of the said Company first had and obtained; and whereas there is reason to believe that sundry persons, being natural-born British subjects, have, in contempt of the laws thus existing, repaired to, and are now, either without any original Licence, or after the expiration of such as they may have obtained, resident within the aforesaid limits; it is therefore hereby required of all British subjects not in the service of His Majesty or of the East India Company, and residing or being within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, or

the Zemindary of Benares, to certify, within three months from this date, by letter to William Bruere, Esq., the Secretary to the Public Department, their several names, occupations, and places of abode; specifying, at the same time, the year they respectively arrived in India, and, if by sea, the name of the Ship and of the Commander, and transmitting also the Original Licence they may respectively have obtained, admitting of their residence within the Company's limits; and, if the term thereof be expired, or, as far as regards such persons as are not possessed of any, they are required to submit such grounds for consideration as they may think proper, to enable Government to form a judgment on the expediency of admitting of their longer continuance in India. And it is hereby further declared that all British subjects not being in His Majesty's or the Company's service, who shall fail, within the period thus limited, to report their names and other circumstances as above required, relative to their situations in this country, shall be held and taken to have forfeited all Title or Plea whatsoever to remain in it; and become liable to be dealt with as the several Acts above referred to direct in respect to persons concerned.

By command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
March 21st, 1787. }

JOHN DUNCAN,
Assistant Secretary.

THURSDAY, MAY 31st, 1787.

Extract from Mr. Hastings' Memoir.

I shall now offer a few remarks on the general subject of the Company Commerce in Bengal.

Although we have so long been in possession of the sovereignty of Bengal, and have provided our investments, not as the returns of commerce, but as the means of remitting the surplus of the revenues of the country, yet we have not yet been able so far to change our ideas with our situation as to quit the contracted views of monopolists, for objects tending to promote the prosperity of those territories from which we derive so valuable a tribute.

Hence it is, that in all correspondence of the Board of Trade, we find constant complaints of private merchants making advances to the Company's weavers; of their giving greater prices than have hitherto been given by the Company; of their debasing the quality of the manufactures, by taking off goods which the Company refuse; and in short,

of their injuring the Company's investment by their competition and interference. Let all this be.

It is of less consequence, considered as a national concern, that the investment should be procured cheap, than that the commerce of the country should flourish, and I insist upon it, as a fixed and uncontroversial principle, that commerce can only flourish when it is equal and free. Nor in truth do I think the Company, considered merely in their mercantile capacity, would much suffer from the operation of such a principle.

When commerce is left to itself, it will correct its own evils. The private merchant, ever quick-sighted to his interests, will only maintain a competition whilst a profit is to be derived from the trade, and so long as he derives a profit, the Company ought to derive one also. But if in the course of this competition the prices paid to the manufacturers should rise beyond their just proportion compared with the sales, or if the market in Europe should become overstocked, the private merchant will soon desist, prices will fall in India to their former rate, or even lower, and the stock in the market, from not being supplied as usual, will again be reduced to a quantity more proportionate to the demand.

This must inevitably be the consequence whilst the consumption continues, and cannot be supplied (which I believe is the case with most of the Company's articles of trade) from the productions of any other quarter of the world.

If, however, the Company's investment should now be productive of less profit on the invoice than formerly, the cause is less to be traced in the increase of the prime cost of the goods paid to the manufacturers in India, than in the great growth of the trade of foreign nations, which has raised a competition against the Company in the sale of Indian commodities in all the markets of Europe.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1787.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to order that, from the 1st of June next, the use of Musshalls, Links, or Torches, in Fort William, be totally prohibited, and that Lanthorns with Candles lighted in them, may pass without interruption along the streets, or the Ramparts, if necessary; and that the sentries at the sorties are ordered not to suffer Musshalls, Links, or Torches, to pass into Garrison.

By order,

R. GREENE,

Acting Town Major.

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE; }
Fort William, }
May 26th, 1787. }

THURSDAY, JULY 19TH, 1787.

Whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors have, in their letters of the 14th of March and 12th of April 1786, directed that Mr. Hugh Baillie be appointed to reside at, or in the vicinity of Gualparah, to superintend and protect the Merchants of every description, engaged in the lawful commerce between these Provinces and the Kingdom of Assam, with the exception only of the article of Salt, the vend of which into that country Mr. Baillie is to retain solely on his own hands on the part of Government: Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that from and after the 1st of March 1788, no trade or vend of Salt into Assam will be allowed to any individual.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT; }
Fort William,
July 9th, 1787.

JON. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

[*Note.*—Gualparah, though now a part of Assam, is a district perpetually settled, and it belonged to the British long before the 1st Burmese War, after which Assam was ceded.]

THURSDAY, JULY 26TH, 1787.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having received complaints of great irregularities and outrages, committed in breach of the peace in the town of Calcutta and its environs, by various gangs of Coffrees, Manilla Men, and Malays, who must have deserted from the vessels on which they respectively arrived here, notice is hereby given that all persons of the above description who shall not have shipped themselves, or procured berths on board of ships, on or before the 1st day of September next, will be apprehended, and disposed of as Government shall hereafter direct.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
July 8th, 1787.

JON. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors have authorized the period for Bond Holders, at the several Presidencies,

to signify their acquiescence in the terms proposed for transferring the Indian Debt to Europe, to be extended to the 31st December 1787. In pursuance thereof, the Sub-Treasurer will receive such Bonds as are tendered to him on this account, and grant receipts in the usual mode.

As the Honorable the Court of Directors conceive that the advantages and security of this remittance are not sufficiently or generally known, the publick are informed by their order that the Bills drawn on this account are sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in virtue of the powers vested in them by law for that purpose, and are to be charged on the general property of the Company both at home and abroad.

That the Company are pledged, in case the Bills drawn are not paid at the expiration of 548 days after date, to pay the whole within ten years from March 1790, by yearly instalments of 10 per cent. That in the interim the Company are bound to pay interest on the Bills at 5 per cent. by half-yearly payments, which is a rate considerably higher than could be made in the present state of the funds on money remitted to England in any other mode. That the Company's Bonds in England bear at this time an interest of only 4 per cent., and yet are at a considerable premium. That the period of payment of those Bills was fixed with a view of allowing for unforeseen events which might prevent the discharge of them in a much shorter period, though the present state of the Company's affairs seems to promise it, and that the certainty of the whole being discharged within the space above stated, cannot, on any just principle, but be considered as a material advantage to the creditors.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
August 29th, 1787. }

J. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1787.

It having been a practice with the peons to deliver letters at gentlemen's houses without receiving the postage for them, and thereby opening a plea for holding large sums on their hands, of the public money, alledging that they cannot obtain payment for letters so delivered, and there being at this time considerable balances due to the General Post Office on this account, it is therefore requested that those gentlemen who are indebted to them, will be pleased to discharge the amount due to the peons.

And effectually to prevent such pretexts in future, the peons have positive orders not to deliver any letters bearing postage, but on payment of the postage.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
May 17th, 1785.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

The peons of the Post Office having represented that, notwithstanding the notice above written, they have now very considerable and large demands upon sundry persons on account of postage due to them, and of which they cannot obtain payments, they have positive orders on no account to deliver letters without receiving the postage previous to their delivery.

The amount postage being marked on every letter with the General Post Office Stamp, it is impossible that the peons can be guilty of any imposition. It is therefore requested that gentlemen will give strict injunctions to their servants who receive letters, to pay for them immediately, and not to detain the peons on any account. It is by reason of delays of this kind that some of the peons cannot complete rounds in a day, which might otherwise be distributed in a few hours.

If any apparent overcharge should occur to the receiver of a letter, immediate relief will be given on application at the General Post Office; but it is hoped that the peons will not be retarded in going the rounds on any account whatever.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1787.

An Ode written by Mr. Hastings on board the "Berrington," on his voyage from Bengal to England in 1785, addressed to John Shore, Esq. In imitation of Horace, Book II., Ode 16.*

Otium Divos, &c.

For ease the harass'd sea-man prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking mast, and sees, or fears,
Beneath, his wat'ry grave.

For ease the slow *Mahratta* spoils,
And hardier *Sikh* erratic toils,
While both their ease forego,
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belie,
The cover'd heart bestow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul or suffering mind,
Lo! where their owner lies
Perch'd on his couch distemper breathes,
And care, like smoke in turbid wreathes,
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covets more,
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possess'd.
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise as well as blest.

* Note.—Afterwards Lord Teignmouth.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which labour'd years have won ;
Nor pack'd Committees break his rest,
Nor avarice sends him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun

Short is our span ; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate design'd ?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand ?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind ?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives ;
At sea, care follows in the wind ;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives

He who would happy live to-day,
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come ;
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mixed at best is man's estate,
By Heaven's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enriched, with honors crown'd,
His valour's well-earned meed.
Too long, alas ! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An early death was Elliot's doom ;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold ;
Too soon to fade, I bade the stone
Record his name, midst hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,—
 I wish they may,—in health to live,
 Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields,
 Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine:
 With these, the muse already thine,
 Her present bounties yields.

For me, O Shore, I only claim,
 To merit, not to seek for fame,
 The good and just to please;
 A state above the fear of want,
 Domestic love, Heaven's choicest grant,
 Health, leisure, peace, and ease.

[*Note.*—This Ode has already appeared in print, but it has been thought fit to include it in this Selection, looking to the circumstances under which it was written, and to the translator.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1787.

We are informed, from credible authority, that Ahella Bhye, a Mah-ratta Lady, who is building a temple at Gya, has just deposited in that holy ground three marble images of exquisite workmanship, one of Bushun, another of Lutchmi, and the third of herself, no doubt in a few years she will be deified, and adored indiscriminately among the numerous idols of that famous place of worship.

Nothing can be a greater proof of the confidence of the natives in the British Government, or a stronger tie to ensure pacific measures, than the uniform freedom which, under our laws, they enjoy in the exercise of their religious ceremonies.

Though the Mussulmans dwindle into insignificance, we have nothing to apprehend from the Hindoos. Many have urged the necessity of upholding the influence of Moguls to counterbalance the power of Hindoos, but this should seem bad policy, as we would causelessly become obnoxious, and involve ourselves in the interests of a declining State, who are at the same time our secret enemy and rivals.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—The enclosed ballad is so universally well known that it is scarce worthy of a place in your Paper; but as many of your readers

may probably not have seen it, if you can find a spare-corner for it, you will oblige me. Go where I will, at any station of the army, Ninety-five salutes my ear, and I verily believe there is not a small hero in the country but sings it delightfully.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

JACOB SORROWFUL.

March 3rd, 1787.

Ninety-five.

1.

I am a younger son of Mars, and spend my time in carving
A thousand different ways and means to keep myself from starving;
For how with servants' wages, Sirs, and clothes can I contrive
To rent a house, and feed myself on scanty ninety-five.

2.

Six mornings out of seven, I lie in bed to save
The only coat my pride can boast, the Service ever gave,
And as for eating twice a day, as hereto-fore, I strive
To measure out my frugal meal by scanty ninety-five.

3.

The sun sunk down in Thetis' lap, I quit my crazy cot,
And straight prepare my bullock's heart, or liver for the pot:
For Khitmudgar or Cook I've not, to keep my fire alive,
But puff and blow. and blow and puff, on scanty ninety-five.

4.

My evening dinner gormandiz'd, I buckle on my shoes,
And stroll among my brother Subs in quest of better news;
But what, alas! can they expect from orders to derive,
Which scarce can give them any hopes of keeping ninety-five.

5.

The chit chat hour spent in grief, I trudge it home again,
And try by smoking half the night, to smoke away my pain;
But all my hopes are fruitless, and I must still contrive
To do the best a hero can on scanty ninety-five.

6.

Alack! that e'er I left my friends, to seek my fortune here,
And gave my solid pudding up, for such uncertain fare;
Oh! had I chose the better way, and staid at home to thrive,
I had not known what 'tis to live on scanty ninety-five.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1787

Calcutta.

We had the pleasure of announcing to the public in last Gazette the arrival of the Blue Ribbon and all the insignia of the Order of the Garter for the Right Honorable the Governor General. His Lordship having been authorized to make his own choice of the persons to perform the ceremony of investiture, was pleased to nominate the Honorable Charles Stuart and John Shore, Esquires, two Members of the Supreme Council, to execute that office, and to fix on Thursday last for the purpose. Accordingly, in presence of a numerous and splendid company, His Lordship was

invested at the Government House with the Ribbon by Mr. Stuart, and by Mr. Shore with the Garter, when a salute of 21 guns was fired from Fort William, and His Lordship received the congratulations of the company present, on being honored with so distinguished and well-earned a mark of his Royal Master's regard and approbation.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1787.

Bon-Mol.

A gentleman remarkable for his gallantry and the elegance of his equipage, drove up to a Young Lady a night or two ago, on the Course, and after a little conversation, asked how she liked his wife-trap. "Very well, Sir, I think it a very handsome carriage," "and pray, Madam, how do you like the Bait within side?" "Pray, Sir," replied the Lady. "do you speak in French or English?"

THURSDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1787.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—By inserting the following candid article of intelligence, you will oblige many of your readers, and particularly

DUM-DUM,
March 17th, 1787.

}

Your humble servant,
A BYE-STANDER.

On Saturday morning last, Earl Cornwallis honored the Camp at Dum-Dum with a visit, which, we are told, will be the last of the season, and seemed highly gratified with, some additional proofs of the perfection of the Corps in their professional science. Colonel Pearse showed His Lordship an entire new set of experiments. A quick fire of shells from small mortars was kept up for about five minutes, at a redoubt of about 50 yards square, and 5 or 600 yards distance, in which time 140 or 150 shells were thrown; it is peculiarly adapted to the service of mortars in this country, which is chiefly against mud forts, and clearly evinces the impossibility of any of the country powers (indeed, I may add, even European powers), keeping their ground against such a bombardment. Three shells were constantly in flight. A volley of shells and small carcasses (if I may use the term), amounting in all to 80, were fired from

a 18-inch mortar; the effect, whenever tried, must be tremendous, and sufficient to strike the most experienced troops with terror. Colonel Pearse clearly showed that shells, carcasses, and smook balls can be thrown with as much facility and certainty from guns and howitzers as from mortars. A 32-pounder, of near three tons weight, was mounted and dismounted, on and from its carriage, before His Lordship, without a jin, which improvement Colonel Pearse has extended to ordnance of all kinds. In short, every thing tended to prove the assiduity and indefatigable zeal of the Commandant to render the Corps an honor and credit to the Service. I cannot conclude without expressing regret at the want of success in the goodness of the carcasses and smook balls particularly, which were fired in trenches; it must have been owing to some carelessness in the making of them up, as there were explosions from them several times, and two shells burst.

Lord Cornwallis honored the Corps with his company at breakfast.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1787.

We hear Mr. Zoffany is employed in painting a large Historical picture, the subject "The Last Supper," he has already made considerable progress in the work, which promises to equal any production which has yet appeared from the pencil of this able artist, and with that spirit of liberality for which he has ever been distinguished, we understand he means to present it to the public as an altar piece for the New Church.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1787.

To our Correspondents.

We observe with much satisfaction the late increase of our correspondents, to whose favors we shall ever be careful to pay due attention. We regret that the letter from Berhampore, addressed to Miles, and signed Juvenis, owing to a mistake of the Dawk peon who first carried it to another, came too late for insertion in this Paper. Much has been already said on this subject, but should it not be altogether extinct before next publication, Juvenis shall then appear: should Piquetarius be forgotten before that period, which is probable, our Correspondent will, we persuade ourselves, forgive our reviving the subject, though we shall be glad to hear from him on any other

Katterfelto's anecdote is erroneously ascribed to Lord C.; but it is too well known to require publication.

The quotation from Madam Piozzi's Memoirs has already appeared in another Paper.

The question by Œdipus shall appear in our next.

• THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

- SIR,—By inserting the accompanying in your Paper, you will oblige

A WELL-WISHER.

Acrostick.

Some who a partner seek for life,
 Are anxious for a wealthy wife;
 Look for high birth, or title crave,
 Love seems to them but Lucre's slave.
 Ye sordid fools, just meed ye find.
 Choose I, with more judicious mind,
 Riches of greater worth than gold.
 Unconscious dignity: unfold
 The soul with noblest gifts elate,
 Tho' humble to the lowest state.
 Endowments, all that tend to please,
 Neatness, elegance, cheerful ease.
 Dance, musick, song; fair form and face
 Each mental charm; each winning grace,
 Nam'd in the lines which now I trace.

[*Note.*—The name of the Lady appears to be Sally Cruttenden. Cruttenden was a name well known in Calcutta; vide the late Mr. H. M. Parker's *Bols Ponjis*, *Elegy on Mr. Simms*.]

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Impeachment, a Mock-heroic Poem.

Now hapless Hastings to the British shore,
 Conspiring winds and envious edicts bore;

Where Faction's children plan to do his work,
 And sink him victim to the wrath of Burke.
 Meanwhile, the opposition Cyclops, all,
 To forge the thunderbolt political,
 With toil united strain; and fabricate
 Each pointed ray, with nine times certain fate.
 Like those who once in Ætna's sultry cave,
 To Jove's imperial bolt its fury gave;
 So these, with equal cadenc'd hammers press
 Their anvils, and the glowing compost dress.
 Burke, the stern Vulcan, that presides in view,
 And Fox, the Polyphemus of the crew,
 Nine hardy boors in all, who jointly wreath
 The forked pest, and point with ninefold death.
 Three trenchant prongs with prejudice they tip,
 And three in streams of livid envy dip;
 The residue was arm'd with Stygian hate,
 All hands contributing their share of fate.
 The pond'rous ruin, thus completely steel'd,
 Each chief desires the mortal shaft to wield.
 All coward doubts gay confidence bids calm,
 And seems to assure the indubitable palm;
 Already Pitt in whelming terrors drown'd,
 Thro' Hastings' side, expects the certain wound,
 Already with anticipated joy,
 The guilty Nabob and aspiring boy,
 Sagacious Rumour saw, or swore she saw,
 Knock'd fairly down, and therefore dead in law.

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST, 1787.

Private letters mention the intention of the opposition to continue the prosecution against Mr. Hastings, and that Articles of Impeachment were preparing against Sir Elijah Impey.

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST, 1787.

Yesterday morning a duel was fought between Mr. G——— an attorney at law, and Mr. A——— one of the proprietors of the Library, in which the former was killed on the spot. We understand the quarrel originated about a gambling debt.

[Note.—Names are given at full length in the original]

THURSDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

The Sessions opened at the Supreme Court on Saturday last, when Sir William Jones delivered the charge to the Grand Jury in a very eloquent speech, replete with humanity and sound sense. He pointed out the extremely deficient state of the Police in Calcutta, and adverted to the instance of a Greek Merchant, who not long ago was desperately assaulted by four ruffians in masks, none of whom had yet been apprehended. The number of arrack shops, and the houses of the Thannadars (which, he had been told, were the receptacle of gamesters and drunkards), he considered as amongst the principal causes of the number of thefts and murders which swelled the calendar.

He mentioned how little the evidence of the lower natives could be depended on, and recommended the most solemn form possible for administering oaths, and wished that offenders, upon conviction of perjury, might be most severely punished, as an example to others.

He concluded by recommending to the Jury to enquire into any complaints against the Jailor for cruelty or oppression in loading them with irons, or extorting money, that no reproach might lie against Government or the Nation, and to render the loss of liberty as light as possible.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1787

CALCUTTA

Consecration of the New Church

Sunday last being the day appointed for this solemnity, a very numerous and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occasion. The Right Honorable the Governor General, General Carnac, Colonel Ross, Colonel Pearse, Sir Robert Chambers, Mr. Justice Hyde, &c., &c., were of the number. After the act of consecration was performed, a collection was made among the audience, which we hear amounted to upwards of Sicca Rs. 3,000.

A sermon was then preached by the Rev Mr. Johnson, who chose for his text, on this occasion, a part of the last verse of the 93rd Psalm, "*Holiness becometh thine house for ever.*" After which the sacrament was administered, and the whole was concluded with the consecration of the Church-ground.

THURSDAY, JULY 5TH, 1787.

On Monday last came on the trial of Mr. A——— for killing Mr. G——— in a duel. The trial lasted till near five o'clock in the afternoon, when the Jury retired for a short time, and brought in their verdict *not guilty*.

Mr. G——— was a very respectable man, very able in his profession, and is much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1787.

The Articles of Impeachment against Sir Elijah Impey had not been exhibited in the House when the *Minerva* sailed; it was supposed they would be brought forward immediately after the charges against Mr. Hastings were carried to the House of Lords, and that Sir Gilbert Elliot would conduct them.

We are sorry to find that many private letters mention the great disrespect in which East Indians are held in England, so much so that they are driven to associate almost entirely with each other.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

Calcutta.

We understand the Right Honorable the Governor General had reached Boglepore on the 15th instant.

The Sultana, Captain Waugh, from the Coast, and the *Grampus*, Captain Wright, from Prince of Wales's Island, are arrived in the River, but we have not yet heard whether they bring any thing new.

Reports are various respecting the particulars of the engagement between Scindia and the Rajahs of Joynaghur and Jeypore; it is certain a very bloody battle was fought near Joynaghur about the end of last month, in which, though the enemy were repulsed in their attack on his advanced body by Scindia's Troops, with much gallantry, they were ultimately in a great measure victorious, as Scindia lost a part of his Artillery during the engagement, which was long and obstinate, and in which upwards of two thousand men were killed on either side. Both armies, however, still keep the field. Among the Chiefs of note who fell on the part of Scindia, is *Ateet Roy*. On that of the Joynaghur Rajah, is *Mohamed Beg Humdance*, a very celebrated Commander, much regretted

by that party, and, but for whose loss, it is said the Mahrattas would have been totally defeated. Several of Scindia's battalions, with a considerable corps of artillery, went over to the enemy on the 1st instant, but the intelligence we have yet received does not enable us to account for this revolt.

No copy of Mr. Sheridan's famous speech has been printed or corrected by that gentleman, and we are happy to find that the specimen which we gave so early as the 21st of June, is the fullest that has yet been published. Mr. Sheridan would probably hardly acknowledge a word of his own speech as retailed in the various daily Papers with which the metropolis abounds.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

The plan of a new pukka Bazar in Fort William, as intended by Sir John Macpherson, and laid out by the Chief Engineer, is now completed, with many extensive improvements, under the eye of the Commandant, whose cares seem to extend to the repair of every defect, and the correction of every abuse within the Garrison. The new shops in this Bazar are all registered, and the Tarif of rates so precisely fixed, and under such nice checks, as to prevent every imposition of the natives; none are retained in it without a special licence of the Commandant, and previously subscribing to all the rules and restrictions within which he has thought proper to confine their conduct.

The old Bazar, composed of an irregular and confused heap of straw huts, not only collected filth and threatened contagion, but proved in fact an asylum for every thief that escaped the hands of justice in Calcutta: robberies were of course daily committed, without the possibility of detection, and the servants of Officers corrupted and seduced either by example, or the easy opportunities offered them of disposing of the property of their masters; while a dark arcanum of roguery was to be met with in every corner of the Bazar, and an Alchymist ready, who could, without any decomposition of its parts, convert, by a few strokes of the hammer, a silver spoon into a pair of Bracelets in a trice.

All the straw *chappers** in Garrison have been levelled, and, it is said, the demolition of several other posts and temporary places erected for the use of the Engineers is in contemplation, as being of no real benefit to the Service.

* *Note*—Roots.

The Commandant has also laid a plan before Government, which has been approved, for filling up the drains, particularly those more obnoxious ones leading from the Treasury Gate, which cannot fail to produce a most salutary relief; they were originally constructed too deep, and have been the cause of great and just complaint, as well on the part of Government here, as from our rulers at home.

The horrid race of parriah dogs, which used, with their hideous barking and howling, to disturb our nightly slumbers, is almost extirpated, a measure which becomes doubly necessary, now that duty is carried on with a degree of strictness equal to that of any corps in the world, and where even an hour's repose is of infinite value to an Officer. In fact, we may now justly assert, Quarter Masters excepted, (whose vacant inactive posts impose involuntary habits of idleness upon them, and who plead the same privilege of being fat and lazy, as a Bishop or an Alderman,) that rogues, parriah dogs, and sculking Officers, receive no quarter within the walls of this Garrison.

FORT WILLIAM, }
August 28th, 1787 }

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

By the last accounts received from some of the Right Honorable the Governor General's suite, we have the pleasure to announce His Lordship's arrival at Benares on the 29th ultimo. His Lordship has had a very favorable passage, as, including the several days he has stopt at different Settlements, he will have got to Benares in the course of a month from the day he left the Presidency.

The quarterly meeting of the proprietors was held on Monday last, at the General Bank, when an abstract of its operations for the last quarter was laid before them, for the particulars of which we refer our readers to the statement published in this day's Gazette.

Various reports are circulated with regard to Sir John Macpherson's motions. By some it is boldly asserted that "he holds his course for England," while others, and those, too, who ought to be in the secret, maintain, no less confidently, that this intelligence is premature. Amidst such a variety of contradictory reports, we forbear to hazard any conjecture, leaving it to time to develop the mystery.

It is a very singular circumstance that the Tontine for the benefit of survivors, established in the year 1785, consisting of upwards of an

hundred subscribers, has not, in the space of two years and a half, lost a single member, an incontestible proof of the salubrity of this climate; such another instance not being likely to be met with, we believe, in any part of the world.

Nothing can exhibit a stronger proof of the great confidence the natives entertain in our Government than a comparison of the present rate of discount on Company's Paper with that in the years of 1784 and 1785. The certificate debt was at those periods less than it is now, but the discount more than double.

The following is the average rate of the present week. Average rate of discount on certificates, &c.

	Rs.	A.
September 1786	1	2
October „	1	10
November „	2	2
December „	2	8
January 1787	2	14
February „	3	4
March „	4	0
April „	4	10
May „	5	0
June „	5	10
July „	6	2
August „	6	8
September „	7	0

Bonds, 19½.

Very little paper is however brought to market. It has been supposed that half the Company's debt is in the hands of natives, who have no inducement to part with their paper, not possessing any other means by which they can invest their property to much advantage.

Good faith and a regular payment of interest may in time enable the Company, on emergency, to anticipate by loan the Revenues of this country, and thus secure, by the strongest hold, self-interest, the fidelity of the natives towards the British Government.

This being a Bengal Holiday, no business will be done at the Bank.

By the Jean Frow Maria, lately arrived from Ostend, we learn there were five or six other vessels, some of them of considerable tonnage, bound from that port, and laden with Europe Goods, for Bengal. Such an inundation of Europe articles, in the present situation of the settlement, must infallibly be ruinous to the adventurers.

It must very seriously affect every thinking mind to reflect on the numerous instances which have lately occurred in the Settlement of men who have themselves put a period to their existence. Scarce a week has elapsed, for a considerable period past, that our newspapers have not announced one or more shocking instances of suicide, either among the Europeans or Natives. To what cause to impute this melancholy disposition, we know not; nor can we pretend to say whether, in any respect, it may be ascribed to the influence of the climate; but we sincerely lament the general prevalence of so dreadful an infatuation, another recent proof of which we have now to record.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

On Monday evening a duel was fought between Mr. R———l and Mr. R———th. We are exceedingly happy to find that neither of the gentlemen were hurt.

[Note.—Names not given in full in the original]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, September 13th.

An excessive rain has caused the waters again to rise. This will add to the dreadful evils which have been already experienced by this unhappy province.

In the remote villages, famine has begun its ravages upon the aged, the infants, and the infirm.

A crowd of poor wretches resort to the city, where the importation from distant countries has afforded some relief. I am told parents sell their children as slaves for a few Rupees, an incontrovertible proof of extreme misery and want. A subscription has been set on foot to relieve some of the distressed. The Europeans are liberal; but all that the private property of a few persons can effect, is very trivial, when compared to the calls of the wretched.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1787.

It is with much pleasure we find the favorite musical entertainment of the 'Poor Soldier' is fixed for to-morrow night. In this performance the gentleman whose late arrival in the Settlement we announced in a

former Paper, will take the part of Fitzroy, in which character two songs sung on the London stage by Mr. Bannister, which were omitted in the last representation, will be introduced, and from this gentleman's extraordinary musical talents, will doubtless add much to an entertainment which has already afforded so much satisfaction. The force of Chronoton-thologos will precede the musical piece.

Yesterday a Committee of gentlemen was appointed by Government to enquire into the causes of the present exorbitant exchange on Gold Mohurs, and it is to be hoped that they will trace this evil to the source, and prevent its effects which have been so long and so severely felt.

We hear from Patna that a violent storm of wind and rain, which continued without intermission for two days, has done infinite damage; a number of houses in Patna, and its vicinity, are entirely demolished.

A few days ago, a peon sent down to Diamond Creek to a Coast vessel for two bales of fine Coast muslins, was, on his return off Fulta, attacked by several dacoit boats and plundered of one bale, near the value of 2,000 Rupees; several other boats were robbed at the same time, but a river sloop appearing in sight, they made off with the booty.

Nemoo Mullick, the rich Banker, is said to have spent lately three lacks of Rupees in the shrad or funeral ceremonies at his mother's death. It is on these occasions that the most parsimonious Hindoos incur great expenses.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1787.

Notwithstanding the great encouragement given by Government to the manufacturers of Indigo, it is probable that article will not long continue an object of importance in the commerce of this country, as, by late accounts from Europe, we learn that the Portuguese have begun the cultivation of Indigo at Rio de Janeiro, and other parts of the Brazils, with great success, and that a considerable quantity was imported last year from thence to Portugal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

[On a late change]

The Ladies on the Lord relied,
To dignify their forms divine.
But now forsaken by their pride,
To Court the praying maidens join.

CHRISTIANUS.

In justice to the correspondent who communicated the above, we must inform our country readers that in the new Church, a row of seats in the same line with the Right Honorable the Governor General's, was first appropriated to the Ladies, but they have lately removed to an opposite row in a line with that of the Judges.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1787.

Translated Extract of a Persian letter from a Native in Burdwan to his brother in Calcutta.

"How shall I describe the present condition of this place; God protect and assist us; the floods, swelling from the heavy fall of rain on the 16th of Assin, at noon, bore away the embankments of the river near Barderee, and totally destroyed all the ancient haunts, temples, grunges, and golahs. The large trees and sheep swept off also by the deluge are innumerable. We are ourselves as yet in safety; but the houses of all, high and low, are levelled with the ground. Whether my own habitation be preserved or not, I cannot tell, as the inundation prevents my visiting it; but I apprehend it is gone. What will be the event of this calamity, God only knows. Nothing is left."

By other accounts from Burdwan, we hear the Damoodah River has risen to a height unknown to the oldest inhabitants. On the 1st instant, the whole country near the town was covered with two and three feet of water. Many houses and villages were swept away, numbers of people and cattle were drowned, and the high banks of tanks alone gave refuge to the survivors.

Note.—The inundations of the Damoodah, as is well known to residents in Lower Bengal, have continued periodically down to the present time.

Since the appointment of the Committee, the exchange on Gold Mohurs in the Bazar has fallen as rapidly to two annas as it before rose to eight.

No doubt the gentlemen who form the Committee have thoroughly investigated into the cause of such an extraordinary evil, and taken proper measures to prevent it in future.

Colonel Popham, formerly upon the military establishment of this country, is returned Member of Parliament for Milbourn Port in Somersetshire.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1787.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

We are happy to have an opportunity of submitting to public perusal the following translate of a Persian publication made in a Collectorship, lately much enlarged, as it reflects credit on the author, and at the same time contains much useful information :—

“At the commencement of the Honorable Company’s Dewanny in India, many wealthy and other foreigners from Persia and Arabia, as well as natives of these Provinces, wishing to emulate and supplant each other through competition, offered to farm the several districts at excessive rates.

“The Company’s servants also, without local knowledge, and not foreseeing the impossibility of these engagements being fulfilled, and apprehending discredit to themselves from a diminution of Government’s revenue, agreed to their proposals, without having sufficiently ascertained the resources of the country, and left the assessment of the districts to the farmers.

“When the renters perceived a deficiency in their settlement, having introduced in their leases for specie-paying lands the vague and indefinite term of “customary cesses,” they exacted under this pretence unauthorized articles, inserted improper deductions in their accounts, and further extorted heavy sums as the wages of numerous officers, horse and foot, endeavouring by these means to extricate themselves and make good their engagements.

“In consequence of this ruinous system, the ryots, harassed and desponding year by year, in many places diminished the cultivation of the specie-paying lands, and in others totally neglected it; cultivating only grain receivable in kind, under an idea that, should the Aumils and Renters oppress them, they would evade cutting down the crops till their oppressors should be reduced to terms, or that, taking advantage of the night, they would steal grain sufficient for their own subsistence.

“It is therefore written that the Renters and Landholders of the districts in the Collectorship of Behar, do maturely reflect that the cultivation of the specie-paying lands, such as cotton, sugar, and opium, is by far the most profitable; that these articles are transported by merchants to other countries, who in lieu of them bring back money, and that by the increase of specie, every article of commerce is augmented in value, inasmuch as the price of every article depends upon the number and requisition of purchasers.

"It is therefore proper that the Aumils, Tickadars, and Talookdars, seriously weighing and considering their own advantage, should grant their leases at reduced rates to their ryots, omitting the undefined term "customary cesses," in order to give the ryots encouragement and confidence; thus they will double the culture of the specie-paying lands, and this small reduction, as one seed scattered in sowing time is reaped a hundred-fold in the harvest, will yield abundant advantage.

"The peasantry also, obtaining a profit, will be at ease and grow industrious; men from other districts will take up their residence amongst them; every village will flourish by the addition of new manufacturers flocking from all quarters; and the population increasing, the whole country will be fertilized, and wealth and prosperity be universally augmented."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1787.

We hear from Chandernagore that during the late holidays, a disturbance took place among the natives at that Settlement, originating in some of their religious ceremonies, which was attended with serious consequences. The ringleaders in the affray having, as we understand, been secured by order of Mons. Dangereaux, the Governor, it was determined by their associates to release them, for which purpose they gathered together in great numbers, well armed, and, in the most tumultuous and threatening manner, surrounded the Government House. Finding it impossible to disperse them by other means, Mons. Dangereaux was obliged to have recourse to his sepoys: a few shots were fired, and some lives lost, but without producing the desired effect: the mob continued to increase; Mons. Dangereaux then thought it necessary to apply to this Government for an additional force, and his requisition was immediately complied with; a battalion of sepoys were ordered to march from Barrackpore, and they will, we have no doubt, soon restore peace and good order.

On Sunday last, a dispute took place between two of the different religious castes, whose ceremonies happened to interfere; the contest, as is general in such cases, was extremely violent. It is reported that a Brahmin was killed on the spot, and several dangerously hurt on both sides. The offence which gave rise to the quarrel was simply this: A party of Hindoos, in procession with their Doorga, unfortunately passed a place of worship of the Mussalmans, which was deemed so serious a profanation as to be expiated only by the destruction of the idol. An attempt was made for this purpose, and resisted by the other party with all the obstinacy which religious zeal could inspire.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

The Right Honorable the Governor General arrived at Chunarghur on the evening of the 31st of October, and was expected to reach Patna about the 9th instant.

The violence of the storm on Friday last exceeded any that has been experienced in Calcutta for these 20 years past. The gale commenced about 12 o'clock the preceding night, and continued with occasional intermissions and increasing violence till about 11 o'clock A. M. the next day. The effects of its fury have not been less general than severe. Among many other accidents too numerous to particularize, about five thousand boats were cast away on the river between this and Berhampore; a brick house in Cossitollah blown down; upwards of fifty thousand maunds of grain lost in Calcutta; and at Barrackpore many of the Bungalows much damaged, though none entirely destroyed.

In stating the consequences of so dreadful a gale as that of Friday last, people in general are too apt to magnify the distress of the scene. It is with pleasure we can say there is every reason to expect that the Ship *Friendship*, Captain Day, has sustained but little, if any, damage, and so far from having "gone down at her moorings, and never having been since heard of," she was blown from Kedgerree, on the long sands, where she now lays on her beam ends, and as sloops were sent down yesterday, there is scarce any doubt of her being got off in good condition. All the crew, the Second Mate excepted, were saved. During the violence of the gale, the Round House was blown overboard, and all hands went into it, preferring this chance to remaining with the ship, which they did not expect could weather the gale; they were providentially driven on Saugur Island, and have all got safe to town.

Mr. Bolts, on his way to Kedgerree, was unfortunately lost.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham, on their way from Sooksagur to Calcutta, were overtaken by the storm near Barrackpore, and in very great danger. Their Budgerow was dismasted, and Mrs. Graham conveyed on shore by the dandies on a raft. It is with extreme satisfaction that we find Mrs. Graham, though but lately and imperfectly recovered from a severe illness, has had no relapse from so severe a shock.

The Budgerows of Messrs. Young and Parlbly, who were of the party, were both lost, and those gentlemen fortunately escaped by having gone to breakfast on board Mrs. Graham's Pinnace. Several of their dandies and servants were drowned.

We hear also that Mr. Baillie, on his way to Gualpara, lost his Budgerow and boats in the Jellingy, to the amount of 10,000 Sicca Rupees, and very narrowly escaped with his life. Several of his dandies were drowned, and he himself exposed, without covering, to the storm for the whole night; he lived on a little rice for several days, and suffered great inconvenience before he was able to procure any relief.

Major and Mrs. Dunn in the Cossimbazar river shared a similar fate, very narrowly escaping with their lives.

The effects of this tremendous gale were experienced also at Diamond Point. All the India-men, the Britannia and Thetis excepted, were on shore, (the latter rode it out with the loss of her main-mast,) but as they grounded at low water, and when the flood-tide set in, the gale had considerably moderated, they were all got off with ease.

Although it has been understood that, from the accident to the Thetis in the late hurricane, this vessel would not be able to proceed to sea in her turn, (she having been intended to be first despatched,) we hear from good authority that such have been the exertions used already, and in such forwardness are her repairs, that the Thetis will certainly be ready by the time at first intended, and be at Cox's Island, fit to receive her cargo before any other of the Company's ships whatever. The late gale seems to have reached very far, and been still more violently felt, than in Calcutta. It is to be feared that further and more serious accounts of the effects of it will yet be heard of.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1787.

From the Madras Courier, November 7th.

We hope that the alarming disorder which prevailed lately at Arcot has by this time entirely subsided, from the great attention that has been given, and the able professional assistance which has been contributed, to stop its progress. But Colonel Kelly, with his regiment, we hear, had found it necessary, a few days ago, to move to a pagoda six miles distant from Arcot.

The disorder, which we understand is of the *Cholera Morbus*,* reached to Vellore, but not in any violent degree, and unattended with any fatal consequences.

* Note.—Sic in orig. The popular notion on this head is, that the Cholera first broke out in India in 1817, in the district of Jessore.