

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Yesterday Major* M—— was brought to the Bar to be tried for the murder of Captain of H— G——, of His Majesty's 73rd Regiment of Foot, who was killed in a duel some time ago at Dinapore. No witnesses being produced on the part of the prosecution, Captain Hogan only excepted, who knew no more of the matter than that he was ordered by Colonel Macleod to bring Major M—— to Calcutta to appear before the Supreme Court, and take his trial for the supposed murder of Captain G——. Sir Robert Chambers observed to the Jury that this was mere hearsay evidence, and that therefore they could only give one verdict. The Jury accordingly, without retiring, brought in their verdict "not guilty," in consequence of which Major M—— was discharged from the Bar.

Note.—Names in full in the original.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1787.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Mr. Yeates, this day, Thursday, the 18th instant.

Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Gentlemen's Cocked Hats, Round Hats, Black and Brown; Remnants of Cloth, Hair Powder, Perfumery, Pickles, Buntin for Colors, Europe Twine, Europe Dimity, Sugar-candy in Tubs and Boxes, Tea, a few chests Claret, ditto Rum, Orange Shrub, Milk Punch, and a great variety of other articles.

Conditions as usual.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1787.


Riding and Fencing.

Mr. Taylor, late Pupil and Assistant for upwards of ten years to Mr. Angelo, of London, Riding and Fencing Master, respectfully informs the Gentlemen of the Settlement of his intention to teach the above-mentioned arts, in which he hopes to obtain the public patronage, as it will be his study to deserve it by every attention and exertion in his power.

Mr. Taylor has taken Mrs. Nehring's Garden House on the Durum-tollah Road, the right hand side from Calcutta, where he has opened a room for fencing, and means to build a riding house and stables, and to receive monthly or annual scholars to both or either exercise. The ground is spacious, and Mr. Taylor, if encouraged, could make great accommodation for horses, and other improvements of utility and amusement.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1787.

This day will be published the second part of the defence of Mr. Hastings at the bar of the House of Commons. Copies to be had of Mr. Mackay, at the Printing Office. [Price Five Sicca Rupees.]

 From the great length of this pamphlet, the completion of it in two parts, as was at first intended, has become impracticable. The third and last part, which is in the Press, will be published on Thursday next. But though it is necessarily thus sub-divided, the whole copy will be sold, as originally advertised, at 10 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

This day the Printing Office will be removed to the house late the Old Jail, in the Loll Bazar, facing the Harmonic, and next door to Messrs. Burrell and Gould's.

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

To be Let, and entered upon immediately.

Mr. Auriol's smallest Garden House at Alipore; it has very lately been put into thorough repair, and has new mats in every room. The rent is Sicca Rupees 275 per month until the end of June, when the lease of the present occupier will expire.

Any person whom this may suit, will be pleased to apply to the Printer.

April 25th, 1787.

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1787.

Run Away,

A slave boy, fourteen or fifteen years old; four feet eight or nine inches high; stout made; dark yellowish colour; little pock-marked; full face; short nose; had on, when he eloped, an old turban, which had been blue; old nankeen jacket, bannian shirt; a pair of trousers made of Europe check; a pair of shoes with round buckles. The little finger

of his right hand contracted by being formerly cut; his voice somewhat effeminate; answers to the name of Christmas, called by his late master Antony. One Gold Mohur will be given to any person who will bring him to R. Hollier, near the old Foujdar's house.

THURSDAY, JULY 28TH, 1787.

At Messrs. Ord and Knox's,

Cape Raisins and Almonds, in good preservation.

Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate; Raspberry Jam, from Angelo, in jars, of a remarkable fine flavour.

A large collection of New Books, parts of which are the following :

Gibbon's Roman Empire.

Biographical Dictionary.

Johnson and Steeven's Shakespear.

Sparman's Voyage to the Cape.

Knox's British Empire.

American Farmer.

Blackstone's Commentaries.

Hayley's Works.

Newton's Milton.

Johnson's Lives.

Beauties of the British Senate.

History of Modern Europe, 5 Vols.

Chesterfield's Letters.

Poems, by Miss Aitkin.

Adelaide and Theodore, by the Countess of Genlis.

Millot's Ancient and Modern History.

Goldsmith's Works.

Elegant Extracts, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

To the Public.

Messrs. Moore and Co. beg leave to inform the public that they have in agitation a Scheme of a Lottery for Europe Goods to the amount

of Sicca Rupées 60,000. The number of Tickets to be 600, at 100 Rupees each; that of Prizes, of various amounts, 203, and of Blanks, 397; so that there will not be 2 Blanks to a Prize. The Scheme will be published at large as soon as possible, and generally circulated, when it is hoped the Tickets will be readily disposed of, as the public will be persuaded that a very moderate profit is thus attempted to be secured; besides, that it is intended that such Gentlemen as the House may be indebted to, shall have their several claims set against the Tickets they may purchase; a measure which Messrs. Moore and Co. hope will meet with perfect approbation.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

Wants Place,

A young man, who can shave and dress hair in the most fashionable manner. He will be glad to attend a Gentleman or family going to Europe this season; he can be well recommended from the Gentleman whom he last served.

A line directed to C. L., at the Printing Office, will be duly attended to.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

New Books for sale, by J. Shukell, at the New Library.

The following Books and new Publications, being part of an Investment received by the "Minerva":—

Latham on Birds, with plates beautifully coloured, 3 vols., 4to.

Monro's Works on Fishes, fol.

Paley's Philosophy.

Pennant's Arctic Zoology, 2 vols., 4to.

Philosophical Dictionary.

Reed's Essays on the Intellectual powers of man.

Modern Europe, 5 vols.

Fergusson's Roman History, 4to.

Forster's Northern Voyage.

New system of Modern Geography.

Medical Transactions.

Johnson's Dictionary.
Rencontre.
Gamester.
Town and Country Magazine for 1785.
Ladies, do.
Political, do.
Universal, do.
European, do.
Critical Review, do.
Monthly, do.
English, do.

Pamphlets and Plays.

Widows' Vow.
I'll tell you What.
He wou'd be a Soldier.
School for Grey Beards.
Peruvian.
Richard Cœur de Lion.
Choleric Fathers.
School for Scandal.
Appearance is against them.
Green Room Mirror.
The Fool.
The Romp.
The Captives.
Hastings' Memoirs of India.
Mr. Francis's Speech.
Rushe's Orations.
The Chatsworth Poem.
Interesting Debates.
Curse of Sentiment.
Progress of Romance.
Italian Letters.
Evelina.
Muse's Mirror.
Humphrey Clinker.
Recess.
Trip to Holland.
Sandford and Merton.
Peter the Long.
Pleasing Instructor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Whereas an old Black Wood Bureau, the property of Warren Hastings, Esq., containing, amongst other things, two small Miniature Pictures and some private papers, was, about the time of his departure from Bengal, either stolen from his house on the Esplanade, or by mistake sold at the auction of his effects,

This is to give Notice,

That Mr. Larkins and Mr. Thompson will pay the sum of Two Thousand Sicca Rupees to any person who shall give them such information as shall enable them to recover the contents of the Bureau.


Calcutta, August 23rd, 1787.

[*Note.*—The subjoined extracts from Gleig's Memoirs of Warren Hastings will show the value set on these papers and miniatures. Vol 3, page 240—"But my greatest disappointment arises from your total silence in that which I have received concerning my bureau. It contained many letters and other papers which I would not for the world have seen by strangers, and some not even by you. There are also some miniature pictures which I should grieve to lose," Letter dated 21st July 1785. Again, page 287, "It pains me to recur to the subject of my bureau. I have not yet received any intelligence from you or Larkins about it. You cannot conceive my anxiety about it."]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1787.

Wanted Twenty Spotted Deer Does.

* * A Gold Mohur will be given for each, and, if in very fine condition, 20 Rupees.

 Please enquire of the Printer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

Notice is hereby given, that on Sunday next, the 23rd instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the house of the late Mrs. Maria DeMisquitta, in the Portuguese Church Street, No. 12;—

The effects of the said Mrs. Maria DeMisquitta, and the Upper-roomed House, very convenient for a moderate and devout family, its

being so near the Church, which will be exposed to sale precisely at eleven o'clock.

The purchaser of the house to pay one Gold Mohur to bind the bargain; the deeds of sale to be drawn out at the cost of the purchaser; and the house, if not paid for within ten days from the day of sale, to be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchaser, who is to make good any deficiency that may arise.


THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1787.

Captain Dance submits to his friends and the Public the following proposal for a Raffle for Europe Goods :—

Brought out in his investment, and flatters himself the rates at which the charges are made, which are infinitely inferior to any hitherto offered to the public, will entitle him to their approbation and protection.

The Raffle to consist of 150 Subscribers, at one hundred Sicca Rupees each.

The highest of three throws doublets to have the first prize of 3,500; the second highest, the second prize of 2,500, and so on. All the throws to be determined after every Subscriber has thrown.

 Captain Dance's investment is still exposed to sale, at his house, near Jackson's Gaut.

First prize.

1 Gold Enamell'd Repeating Watch, by Mudges, Diamond Hands, and an elegant Gold Enamell'd Chain	S. Rs. 1,500
1 Plain Gold Horizontal Stop Watch, No. 779, capped and jewelled	600
1 Silver Bread Basket	250
3 Pair fashionable Silver Buckles	150
3 Pair Silver Candlesticks	225
2 Pair Silver Bottle-stands	100
1 Pair fashionable Ladies' Paste Shoe Buckles	120
1 Eight-glass Cruet Silver Frame, with spare glasses	180
1 Ladies' Dressing Box, complete	100
2 Pieces Cambrick	200
1 Dozen Desert Spoons	75
	<hr/> 3,500 <hr/>

<i>Second prize.</i>		S. Rs.
1 Gold Enamell'd Ladies' Watch and Chain ..	...	1,000
3 Pair Silver Candlesticks . . . . .	..	225
1 Piece fine Scotch Holland, 24 yards . .	..	160
1 Ladies' Dressing Box, complete . . . .	.	100
1 Eight-glass Cruet Silver Frame, spare glasses .	.	185
2 Pair Bottle-stands . . . . .	..	110
1 Set Silver Drawing Instruments . . . .	..	140
1 Ladies' Embroidered Satin Pocket Book, Gold instru- ments and lock . . . . .	...	120
2 Pair Ladies' Paste Shoe Buckles . . . . .	...	175
2 Dozen Table Spoons . . . . .	...	300
1 Dozen Tea Spoons . . . . .	..	45
		<hr/> 2,500 <hr/>

<i>Third prize.</i>		
1 Ladies' Gold Enamell'd Watch and Chain ..	..	1,000
1 Gold Horizontal Stop Watch, No. 792, capped and jewelled . . . . .	.	600
3 Pair Silver Salts and Spoons . . . . .	..	826
3 Pair Silver Salts . . . . .	..	126
1 Piece Cambric . . . . .	.	120
1 Red Morocco Port Folio . . . . .	..	28
		<hr/> 2,000 <hr/>

<i>Fourth prize.</i>		
1 Gold Enamell'd Ladies' Watch and Chain .	.	1,000
1 Gold Watch, engraved, No. 817 . . . . .	...	"
1 Gold Enamell'd Watch, No. 132 . . . . .	..	400
4 Silver Wine Funnels . . . . .	...	100
		<hr/> 1,500 <hr/>

<i>Fifth prize.</i>		
2 Plain Gold Horizontal Stop Watches, capped and jewelled, Nos. 606, 607 . . . . .	..	1,200

<i>Sixth prize.</i>		
2 Plain Gold Watches, Nos. 785, 806 . . . . .	...	1,000
1 Piece Cambric . . . . .	...	100
		<hr/> 1,100 <hr/>

<i>Seventh prize.</i>			S. Rs.
1 Ladies' Gold Enamell'd Watch and Chain ..	...	...	1,000

<i>Eighth prize.</i>			
2 Plain Gold Watches, Nos. 756, 780 ..	...	...	900.

<i>Ninth prize.</i>			
1 Plain Gold Single-cased Watch, No. 777 ; 1 engraved Single-cased Gold Watch by Herring, No. 2649			550
1 Sugar Bason and Spoon .. ..	...	...	95
2 Soup Ladles .. ..	...	...	80
1 Pair Spectacles, in silver case ..	...	...	50
2 Punch Ladles .. ..	...	...	25
			<hr/> 800

<i>Tenth prize.</i>			
1 Sugar Bason and Spoon .. ..	...	...	95
4 Gravy Spoons .. ..	...	...	72
2 Salad Forks .. ..	...	...	56
2 Punch Ladles .. ..	...	...	25
1 Piece of Cambric .. ..	...	...	112
1 Set Silver Drawing Instruments			140
			<hr/> 500
			<hr/> Sicca Rupees 15,000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1787.

Morgan, Williamson, Davidson, and Co.,

Being anxious to execute their orders from the upper stations of the country, have resolved to dispatch a boat from Calcutta to Futtyghur on the first Monday of every month, to call at every station on its way ; and for the accommodation of Gentlemen who may not have Agents in Calcutta, a Sircar will go with every boat, who will deliver the goods ordered, and receive the amount at the common rates of exchange. The prices of the goods will be exactly the same as at their Commission Warehouse in Calcutta, and no charge whatever incurred, but the proportion of boat hire. Such Gentlemen as are inclined to insure their orders, Morgan and Co. will get it done at the usual rates by the Insurance Offices in Calcutta.

N. B.—The first boat will be dispatched on the first Monday in November. They will receive freight down on moderate terms.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1787.

Assemblies.

At a Meeting of a part of the Subscribers to the Assemblies for the ensuing season, it was agreed to publish the following regulations for the concurrence of the Subscribers at large :

That the subscription should be one hundred Sicca Rupees, which are to be paid into the Bengal Bank.

The Assemblies to commence on the first Thursday in November, and to continue every Thursday until the end of February.

The first Thursday of every month to be a minuet night and supper. The other nights, only a cold collation.

The Tickets of original Subscribers to be transferable, and no visitors to be admitted but by their recommendation.

No person to be deemed an original Subscriber who has not paid the amount of his subscription on or before the 25th instant.

And that there may be no interruption to the Assemblies for the full period above mentioned ; it is agreed, that if one hundred subscriptions shall not have been paid on or before the 25th October, in such case the plan of having Assemblies is to be laid aside.

And lastly, that a Meeting of the Subscribers be held at the Old Court House on Friday the 26th October instant, for the purpose of electing Managers, carrying these regulations into effect, and adopting any others which may be deemed necessary.

N. B.—If the Assemblies do not take place, the money will of course be returned to the different Subscribers.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1787.

Assemblies.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Assemblies at the Old Court House, on Monday the 5th of November, the following extract of their resolutions was directed to be published :—

On examination of the Report from the Bengal Bank, it appearing that eighty-six subscriptions had been paid, and that twenty more are shortly expected,—

1st.—Resolved, that the Assemblies take place.


2nd.—Resolved, that the Assemblies be held once a fortnight only, and that the first be deferred till Thursday the 15th instant, when a Ball and Supper will be given, which will be continued every second Thursday during the cold season.

3rd.—The Tickets of original Subscribers transferable. Tickets for Non-Subscribers to be had at one Gold Mohur each, but granted only at the recommendation of a Subscriber.

4th.—Resolved, that 900 Sicca Rupees be allowed for the provision of each entertainment, including oysters, ice,* and every thing excepting music, besides, an allowance of Rs. 8 for every Non-Subscriber's Ticket disposed of.

5th.—Resolved, that Mr. Selby be employed for the provision of the first entertainment, and that he be advanced 1,000 Sicca Rupees on account.

6th.—No money to be advanced but by the sanction of three Managers at least.

 Tickets to be had at the Old Court House.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1787.

Mrs. Arend

Humbly begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that she washes and dresses Silk Stockings, Brussell's Lace, and clear starches in general. She also respectfully informs the Ladies that she dresses hair in the neatest and most fashionable manner; she will wait upon any Lady at her own house on the shortest notice, by addressing a chit to her in Chattawalla Gully, opposite to Mr. Motte's old house, Tiretta's Bazar.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1781.

This day will be published, (at twelve o'clock,)

To be had of Mr. Mackay, at the Honorable Company's Press, and of Mr. Shakell, at the New Library,

[Price ten Sicca Rupees]


THE INDIA CALENDAR, containing lists of the Civil and Military Servants on the Bengal Establishment.

* Note.—The ice, it is presumed, must have been procured from the well-known ice-field at Hooghly, the only one known to have existed in the Lower Provinces. This ice-field was worked within the last few years.

And a list of Offices on that Establishment, together with the names of the different persons holding them.

To which is prefixed an English, Mahomedan, and Hindoo Almanack, for the year of our Lord 1788, being Bissextile, or leap year, calculated to the Meridian of Calcutta.

With a list of all the Hindoo and Mahomedan feasts and holidays; the rising and setting of the sun and moon; a table of the eclipses, and high water at Calcutta, &c.

 As the completion of the India Calendar, on the plan at first intended, would have very considerably retarded the publication, and thereby in a great measure defeated the intention of it, the proprietors have judged it better to confine the lists of the Honorable Company's Servants, Civil and Military, to the Bengal Establishment, which will be found perfectly correct; and in lieu of those at the other Presidencies, as originally intended, they have added the English, Mahomedan, and Hindoo Almanack, which will be more generally useful, and, they doubt not, will be approved.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Washing and Mangling.


Messrs. J. Davidson and Co. take this method of informing their friends, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta, that they have taken a convenient spot of ground in Dhee Entally, erected necessary Buildings thereupon, and have procured sufficient materials and workmen for the purpose of carrying on, in an extensive way, the business of Washing and Mangling, (according to the Europe method,) and getting up Linen of all sorts, to commence from November 1st, 1787.

They hope to meet with due encouragement in this their undertaking, its utility considered, as the many and crying inconveniences the public long labored under from frequent losses of their clothes, and from other neglects of the washermen they were hitherto under the necessity to employ, are thereby obviated; for Messrs. D. and Co. take upon themselves the responsibility of all Linen that shall be entrusted to their charge, and engage to receive and deliver them punctually four

times in the month, for which they trust their terms, as under, will not be deemed unreasonable.

For a Lady or Gentleman	...	..	S. Rs. 6 per month.
A Child from 7 to 12 years old	...	„	4 do.
A Child under 6 years	..	...	„ 2 do.
A Servant ...	...	...	„ 1 do.

Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to favor them with their commands, may depend upon strict attention being paid to the well getting up of their Linen, and to the receipts and delivery of them at the stated times above mentioned.

 Messrs. D. and Co. will likewise undertake the Bleaching of Cotton Cloths of every kind upon reasonable terms.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that, after the 1st of March next, no persons in the Civil or Military Service of the Company shall be allowed to proceed from the Company's Provinces beyond Buxar without the Governor General's pass, to be produced to the Commanding Officer at that Post, unless such persons are under orders (which shall appear either in the Gazette or by an Official signature) to proceed to Stations beyond that place, or unless they should be returning to their Stations after the expiration of leave of absence. The same orders respect Europeans in general, who are not in the service of the Company.

FORT WILLIAM, }
January 4th, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy to the Govt

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1788.

Representations having been made to the Governor General in Council of the dearth of grain at the Presidency, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, and in some other parts of the country, the Governor General in Council, with a view to afford all the relief in his power to the inhabitants of these cities, as well as to those of the Provinces in general, does hereby give notice and order that all Duties, Tolls, and Customs upon grain at Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, shall be immediately suspended, and the Officers of the Customs, and Judges of Adawluts, in any of the cities mentioned, are required to see the Resolutions of Government for this prohibition duly fulfilled. They are to take care that no Gunge Duties, or any other Tolls whatever, on the importation or sale of grain, at any of the markets or Gunges within the limit of the cities above-named, be exacted or taken, and they are directed to punish all farmers and Darogahs of such Gunges, or the Officers in them acting contrary to this order, by fining them in every instance in ten times the amount exacted.

And whereas it has been represented that, on former occasions of a temporary scarcity, the grain merchants purchased and hoarded up

their grain, with the hope of deriving an exorbitant advantage from disposing of it at a future period when the price of it should have considerably increased, and by these means contributed to add to the scarcity; this is to give notice, that if any persons shall be guilty of such misconduct, and shall withhold their grain from the public markets with a view to their own profit, they shall, upon detection, be punished by the confiscation of the grain, and by such other penalties as the occasion may require.

And notice is further given to all grain merchants and others, that the Pachootra Duties on grain have been every where abolished, and that they are at full liberty to transport the grain to whatever markets within these Provinces or places they please, and sell the same without any impediment or molestation.

FORT WILLIAM, }
February 1st, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1788.

Police.

The Commissioners of Police give notice they will receive proposals for repairing the large Bytakhonnah Road, under the inspection and direction of the Surveyor, extending from the Protestant Burial Ground to the north-east corner of the Durrumtollah Road, in the following manner:—The swamps in such road to be filled up, and the whole road, from drain to drain, to be properly levelled and raised with earth well beaten down. Ditches on each side, the whole length of the road, on a medium of not less than the width of 12 feet and depth of 3 feet, to be excavated, the earth of which to be appropriated to raising and making the road. Two new pukka bridges of 74 feet in length, 4 feet broad, and 6 feet high in the clear, including the arch, to be built in such places as the Surveyor to the Commissioners shall direct.

The cement to be used therein to consist of five parts of good sifted soorkey, and three parts of the best stone chunam.

Proposals to be sent to the Secretary of the Commissioners on or before Tuesday the 26th instant.

By order of the Commissioners,

FORT WILLIAM, }
February 6th, 1788. }

HUGH HONYCOMB,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Extract of a letter from Mr. B. Boyce, addressed to the Governor General in Council, dated 4th February 1788.

Indigo, which is now made in the rainy season, should be made in the dry weather, the vegetation in the rainy season being too rapid, and forces the plant to apparent maturity before the dye is formed. And river or well water should be used instead of tank water, which, from having washed the surfaces of the earth, is highly impregnated with alkaline salts, that accelerate the fermentation before the dye has been sufficiently loosened from the plant; there being no country in the world that more abounds with alkaline salts than this, which, I now take upon me to assert, are the real chemical basis on which our saltpetre is formed, by the acid of the air, for the natural produce of which India has been remarkable from time immemorial. Another obstacle from the present mode of supplying the plant is, that by making the quantity in two months which they should in eight, whatever quantity of dye there may be in the plant, if not totally destroyed before it can get to the works (on account of the immense distance which it is brought), is considerably lessened, and this is what was acknowledged by the gentlemen who were called upon to examine my Indigo, which I shall here beg leave to quote literally—

“We have seen specimens made by different persons nearly equal to that (my Indigo), but the process is so expensive, that no one has found his account in making any quantity.”

The physical reason is this, that from the time blood ceases to circulate in an animal, or sap in a vegetable, actual, though not vulgarly perceptible, putrefaction commences, on account of the alkaline and acid particles coming in contact for want of motion; this being the mode of dissolution, the purest of those salts and oils which alone constitute the dye of Indigo, are either evaporated or changed into a putrid phlegm of insipid matter, unless prevented by instantaneously manufacturing the plant as soon as it is cut; but how much sooner this dissolution is liable to take place, I leave you to judge, when the very ^{first} menstruum, or water itself, is charged with one of the first principles of putrefaction, an alkaline salt.

(A true Extract)

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that Sentries are posted on the Esplanade, between the road leading from the Fort to Calcutta, and the great road

leading to Surmans Bridge, to prevent Foot Passengers, Carriages, Horsemen, or Palkees, from crossing that part of the Esplanade which lies before the Council House and the Fort, with positive orders to enforce the instructions they have received.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Town Major's Office, }
February 20th, 1788. }

R. GREEN,
Fort Adjutant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council having been pleased to order the several shares of the Commission on the Revenues to be paid from the 1st November 1786 to 31st October 1787, it is requested, the gentlemen whose names are under-written, will be pleased to send their bills for the shares allotted to each for payment to the Pay Office.

E. FENWICK, M. P. M. G.

Pay Office, March 5th, 1788.

List of the Officers entitled to the Commission on the Revenues from 1st November 1786 to 30th April 1787.

Note—Then follows a list of 58 Officers of the Engineers and Artillery, and of other Regiments. The highest share is Rs. 7,621-15-3, and the lowest, Rs. 1,369-12-4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1788.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having thought proper to abolish a tax hitherto existing in Calcutta and its suburbs, on the manufacture and sale of Sloops and Boats, framed under the denomination of the Sloop and Boat Mehal, and in order to prevent undue exactions of the same in future, having been pleased to direct that the prohibition of it should be publicly advertised, notice is hereby given, that all duty on the manufacture or sale of Sloops and Boats within the limits of Calcutta and its environs, is henceforth abolished, and that all demand for such tax hereafter is unauthorized and forbidden.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

FORT WILLIAM, }
April 17th, 1788. }

J. H. HARRINGTON,*
Actg. Collector of Calcutta.

* *Note*—The author of Harrington's Analysis, and afterwards an eminent Judge of the late Sudder Court.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1788.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having judged it expedient at this time to require all merchants and dealers in grain in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, to deliver in accounts of their grain in store for sale, as well as of their exported imports, it is hereby required, of all such merchants and dealers, to deliver in, at the Cutcherry of the Collector of Calcutta, accurate statements of the aforesaid particulars on or before the first day of May next.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

FORT WILLIAM,
April 23rd, 1788. }

J. H. HARINGTON,
Acting Collector of Calcutta.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of orders given by the Governor General in Council to the Magistrate of Hidgelee, Thannadars and Guard Boats are stationed at the following places, to apprehend dacoits committing depredations on the river :—

	Guard Boats' No.
At Fultah, a Thannadar to cruise from Woolabarreeh to Cookrahatty	1 and 2
At Rangofulla ditto, to cruise from Cookrahatty to Baratullah or Channel Creek	3 and 4
At Sundeah Gundeah ditto, at the mouth of the Huldiah River, to cruise from Baratullah to Talpatty	5 and 6
At Gowcolly, near Kedgerree, ditto, to cruise from Talpatty to Ingellee Creek	7 and 8

The Guard Boats are distinguished by red flags, in the centre of which are the numbers of the boats in the Bengal Figure in white.

FORT WILLIAM;
Revenue Dept.,
April 21st, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1788.

The Governor General in Council, in virtue of the powers vested in him by this Act of Parliament, has directed that Licences may be granted

to the persons named in the following list, who will receive them on application at the Secretary's Office, on or after Monday, the 5th of next month.

As it is very probable that, owing to oversight, or a want of clear information with respect to some who have requested Licences, the list now published may not include the names of all British subjects who were resident in India when the Act of Parliament passed, and are now within or without the Provinces, and may have Licences given to them, British subjects so resident and desirous of Licences, are to send their names to the Secretary, who will publish them in a supplement to the present list, if their applications are complied with.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
April 23rd, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

Note.—Here follows a long list filling five columns of the Gazette, and containing nearly 450 names of European British subjects. Amongst the names is that of Zoffany the Painter.

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that all bills for salaries, allowances, and Establishments, payable at the Presidency in the Civil, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, for the months of March and April last, will be discharged on application at the Civil Pay Master's Office.

FORT WILLIAM, }
May 21st, 1788. }

W. HARDING,
Civil Pay Master.

THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council, in order to give proper weight to the existing regulations of the Customs, and particularly with respect to those of Benares, judges it necessary to give this public notice to all Europeans, Natives, and others, that they must conform thereto by readily

exhibiting to the proper Officers the Rowannah under which their importations are made into that country, and by paying the established duties at the fixed rates to the Officers appointed to receive the same; and notice is further given, that, should any attempt to evade or resist the regular authority of the Custom Houses be made, such conduct will subject the parties to whom such Boats or Goods appertain, more especially if British subjects, to the displeasure of Government.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
May 23rd, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council, understanding that it has been usual in the Civil and Military Service for the different Pay Masters and others entrusted with the disbursements of public money, to advance the salaries and allowances of individuals not on the spot, to persons claiming the same on their account, without requiring that any regular Power of Attorney should be produced to warrant the receipt of such allowances by any person except the principal;

It is resolved, that this practice be prohibited in future, and that all Pay Masters be restricted from making any advances to the Agents of those entitled to receive them, without requiring that the original Power of Attorney, properly executed, be produced and registered in their respective Offices.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
May 15th, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt., Secret and Separate Dept.

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1788.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council, in the Public Department, dated 28th March 1788.

PARA. 14.—Notwithstanding the precautions we have hitherto taken to secure the return of black servants to India, we are very sorry that

the same have not been effectual to the end proposed, many of that description still appearing in the street of this Metropolis in the utmost distress for the want of means of subsistence here, and of procuring a conveyance back to their Native Country. Instead, therefore, of the bond ordered to be taken by the 45th para. of our General Letter of the 12th July 1782, we hereby direct that, before you grant permission to any black servant to come to England on the Company's Ships, you cause a deposit to be made in your Treasury to the amount of £50 by the person soliciting such indulgence, in order to provide not only for the maintenance of such black servants in Europe, but for the expence of their passage back again, and it must be certified, upon the orders to the Commanders for receiving them, that such deposit has been made, and a list of all such transmitted to us in the Ship's Packet on which they may embark.

PARA. 15.—We are aware that it may not be so easy to render this precaution effectual in cases where persons may proceed to Europe on foreign ships. But, in order to obviate the inconvenience as much as possible, we direct that, before you permit the return of any of our Civil or Military Servants by a foreign conveyance, you obtain a declaration from them respecting their intentions of having native servants to accompany them, when the same deposit is to be taken as ordered in the preceding paragraph.

PARA. 16.—With respect to the return of persons by foreign ships who are not in the Company's service, we hope they will so far listen to the dictates of humanity as to acquiesce in this regulation. And we direct that you make our sentiments herein as publicly known as possible, that not only our own servants and those living under our protection may conform to our direction herein, but that it may become the business of the Natives themselves to insure, before they embark, a certain provision for their maintenance in Europe, and for their return to India.

PARA. 17.—Whatever surplus may remain of such deposit, after defraying the needful expences, (unless the same shall be defrayed by the master,) we shall order to be returned to the persons by whom the same shall be made, or to their Attornies.

PARA. 18.—Having real and deliberately considered a publication which appeared in the Newspapers, entitled "Narrative relative to the duel between Sir John Macpherson and Major James Browne, authenticated by Lieutenant Colonel A. Murray, who attended Sir John Macpherson, and by Major R. E. Roberts, who attended Major Browne in the field," (copy whereof is enclosed,) we came to the following resolution, viz. :—

"Resolved unanimously, that the apology required from Sir John Macpherson by Major Browne, shows that the offence taken by Major

Browne arose from an act of Sir John Macpherson in his station of Governor General of Bengal, and not in his private capacity, the apology stating that the paragraph which gave the offence appeared in the Calcutta Gazette, by the authority of the Government, at the head of which he (Sir John) then was as Governor General of Bengal.

“That the calling upon any person acting in the character of the Governor General of Bengal, or Governor of either of the Company’s other Presidencies, or as a Counsellor, or in any other station, in respect of an official act, in the way Sir John Macpherson has been called upon, is highly improper, tends to a subversion of due subordination, may be highly injurious to the Company’s service, and ought not to be suffered; more especially as this Court is ready at all times to hear the complaints, and give redress to any of their servants who either wilfully, or by mistake, may have been injured by their superiors.”

PARA. 19.—And we direct that the said resolutions be made as public as possible at your Presidency, and all the Settlements subordinate thereto

PARA. 108.—Having taken into consideration the applications of several of our Civil Servants who have returned from Bengal, to be allowed the pensions allotted to their respective ranks, we came to the following resolutions, viz. :—

“Resolved, that no Civil Servant is entitled to the allowance mentioned in the Court’s orders to Bengal of the 21st September 1785 and 27th March 1787, who came home either on account of health or of private affairs.

“That those pensions be confined to such persons only as were actually deprived of their situations and employment, or who were out of employment, in consequence of the retrenchments made in the Bengal Establishment.

“That to entitle any person to receive such pensions, he must give a satisfactory proof to the Court as to the amount of his fortune at the time of his leaving Bengal, in which case, agreeably to the Court’s before-mentioned orders, he will be entitled to receive as follows, viz. :—

“A Senior Merchant whose fortune at the time aforesaid was not equal to £10,000, as much as, with the interest of his own money, shall yield him an annuity of £400 per annum.

“A Junior Merchant in like manner £300 per annum.

“A Factor or Writer £200 per annum.”

PARA. 109.—And we direct that you cause the foregoing resolutions to be published for the information of our servants at your Presidency.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FOET WILLIAM, }
July 23rd, 1788.

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1788.

Military Intelligence.

Lord Cornwallis has great pleasure in declaring that the Military abilities as well as the private conduct of many of the Officers of this Army, give them every claim to his warmest approbation; but, on the other hand, he is obliged to acknowledge that he has long observed with regret, that there are individuals of whom his opinion is different, as they appear to him to have been in the practice of indulging themselves in habits of dissipation and expence, which are no less incompatible with a proper attention to their Military duties than inconsistent with the true principles of morality.

However repugnant it may be to his inclination and feelings to interfere in the private affairs of gentlemen, and to pass animadversions upon their imprudence and want of economy, a due discharge of the duties of his public station renders it upon this occasion absolutely indispensable.

He is at present called upon by a complaint which has been made to him by Mr. Robert Bailie, a merchant or trader of Cawnpore, who, upon the representation, and at the request of his own creditors, has been ordered by the Board to be sent within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, that those creditors may have an opportunity of asserting their claims upon him by regular proceedings at law; and Mr. Bailie has now stated that he is rendered incapable of doing justice to others, by finding it impracticable, by any means in his power, to recover certain sums that are due to him by Military gentlemen, of whose names and debts he has transmitted a list, accompanied with an application for assistance to Lord Cornwallis as Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Cornwallis, on perusing that list, has seen with much concern that the greatest part of it consists of the names of Subaltern Officers, and he is sorry to say that he could not avoid receiving a very unfavorable impression of their private conduct from this observation. Because, knowing as he does that their allowances are superior to those of similar rank in any other Army in the world, and that those allowances are found amply sufficient, by men of common prudence, to supply all reason-

able wants of gentlemen in that early period of service, he is obliged to conclude that their debts can only have been contracted by dissipation and extravagance.

He considers it to be the more incumbent on him to express his disapprobation of such conduct in the strongest terms, as he is persuaded that the want of a proper spirit of Military subordination, which he has so frequently been obliged to check and reprehend since his arrival in this country, has been the consequence, in several instances, of these habits of expence and dissipation.

Such being Lord Cornwallis's sentiments, he would be conscious of a criminal neglect of duty if he did not interpose his authority as Commander-in-Chief, to endeavour to put a stop to practices which are hurtful to society and ruinous to Military discipline.

It is no part of his intention, nor is it his province, to enter into any examination of those accounts, but he gives this public notice, that he has recommended to Mr. Baillie to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature for legal assistance in the recovery of the debts that are due to him by gentlemen who are now stationed within the Provinces, and that he has also assured him, that if he finds it necessary to repeat his complaints against Officers now at the field stations after three months from this date, he will remove such Officers immediately, and appoint them to Regiments within the provinces, that they may be amenable to any decree which he may obtain against them in the Supreme Court.

Lord Cornwallis likewise thinks it proper to inform the Army that he is determined to act precisely in the same manner upon every similar application to that of Mr. Baillie's.

And as he considers it to be a sacred duty of a Commander-in-Chief to do every thing in his power to guard the Civil Law in this country from being insulted or eluded by Military men, he desires that the Army in general will carry in their recollection that, if it shall ever appear that the lowest Officer belonging to the Supreme Court of Judicature shall meet with the smallest opposition or obstruction in the execution of any part of his lawful duty from any person belonging to the Army, not only at any of the Stations, but even in the most remote districts of the Provinces, the Commanding Officer of the station or detachment will, in the first instance, be rendered particularly responsible for it as an outrage which it was his duty to have prevented, and the conduct of every other person who may have been concerned will certainly undergo, at the same time, the most rigid investigation.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the departure and destination of the Honorable Company's Chartered Ships of this season as follows:—

Order of dispatch.	Name of the Ship.	Destination.	Day of dispatch from Bengal.
1	William Pitt	Europe direct	November 10th, 1788.
2	Manship	Fort Saint George and Europe	December 1st, „
3	Triton	Europe direct	December 15th, „
4	Kent	Ditto ditto	January 1st, 1789.
5	Phoenix	Vizagapatam, Fort Saint George, and Europe	January 15th, „
6	...	Europe direct	February 15th, „
7	....	Fort Saint George and Europe	February 20th, „
8	..	Europe direct	March 10th, „

N. B.—The three last Ships are not named, as it is not yet ascertained when they severally arrived at their first consigned Port in India, and it cannot, therefore, be known from what period they will come upon demurrage.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
September 12th, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1788

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of October next, will be exposed to sale, by Public Auction, at the Import Warehouse Godowns in the Old Fort, a quantity of Woollen Goods of the undermentioned assortments, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, to be paid for in cash, on the following conditions: Whoever buys a lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the purchase; if the goods are cleared out in six months from the day of sale, the purchasers to be allowed a discount of nine per cent., and if after six months, but within nine months from the day of sale, to be allowed a discount of three per cent.; but should the

goods not be cleared out at the expiration of nine months, they are to be re-sold by Public Auction, and the former purchasers to pay any loss or charges which may arise on the re-sale.

Broad Cloth, superfine, medley, and Cassimeers of fashionable colours.

Broad Cloth, superfine, of sorts.

Ditto middling ditto.

Ditto Aurora.

Ditto ordinary of sorts.

Perpets of broad and narrow of sorts

Perpets, superfine, in imitation of Cassimeers.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

IMPORT WAREHOUSE, }
September 24th, 1788. }

R. KENNAWAY, J. W. H. K.

Public notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 10th October, will be sold by Auction, at the Custom House, the following confiscated Goods, viz. :—

Oil, Turpentine, and mixed paints of sorts.

Fine Blacking.

Corks.

Cutlery.

Elder Wine.

Bottled Porter.

A particular list and musters may be seen at the Custom House. The lots to be cleared out in four days, otherwise to be re-sold; the first purchaser standing to any loss that may arise.

COMPANY'S CUSTOM HOUSE, }
September 24th, 1788. }

T. MACAN,
Custom Master.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council having received several complaints of irregularities and outrages committed in the town of Calcutta and its environs, in breach of the public peace, by the seamen of Portuguese and other foreign ships and vessels that have come to this port; all Captains and Masters of such ships and vessels are hereby positively required to prevent their people from being on shore before the hour of seven in the

morning, and from remaining in the town or its neighbourhood after the hour of five in the afternoon; and it is hereby declared that if any Portuguese, Coffrees, Manilla or Macoa men, or Malays, being seamen, shall be found in Calcutta or its environs within the prohibited hours, they will be apprehended by the Officers of the Police, or the Officer in the Command of the Town Guard, and kept in strict custody, as well as suffer such other punishment as the circumstances under which they shall be apprehended may appear to require.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
November 26th, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 3RD, 1788.

Calcutta.

On Thursday last, the anniversary of St. John, a General Meeting was held of the Lodges in Calcutta, and a very numerous body of Free Masons walked in procession to the New Church, where an historical sermon on the occasion was preached by the Revd. Mr. Johnson, a member of the Fraternity, who traced the origin of the society from the ancient Egyptians, and enumerated its several revolutions, encouragements, and persecutions down to the present period, concluding with many excellent doctrinal maxims, for the qualifications and conduct of a true Mason, who, he strongly argued, must necessarily be a good man, and a worthy member of the society of mankind in general.

In the evening, the fourth Subscription Assembly was held at the Old Court House. It was opened by Mrs. Bristow and Mr. Camac. The minuet walkers were few, but the lively country-dance runners bounding and abounding.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1788.

A very large and respectable company, in consequence of the invitation given by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, assembled on Tuesday,* at the Old Court House, where an elegant dinner was prepared. The toasts were as usual echoed from the cannon's mouth, and merited this distinction from their loyalty and patriotism.

In the evening, the Ball exhibited a circle, less extensive, but equally brilliant and beautiful with that which graced the entertainment in honor of the King's birth-day. Lady Chambers and Colonel Pearse

* Note.—New year's day.

danced the first minuet, and the succeeding ones continued till about half after 11 o'clock, when the supper tables presented every requisite to gratify the most refined Epicurean. The ladies soon resumed the pleasures of the dance, and knit the rural braid, in emulation of the Post's Sister Graces, till four in the morning, while some disciples of the Jolly God of wine testified their satisfaction in Poems of exultation.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1788.

The Hon'ble Company's salt sold on the 28th ultimo, notwithstanding the present enhanced value of silver, in which specie one-half of the payment was stipulated, went remarkably high. Some was disposed of at six hundred and eighty Rupees per hundred maunds, and the lowest price, we understand, was from hundred and sixty-three Rupees per ditto. Even the Coast salt brought five hundred and three Rupees; prices, we believe, never before known, and which must tend much to raise the profit of this valuable resource to Government, since there is no danger of the sales of the ensuing year being hurt by it. Salt, from its real as well as habitual use, may justly be considered a necessary of life: and, however the cost of it be advanced, the consumption probably will not be materially diminished: though, it must be acknowledged, if the expense of subsistence be increased, the wages of labor must be proportionably increased to afford the means of living, and consequently the profit of additional price may be lost in the additional charge of manufacture, or, to pursue the argument in the present instance of salt especially, if the salt-worker provide himself with salt and therefore feel not directly the augmented expence of this article, he will be affected by it indirectly in his purchase of grain, spices, beetle-leaf, &c, from the husbandman, and of cloth from the manufacturer, who, in order to furnish themselves with salt, must enhance the value of their saleable commodities in the same degree wherein the value of that commodity has been enhanced to them. This seems an important principle of barter, and an able reasoner might draw many useful inferences from it.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1788.

From the Madras Courer, December 26th.

• Recent advices announce the return of Tippoo to his Capital from his hunting party. His present residence is on the Island, at his Gar-

den House, the situation of which is extremely beautiful; the Garden full of the finest various fruits; and noble plantations of cypress trees compose the avenues; nor, according to political observation, is the olive neglected in his improvements: one, at least, of the arts of peace, architecture, occupies much of his present attention. He is pulling down the Old Palace in the Fort, and preparing to raise a new one on a plan vastly more extensive and suitable to the most sumptuous scale of royal magnificence. And, as a further pacific symptom, for the present at least, the Army, Cattle were quietly at grass, in different parts.

Accounts from the country, especially the southward, continue very favorable as to the prospect of the crops.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1788.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—I am informed, from very respectable authority, that the Police of this City is now upon the eve of effectual and correct establishment.

At this time, therefore, it cannot but prove acceptable to those who are to take an active part in such wholesome regulation, to be reminded of every grievance that should call for redress.

Under that persuasion, I avail myself of the opportunity, through the channel of your paper, to point out one for which I have hitherto not been able to find a remedy.

The grievance I speak of is, the liberty which persons assume, of shooting at all hours of the day for their amusement, at kites, crows, &c., without any consideration of either the danger or the disturbance to the inhabitants around them.

I have been long affected with this licentiousness, as a species of such impropriety and disorder as in so populous, so beautiful a place, and in such a cultivated assemblage of society, I could not have thought possible to have existed. Yet the practice is so far from being the casual inadvertence of a few heedless people, that it has haunted me with alarms in every dwelling where, in Calcutta, I have taken up my residence.

I have been told that, by making a deposition, before any of the learned Judges, of the nuisance and the hazards to which I have been exposed, I should find a redress; but where I am persuaded no personal injury has been intended towards me, I have found it too irksome a task

to lodge a personal complaint ; and the only attempt towards redress which I yet have made has been, under feigned signatures, to represent the evil through the medium of our public newspapers. My complaints, however, have found no consolation from the discontinuance of the cause, perhaps because they have not reached the ears of the persons to whom they were addressed. Through your authentick vehicle of intelligence, the admonition may perhaps find its way to the mark ; and, until the salutary measures of a wise Police are made manifest, may, in some measure, effect the peaceable end in view, and prevent such accidents as might prove too serious towards the enforcement of authority.

I assure you, Sir, that not only at various unexpected hours I have been startled with the firing of those shots, but have frequently heard the contents of the guns rattle against my venetians ; and, not long ago, at sunrise, as I had just ascended to the top of my house to take my accustomed walk there, a range of crows and kites intermixed were in possession of that part of the parapet which looks into my neighbour's ground, and immediately joins my spiral stair-case, from whence I had no sooner made my appearance, than I saw my neighbour with his gun levelled at the birds upon my wall, in the exact direction of his piece with my head. To do him justice, he instantly dropped his aim, appeared greatly shocked at the hazardous rencontre, and shrunk into his house with evident marks of sensibility. I own to you, Sir, that ready* as I should be to make any moderate sacrifice for the public good, I do not think it necessary that, in order to procure a speedy regulation of such disorder in society, I should actually be subject to such an untoward accident as that which I so critically was protected from ; and that I may not lose my life for the purpose of preventing the amusement of Crow-shooting in Calcutta, allow me to request that you will give a place to my complaint in the Calcutta Gazette.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

January 13th, 1788.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1788.

From the Madras Courier, January 2nd.

Yesterday being the first day of the New Year, was announced at six o'clock in the morning by twenty-one guns from the Fort. His

Majesty's two regiments of Hanoverians, 14th and 15th, commanded by Colonel Wangenheim and Major Offeney, were drawn out on the parade before the Honorable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief. They performed their firings, salutes, and evolutions with great exactness and precision. At a public breakfast, the Honorable the Governor then received the compliments of the gentlemen of the Settlement, Civil, Military, and Commercial.

A great public dinner was afterwards given at the Government House, at which was present the most numerous and respectable company that has been remembered in this Settlement for many years.

On Wednesday evening were interred the remains of the late Mrs. Popham, sister to Sir George Thomas, Bart. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen attended the corpse to the place of interment, to pay a last respect to one whose gentle manners and accomplished mind endeared her whilst living to her friends and acquaintance. She possessed all the amiable virtues; was liberal, generous, and humane; a tender wife, an affectionate parent, and a sincere friend. Her pall was supported by six ladies who appeared to be deeply affected on the melancholy occasion.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1788.

Theatre.

So much has been already said on the performance of Richard the Third, exhibited on the Theatre on Friday evening, that there scarce remains anything to be added on the subject. We agree in the general opinion that the whole performance went off with well merited éclat.

The part of Richard was given in that masterly style which characterizes our Roscius, and though this character requires all the exertions of a first-rate performer in the full possession of every faculty, it was impossible for the most critical eye to observe the smallest want of activity, even in the most bustling scenes, notwithstanding the late severe illness under which the gentleman who represented it has so long labored, and from the effects of which he is yet but imperfectly recovered.

The character of Buckingham is a very important one in this performance, and it was well supported.

The eldest of the Princes spoke distinctly and collectedly, but the youngest was rather too young to be heard.

The scenery in general was excellent, particularly the Camp Scene, in which Richard's Pavillion was very ingeniously contrived.

We understand the favorite musical piece of the "Poor Soldier" and Foote's Comedy of "the Author" are in rehearsal, and will be performed on Tuesday next.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1788.

We heartily hope the seasonable notice published on Monday last, and repeated on this day, suspending all duties upon grain at the principal cities, and prohibiting the selfish hoard of this necessary of life, will be attended with the desirable effects expected from it, and prevent any calamitous scarcity, either real or fictitious. For the same end, we understand, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having received representations of the distress suffered by the manufacturers and lower classes of the people in the Dacca District, has been pleased to direct the Collector of Behar to make an immediate provision of 30,000 maunds of rice, and to dispatch the same as soon as possible to the Collector of Dacca, to be distributed among those manufacturers and inhabitants who have most occasion for it, at a moderate rate. The several Collectors also have been enjoined to exert their continued attention in encouraging the grain merchants and others, by removing every impediment to the free transportation of grain, at their own option, throughout the Provinces, and by the detection and punishment of every attempt towards monopoly.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1788.

It is to be considered as a standing order that the Fort of Budge-Budge,* and all the Troops on duty at the Presidency, including those at Barrackpoor, are under the immediate authority of the Senior Officer at the Presidency, to whom reports and returns are to be accordingly made.

* Note.—This Fort is now a total ruin

It has been resolved by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council that a General Order be issued, directing all Officers Commanding detachments of Troops within the Company's Provinces to give previous notice to the Collectors through whose districts the Troops are to march, of their probable time of arrival in those districts, and of the supplies they may require, that the same may be furnished.

An order has been sent to the Collectors of Revenue to issue immediate directions for providing the requisite supplies to the Troops during their march, on receiving the notification above mentioned from the Commanding Officers. The Commanding Officers are to report to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General, in what manner they have been supplied in passing through the several Districts, and the Collectors will report to the Board of Revenue any complaints that may be made of the behaviour of the Troops.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

The reception of General Sloper by the Prince of Wales was flattering to the General beyond conception. The Prince met him in Pall Mall, as the General was going into London. He rode up, stopped the chaise himself, shook the General by the hand, and seemed overjoyed to see him, and in every place where they have met since, his Royal Highness has paid him the most pointed and marked attention.

Mr. Hastings' trial, an English Paper mentions, was to come on before the House of Peers the next Sessions. It is also said that he seemed to be much affected with his approaching fate, though it is hardly to be credited from a man of his great and known political firmness. He was, by the last accounts, gone on a visit to Mr. David Anderson in Scotland.

Sir Elijah Impey is gone abroad, report says, to avoid a similar situation with the late Governor General.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Baraset Race.

The weather promising to be fine, it is expected that there will be great sport at Baraset; Mr. Selby will have a table provided, and accommodation for gentlemen. The race in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

POET'S CORNER.

Addressed to Miss P———

Thou am'rous god suspend thy bow,
Thy quiver o'er thy shoulder throw,
And hearken why thy wond'rous force
Can't touch Charlotta with remorse.

Her eyes, the seats of fire and light,
Her sparkling eyes, are sapphires bright,
Rubies immensely rich compose
Her lips that shame the blushing rose.

Her charming limbs, of lovely mould,
The sculptor's art at distance hold :
No Parian marble can contest
With the vein'd beauties of her breast.

Wonder not then, a nymph of stone
Withstands thy shafts and slights my moan,
Still thou may'st shoot, still I complain,
For darts and sighs are spent in vain.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1788.

We understand from good authority that measures have been taken by Government for considerable supplies of rice to Dacca and Sylhet, which districts have suffered most from the scarcity, and further, that a large quantity will speedily be distributed in the Calcutta markets at a moderate price. These precautions cannot fail of producing the best effects, and will probably, in a great degree, counteract the calamities of the season, till the period of reaping the ensuing harvest.

The discount on Gold Mohurs still continues enôrmously high, to the ruinous distress of the poor, and to the great inconvenience of the economical householder. The continuance of this evil, much more the increase of it, after the large imports of Silver into Calcutta from Burdwan and other districts, evidently proves its owing to a combination of monied harpies. Should they persevere till the commencement of the next sessions, it is anxiously to be hoped they will be called to account for their illegal practices before a jury of their fellow-citizens, and will experience the utmost severity of the Law, which prohibits and punishes the engrossment of any article for the advancement of its price. Coined

silver is an article that admits of precise determination of its proper value, and the engrossment and enhancement of it may easily be brought to specifick proof.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1788.

The French at Chandernagore, with extreme caution rather than prudence, have stopped any farther advances for their investment, and some of the wealthy inhabitants have began moving their most valuable effects to Serampore.

[*Note.*—On account of the rumours of war in Europe]

THURSDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1788.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, dated the 23rd of March.

It is with infinite concern I inform you of a dreadful conflagration which broke out at half past two this afternoon. The wind being very high, the flames pervaded almost the whole city. The damage done must have been excessive indeed. The Factory was on fire, but, by the speedy and great exertions of Mr. Middleton, of Mr. Creighton, the Factory Pilot, of John Rawsthorne, and the Factory sepoys, fortunately no damage was done to the Company's goods in their godowns.

It is impossible for me at this time to detail you the particulars of the mischief that has been done. The fire extended for the space of two miles, and is still burning. The city seems devoted this year to calamity.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1788.

POET'S CORNER.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

Imprompter.

[On the late intelligence from Pondicherry and Chandernagore.]

How wanton is fate! how it sporteth with nations!

. Behold a strong fortress besieged and won,

At once, both for flight and for fight preparations,

Yet no one hath knowledge that war is begun.

HOMO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1788.

The tricks in raising the batta on Gold call aloud for redress. This extortion, which has prevailed in despite of every representation and even the scrutiny of the Committee of Enquiry, continues to gain ground, and is now as high as six per cent. It is seriously to be hoped that some effectual measures will be taken to put a stop to the progress of this evil, so severely felt by the community at large, otherwise trade must sink under the pressure of usury.

The prospect of the Company's Bonded Debt being transferred home at a fair and equitable exchange, in consequence of the proposals published in the last Gazette, must afford very particular satisfaction to the public in general,—a measure that will not only contribute to make money plenty, but holds out a safe public remittance of property to England, which has been long wanted, and, among many others equally conducive to the general interest, reflects the highest honor on the present system of Government, and, by establishing public credit on the firmest basis, must long secure the prosperity of these provinces.

Sub-auspice Teucro nil desperandum.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1788.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the several Collectors, excepting those of Sylhet, Rangamatty, and Ramgur, to remit their collections sent to the Presidency, in the specie wherein the collections are made, or by bills payable wholly in silver.

A petition, we understand also, has been delivered in to Government by several respectable mercantile gentlemen, requesting orders for the free currency of gold in payment of the revenues.

The former measure will certainly tend to bring silver to Calcutta, and the latter, if agreed to, will probably keep it here, by preventing the necessity of its re-exportation for commercial purposes. When the cultivator can pay his rents in gold, he will have no objection to receive gold as the price of his grain; and if he be also a manufacturer, as is frequently the case, he will not, for the same reason, decline gold as the recompence of his labor, or the equivalent for his cloth. We sanguinely hope, therefore, that the premium on silver, which is now risen to the enormous rate of seven per cent., will shortly be diminished, and, ere long, altogether abolished.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1788.

We are credibly informed that on the night of Sunday, the 6th instant, which was the night of the new moon, a human sacrifice was actually offered to Kâly, the Hindoo Goddess of Destruction, at her temple at Chitpore. This horrid rite was performed under cover of the dark night by persons as yet unknown; but the next morning the following circumstances were observed. The door of the Pagoda had been opened in the night, said by some to have been broken open; the trunk of the man sacrificed was found before the threshold, and the head within the Pagoda, at the feet of the Idol, which had been invested, during the sacrifice, with new robes made of rich and costly manufactures, and several new necklaces, and bracelets of gold and silver. The utensils and vessels necessary to such a sacrifice were also left in the Pagoda, and appeared to have been prepared with an exact conformity to the precepts of those books of the Hindoos in which such sacrifices are recommended. And, in a word, every thing tended to raise a suspicion that the whole was the performance of some opulent and well-read Hindoo. The poor wretch who was the victim appeared to be of the *Chandâl* caste, which is an inferior tribe of villagers, and this, it seems, is the caste from which such sacrifices are directed to be made. The Foudar has, it is said, seized the Bramin that usually attends the Pagoda, in order to discover who are the persons concerned in this murder; but nothing has yet transpired.

It is a fact that the conduct of Mr. H*— in the Sunderbunds has been so exemplary and mild towards the poor Molungees or Salt manufacturers, that to express their gratitude they have made a representation of his figure or image, which they worship amongst themselves. A strong proof that the natives of this country are sensible of kind treatment, and easily governed without coercive measures.

THURSDAY, MAY 8TH, 1788.

In consequence of the late abundant rains, the price of rice has fallen considerably in the Bazar. Half of the Boroo† harvest has been preserved in the Dacca districts, and it is not now probable that any greater distress will be felt. We hear a supply of grain has arrived at Dacca from Behar.

The report of Sir Elijah Impey having resigned the office of Chief Justice, originates with a gentleman who has lately left Bussora, and read the paragraph in an English Paper.

* Note—Sic. in orig. Probably Mr Tilman Henckel, the first Collector of Jessore.

† The Boroo rice crop is sown in December or January, and cut in April. It is peculiar to very low-lying marshy districts.

THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 1788.

We are happy in being able to add an account of the success attending inoculation to those already given last year, which, no doubt, will effectually do away every thought of fear of undergoing the operation in those who have not yet had the small-pox.

From the airy situation of Dum-Dum, and the advantage to be derived from the Surgeon on the spot, the Government this year very humanely directed an Hospital to be erected there for the purpose of inoculation; the same had been done last year, when the public were informed that 105 patients had received the infection by inoculation, and all recovered. The soldiers of the Artillery Corps at the Presidency, and of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Battalions of European Infantry, were informed of the safety attending the infection when taken by inoculation. The Return underneath will show the number of each Corps who accepted of the offer, and from every information that could be gained, it is to be supposed that all who had not had the distemper, were included in the number desirous of being inoculated.

The soldiers and children (72 in number) who were inoculated this year, all recovered and are perfectly well; the soldiers marched into garrison with the Artillery, and joined their Corps on the 15th of April.

As the Government intends to grant the same assistance annually, we are in hopes that no lives will in future be lost here by this distemper.

CAMP DUM-DUM, }
April 14th, 1788. }

Report of the Inoculation Hospital.

				Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.
1st Battalion Artillery	10	10	10	10	
3rd Ditto ditto	3	3	3	3	
1st Ditto Infantry	6	6	6	6	
3rd Ditto ditto	21	21	21	21	
4th Ditto ditto	11	11	11	11	
Total	51	51	51	51	

Twenty-one children of the Officers and Soldiers were also inoculated, and are all recovered.

THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 1788.

The following is an account of the size and weight of a most enormous Cockup* taken a few days ago in the Luckia River, and brought to the Dacca Factory. It was slung on two bamboos, and carried by eight coolies. It had nine thorns on its back, from which circumstance the natives said it was nine years old.

<i>Length.</i>	<i>Fect. Inches.</i>
From the tip of the lower jaw to the extremity of the tail fin	6 8
From the eye to the beginning of the tail fin. ...	5 8
Length of the tail fin.	0 5
Circumference	4 10
Depth from the upper part of the back to the bottom of the belly	1 11
Thickness from side to side	1 0
Weight, full pukka 3 maunds 10 seers.	

N. B.—Three pukka maunds ten seers are equal to 270 Pounds English.

THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 1788.

Stanzas, with a Bouquet, to Miss. P.

Not that the pious offering flings
 One gleam of glory round the shrine;
 Yet there his wreath the pilgrim brings,
 Because the spot he deems divine.
 Not that my tribute can improve
 The charms I tenderly adore;
 Thy form's my sacred shrine of love;
 From thence I every bliss implore.

W.

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1788.

(The following letter was received some time ago, and was mislaid, or should certainly have appeared sooner.)

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—Apprehending that the account, in your Paper of the 24th April, of the human sacrifice to the Goddess Kállee at Chitpore, may

Note.—Commonly known as the Bekhti or Betkhi.

have an effect very prejudicial to the Hindoos in general, I feel it a duty to caution the humanity of the public not to be hurried away by first impressions against them, but, on the contrary, to reject the opinion that either well-instructed or respectable Hindoos have been concerned in this horrid act. I have not a doubt myself that it has been committed by Dacoits :

“The votive offering for a deadly deed.”

It will be found on enquiry that it is common for them, when going on an attempt of danger, to vow such a sacrifice to Kálee; and I was formerly told by an old inhabitant of Calcutta, that they were supposed to be made to that same Idol at Chitpore by Govindram Mittra, who acted as Zemindar or Jemadar of Calcutta by the authority of the President and Council, and who was under the general suspicion of the natives of entertaining bands of Dacoits. The apparatus and costliness of the offering rather confirms this opinion of the perpetrators, and whoever has but a slight knowledge of the subject, will admit there could be no difficulty for a Hindoo, and very little for an intelligent European, to obtain every information necessary for the sacrifice. The Gôiteree excepted, he must be a learned Hindoo who has much to conceal, and there are paintings which are minutely explanatory of all their ceremonies.

That human sacrifices, however, were, in times of great antiquity, and for periodical or extraordinary expiations, considered as meritorious by a part of the Hindoos, (never by all of them,) cannot be denied, but I believe the victim was generally a voluntary one. The act is called Nurbullee, and is expressly forbidden, as well as all the greater sacrifices, to be performed during the Kullee Jogue;* and the Byeshnoos never admitted the sacrifice even of animals.

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1788.

Intelligence is just received in town of the death of George† Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie in Scotland, on his way to the south of France for the recovery of his health. His Lordship was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland last election.

* The iron age.

† Note.—The eighth Earl, grandfather of the late Governor General.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1788.

On the 1st instant died the Prince Jehandar Shah, Jewan Bukht, eldest son of the reigning King of Dehli, Shah Alum, and heir apparent to the Empire of Hindoostan. The following circumstances of his death, which we have been favored with, may be depended on as authentick :—

After being delayed two days by the indisposition of the Princess, his principal Begum, he, on the morning of the 31st May, set out before daylight to visit the tomb of one of his wives, at Chunar, from whence he returned in the afternoon of the same day, and arrived at Benares about the close of the evening. During the succeeding night, he was uneasy, and appeared affected by the heat, and in the morning, complaining of a severe pain in his breast, quitted his private apartments for the open air. He afterwards went in again, when he was seized with a fainting fit, fell on the ground, and perspired profusely. The Native Doctors then felt his pulse, and were about to administer medicines to him, when suddenly his eyes rolled, and he expired. About half past nine o'clock A. M., Aleo Ibraheem Khan, the principal Magistrate of the city of Benares, having heard of the Prince's indisposition, arrived at his habitation with a Native Physician, who, thinking it was too late to bleed, as the Prince was then declared to be dead, the corpse was brought out and laid in an open pavilion, where it was found by the Resident, Mr. Duncan, about half after ten, stretched on a cot, entirely wrapped up, amidst his sons and the Nabob Sadut Aleo, who were mourning over the deceased. Mr. Duncan, who had received intelligence of the Prince's illness and death almost at the same instant, and had immediately set off for Shewalla-gaut, his place of residence, not being able to find Mr. Fraser, Surgeon to the battalion stationed at Benares, had sent to desire Mr. LeBlanc, a gentleman of experience in physick and surgery, to follow him to Shewalla-gaut, with a view of ascertaining the probable cause of the Prince's sudden death; and Mr. LeBlanc arriving soon after him, as there remained some warmth about the jugular vein, he, to afford the only remaining chance of survivance, with general approbation and consent, opened a vein in the arm, from which some little blood spouted, and gave great hopes. Mr. Fraser coming in also at this time, approved what had been done, and opened another vein in the left arm. They then continued jointly for an hour to apply stimulants and friction to the body in hopes of restoring the circulation, but all their endeavours proved vain. They were at length compelled to give up the attempt; and the Princess and her advisers having preferred Benares to Chunar for the burial place, a spot was fixed on near the tomb

of a venerated Mahomedan, where the body was interred in the evening, attended by the Resident.

From the state the Prince was in immediately at, and for some time before, his decease, spasms in the stomach were supposed to be the immediate cause of his death, which, though sudden, appeared clearly to be natural, as was ascribed ultimately to the heat and fatigue of his journey to Chunar on the preceding day.

On the morning of his death, the Prince, feeling himself much indisposed, desired to have materials for writing, and with his own hands wrote two letters and sealed them with his private seal, one to Alee Ibraheem Khan, the other to Mr. Duncan. The former, after expressing his despair of living, enjoined the Khan, in the event of his death, never to let the women of his family go to the king, his father, but to keep them, and regard them as his mother and sister, adding he would otherwise be his accuser at the day of judgment. The letter to the Resident, after stating, in like terms, his despair of surviving, declared his resignation to the will of God, and concluded with adjuring him in the strongest terms to preserve the honor of his family, to continue to them the support which he then enjoyed himself, and never on any account to deliver them up to be sent to Delhi.

The Prince has left several sons by different mothers, and as Khoerum Sahib, the son of the principal Begum, is the youngest, jealousies and dissensions between the different branches of the family must be deemed unavoidable.

The narrative written by the Prince Jehandar Shah, translated by Mr. Scott, and published in the Appendix to Mr. Hastings' Review of the state of Bengal, containing all the public transactions of his life since his flight from Delhi, any mention of them here is unnecessary. Of his age we have not received any certain information, but believe it to have been about five and thirty.

This present period is distinguished also by the death of Moodajee Bhosilla, the head of the Marhatta Government of Nagpore, and a person of no small consequence in our late contest with the Marhatta nation.

THURSDAY, JULY 9TH, 1788.

Calcutta.

Yesterday morning the Honorable Company's Ship Pigot arrived at her moorings at Diamond Point. She brings an account of the arrival

of the Berrington at Madras, after a remarkable quick passage of three months and six days.

The Berrington sailed from the Downs the 25th March, and arrived in Madras roads on the 30th ultimo.

On the 11th March the Honorable Court of Directors appointed Peter Speke, Esq., a Member of the Supreme Council, in the room of Sir John Macpherson, resigned.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public that His Majesty continued perfectly well when the Berrington sailed, and had opened the Sessions of Parliament by a Commission. The public rejoicings and illuminations on this happy event exceeded any that were ever before known.

THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, 1788.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, July 4th.

The increasing price of rice about three weeks ago made me very uneasy indeed. Another year of calamity would have rendered this province a desert. The evil, however, is now happily going off. The Aous* crop has eased the husbandman very much. In some parts of the Mofussil, rice is now at thirty seers per Rupee, where not long since it was only at fourteen; and there is every prospect of a plentiful ensuing harvest.

It is a fact which should belie many illiberal reflections thrown upon the Hindoo natives, that Juggut Sett, when visited in his last sickness by Mahommed Reza Khan, tore the latter's bond for three lakhs of Rupees, as a return for the kindness and protection he had received from him, as well as from personal regard.

How many instances of this kind occur among Bankers at home?

THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, 1788.

To the Public.

Whatever a vigilant and humane Government could do to alleviate the present scarcity, and the distress arising from it to the poor, has doubtless been performed; and from that foresight and activity which have been displayed, we may hope soon to see the Capital much relieved by large accessions of grain. But such has been the unavoidable great rise in the

* *Note.*—The early rice crop, generally sown in April and cut in August.

price of rice, that numbers who in ordinary times supported themselves and their families by their labor, have no longer found a maintenance from it, and must have parted with their little effects to procure a scanty subsistence. This enhanced rate must, in a great degree, continue until the new crop is brought to market, which, generally speaking, cannot be looked for in less than six weeks or two months. The effects of it already begin to appear in the many emaciated figures and the many mothers with their children who wander about the streets and highways of this city, and the prospect for such is alarming.

The inhabitants of Calcutta who have beheld the public distress with anxiety, may think this a proper juncture for the exertion of their humanity. It is possible that adverse occurrences, inevitable by human prudence, may disappoint in part the expectations of relief now entertained; the sufferings of the lower class of people would then be dreadful. Should it, on the other hand, be happily found that the good offices of private solicitude were unnecessary, it could not afford matter of reflection or regret that they were ready on such an occasion; and where there was even a possibility of impending calamity, the appearance of having remained supine or indifferent would be as unfair to the character as contrary to the intention of this community. It has indeed been thought that the contributions of private benevolence, in similar cases, has had the effect of attracting multitudes to the Capital who might otherwise have made a shift in the country, but it seems a certain fact that, in every time of general scarcity, the inhabitants of the country, without any previous encouragement, naturally flock to the principal towns, whither, indeed the chief supplies of grain are also drawn, and when it is found that numbers have actually already thus resorted to the Capital and its environs, the question then is, whether they shall be supported or left a prey to want. The daily aid afforded by Government has been extremely serviceable, but it is limited in its extent; many from distance or weakness cannot partake of it, and the longer the price continues high, the greater number must be incapacitated to support themselves, and of course need relief from the public. Where, it is supposed, as in the present case, that the whole stock of grain in the country is sufficient for its consumption until a new crop comes in, there can be no doubt of the clear benefit of extending the distribution of it, and supplying those who can no longer purchase for themselves.

Under this conviction, it has been agreed, at a meeting of gentlemen of the Town, held this day, to promote a subscription for the relief of the poor, and a Committee has been named to manage the contributions, to purchase and distribute grain. They have already entered on the consideration of the best means answering this design, and will meet daily at

the Exchange at 9 o'clock, where they will be happy to receive any informations that may be conducive to the same end. And that no time may be lost, a certain sum for immediate exigencies has been already subscribed by the gentlemen present, and they hereby invite and solicit the subscriptions of the public, which are necessary to the carrying on of the scheme, and will be received at the following places:—

The General Bank.

The Bengal Bank.

Messrs. Fergtsson, Fairlie, & Co.

Grahams, Moubray, & Co.

Bayne, Colvins, and Bazett.

Burgh and Barber, and Paxton, Cockerell, Delisle, & Co.

Calcutta, July 9th, 1788.

THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1788.

The most extensive benefit has been already experienced from the humane distribution of rice and money to the distressed inhabitants of this town.

The Boitehkannah, the side of the Great Tank,* Cherungee, the top part of Surman's Bridge, and the Orphan House, have been fixed on for the distribution of this charity, and upwards of four thousand persons have been daily relieved at each of the above places.

One of the gentlemen of the Committee regularly attends to superintend the distribution, and to see that the relief is afforded to real objects of distress only.

The subscription has been as liberal as it is humane; upwards of fifteen thousand Rupees having been already collected.

The arrival of large supplies from Bahar, since the opening of the Cossimbuzar river, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest, have reduced the price of rice considerably, which is now selling from seventeen to twenty seers per Rupee.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1788.

Whether a want of curiosity, or a neglect to communicate what is deemed generally known, has occasioned the silence of travellers, we

* *Note.*—Probably the tank south-west of the Mosque at the corner of Durrumtolla. The tank known as that of Memohur Dass, opposite No. 14, Chowringee, was not excavated till after this period.

know not; our readers, however, may be many of them ignorant, that at Oudh, near Fyzabad, is a tomb of Seth, (Adam's third son,) twelve feet long.

Sujah Dowlah's father repaired the tomb, and one of Job's, adjoining it. Not more than a mile from these tombs is a fragment of Noah's Ark; perhaps by examining the wood, whether of Oak or Teak, we may ascertain whereabouts it was built, or discover a timber for ship-building more durable than either of these.

The man who preserved these antiquities enjoys a Jaghire which has devolved to him from a thousand generations.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1788.

A correspondent observes, the supercession of slim canes by the more substantial bludgeons lately introduced into our Police Circles, is highly seasonable, as they may be useful weapons of defence against the frequent nightly disturbers of the peace in Calcutta, as well to the solitary beau, as to the protector of beauty.

A grave correspondent remarks, they indicate the effeminacy, weakness, and decay of the rising generation of the present age, who, in the season of youth, even require props to support them.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1788.

The commercial treaty just concluded between this Government and the Nabob Vizier appears to be founded on the most enlightened principles of commerce, and is, at the same time, plain and simple to the lowest Trader. Every obstruction to a ready intercourse is removed, and there can be no doubt that Trade again will flourish between the two kingdoms.

From the adoption of such liberal plans, we may expect to see new channels of wealth and commerce opened with the neighbouring countries of Nipaul, Tibet, and Assam.

Revolution at Dehlée.

On the 2nd instant, Ghoolam Cadir Khan and Ismael Beg Khan deposed the King Shah Alum, and placed on the throne of Hindoostan Beidar Bukht, son of Ahmud Shah, and grandson of Mohummud Shah.

The circumstances of this revolution, extracted from authentick Dehlee papers, are as follows. Ghoolam Cadir Khan and Ismael Beg Khan having obtained circular mandates from the King, desiring all the neighbouring Chiefs to join them, and Soleeman Shekoo, for the expulsion of Sindheea, confined every person in the metropolis suspected of possessing wealth, in order to extort money. This exciting great alarm in the city, the King sent to Ismael Beg Khan, desiring him to prevent Ghoolam Cadir Khan from committing such oppressions, and to bring him into his presence. Ismael Beg carried the King's messenger to Ghoolam Cadir, who represented the great want of money for the troops, nothing being collected from the lands, and the King preventing exactions from the citizens, as had before been permitted to Rajah Hymmut Behadur, and concluded a long parley by saying that if His Majesty wished the peace of Dehlee, he must give him ten lacks of Rupees, or he would take what he could. At length, Mutlub Khan, the ambassador, telling him that the King wished to see him, he repaired to the Fort accompanied by ten thousand armed men, whom he posted on the outside under the command of Moncar Sing, and after some coariars* waited on the Shah. This interview producing nothing satisfactory, and the King being advised of hostile preparations without the Fort, ordered his own battalions to be ready, and shut the gates, which they accordingly did. Ghoolam Cadir and Ismael Beg found means, however, after a consultation with Nawab Nazir, to admit the troops under Moncar Sing, and made their own arrangements in the Fort, sending the King's troops and those of Nawab Nazir to their Camps. They then held a further consultation with Nawab Nazir, and repeatedly deputed him to demand money from the King, who replied only that, had he possessed any, he should not have been reduced to his present situation, and desired they would take what they could find. Ismael Beg then went to his Tent, but Ghoolam Cadir staid all night in the Fort, keeping Nawab Nazir with him, and having, during the night, determined on raising to the throne Meerza Beidar Bukht, son of Ahmud Shah, and grandson of Mohummud Shah, on the return of Ismael Beg in the morning, they sent for this Prince, and placing him on the throne presented their offerings, and ordered the usual rejoicings to be made in the City.

They then sent to Maleckas Zemaneea Sahiba, the Begum of Mohammud Shah, requesting she would come to the Fort; and seeking the King in his sleeping apartment, took from him his sword, target, and jewels, after which they sent him with Akber Shah, the eldest Prince, and seventeen other Princes, to the place where the Royal Family are

* Sic. in original

usually kept, called the Assud Boorj. The conduct of Ghoolam Cadir Khan on this occasion was very insulting to the deposed King and his family. He omitted no means of discovering hidden treasures, but has hitherto been unsuccessful. Ismael Beg, first on cool terms with Ghoolam Cadir, has since conceived his greatest security to be in his connection with him. How long his political situation may require this line of conduct is uncertain, but it is supposed that he did not approve this choice formed by Ghoolam Cadir to fill the throne so ungratefully made vacant by him.

In the present state of affairs, it is impossible to judge what may be the consequences of this revolution; Sindheea was at Mathura, about 30 coss from Dehlee, and said to have been negotiating with the Rajah of Jodypoor when it took place; he seems to have lost, for the present, the favorable opportunity he had gained by his defeat of Ismael Beg, but may ultimately be enabled by his resources to re-establish his superiority. Ghoolam Cadir Khan is son of Zabita Khan, the Rohilla Chief, and has confirmed the general opinion of the character of that tribe. He held the offices of Ameer-ul-omra and Vakeel Muttuluk. The last news from Dehlee not noticing the massacre mentioned in the India Gazette of Monday last, the report was probably without foundation.

Happily from the late rains, all further alarms of famine are at an end; but it is dreadful to reflect on the havock already made, as, on the most moderate computation, seventy thousand inhabitants are supposed to have perished in the Dacca, Sylhet, and other Districts of Bengal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1788.

A. correspondent observes that the paragraph in the last Bengal Journal accusing the ladies of this Settlement of gambling and levying contributions on their acquaintance, is no less illiberal than unjust.

Every gentleman who has the honor of being admitted in their society, well knows that card-playing is very unfrequent, and in the few families where it is to be met with, conducted as an amusement only.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1788.

Our discredit of the massacre at Delhee, mentioned in the India Gazette of the 18th instant, did not proceed merely from its not coming to our knowledge, but, as expressly stated, from the last news from

Delhee not noticing it. The second account published in the same Paper of Monday last, and panegyricised as intelligent and accurate, confirms the probability of the report being without foundation, as it relates the confinement of the King, and declares the revolution to have been effected without bloodshed.

We have recently received the following further intelligence on the subject, communicated by a person who has relations at Delhee:—

Maleeka Zemaneea, widow of Mohummud Shah, and Sahibeh Juhul, an old lady resident in the metropolis, suppld Ghoolam Cadir Khan and Ismael Beg with several lacks of Rupees. After dethroning the King, they plundered him, and put out his eyes and confined him. They then seized Laljee Mull, Dheerij Chowdry, and many other shroffs and merchants, whom they imprisoned. Troops also were sent to plunder the richest inhabitants of Ghazee-uddeen-nuggur,* Nujifgunge, and other places. Jumshaid Beg and Neamut Khan, with their Cavalry, and Summut Khan, with the brother and son of Murteza Khan, and Himmut Behadur, with fifty thousand men, are at Fereedabad.

The heavy rain on Friday last, proved fatal to many of the poor creatures who have been brought to the Presidency by the late dearth; near fifty were seen dead on the public road between Cheringee and Russapuglah. The prevention or mitigation of such mortality from similar causes in future, is well deserving the attention of the gentlemen who have undertaken the humane office of applying the late liberal subscription to the alleviation of distress. Numbers have been observed nightly lying on the Russapuglah road, in and near a Bazar about a mile from Cheringee; perhaps the erection of a shed in the neighbourhood of this spot, similar to that opposite the Riding School, might prevent the fatal effects of exposure, to which so many have fallen sacrifices.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1788.

We understand, Mr. Irvin, Surgeon at Purnea, a very ingenious Chymist, has lately discovered a new method of refining Borax in the most simple manner.

This very important discovery will probably be attended with great commercial advantages to this country, and enable us to import Borax to England in its refined state, an article of trade hitherto engrossed by the Dutch.

* Note.—Well known in the operations against Delhi in 1757.

It is much to be lamented that exclusive privileges cannot be granted in this country as a just reward for ingenuity and labor.

No new events of consequence are yet known to have followed the late Revolution at Delhee.

The confederates Ismael Beg and Ghoolam Cadir Khan are reported to have disagreed, and some accounts mention an encounter which proved fatal to the latter. Advices, however, dated so far late as 12th Zeccaad, or 15th August, state the latter existed in good health, and reconciled to Ismael Beg. The mode in which they deprived the King of his eyes appears to have been peculiarly cruel. The instrument used on the occasion was a Paishcubz, or short sharp-pointed dagger, the use of which must have made this horrid act of barbarity agonizing to the last degree. The old man is, however, said to have survived the torture and to be alive, though he refuses assistance, and it is thought he cannot live long.

We are sorry to find the late fall of rain has not been general. The season, owing to a long drought, has been so unfavorable in Jessore, that the price of common rice in that district is now from 20 to 23 seers per Rupee.

At a general meeting of the subscribers for the relief of the poor at the Presidency, held on Friday last, seven gentlemen were elected to form a Committee, for considering and carrying into effect the best mode of disposing of the remaining funds, and we understand they have determined to discontinue the distribution of raw rice and pice from this morning, after which boiled rice is to be served out at Kidderpore, Boytakhaneh, and Birgee Talao,* the large tank near the meeting of the four roads at the southern extremity of Cheringee. A Hospital is erected at the Boytakhaneh also for the reception of many of the most infirm sufferers, who have been selected from the different pens of distribution.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1788.

Notwithstanding the vague and idle reports of war lately circulated, there has not been, perhaps, for many years, a period of time when such an event is less likely to happen than the present. The formidable force we possess in India, both European and Native, would render any attempts at hostilities on the part of Tippoo highly impolitic, and probably end in the loss of his Empire.

* Note.—Just to the south of the New Cathedral.

To-morrow morning, the gentlemen deputed on the survey of New Harbor and Channel Creek will set out on that service, attended by the Ranger Packet, Viper Cruizer, the Company's Yacht, and two Pilot Schooners.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1788.

The Mosulman Mohurram and Hindoo Dussaira or Doorga Pooja have again occurred this year at the same time. This, formerly, when the bigotry of the Mohammedans had full support from their uncontrolled authority, was frequently attended with fatal consequences. To the Mosulman, it is a season of mourning; to the Hindoo, a time of rejoicing. It seems natural, therefore, in a country of superstition, that they should not be reconcileable, and the power of the strongest would of course prevail. At present the two contending parties are happily in subjection to a third, and we have not heard that any accident has happened. Considering the warlike weapons carried on this occasion with the processions of the Mohammedans, it is a fortunate circumstance that the nature of the commemoration forbids ebriety.

Casual occurrences, or the transports of enthusiasm, might otherwise prove fatal. The influence of religion in this respect is indeed highly indicative of the sincerity of the followers of Mohummud, and, though strictly true, it will not perhaps be generally credited, that even the common Mosulman dancing girls will not exhibit at the festivals of the Hindoos when contemporary with the Mohurram, though, from the attachment of the latter to their performances, and the constant practice of introducing them in honor of the Goddess celebrated at this period, it may be supposed that very high rewards are offered for their services.

This will account to our countrymen for the inferiority of the Natches this year, to what they may remember them before. The Cashmeerians in particular, whose songs seem most generally admired, are kept away by this occurrence.

The last letters from Delhi make no mention of any alteration in the affairs of that quarter; Ghoolam Cadir Khan was crossing his troops over the Jumna; in a few days therefore we may probably expect to hear some change.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1788.

Calcutta.

We are happy to hear the favorable rains which fell in the Jessore District during the middle of last month have proved so beneficial to

the cultivation, that all apprehensions of a dearth are removed; and plenty may be expected as the Autumn crops advance to maturity, as any eventful deficiency of rice would be amply made up by a fine harvest of *collye*, which is an excellent substitute.

The Dacoits are become so numerous and daring, that on Friday night last, they attacked a party of Sepoys who had treasure to the amount of Rs. 50,000 in charge from Birbhoom, at the Tanna of Moneerampore in Burdwan. After killing two Sepoys and three Peons, they carried off Rs. 30,000.

The money is said not to belong to Government, as was generally supposed.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1788.

A correspondent at Madras has favored us with the following directions, lately published by Sir Archibald Campbell, for the cultivation of a grass introduced by him into Jamaica, to the great benefit of that Island, and which he has also introduced into India, where it promises to be equally advantageous. Perceiving a great want of pasturage in the territories of his present Government, he sent to Jamaica for a large supply of seeds, which, when received, he distributed to all parts, and they have succeeded wonderfully. They will, doubtless, also succeed equally in Bengal, and in the upper parts of the country, where herbage is scarce; their produce will be of the greatest utility for the fodder of cattle of all kinds. Should the culture be extended, so as to provide a sufficient quantity of hay, the disorders to which horses are liable here upon the use of fresh grass may also be prevented by it.

Directions for sowing and raising the Guinea Grass Seed.

The Guinea Grass Seed ought first to be sown in a fine rich mould, and in a shady situation, or in a large box removable to some shady spot, and to be kept moist by watering it every evening regularly.

When the plants are come up, and grown to a size fit to transplant, they may be planted out in a piece of ground, in rows at two feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches from each other in these rows. They may remain in this state until they have stocked sufficiently to plant a large piece of ground, when they may be transferred into the fields.

The plants of these Guinea Grass are commonly increased by parting, or separating the roots, and by making a furrow of little depth with a hoe, in which the off-sets are to be planted. Every off-sett produces a large sheaf of grass, and two of those are a sufficient day's fodder

for one horse. The joints of the plant will also strike root in the ground during the rainy season.

When the Guinea Grass has once taken root, it will spread itself gradually to a very great extent, by dropping its seed when the wind blows fresh, and will require no other expence in the cultivation than the trouble of thinning the plants annually when the rains set in.

In the space of twenty years, the Guinea Grass has given quite a new face to the mountains of Jamaica, the consequence of which is, that the number of cattle has been trebled in that period, as there is no grass yet known that stands the severity of the dry season so well, nor any that cattle are so fond of, or which can fatten so expeditiously.

As this grass may be repeatedly cut during the course of the year, and is capable of making excellent hay, nothing can be better suited to a hot climate, nor afford a better return to those who may be disposed to cultivate it.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
August 1788. }

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1788.

If the steeple of the New Church be really awry, a correspondent observes, it would be better to say nothing about it, lest the timorous should be frightened from their devotions, or the malicious furnished with witticisms on the resemblance of modern steeples to modern morals, &c.

The Dacoits, who have so long infested the Sunderbunds and the rivers leading to and from Dacca, have, in the last week, been uncommonly daring in their depredations. A detached party of seven boats were on the 2nd instant at Sonarampoor, where they laid under contribution every boat passing and re-passing. The principal Dacoit's boat carried the Company's Colours, and they plundered without fear in open day. A larger party, said to consist of about fourteen armed boats, attacked on the 3rd, between Calpudity and Gurneeddy,* a Mr. Burgh on his way to Calcutta; on their approach Mr. Burgh desired them to keep at a distance, which they refused, calling out "*Toomko marneka iah*" or "*we, are come to kill you,*" on which Mr. Burgh fired his musket, but unfortunately was brought down by an arrow which pierced his breast, and afterwards, on their boarding his boat, being run through the back by a Roybanse, a kind of spear, fell into the river, and his body has not since

* Note.—Possibly Gournuddi, in the district of Backérgunge, north of Burrisaul.

been found. One of his dandies was also killed, and another dangerously wounded with an arrow above the eye. Depositions respecting this murder and robbery have been taken at Moidapore, from Mr. Burgh's servants and dandies. The same party are supposed to have proceeded towards Gazepore, near Dacca, where, on the 4th, in the morning, two European gentlemen in Budjrows were attacked, and stripped of all their things, even to the cloths which they wore. The dandies were forcibly taken out of the boats to be employed by the Dacoits in their future excursions. On the evening of the same day, Mr. Willes, proceeding from Sylhet, fell in with the same party consisting of fourteen boats; after having been chased some time, finding the Dacoit boats gaining fast upon his pulwar, he ordered her to be run on shore, and escaped with his dandies and servants. The Dacoits took possession of his boats, and plundered her of every thing on board, remaining in her from four o'clock till twelve at night, the greatest part of which time they were occupied in emptying the bottles of liquor which they found on board.

The depredations of these desperate Banditti are not confined to the rivers only, a party of them last week having attacked the houses of some Podars at Moidapoor, and carried off about eighteen hundred Rupees.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1788.

Calcutta.

In addition to the outrages of the Sunderbund Dacoits, mentioned in our last, we hear that on the 15th ultimo, a Naik and eight Sepoys, proceeding from Calcutta to Culnea, were attacked at the mouth of the Choonpoorie river, by five or six and twenty boats, each manned with sixteen or eighteen men, a number of whom boarded the boats of the Sepoys, wounded several of them, and plundered the whole of their property, as well as their muskets and bayonets. One of the Sepoys, being missing, was probably killed.

These repeated depredations call for immediate and exemplary punishment, and we are happy to hear Mr. Henckell, the Magistrate at Jessore, has apprehended twenty-two persons supposed to have been concerned in the above robbery. Eleven others have also, we understand, been taken by Mr. Ewart, Salt Agent at Jynagur.

Last night the Comedy of the 'Merchant of Venice' was performed before a respectable audience. Shylock was accurate and spirited, and Portia elegant and interesting; her dress was much remarked and

admired. Antonio displayed dignity and feeling, and Gratiano spoke his "infinite deal of nothing" with great pleasantry.

Mr. Trink's Concert is put off for a few days on account of the repairs carrying on at the Old Court House, report promises much for this entertainment, both as to the selection of the music, and the powerful assistance which will be afforded the conductor in the execution.

Dr. Bell's Lecture was very full on Tuesday evening, and the experiments seemed to afford equal pleasure to those who came in pursuit of knowledge or amusement.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788.

On Saturday last, at three o'clock, a new ship named the *Indostan* was launched from the Dock of Mr. Gillet.

The launch was very successful, and afforded one of the grandest sights imaginable to a numerous concourse of spectators.

The *Indostan* is eight hundred tons burthen, and expressly built for the Cotton Trade, which is now become a very lucrative branch of commerce.

We understand Mr. Gillet intends immediately to lay down another ship on the stocks. It is not many years ago since the first ship of size was built on the Hooghly river by Colonel Watson. We now rival Bombay in this art, and nothing can give a more favorable idea of the increasing wealth, commerce, and prosperity of this capital.

On Tuesday morning, the Corps of Artillery under the command of Colonel Pearse marched from Fort William to Dum-Dum, for the purpose of performing their annual exercise.

They made a very martial appearance, and may be justly deemed one of the finest bodies of men in any service.

Doctor Bell's second Lecture on Pneumatics, appointed for this evening, promises considerable entertainment as well as instruction. The experiments of his first Lecture on this subject on Tuesday last gave great satisfaction, particularly those of the condensing Engine, which threw for some time a continued stream of rose-water in various directions, and exhibited several beautiful phenomena.

The expediency of the late measures taken by Government, for suppressing the depredations of the Dacoits in the Sunderbunds and districts adjacent, is sufficiently shown by the accidents which have been already

noticed. It is confirmed by the following further transactions which have recently come to our knowledge :—

On the 31st October last, thirty-five Dacoits broke open the house of Collechurn Coyal, at Baukergunge, wounded the Chokeedars, and plundered one thousand eight hundred Rupees, two Gold Mohurs, and sundry other articles.

On the 3rd November, Mr. Sepandro, who was proceeding to Dacca on a ten-oared Pulwar, with a large sum of money, and nine hundred maunds of salt, met twelve Dacoit boats at Colechurrah, and after firing at them, with two Sepoys who accompanied him, several times, leaped overboard and was drowned. The Dacoits continued shooting their arrows, killed one of the Sepoys and three Dandies who attempted to escape. The rest they tied, and obliged to row away the boats with the money and salt.

On the 4th November, Mr. Menchin, on his way from Sylhet to Satalurry, was attacked at Coolpaddy by nineteen armed boats, plundered of property to the value of eight hundred Rupees, and stript even of his wearing apparel. Each boat contained one hundred men, dressed in Regimentals, (scarlet faced with green,) and was well secured against musket shot by the hides of buffaloes.

On the same day, and at the same place, Mr. Dow Morony was attacked by the same party, and robbed of thirty-five Rupees in cash, and property valued at 22,000 Rupees, being stripped in the same manner with Mr. Menchin. It is said they had in their fleet an European woman prisoner, and two country-born boys.

On the 5th November, thirty Dacoits, with lighted *mussals*, broke open the house of Juggeram Podar, at Barrakurn, plundered all they could find, and then entered the habitations of six other Podars, which they also robbed, when a number of the Bazar people assembling, they set fire to the houses, and during the confusion, made their escape.

We understand the proposals for the China remittances advertised for by Government, have exceeded the sum required by seventeen lacks of Rupees, being for the amount of no less than twenty-nine lacks. They have been referred, we hear, to a Committee of three respectable gentlemen for consideration.

We have great pleasure in being able to say, from certain authority, that Mr. Shore, whose bad state of health threatened a necessity of his early return to Europe, has relinquished the passage taken for him on the Kent, and has given up all intention of returning this season.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788.

Delhi.

Nothing particular has of late transpired at Delhi; the last accounts from that quarter announce the continuance of Golaum Kadir Cawn, accompanied by his new elected King Mirza Akbar Shaw, his late King Bedar Shaw, and several other Princes, at a place called Meerut, about four days' march from his Capital Saharunpoor. His Army experiences every distress from the scarcity kept up by the Mahratta Army under Ranna Khan, Himmut, Behadre, &c., who cut off all his supplies, and have hitherto prevented him from proceeding into Ghousghur. Scindea still remains at Mattura, and the old King Shah Allum is treated with every respect by the Mahratta influence.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1788.

The Company's Opium at the sales on Monday and Thursday last went remarkably high; some chests were sold at 603 Sicca Rupees, and the average price was 590 Sicca Rupees per chest.

On Tuesday the price was something lower, being from 565 to 575 Sicca Rupees.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, December 6th, 1788.

I am happy to tell you that most of the Dacoits who attacked Mr. Willes in the Sunderbunds have been taken. It appears they have been roving about the Sunderbund rivers for eighteen months, without any settled habitation. They were chased by some armed boats fitted out by Mr. Day for the express purpose, below the Island Sundeeep, almost out at sea, and during the chase, the pursuers and pursued were all nearly swallowed up by the high bore of the Megna.

There was skirmishing from time to time for a day and a half before the Dacoits surrendered. They have since been brought to Dacca, and it is to be hoped their fate will be an example and terror to others.

Since the above letter, we have heard from Dacca that Mr. Day has fortunately taken the head Dacoit of the Banditti, who have so long infested the Sunderbund passage. It is to be hoped his execution will throw a terror on the whole gang, and that passengers in future will be able to travel that road without danger of their lives and property.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1788.

The half-yearly Sessions commenced on Thursday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the Grand Jury :—

John Evelyn, Esq., Foreman.

Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Benjamin Grindall, Esq.

Cudbert Thornhill, Esq.

Richard Goodlad, Esq.

James J. Keighly, Esq.

Charles Barber, Esq.

Joseph Champion, Esq.

George Richard Foley, Esq.

Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.

Robert Macfarlane, Esq.

John G. Booth, Esq.

Henry Trail, Esq.

William Fairlie, Esq.

Benjamin Aplin, Esq.

John Scarven, Esq.

Joseph Sherburne, Esq.

Thomas Redhead, Esq.

Charles Rothman, Esq.

Edward Fenwick, Esq.

Joseph Price, Esq.

Thomas Philpot, Esq.

W. Farquharson, Esq.

The charge was delivered by Sir William Jones with that nervous and manly eloquence and constitutional exposition of the Law, which ever distinguish the speeches of the learned Judge; though already well detailed, we think it incumbent on us to repeat the outlines of it, for the information of such of our readers who may not have seen the *India Gazette* of Monday: he began with

Public Justice.

He lamented that no less than four persons stood committed for perjury, or subornation of perjury. One of them, an American Christian, for making a false affidavit, whose guilt, if proved, was aggravated by the repeated warnings and cautions given him through the Interpreter, previous to swearing the affidavit. That if the Laws were to be thus openly disregarded, all hope of administering justice must be abandoned, and the public must abandon all hope of security to their persons and property; to this there can be no other check but just and exemplary punishment, and however we may feel for the individual, it is a necessary sacrifice to the general good.

For this crime the punishment prescribed by the common Law is mild, and the Hindoo and Mussalman Natives see with gratitude and satisfaction the superiority of our Laws to their own. The Hindoos have a fanciful idea as to the peculiar punishment of this crime in the mutilation of the body, by cutting off the offending member, the hand or the tongue; but this cannot be heard without shuddering. The

proper punishment for the first offence is disgrace, but after repetition, something more should be added, but not to extend to the cruelty of mutilation.

. By a statute of Queen Elizabeth, a penalty is enacted for perjury, which is not shocking to humanity, by inflicting an indelible mark on the offender through life, to the utter loss of his credit and reputation; it is, therefore, my wish (said the learned Judge) that the indictments should be grounded on this statute, for, though the proof should fall short of conviction within the terms of it, the punishment by the common Law may still be awarded.

Public Tranquillity.

Sir William observed, that more complaints of breaches of the peace by night had been preferred to him within the last six weeks, than had occurred for six months before; the alarms of Burglaries, Riots, and Assaults were almost constant. He alluded to a particular street, situated behind the house in Calcutta well known by the name of the Phouzdar's House, which abounded with low Taverns kept by Italians, Spanish, and Portuguese, and instanced a variety of complaints in that Quarter.

Public Convenience and Good Order.

This is affected by public nuisances, for although Taverns may be allowed under proper regulations, yet they are not to be tolerated when they interfere with the public peace, by harboring improper people, by being kept open at improper hours, or devoted to gaming, in which cases they may be indicted as Nuisances. Gaming Houses are highly pernicious as incentives to vice, and temptations to idleness. I have (said the Judge) been addressed by venerable fathers with tears in their eyes, complaining that their sons had been ruined in these Houses, and so notorious are they become, that it is now frequent to find actions brought in this Court to recover money lent in a co-partnership, to support houses for Gaming, among the Natives.

Offences against Public Trade.

Such are cheats on Public Credit, and in these it is a distinction generally settled, that artful contrivance is essential to criminality.

Murder and Assault.

The first and greatest offence against individuals is where the life is taken, and in considering cases of homicide, it is material to deter-

mine whether the act done was the cause of death ; not only the proximate cause, but the primary ; if it originally can be traced from malignity, and death ensue, it is murder ; I speak this (said the learned Judge) with emphasis, because the general idea is directed to the immediate, and not the original cause. It must also be enquired whether the act was lawful or unlawful which occasioned the homicide ; if a lawful act, whether it was moderate ; it is unlawful if otherways ; should the act be violent, and with an instrument likely to occasion great mischief or death, it would be construed deliberate murder. But if no malignity appears, and that the act, though unlawful, seemed rather to proceed from want of consideration than a heart depraved, and regardless of social duty, it would be considered manslaughter.

Burglaries.

The invasion of private dwelling-houses in the night constitutes the crime of Burglary, but though an indictment should be found for this crime by the Grand Jury, the Burglary may be left out and restricted to Larceny, upon trial by the Petit Jury. He is said to be a Burglar who in the night breaks and enters a house with a felonious intent. An instance occurs in the cases which will be the subject of indictments to be presented to you, where persons disguised were found in a house ; natives with their faces painted white. This is a proof of felony. The crime of Burglary is not confined to the principal dwelling-house, but may be committed in an out-house, parcel of the dwelling-house, or an adjoining terrace for occasional retirement, or a verandah. The circumstances of breaking, or entry, or putting in a hook in a door, are sufficient to establish it.

In the case alluded to, the defence is that they were Chokeydars or Watchmen, which is a high aggravation of their guilt.

Here Sir William Jones took notice of the general dissipation of these people, employed by the gentlemen who superintended the Police, which called for particular reform, and though he imputed no blame to the gentlemen themselves, he recommended their strictest attention to the characters of the people they employed, and that unquestionable security should always be taken for their conduct.

He next adverted to the distinction between a Principal and Accessary. The latter is he who relieves, comforts, or assists the offender, and therefore is said to be an Accessary after the fact ; and in the same manner if he contributes to his rescue, if he advised or directed the act, he is an Accessary before the fact ; and if he was present, he is a Principal.

Forgery.

Sir William said it was a question whether the statute against Forgery extended to this country, but that upon the fullest consideration it was his opinion that it did not. The statute was made upon the spur of the moment, and it contained expressions of locality. A learned argument had, however, been made on the other side, and he thought the question still debateable, which induced him to wish that a case might be stated for an opinion at the Fountain-head of justice; this (he observed) might be attained in the event of a conviction in this country on that statute, or at common Law, as the party might take his appeal against the sentence.

The learned Judge declared that he would never desist from calling the attention of juries to the state of the Prison, and to the conduct of the Jailor; in the last he saw nothing culpable, but mistakes might arise from ignorance or error, and since these Officers have it in their power to render misery more miserable, they ought to be watched with the most vigilant eye. As a direction to his conduct, Sir William observed that, in no case whatever, ought irons or fetters to be used to a Prisoner before conviction, except when he was unruly, and otherwise unmanageable.

He concluded by saying that it was morally impossible for three Justices of Peace, in this populous Settlement, to secure public tranquillity, while Grand Juries are only summoned twice a year, and that it was his anxious hope that the Legislature would extend them to four.

He therefore recommended that gentlemen high in the Service should be appointed to act as Justices, and he trusted this would not be considered as trouble, but the price of public security and protection.

Sir William ended with these pathetic remarks:—

That the British Constitution can never be destroyed, while Trial by Jury remains.

That it will fall when this ceases, and,

It will totter when gentlemen of fortune and independence shall find a disinclination and indifference to act in this capacity for the public service.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1788.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the toll levied on boats passing through the New Cut in the Cossimbazar river be abolished.

The dinner given by the Governor General on Monday last, in honor of His Majesty's birth-day, was graced by the Governors of the Dutch and Danish Settlements, the Nabob Saadut Aly and his son, two of the Judges, and others of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement. The entertainment being private, however, the King's health was not echoed from the cannon's mouth.

The Ball in the evening was splendid, but not full. The minuets, which began a little before 10 o'clock, were so few as to allow a country-dance before supper. They were opened by Madam Shefaleski and Colonel Pearse. The country-dances were resumed after supper, and continued till past three in the morning. The Nabob Saadut Aly and his son were among the company, and stayed till near two. What their sentiments on the occasion were, we have not heard.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1788.

Sessions.

The Grand Jury having, with peculiar diligence, discharged the whole of their duty within eight days, including the day of their election, were dismissed on Thursday, the 11th instant.

The following persons have been tried during the present Sessions :

Khaloo and Bhamon Khan, for an assault : The first acquitted : The latter found guilty.

Ram Sherain and Ramtunnoo for petty larceny : Found guilty. Hurry for Burglary, acquitted.

Syad Soleman, for murder : acquitted of murder, but found guilty of manslaughter, and discharged, after being burnt in the hand.

Ramkishen Mistry of a Murder : acquitted.

Hurry Chokeedar, Sunker Chokeedar, and Biswaram Chokeedar, the two first for burglary, the latter for attempting to rescue them when apprehended : acquitted.

Anthone Baptiste, for the murder of Cobeer Ghose ; acquitted.

Sandoo, for the murder of a beggar woman, named Jummune, by pushing her as she was standing in the street, which occasioned her falling on the knife of a butcher, who was cutting meat with his knife between his toes, whereby her throat was cut ; acquitted.

Mutthrus Shawun, for two offences. First for forging, and counterfeiting a Bond for 5,000 Rupees upon Mrs. Dustagul, the widow of the

late Mr. Petruse; and secondly, for publishing it as a true and genuine Bond, knowing it to be forged. Found guilty of the second offence.

The three Choosedars tried for a burglary in the house of Bancharam Chuckerbutty, indicted, two as principals, and the third as accessory in attempting their rescue after they had been apprehended, were we understand, acquitted, from their entry into the house with a felonious intent not being sufficiently proved. The scrupulosity of the Law, though on the whole beneficial, it may, in particular instances, be the reverse; and this seems to be one. The disguise of the accused, their situation, and attempt to escape, must remove every doubt of their dishonest designs; yet, being on the top of house when discovered, no entry, which the Law makes essential to a burglary, could be proved, and, though in attempting to get off, they entered an enclosed terrace, this was not considered as an entry with an intent to commit a felony, but with an intent to escape.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1788.

On Monday last the Governor General gave a private Ball to a very large party of Beaux and Belles, who introduced the Christmas Week with a spirit of gaiety peculiar to this season of the year.

Yesterday was an interval of relaxation previous to the busy festival of to-day, when Merry Merry Christmas will be echoed in every part to the joy of all good Christians, and the sorrow of none but the poor fagged bearers, whose exclamations will not be so cheerful. The plumb-bellied gentry in white caps were seen yesterday in all quarters, in all the charms of sweetness, and will not fail to renew their hospitable invitations this morning.

Such are the attractions of Calcutta during the present cold season, that two ladies who intended to return to Europe on the Phoenix, have, we understand, lately resolved to remain for the present, and to proceed on one of the last ships.

The first Subscription Assembly on Thursday last was tolerably well attended, considering the number of entertainments in the same week. It was opened by Mrs. Gladwin about half after nine o'clock, and was conducted with great propriety by the gentlemen who undertook to superintend it, whose assiduous attentions to every part of the entertainment, must have been highly satisfactory to the company.

In the many instances already given of robberies committed in and about town, we are sorry to add that on Tuesday last, about

3 o'clock in the afternoon, the house of Ram Kaunt, at Sootanootey, was forcibly entered by a party of 15 or 20 armed men, and stript of property to the value of 4,000 Rupees.

The daring and atrocious conduct of the Dacoits has long been a subject of just complaint, and has occasioned very serious and well-grounded alarms to many of the peaceable inhabitants of this place. The attention of Government, however, has been directed to the prevention of the evil, and we trust that in a little time hence, the Police of Calcutta will be established on such a footing, as to render abortive any future attempts at violence on the lives or property of individuals.

Doctor Bell read his last Lecture on Thursday and Friday evening, and after the latter, returned a warm acknowledgment to the family who entertained him here, to the gentlemen who had assisted him, to the men of science who had encouraged him by their countenance, and in general to all who had attended him, particularly the ladies, by whose company he expressed himself much honored and gratified.

PART III

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1788.

Concert for the Benefit of Mr. Oehme.

At the Old Court House, this evening, the 7th instant, will be performed a concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ACT I.

Overture in Acts and Galatea.

Song.—“Hush ye little warbling choir!” do.

Chorus.—“O, the pleasures of the plain!” do.

Duet.—“O, lovely peace!” Judas Maccabæus.

Song.—“Come ever smiling Liberty!” do.

Duet.—“Come fair Repentance, from the skies.” Ruth.

Song.—“Heav’n forbid that Ruth should leave you!” do.


ACT II.

Symphony.—Flauto Concertanto.

Song.—“Adieu, thou lovely youth!” Artaxerxes.*

Duet.—“Sweet is the breath of morn!”

Finale.—The Musick of Macbeth.

 Tickets to be had of Mr. Oehme, and of Mr. Stone, at his Music shop, next house to Mr. Moresby’s, and of Mr. Selby, at the Old Court House.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

Calcutta Circulating Library.

Messrs. Cock, Maxwell, and Co., conceiving that a Circulating Library on the same plan with that at the Presidency would be found

* Note.—Artaxerxes kept the London stage until nearly the year 1830, and was a favorable piece of the late Mr. Braham.

a great convenience to gentlemen at a distance, who cannot procure Books otherwise than by purchase, and they having now so large a collection on hand as to enable them to divide the same, and yet retain a sufficient number for the use of Calcutta, they propose establishing a Library at Berhampore, and also to furnish a correspondent at Dinapore and Cawnpore with Books for circulation at those stations, and in their vicinity, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers shall be found to defray the expenses. And for the accommodation of gentlemen in the medical line, at the different stations above mentioned, they will furnish a collection of the most approved ancient and modern authors, on Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, and Chymistry.

Should their plan meet with approbation, the Subscribers may be assured that no pains or expence will be spared to render it useful.


The Subscriptions to be the same as in Calcutta, viz., 8 Sicca Rupees per month,

Public notice will soon be given of the persons who will receive subscriptions at the different stations; in the mean time such gentlemen as may approve the plan will be pleased to signify the same to Messrs. Cock, Maxwell, and Co. in Calcutta.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1788.

For Sale.

That small Upper-roomed Garden House, with about five biggans of ground, on the road leading from Cheringhee to the Burying Ground, which formerly belonged to the Moravians; it is very private, from the number of trees on the ground, and, having lately received considerable additions and repairs, is well adapted for a Black Family.

 Apply to Mr. Camac.


THURSDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1788.

Masquerade.

Mr. Selby respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that the last masquerade for the season will be at the Old Court House, on this day, the 13th instant.

The House will be illuminated in a superb style, and the illuminations so disposed as to render the rooms exceedingly light, and at the same time perfectly cool. The front rooms will be left entirely open.

The Supper-rooms will be opened at half past eleven o'clock, when a cold collation will be provided, and all kinds of wine of the best quality.

 The Company are requested to come up the Front Stairs.

* * Tickets, at a Gold Mohur each, to be had of Mr. Selby only, at the Old Court House.

CALCUTTA,
March 10th, 1788. }

THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1788.

To be Sold.


At Dexter and Lane's Livery Stables, Cossitolla Bazar ;—

A pair of large Carriage Mares; drive either in Reins or Postillion.
A trial may be had of them.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1788.

General Commission Warehouse.

Mr. Elkins most respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Mr. Smith, Chief Officer of the Imperial Ship *Prudentia*, a few twelve-dozen chests of French Claret, warranted of the first quality, at Twenty Six Rupees per dozen.

 Ready Money.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1788.

Serampore Tavern.

Late Parr's, John Nichols, who formerly kept the Harmonick Tavern in Calcutta, has taken that established and well-known Tavern in Serampore, lately kept by Mr. Parr, and provided a good Larder and the best Liquors, &c. The gentlemen of Cantonments, or parties going up and down the river, and all others who may honor Mr. Nichols with

their countenance, may depend on the utmost civility and every endeavour to give satisfaction and very moderate charges.

Bed, Lodging, and Board, by the week or month.

N. B.—Mr. Nichols has no partner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1788.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Burrell and Gould, at their Auction Room, on Saturday next, the 12th instant ;—

Lot I.

An Upper-roomed House, with complete offices, and three biggahs, five chittacks and a half of ground, situate in Bobannypore, bounded on the East and South by the Rev. Mr. Kiernander's* Great Garden, on the West by the high road leading from Chouringhee to Russapuglah, and on the North by a new road leading to the ground, late the property of Richard Johnson, Esq. This House is now let to Mr. Prothero, at 100 Sicca Rupees per month.

Lot II.

An Upper-roomed House, and one biggah, sixteen cottahs, and nine chittacks of ground, situate in Dhee Birgee, bounded on the South by the great road leading from the Hospital to the English Burying-ground, on the East by Vansittart's Avenue, on the North and West by two of Mr. Kiernander's new built houses. The House lately let to Mr. Wyatt, at 200 Sicca Rupees per month.

Lot III.

A Piece of Ground containing five biggahs, sixteen cottahs, situate in Dhee Birgee, bounded on the South by the Company's high-road from Chouringhee to Russapuglah, on the East by a piece of ground belonging to Mr. Camac, on the North by a piece of Mr. Kiernander's ground, and on the West by a new house belonging to Mr. Wyatt.

Conditions of Sale.

The Purchaser to be at the expence of conveyance. The purchase money to be paid in ten Days from the Day of Sale, or the Premises to be Re-sold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, who must make good all losses arising therefrom.

* Note—The first Protestant Missionary to Bengal. Vide Calcutta Review Act IV, No XIII, Vol. VII.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1788.


Marble Baths, Flooring for Halls, &c.

The practice now universally adopted among the genteel families of this Settlement, of having Baths in their houses, lined; or only floored with marble slabs, likewise Halls, and other Apartments, induces James Palmer, (No. 39 Rada Bazar,) to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has lately purchased a large Assortment of marble slabs, for the above mentioned purposes. He erects marble Baths, and lays marble Floors in Halls and other Apartments, on the most reasonable terms.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1788.

For Sale.

At Godown No. 13, behind the Writers' Building, a few Pipes of genuine London Market Madeira, being part of that imported this season by the Flor de Fonchal; at 380 Sica Rupees per Pipe. Ready Money.

 Musters of each Pipe may be seen at the Godown.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1788.

Absconded.

Absconded from the service of Lieutenant Thomas, of the 13th battalion, now in Camp at Anopshire, a Boy named Imam Buxs, about the age of fourteen, of a tawney complexion, with a strongly featured and very intelligent countenance. The appearance of whiskers had begun to present itself on his upper lip, and the corners of his mouth were peculiarly marked. His person was low for his age, but very well made. Wore his hair as Mussulmen, excepting the back of it, which was longer than usual, and turned up under his turban. Had on, when he went away, pantaloons, a short Hindoostany jacket, and turban, all white. Being pretty well known to most of the Gentlemen of Mr. Thomas's acquaintance, it is unnecessary, he hopes, to declare, should any of them happen to meet with, or hear of the Boy, how much obliged he shall consider himself by their securing him. But it is particularly requested of any other Gentlemen to whom the Boy may wish to offer himself for service, that they will confer upon Mr. T. the like obligation.

June 11th, 1788.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1788.

Public Exchange.

A Place of Public Resort for the purpose of meeting and transacting Business, appearing to have been much wished for in Calcutta, and the chief obstacle thereto being the want of a proper building for the occasion, it has been agreed by a Society of Gentlemen to engage the house lately occupied by Mr. Raban, and situated at the corner of the Great Tank opposite to Messrs. Ord and Knox's, which will be opened on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for that purpose, under the title of the Calcutta Exchange Coffee-Room, and on the following terms:—

1st.—That the House will be open to the admission of all persons, whether Europeans, Natives, or others.

2nd.—That two Rooms will be appropriated to the occasion, one of which will be for the use of the Subscribers, and the other for the Non-Subscribers.

3rd.—That separate apartments will be allotted to the Subscribers for the transaction of business, during change hours.

4th.—That Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays shall be the days of meeting.

5th.—That the doors be opened at Ten, shut at Twelve, and the rooms cleared by One o'clock.


6th.—That the subscription shall be open to all individuals at the Rate of five Sicaa Rupees per month each, which will be received by Mr. Thomas Clark, the Keeper, on subscribing, and on the first day of every month following.

CALCUTTA, }
June 12th, 1788. }

THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1788.

Wants Employment.

A young man who has been some years in Bengal, used to common accounts, understands Bengallies, Moors, and Portuguese; would be glad to be employed in any respectable Office in Calcutta, or with any Gentleman up the Country.

 Enquire of the Printer.

CALCUTTA, }
June 18th, 1788. }

THURSDAY, JULY 3RD, 1788.

To be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, on Friday, the 1st of August next, exactly at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private contract;—

That large and convenient House now known by the name of the Calcutta Exchange, situated on the south-west corner of the Great Tank, and lately taken upon a lease of two years, at the monthly rent of Sicca Rupees 350,

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Delisle, and Company.

CALCUTTA, }
July 1st, 1788. }

THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1788.

General Bank of India.

Notice is hereby given, that Bahary Loll Baboo having been detected in taking a Dustoor upon Bills discounted for the Natives, was immediately dismissed from office, and that no persons discounting Bills at the Bank are liable to any charge but the discount or legal Interest.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, }
July 10th, 1788. }

THOMAS GOWAN, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1788.

Union Tavern.

Angus Gun begs leave to inform the Public that he has taken that large and commodious House, No. 44, near the foot of the Cossitulah Bazar, occupied part of last season by Captain Fairfull, of the Minerva. Several apartments are fitted up for the accommodation of Boarders and Lodgers, and a Stock of good Wines and Liquors is laid in, a Billiard Table, Coach House, and Stabling for six Horses. The charges will be very moderate; and such Gentlemen as are pleased to favor him

with their patronage may depend upon every exertion in his power to render satisfaction.

CALCUTTA, }
July 9th, 1788. }

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1788.

Europe Hounds.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Burrell and Gould, on Thursday, the 28th instant;—

If not previously disposed of by private contract, thirty couple of Europe Hounds, and two Terriers.

A character is unnecessary to be given, as they are well known for their goodness. They will be sold in Lots of four couple each. The same day will be sold, if not previously disposed of, a strong steady Hunter, who is rode in a snaffle, fit for any weight, good bottom, a charming leaper, and has been accustomed to the Hounds.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1788.

To be sold by Public Auction.

At Mr. Davidson's Auction Room, to-morrow, Friday, the 29th instant;—

Two Pointers and a Spaniel, they are well trained and are very good, being for a considerable time in the possession of a Sporting Gentleman. Conditions as usual.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1788.

To the Ladies.

Mr. Siret, Ladies' Hair-Dresser, just arrived from Paris, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement, that he intends carrying on the business of Ladies' Hair-Dresser. Ladies honoring him with their commands, directed to him at No. 18, opposite Mr. Tolfrey's, near Tiretta's Bazar, will be instantly waited upon.

He has for sale a fine assortment of Perfumery and Feathers.

N. B.—He washes Feathers so that they cannot be distinguished from new.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1788.

Hair-Dressing.

Lafleur, Hair-Dresser to Ladies and Gentlemen, being lately come from Paris, dresses hair according to the latest fashion.

He takes four Rupees for dressing a Lady.

Two Rupees for a Gentleman.

And six Rupees for cutting hair.

In case any Ladies or Gentlemen would wish to hire him per month, he will settle with them at a very reasonable rate.

No. 73, next lane beyond Colonel Peter Murray's house.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1788.

Experimental Philosophy.

It is desired, on account of the dispatch of the Packet, and the meeting of the Asiatic Society this evening, that the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy be deferred to Tuesday next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening.

Tickets are delivered at the General, Bengal, and Hindoostan Banks.

The Gentlemen who subscribe have the privilege of introducing the Ladies who may wish to honor this attempt with their presence.

CALCUTTA,
November 6th, 1788. }

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1788.

Assembly.

Many Ladies and Gentlemen having expressed a desire that an Assembly should be set on foot on the old plan, it is proposed to institute a Subscription Assembly, under the conduct of a Committee of the gentlemen of the Settlement, as formerly. It is intended to have hot Suppers and a Ball, as usual, every fortnight. And if the subscription will admit of it, to have one Masquerade in the season.

The first Assembly to be on Thursday, the 20th of November. The subscription to be paid into the Bengal Bank, on or before the tenth

of November. And a meeting of Subscribers is requested on that day at twelve o'clock, at the Old Court House, to elect Managers, and to appoint a person to provide the entertainment. The subscription, Five Gold Mohurs. For Non-Subscribers (on recommendation of Subscribers), twelve Sicca Rupees for each Assembly. Those who are desirous of promoting the above Plan, are requested to send their names, with the amount of their subscriptions, to the Bengal Bank, before the tenth of November.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1788.

London Tavern.

Messrs. Lowder and Wilson solicit permission to return their most sincere and grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public for the very liberal and generous support which they have hitherto experienced, and hope for a continuance of the same, as they have spared no pains or expence to fit up their house in the most elegant manner, and render it as commodious as possible for the accommodation of such Gentlemen as may find it requisite to take up a temporary residence therein.

They have recently laid in a choice assortment of wines of the highest qualities; and a stock of eatables sufficient to provide Dinners and Suppers during the cold season, on the shortest notice. They therefore beg leave to propose the following terms, which they presume will be deemed reasonable by such as intend to honor them with their commands.

Dinners dressed in the greatest taste, and to consist of every thing the season affords, at the rate of five Rupees per head.

Suppers in the same manner, at three Rupees per head.

They are furnished with conveniences to convey their Dinners and Suppers quite hot, to any moderate distance from their house.

As the prices of wines, particularly English Claret, and Hock, have of late been much reduced, they in consequence find themselves enabled to dispose of their's more moderately than usual.

It is presumed, from Mr. Wilson being regularly bred a Cook, under the immediate care and instruction of Mr. Birch, of Cornhill, that he can dress his Dinners, &c., with the truest propriety, and greatest perfection, the more especially as he studies nothing else, the other branch of the Tavern business being conducted by Mr. Lowder. They now pledge themselves to such Gentlemen of the Settlement as mean to frequent

their house, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give universal satisfaction: and in short, to come as near the perfection which is found in England as is possible from the nature of this country to admit of.

N. B.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with excellent Soup in the house, at any hour from ten to three.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788.

Subscription Assembly.

The Stewards of the Assembly present their compliments to the Ladies of the Settlement, and request the honor of their company at the Assembly, on Thursday, the 18th instant.

CALCUTTA, }
December 3rd, 1788. }

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1788:

Vauxhall and Fire-works,

At Cossinaut Baboo's Garden House, formerly Major De Glasse's, in the Durruntollah.

Mr. Gairard

Does himself the pleasure to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta, that his Vauxhall Exhibition of Fire-works will commence this day, Thursday, the 4th instant, by a grand display Entitled 'The Garden of Pleasure.'

The detached pieces that precede the grand display are of a new Invention, and very curious. The first of which will exhibit The Compliments.

The Garden is laid out in very great order, with the additional advantage of new walks, all covered in, to protect the company from the vapours of the evening, and when illuminated, will afford a very pleasing *Coup D'Œil*.

The Fire-works will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Mr. Gairard has likewise fitted up several large boxes for the reception of families who may wish to be accommodated by themselves, at 60 Sicca Rupees each, with refreshments included.

Prices of Admittance.

First Boxes, Ladies' tickets, 8 Rupees. Ditto Gentlemen's do., 1 Gold Mohur. Second ditto, Ladies' do., 4 Rupees. Do. Gentlemen's do., 8 Rupees. Third do., Ladies' do. 2 Rupees. Gentlemen's do., 4 Rupees.

N. B.—Tickets to be had at the place of Exhibition.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1788.

Lottery.

Plan of a Lottery submitted to the Public, consisting of six valuable Prizes. Tickets will be issued, entitled 'Tiretta's Lottery,' each signed by Mr. Tiretta, and countersigned by the Bengal Bank, where they are now ready to be delivered.

FIRST PRIZE.

That large and spacious Pucka Bazar or market belonging to Mr. Tiretta, situated in the most central part of the Town of Calcutta, which occupies a space of nine biggahs and eight cottahs of ground, formed in two squares, with convenient shops, surrounded with a colonnade veranda, and the whole area of the square is divided into commodious streets with pukka stalls, valued at Sicca Rupees ... 1,96,000

SECOND PRIZE.

A Piece of Ground known by the name of Hurring Berry, immediately adjoining the north of the Bazar, in front of the Public Road leading to Chitpoor, comprehending four biggahs and thirteen cottahs of ground, on which there are thirty pukka Godowns erected on the east side for a General Grain Market, valued at ... 39,000

THIRD PRIZE.

That convenient Upper-roomed House, situated to the south of the Bazar, and directly opposite to the house formerly inhabited by Mr. Le'Blanc, standing upon one biggah of ground, together with the adjoining piece of ground to the east, consisting of four biggahs and six cottahs, bounded to the north by the pukka wall of the Bazar, on which there are pukka sheds 200 feet long and 32 feet broad, valued at 36,000

Carried over ... 2,71,000

Brought forward .. 2,71,000

FOURTH PRIZE.

That large House formerly inhabited by Mr. Le'Blanc, standing upon one biggah of ground, consisting on the ground floor of six rooms, four closets, one hall, one large veranda in columns, and one back veranda in arches, and, on the upper story, of two rooms, and a veranda with a circular staircase, with convenient offices, valued at 25,000

FIFTH PRIZE.

A Piece of Ground of four biggahs to the south of the Meat Bazars, and close to the range of pukka sheds mentioned in the Third Prize, valued at .. 16,000

SIXTH PRIZE.

A Lower-roomed House, consisting of four rooms, one hall, and one closed veranda, with convenient offices, standing upon ten cottahs of ground, situated to the south of the Upper-roomed House mentioned in the Third Prize, valued at .. 8,000

Sicca Rupees 3,20,000

By the present low term of rent at which Mr. Tiretta lets the Bazar shops and Stalls now occupied, the property allotted for the First Prize will produce a regular Monthly Revenue of Sicca Rupees 3,500, and with proper attention and management, is capable of yielding a much larger monthly income.

The Lottery to consist of 3,200 Tickets, at one Hundred Sicca Rupees each Ticket, amounting to Sicca Rupees 3,20,000.

The money to be paid into the Bengal Bank, and when the Subscription shall be closed, a General Meeting of the Subscribers resident in Calcutta will be convened, who shall appoint a Committee to direct and superintend the drawing of this Lottery.

The Bank to be answerable for the amount paid in, should any accident prevent the Lottery from being drawn.

THE END.

