

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

*For Sale at Messrs. Stewarts, Coach-makers.*

A new, elegant Europe Gigg; to save trouble; price 800 Sieca Rupees. By applying as above, Gentlemen in the country building chariots, phaetons, or buggies, may be supplied with the best Europe articles for that purpose on reasonable terms.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

Great inconveniences arising to Gentlemen keeping horses in Calcutta, from the rascality of sircars and syces, and from a collusion between the sircars, syces, and the moodies who supply them with gram, and the price of the articles being always enhanced by a combination among the dealers in it, it is offered to their consideration to advance the amount of six months' gram for each horse to a person who will bring forward a plan for the general supply of the place, if he is encouraged so to do, and will deliver the gram either daily, weekly, or monthly, as directed, throughout the year, at the average price of the article for seven years last past. Those Gentlemen who wish to encourage the undertaking on this general outline, will please to send their names to the Printer; and if a sufficient number appear to make it worth his attention, the proposer will explain his plan more fully.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1785.

*Remittance.*

Mr. Barnet, at Benares, continues to grant Bills on London with a collateral security in Rough Diamonds, at 2s. 3d. the current Rupee.

Mr. Barnet having experienced great inconveniences from receiving commissions when the Europe ships are on the point of sailing, entreats the favor of three months' previous notice given him, to enable him to prepare the diamonds properly, though payment is not required till the diamonds are ready to be delivered to the remitter. Mr. Barnet having relinquished every other pursuit, means to devote his time and attention to the purchase of diamonds only.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1785.

*To be Let, for six or nine months, furnished or not, as agreed on.*

A handsome roomy House near the Esplanade, enclosed by a spacious uniform compound, with excellent Coach-house, Stables, &c. The highest rent will not exceed 450 Sicca Rupees per month.

Enquire of the Printer.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1785.

Yesterday was published by Messrs. Gordon and Hay, at their Printing Office, and will be continued on every first Wednesday in each succeeding month,—

No. 1 OF THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE, OR CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT,

In which is given an elegant Engraving of the late Governor General, with some account of his Life and Transactions; the whole of the Bill for the better Regulation, &c., of Indian Affairs, besides a variety of Miscellaneous Matter.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1785.

*Rural Promenade.*

The Proprietors of the London Tavern, Messrs. Martin and Parr, by the advice of several of their friends, and the encouragement given them by many Gentlemen of distinction in the Settlement, intend, during the hot season, to have their very large and extensive Rooms fitted up in a Rural Style for the reception of company every Thursday. The elegant manner in which they will be illuminated, and the neatness of the decorations on the occasion, they imagine, will be as striking as the plan itself is novel in this country. They will be laid out in several rural walks, diversified, they trust, with taste and fancy; and will have several alcoves conveniently interspersed in them, where there will be always ready prepared the best cold collation. A band of music likewise, as good as can be provided, consisting of French Horns, Clarionets, &c., will attend for the entertainment of the company. The accommodations will be so arranged that a variety of parties may enjoy themselves without mixing with others, or being subject to the intrusion usual at public places of amusement.

The expense attending this agreeable mode of spending the night, will be only four Rupees for admission ticket, except where a person by choice chooses to incur greater.

As men of industry and attention have always been supported by a generous Public, they hope their humble endeavours to please will meet with a like favorable reception. The first night of the Rooms being opened will be on Thursday next, the 14th instant.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1785.

*A Card.*

Mr. Hone presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement, and proposes to lay apart three days in the week for the purpose of teaching Drawing or Painting. Those Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to be taught that polite Art by Mr. Hone, may know his terms by sending a *chit*, or waiting on him at his house in the Rada Bazar.

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THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1785.

*To be Let yearly, or for six months.*

The House on the Esplanade to the east of the Court House. Monthly rent 500 Rupees, which is reduced from 600. Apply to Ram-rutton Tagore, the proprietor of the House.

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*To be Sold, or Let.*

That large, new, upper-roomed House opposite to the Manège, lately occupied by William Farquharson, Esq. The price is 75,000 Sicca Rupees; one-half may be taken in Company's Paper bearing interest, or accepted pay-bills at par, on the delivery; and the other half in twelve months, on a mortgage of the premises. For further particulars apply to the Printer.


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THURSDAY, MAY 26TH, 1785.

*Subscription Concert.*

As Mr. Oehme finds the rules concerning his concert are not generally understood in the Settlement, he takes this method to prevent any further mistakes. Seven ladies, scholars of Mr. Oehme, have each a separate list; and upon one or the other of those lists the name of every subscriber is entered. The subscription is 80 Sicca Rupees; and the Ladies of the families of subscribers are invited by tickets, with their names upon them; but neither these nor subscribers' tickets are transferable. Any Lady

may, by entering her name in one of the lists, become a subscriber for any number of visiting tickets, at 100 Sicca Rupees each; and such visiting tickets, having the subscribing Lady's name on them, become transferable either to a Lady or a Gentleman.

 The next Concert will be on Tuesday next, the 31st of May. To begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785

Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Police having found it necessary to make sundry alterations in the mode of conducting the duties of Scavenger of the Town of Calcutta, which duties they have thought proper to place under the management of Mr. Joseph Sherburne, who holds his Office at Nos. 1 and 3 in his bazar, it is requested that all persons, inhabitants of Calcutta, will attend to the following regulations, which have been made with the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council :—

I. The Town divided into 31 divisions, there being as many Thannahdars.

II. Seven Thannahs to the English Town, four Carts stationed at each, bearing the number of their respective Thannahs. Two Carts to each in the Black Town.

III. All applications to be made to the Superintendent's Officers in each Thannah, and in cases of their inattention or neglect, to the Superintendent at his Office.

IV. The regulations now existing with respect to laying dirt and rubbish in the Streets, to be strictly enforced.



*Divisions and Thannahs of Calcutta.*

No.	Where situated.	Thannahdars.	Superintendent Officers.
1	Armenian Church ...	Soobhanny ...	Emaum Bux.
2	Old Fort ...	Ram Sing ...	Shaik Deedar Mahomed.
3	Chandpaul Gaut ...	Sheryet Ullah ...	Mahmud Ameer.
4	South of the Great Tank...	Alladey ...	Eyaz Ullah.
5	Durrumtulla ...	Wadd Cawn ...	Mahmud Bacoor.
6	Old Court House ...	Mootey Ullah ...	Najeab Ullah.
7	Dumtulla ...	Ramkissen ...	Shaik Jawn Mahomed.
8	Amrahgully and Pancha- naddi Tulla ...	Ryum Uddeen ...	Golam Rohmut.
9	China Bazar ...	Sitteram ...	Mahmud Tuckay.
10	Chandnee Choke ...	Ramnauth ...	Ram Sing.
11	Trul Bazar ...	Anwar ...	Punnah Ullah.
12	Gouh Mah Poker ...	Beer Sing ...	Mahmud Cawn.
13	Chuock Danga ...	Bancha Ram ...	Beycant Cawn.
14	Simlah Bazar ...	Boshun ...	Hossain Cawn.
15	Lunluneh Bazar ...	Taze Uddeen ...	Jowan Cawn.
16	Molungah and Putool Dun- gah ...	Soonah Ullah ...	Pir Mahomed.
17	Cober Dingah ...	Attaram ...	Shack Sakeer.
18	Byta Khannah ...	Connoy ...	Bruary Cawn.
19	Sham Pucknuah ...	Totaram ...	Mahmud Cawn.
20	Soam Bazar ...	Sunker ...	Jar Ullah.
21	Puddah Puckreah ...	Sullage Ram ...	Panchoo Cawn.
22	Coomar Tulley ...	Hurikisna ...	Bany Roy.
23	Joora Sanko ...	Gopee and Attaram ...	Soobunky Panah.
24	Mutchua Bazar ...	Soobhanny ...	Shaik Emaum Uddeen.
25	Jaun Bazar ...	Colly Churn ...	Mahmud Kamil.
26	Dingah Bangah ...	Fuckeer Chand ...	Shaik Emaum Cawn.
27	Sootanuttu Haut Colla ...	Abdul Jubba ...	Bunjun Sing.
28	Duoy Hattah ...	Totaram ...	Chedah Ram.
29	Hanse Pookriah ...	Issorey ...	Khosai Sing.
30	Colimbah ...	Mohun ...	Shaik Burkoot Ullah.
31	Jora Baguan ...	Totaram ...	Beyjoo Roy.

N. B.—The regulations may be seen at large, or copies taken, on application at the Commission House.

By order of the Commissioners,  
 FORT WILLIAM, } H. HONYCOMB, *Secretary.*  
 May 18th, 1785. }

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785.

*In the Press, and speedily will be published,*

[Price only one Gold Mohur.]

THE BEVY OF CALCUTTA BEAUX,

(Of a proper size, to be bound up with the Bevy of Beauties) dedi-  
 cated to the elegant though unknown Author of the \* \* \* \* \*

“Beauxque virosque cano, London qui nuper ab oris.

“Indianam fato profugi! Calcutta venebant

Littora.

"The Beaux I sing, who left fair London's town,  
 (Done up by fate!) to parry fortune's frown,  
 With shining Siccas, visit Indian shores  
 In their mind's greedy eye grasping Calcutta crores."

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1785.

*To be Let.*

A small but neat upper-roomed Garden House, lately inhabited by Captain Hearsey, conveniently situated in a pleasant, retired part of Dehi-Entally, only 40 minutes' ride in a palanquin from the Old Court House, with convenient out-houses, &c. The Garden in high cultivation, and well stocked with vegetables. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Paxton and Cockerell.

*To be Let, and entered upon immediately.*

The House of the late Robert Palk, Esq., to the south of the Great Tank, now in the occupation of Henry Vansittart, Esquire.

For particulars please to enquire of Mr. Vansittart, or Mr. Richard Kennaway.

CALCUTTA, }  
 March 17th, 1785.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1785.

*To the Ladies of the Settlement.*

A European Woman (lately arrived) who understands dressing Hair in the most fashionable taste, will be happy to have the honor of dressing any Ladies that may be pleased to favor her with their commands, either by the month or as occasion may require. A line directed to S. D., at No. 165 in the Loll Bazar (near the Old Fouzdar's house), will be duly attended to.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1785.

*To be sold by Public Auction.*

At Williams and Lee's Auction-room, this day and to-morrow, the 18th and 19th instant.

A large assortment of Europe Goods, just imported, being the investment of an Officer deceased, consisting of the following articles:—

Silk stockings, gloves, ribands, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid gloves, pins, saddling; Wedgewood's black and painted tea-pots; an elegant assortment of glass-ware; a choice collection of books and pamphlets;

cassimeers and camblets of different colors; Castile and common soap; tooth-powder; Europe trunks; coat and waistcoat buttons, a great variety; gold leaf; gold horizontal and perpetual-going watches; gold trinkets; silver candlesticks; Europe cambrics; Dutch quills; ink-stands; scales and weights; shaving boxes and brushes; carriage springs; feathers; swords and sword-knots, and a variety of other Europe articles.

On the same days will be sold the following China Goods, viz., tea kettles; hand bells; bottle stands; elegant tea boards; flowers; bird cages; lackered trunks; tea tables, &c.

Conditions as usual. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1785.

*To be Let from October 1st,*

That large and convenient Garden House to the southward of Chirengee, formerly, for several years, occupied by Sir Robert Chambers. The monthly rent is 400 Sicca Rupees.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1785.

*For Sale.*

A second-hand Post Chaise, with a perch; to save trouble; price 460 Sicca Rupees.

A handsome Chair Palankeen, very little used, ditto 220.

A two-spring Buggy, in good order, ditto 160.

A highly finished second-hand Europe Coach.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1785.

*To be had of the Printer,*

The Calcutta Gazette, Volume 2nd, from 2nd September 1784 to 24th July 1785.

Volume 3rd, from 3rd March to 31st August 1785.

Price 26 Sicca Rupees each volume.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1785.

Captain Gladwin, Messrs. Treves, Carnac, and Macleod, having, in compliance with a request of the subscribers, agreed to act as Masters of the Ceremonies at the Assemblies during the ensuing season, the Proprietor of the Harmonic House most respectfully begs leave to give notice that subscriptions continue to be received, and it is humbly requested that the amount of them be paid him on or before the first Assembly.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1785.

JOHN STANSBERROW.

Begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he proposes keeping a School for the purpose of educating children, male and female, upon the most reasonable terms. He will instruct them in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick. The girls will be taught Needle-work and Lace-making. The terms are as follows :—

	Rs.
For Boys, per month ... ..	25
For Girls, ditto.. ... ..	30
For Day Scholars.. ... ..	16

He lives in a commodious garden at Mirzapoor, near Colonel Hampton's gardens. As he means to pay the greatest attention and pains to their education and good morals, he will only take 12 Boys and 12 Girls, and flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to the Parents and Guardians of such children as he may be favored with the charge of.

A line from any of the Parents or Guardians to J. S., at No. 16, China Bazar, shall be attended to, or to Mr. Robert Duncan's Warehouse.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1785.

*Royal Tigers for Sale.*

Two elegant young Royal Tigers, male and female, very tame and playful, and would answer the purpose of sending to Europe. The lowest price is 800 Sicca Rupees. Their expenses in victualling are very trifling; they now cost two annas per day, and they are very fat and in good order.

Apply to Mr. Duncan, Jackson's Gaut.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1785.


*Malver, Hair-dresser from Europe,*

Proposes himself to the Ladies of the Settlement to dress Hair daily, at two Gold Mohurs per month, in the latest fashion, with gauze, flowers, &c. He will also instruct the slaves at a moderate price. Please to enquire at Mr. Bernard's, behind the Harmonic Tavern.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785.

*To be Raffled for at Messrs. Stewarts', Coachmakers,*

A new, elegant, and fashionable Europe Coach, with a set of Plated Harness for four horses, with postilion Saddles, and long spare traces. The Coach and Harness cost 6,000 Rupees. Thirty subscribers at Rupees 200 each.

 Gentlemen wishing to be subscribers, will please to intimate the same to Messrs. Stewarts.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785.

On last Saturday morning ran away from the house lately occupied by the Revd. Mr. Blanchard, two Malay Slave Boys, after having taken with them a gold watch with a gold chain and seals, a gold snuff box, silver shoe and stone knee buckles, a purse consisting of about 40 ducatoons, and another 9 gold mohurs and several small monies, several pieces of Europe silks and velvets, and many more things, amounting to about 3,000 or 4,000 Rupees.

As these boys are supposed to have gone on board of a ship, it is herewith earnestly requested of all Commanders of ships and vessels not to detain them, but give immediate notice of them to Mr. Motte.

A reward of 300 Sicca Rupees will be given to any one who will bring these boys, or can with certainty point out their abode.

# PART I.

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## OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1786.

### *Bengal Bank.*

The usual hours of business at this Bank will be every day from half past nine in the morning to half past one in the afternoon, (Sundays, New Year's day, Christmas day, and such Bengal holidays as are unavoidable, excepted.)

The Notes of this Bank will be signed by one of the Partners.

The Bank will issue their post bills for the accommodation of gentlemen living at, or going to other Settlements or subordinates.

As the business of this Bank will be continued upon the same plan as the Banking business in England, the Bank will not engage in any commercial concerns excepting the purchase of bullion.

CALCUTTA, }  
March 10th. }

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1786.

### *To the Inhabitants of Calcutta.*

The Superintendents of Police having represented to the Honorable the Governor General and Council the necessity of forming some Regulations for retrenching the wages and reforming the conduct of the native servants of Calcutta, the Honorable Board have been pleased to favor them with the following answer:—

“That they are of opinion the wages of servants should be regulated by the inhabitants at large, who may appoint a Committee to prepare and form a plan for that purpose, which the Honorable Board will be very glad to receive and take into consideration.”

The Superintendents, therefore, humbly propose that a General Meeting of the inhabitants shall be held at the Old Court House, on Thursday, April 13th, when such measures may be adopted as shall be thought necessary.

CALCUTTA, }  
April 5th, 1786. }

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having received information that a practice has gradually crept in amongst the Banians and other rich men of Calcutta, of dressing some of their servants in, or nearly in, the uniform of the Honorable Company's Sepoys and Lascars, and that in this dress they become the terror of the common people, and often commit most oppressive acts, for which the Honorable Company's Sepoys and Lascars bear the odium ;

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor General and Council forbid this practice in future.

By Command of the Honorable Board,

FORT WILLIAM, }  
April 7th, 1786: }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

*Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 21st September 1785.*

Para. 50.—We have long regretted an abuse which is now become so prevalent, and has gone to such an extent that we must be peremptory in taking the most effectual measures to put an end to it. We allude to the practice of our servants having access to, and transmitting home to their private correspondents, such part of our Records as they think proper. Our orders, therefore, are, that no person but the members of the different Boards shall have access to their Records, except the Secretaries of such Boards, and those entrusted by them ; and that no private copies shall be given thereof, except to the President of each Board, if he shall desire it. To those persons so entrusted we shall look for responsibility ; and if copies of any of our papers, correspondence, or Records, shall be discovered in the possession of any persons not warranted by the Government, either at home or abroad, we shall certainly take the most effectual measures in our power to discover by whose means the communication has been made, and will dismiss from our service any person who shall be found guilty of disobeying these our orders.

51. Another practice of a similar nature likewise calls for our animadversion. Many of our servants possessing our most confidential situations are accustomed to indulge themselves, without reserve, in

corresponding, by their private letters, upon the public affairs of the Company. This is attended with many inconveniences, and is directly contrary to our repeated orders, and we desire you will take the most effectual means to prevent it; and if any of our servants presume to continue in a practice so contrary to our wishes and orders, we shall certainly mark our disapprobation by the severest tokens of our displeasure.

52. It is incumbent upon us further to inform you that a practice has sometimes prevailed of late, of our servants abroad sending home public letters to the care of persons resident in this country, to be delivered by them or not, as in their discretion they shall think proper; we prohibit any such practice in future; and direct that all letters to us from our servants abroad, be addressed directly to the Court of Directors, and sent by the usual conveyance; no other will be received by us.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary*.

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THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

*Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 21st September 1725.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Para. 73.*—We approve of the reduction you have ordered to take place in the article of Persian masters; but as you do not yet appear to have come to any final determination respecting the further retrenchments to be made in the Civil Establishments, we can only for the present repeat and enforce our former orders on this head, that the whole of the Civil Charges shall not exceed the sum prescribed in our before-mentioned letter, and the same with respect to the Marine Charges.

*Pensions.*

74. We cannot approve of the pensions which, by the 40th paragraph of your letter, you have resolved to grant to the servants removed from, or not in possession of offices. Such allowances could only have been made with the view of keeping our unemployed servants in India in a degree of affluence, on many occasions, greater than they would do even when employed.

75. Our final determination is, that a senior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£10,000) ten thousand pounds, shall receive



from us as much, with the interest of his own money, as shall yield him an annuity of (£400) four hundred pounds per annum. A junior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£7,500) seven thousand five hundred pounds, shall receive from us what, with the interest of his own money, will yield him an annuity of (£300) three hundred pounds per annum. A factor or writer, whose fortune is not equal to (£6,000) six thousand pounds, shall receive from us as much as, with the interest of his own fortune, shall amount to an annuity of (£200) two hundred pounds.

76. We are sensible that these annuities will bear a small proportion to the incomes which many of our servants, who will now be out of employ, have formerly enjoyed; but the inconvenience of that circumstance is greatly removed by their not being obliged to reside in India till situations occur in which they can be employed.

77. We therefore authorize you to signify to our servants out of employment, that they have our permission, with their first convenience, to return to Great Britain, where they shall enjoy the above annuities according to their respective ranks, till the time that they are again put into employment; and let them always recollect, it is not from a spirit of injuring them, but from the necessity of our own affairs, and a desire to pay the debts and restore the credit of the Company, that we are obliged to have recourse to these measures.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary*.

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THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 12th of June will be sold at the Import Warehouse Godown in the Old Fort, the Honorable Company's Madeira imported last season, on the following conditions: Whosoever buys a lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the bargain; the wine to be paid for in cash, and current Rupees; to be cleared out in one month from the day of sale; in default of which, the wine to be re-sold for ready money, and the former purchaser to make good any loss that may arise thereon.

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

FORT WILLIAM;  
*Import Warehouse,*  
*May 10th, 1786.* }

J. RIDER, D. I. W. E.

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

*Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, May 22nd, 1786.*

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having discharged the arrears due to the Army, and finding themselves enabled to extend their monthly issues of cash on account of personal allowances beyond the limits prescribed for the rules of payment in their advertisement of the 29th December 1785, without continuing their Certificates in currency undischarged more than twelve months, notice is hereby given, that the whole of the monthly allowances payable to the persons alluded to in the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of that advertisement, and not exceeding the sum of one thousand current Rupees, will be paid in cash, and that one moiety of the monthly allowances exceeding this sum will be paid in cash, and the other moiety in Certificates. This rule of payment is to commence with the allowances for the month of May, these not becoming due till the 1st of June, but all allowances that were due before the 1st of June, are to be discharged according to the regulations of the 29th December 1785.

All servants of the Company and others receiving monthly allowances for more than one office, which amount collectively to a sum exceeding one thousand current Rupees, are to be paid one moiety of each allowance in cash, and the other moiety in Certificates by the Paymasters of the Offices in which they are stationed.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council find themselves enabled to assure the public, that this extension of their cash payments is not in the least likely to prevent them from fulfilling the expectations which they encouraged in the last part of their advertisement of the 29th December 1785, viz., that all the paper then in currency would be paid off in course of twelve months.

Published by order of the Honorable Board,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

*Fort William, Secret Department, May 16th, 1786.*

The Honorable Governor General and Council having appointed the Bengal Bank to register and liquidate the bills granted for the moiety of Military Arrears due to the subalterns and privates of the Honorable Company's Armies at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay,

which is to be paid in Bengal, the holders of the bills granted in discharge of these Arrears, are directed to tender them to be registered at the Bengal Bank after the same shall have been checked at the Accountant General's Office with the registers received from the other Presidencies, and included in the amount of demands upon the Treasury.

By order of the Honorable Board,

J. LUMSDEN, *Sub-Secretary.*

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THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that all the paper issued or dated on or before the 31st December 1784, including No. 611 of the General Register, will be discharged on application, on or after Monday the 22nd instant. The Bills of Exchange on the Governor General and Council, and Orders upon the Treasury, will be discharged by the Sub-treasurer, and the Drafts or Certificates, by those Officers who issued them, and who will be supplied with cash from the Treasury for this purpose. The interest of this Paper will cease on the 21st instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM ;  
*Secret Department of Inspection,* }  
*May 17th, 1786.*

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

*General Bank of India, June 8th, 1786.*

The Bank being now opened for the transaction of Public Business, the Directors were sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty before Mr. Justice Hyde, on Tuesday last, agreeably to the sixth Article of the following plan, which, with a view to render the information of the Public as complete as possible, they judge it right to re-publish.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR MAIR, *Secretary.*

*Plan of the General Bank of India, as agreed upon at a General Meeting held in Calcutta on the 17th March 1786.*

ART. 1. The Bank to consist of 100 Subscribers, of 20,000 Sicca Rupees each, or four hundred quarter shares, of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each, making a capital of 2,000,000 Sicca Rupees.

ART. 2. The subscription to be open to all, without distinction of country or religion.

ART. 3. For the convenience of every Subscriber, each share shall be divided into portions of 5,000 Rupees; but the owners of these portions shall not be entitled to a vote, unless they hold four of them: yet original Subscribers shall preserve their vote as long as they retain two.

ART. 4. Each subscription shall be payable, one-half in cash, one-half in Company's Paper; the moiety in cash to be paid on the 1st May next, and the other moiety deposited on the same day in paper, at the discount of the day, to be redeemed on the 1st August next, otherwise to be sold, and the deficiency to be made good by the Subscriber.

ART. 5. Nine Directors shall be chosen by a majority of the General Meeting, being British-born subjects; and three of these, being the last upon the list, to go out annually, and three others to be in like manner elected in their room.

The Directors shall chose from among themselves a Chairman and Deputy Chairman: the whole Board shall then nominate and fix the establishment. In case of accidental vacancy, a general meeting to be called to fill up such vacancy.

ART. 6. The Directors shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust before any one of the judges.

ART. 7. A meeting of the Directors, not less than three, of which the Chairman or Deputy Chairman must be one, shall be held every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year, for the inspection and transaction of the accounts and business of the Bank. In all questions a majority of Directors present to determine; and in case of equality, the Chair or Deputy to have a casting vote.

ART. 8. The subscribers shall be liable to no risk or claim beyond the amount of their subscription, as declared in the opinion of Counsel obtained and published upon this head.

ART. 9. Every Director must be possessed of one full share of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

ART. 10. The Society to subsist for five years, from the 1st of May 1786, at the expiration of which time it shall be dissolved, in case an Act of Parliament shall not in the meantime be obtained for its establishment.

ART. 11. General Meetings to be held quarterly, to receive a Report from the Directors upon the situation of the affairs of the Bank.

Half-yearly meetings to determine a dividend upon a balance to be then laid before them; no dividends to be made of a larger amount than two-thirds of the nett profits.

ART. 12. The Bank may issue their notes as called for; but one-third at least of the capital, including its extension by the issue of notes, shall always remain in specie in the Bank.

ART. 13. The notes payable to the bearer to be extended to sums from 50 to 5,000 Sicca Rupees. Bank post bills to be issued as called for.

ART. 14. The Bank to be open every day in the week, Sundays and great established festivals excepted; the hours of public business from nine in the morning till two P. M.

ART. 15. The Bank will discount all Company's Paper; also such private bills as are approved. Private bills at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.

No private bills to be discounted but on Tuesdays and Fridays. Whenever the funds in hand shall not be equal to the discount of all the Paper that is offered, a preference to be given to Subscribers; and after them to those who keep cash at the Bank.

ART. 16. The Bank will open an account with any person or persons who shall chose to lodge cash with them, and will repay it to their order at sight in any proportions they may call for it, without any charge, in the usual manner of Banking Houses in London. They will also receive deposits to be restored on demand, and they will issue their notes for any sums that may be paid in, agreeable to the proportions expressed in Article 13.

ART. 17. The Bank will lend, at their discretion, upon pledges and mortgages approved, but never for a term exceeding four months; all charges of conveyancing, &c., at the expence of the borrower.

ART. 18. No person shall be allowed to over-draw his account.

A book and checks will be delivered to every person who opens an account with the Bank; this being the same as opening transfer books.

ART. 19. A balance of the cash to be struck every night, and the Office not to break up till that is done.

ART. 20. That no alteration shall be made in the above articles, but by a general meeting to be called for that purpose, and by a majority of two-thirds at least of the Subscribers present. A general meeting may at any time be called at the requisition of nine Subscribers in writing, and signed by them.

ART. 21. No contract or agreement, either by word or in writing, for buying or selling of shares in this Bank, shall be valid, nor the holder entitled to a vote, unless it be registered in the books of the Bank.

ART. 22. The regulations for the detail of the Bank, particularly the forms of their notes, and Bank post bills, will be published as soon as the Bank is established.

ART. 23. The original deed, which shall be drawn up and signed by the Subscribers, including the above plan, shall be deposited among the records of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

By order of the General Meeting,

R. JOHNSON,

*Chairman of the Committee.*

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

*Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 22nd December 1785.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

*Para. 4.*—We were very much surprized to hear from our President and Council at Bombay that, notwithstanding our repeated orders, the most exorbitant sums have been constantly demanded by the Commanders of our Freight Ships for the passage of persons to India. In order, therefore, to put a stop to such unwarrantable exactions, we have caused a new bond to be prepared, which will be executed by all the Commanders previous to their departure from England, (copies are enclosed for your information,) and strictly enjoin you to make a particular enquiry whether any sums have been paid, other than allowed by the said bond for the passage and accommodation of persons at the Commander's table, stating the matter fully to us, and taking depositions, if necessary, that upon the return of the Ships to Europe, we may take proper notice of such Commanders as may not pay implicit obedience to our regulations, or recover the penalty of the bond which they have entered into with the Company.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1786.

For sale by Moore, Sanders, and Lacey, the Bhāgvāt-Gēētā, or Dialogues of Krēṣhna and Arjoon, translated from the original Sanskreet, by Charles Wilkins, price one Gold Mohur.

The following is copy of a letter from Nath. Smith, Esq., late Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors, to Mr. Wilkins, and is introduced to show the sense he entertained of the merits of the translator:—

SIR,—The Court of Directors, at the recommendation of the late Governor General, published the antient oriental treatise, the Geeta, which you had translated from the Sanskreet Language, as an inducement to you to pursue your labours, and furnish the world with the remainder.

The profits from the sale are to be yours, and the copy-right reserved to you.

One hundred copies, in two boxes, addressed to you, go by the E. Talbot, and fifty more in another box, to Fort St. George, addressed to Mr. Porcher, at the recommendation of Major Maule, to be disposed of on your account. More will be sent to you by the ships of the season. The perusal has afforded me much satisfaction, and the translation will do you great credit. This I can assure you not from my opinion alone, but from much superior judgments. There can be no doubt of its meeting with the approbation of the literary world, and of your receiving from the public the tribute due to your well-earned reputation.

I sincerely wish you health and inclination to pursue your labors, and bring from their obscurity some more of those curious and valuable works which you have given a specimen of in this excellent translation.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,  
September 24th, 1785. }

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

NATH. SMITH.

CHARLES WILKINS, Esq.

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THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, 1786.

*General Bank of India, 15th June 1786.*

To prevent imposition, the Public are hereby informed that no Commission, Brokerage, or Dustoor, is charged by the Bank, or permitted to be taken by any Agent or Servant employed by them, upon

any negotiation whatever, transacted by or through the Bank; and it is requested that all applications for discounting, &c., be made in writing to the Secretary, to which a written answer will be given.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR MAIR, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1786.

The President and Members of the Board of Revenue, considering the present mode of making sales of Zemindary lands for balances of Revenue in the districts where the lands are situated, to be liable to many objections, which will be removed by making the sales under their immediate inspection at the Khalsa, this is to give notice that they have determined in future all sales, Zemindary, &c., Lands, whether account balances due to Government or otherwise, shall be made at the Khalsa in Calcutta by the Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

CALCUTTA,  
July 18th, 1786. }

B. APLIN, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY; AUGUST 10TH, 1786.

*Fort William, Secret Department of Reform, August 2nd, 1786.*

The Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to resolve, that the subsistence to servants of the Company out of employ shall be reduced, according to the orders contained in the General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 21st September 1785, which allow to—

A Senior Merchant, 400 £ Str. per annum.

A Junior Merchant, 300 £ Str. per annum.

Factors and Writers, 200 £ Str. per annum.

The reduced subsistence to the Civil Servants out of employ is to be calculated at the same rate of exchange at which the Governor General and Council receive their salaries.

The different ranks of Civil Servants out of employ are therefore to be paid as follows:—

Senior Merchant, £ Str. 400 per annum. Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str.; Company's Rupees 4,532, at Company's Rupees 377-1-8 per month, or Sicca Rupees 325-9-2.



Junior Merchant, £ Str. 300 per annum, Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str., Company's Rupees 3,399, at Company's Rupees 283-4 per month, or Sicca Rupees 244-2-11.

Factors and Writers, £ Str. 200 per annum, Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str., Company's Rupees 2,266, at Company's Rupees 188-13-4 per month, or Sicca Rupees 162-12-7.

The above resolutions are to begin to take effect with respect to the allowances for the month of August.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1786.

*East India House, January 25th, 1786.*

The Court of Directors of the United East India Company having received information that great quantities of Tea, Muslin, China-ware, Diamonds, and other merchandize have been illicitly imported in their ships, and smuggled on shore, to the very great damage of the Revenue, the Company, and the fair Trader, they do hereby offer and promise a reward to any person who shall make any discovery of such offence, of one-half of what the Company shall recover and receive, over and above all other rewards the parties are entitled to by law. Such discovery to be made to John Smith, Esq., the Company's Solicitor, at Draper's-Hall, in London. And the said reward to be paid by the said Company's Secretary, on the condemnation of the Goods illicitly imported or smuggled, out of the produce thereof, on the conviction of any offender, or out of the money the Company shall recover or receive on such conviction; and the name of the informer shall be kept secret, if required.

By order of the said Court,

THOS. MORTON, *Secretary.*

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }  
August 14th, 1786, }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1786.

*Extract from the Minute with which Mr. Hastings addressed the Board on the day of his departure from the Presidency for Europe.—February 1st, 1785.*

I regret that the custom of the service has not provided any regular channel by which my acknowledgments might be publickly made to the Civil Servants of the Company, for the benefits which I have experienced from their labors. Yet, it will be an alleviation of the pain of my approaching separation from them, if the Board will permit my sense of their general merits, and the testimony of my particular estimation of them, to be recorded. It is a pleasure to me to reflect that, amidst the multiplied and pressing occupations of my station, I have not been prevented from bestowing a large portion of my time in a participation of the current duties of the executive Officers of every Department; and these communications have afforded me the means both of knowing their several talents, and of viewing those qualities which form the common character of the Service, which I pronounce to be eminently marked with a liberality of sentiment, a susceptibility and firmness of attachment, a disdain of sordid emolument, with a spirit of assiduity, and the consequent expertness in business, exceeding, I dare venture to affirm, the habits of any community under the British Empire. The time may come when my testimony, feeble as its present influence may prove, will help to disperse the clouds of prejudice with which the infection of party, and the malignity of particular vengeance, have obscured their real worth, and to display it in its full lustre. In the mean time it would not be presumption in me to attest it who know it, although my testimony were to be opposed by the clamours of a world of ignorance and infatuation.

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*To the Officers of the Bengal Army, who signed the Address to Mr. Hastings.*

GENTLEMEN,

I take this method to communicate to you the contents of a letter which came to my hands by the "Berrington," and am made very happy by having the honour to inform you of the faithful discharge of the part you were pleased to repose in me, as one of those chosen by you to transmit the address.

I am, with respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

FORT WILLIAM, }  
October 4th, 1786. }

T. D. PEARCE,

*London, February 23rd, 1786.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive your letter, with the address which it enclosed, from the Officers of the Military Establishment of Bengal.

I request the favor of you, Gentlemen, to convey to them my most grateful acknowledgments for so uncommon and honorable a testimony of their approbation, and my regret that the powers of language cannot express my sense of the obligation, nor the pride with which I received it. With the consciousness of having incessantly labored to acquit myself under every contingency of my duty to my employers and to the public, I hope it has been as evident, that I have been, upon all occasions, an asserter of that worth to which the British nation owes the preservation of its establishments, and the elevation of its name in India, in the prosecution of measures to which the world has been disposed to affix the imputation of temerity, an imputation of which I willingly submit to bear my portion for that which I had in forming those measures, if it may be allowed, at the same time, to stand as an evidence of the unbounded confidence which I possessed in the persevering order, ability, valour, and (let it be permitted me to add) the generous attachment of those to whose execution they were committed.

I beg leave to return my particular thanks to you, Gentlemen, for the distinguished part which you have taken in this transaction, and to assure you that I have an additional satisfaction in the honor which has been done me by the Officers of the Army, from the choice which they have made of persons to impart it, for whom I entertain the justest sentiments of personal esteem and affection.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that the Packets saved from the wreck of the "Severn" were opened in the presence of many people on Friday last, and the letters so much damaged that they were all burnt.

In raking up the ashes, some pieces of money were found, and a miniature picture of a Gentleman; these will be restored to the persons

entitled to them upon application to the Secretary, and upon full proof being given that they belong to the claimants. If this is not done within ten days from the date hereof, the money will be given to the Orphan Society.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }  
October 4th, 1786.

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having permitted Mr. Lyon Prager to proceed to Benares, and reside there for the purpose of trading in Pearl, Diamonds, Diamond Boart, and other precious Stones, in order to afford to individuals means of remitting their property to Europe, and to secure to the Company their accustomed duties; and having forbid, in their General Letter of the 8th March 1786, any European Company's Servant or other from dealing in these articles for the Europe market, unless they enter into covenants similar to those which Mr. Prager has subscribed to, notice is hereby given, that permission will not be granted to any person in future to carry on the above trade, unless they conform to the Court of Directors' orders, by entering into the prescribed engagements, which will be made known upon application to the Secretary to the Public Department.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }  
October 4th, 1786.

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

*Fort William, Secret and Military Department, October 1st, 1786.*

Mr. Ramus's contract for feeding and supplying Elephants for the use of the Army under this Presidency, being to expire on the 31st day of December next, and the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council having resolved that, from and after the expiration of the said contract, the service in which the above Elephants are now employed shall be performed by Elephants and Camels in the proportion herein-after named, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be

received for the same from persons willing to contract for a term of three years, and that such proposals are to be delivered in to the Secretary to the Secret and Military Department, on or before the 30th day of November next, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council, and superscribed on the outward cover "Proposals for providing and feeding Elephants and Camels for the service of the Army under the Bengal Presidency."

That as the number of Elephants now in the service are the property of the Company, proposals will be received under the three following separate and distinct plans :—

1. Supposing the Elephants to continue the property of the Company; for feeding Elephants, and supplying them with necessary attendants and furniture, and for supplying all deficiencies and casualties that may happen, and for furnishing and feeding the Camels, which latter are to remain the property of the Contractor.

2. For feeding and furnishing Elephants for the supplying of casualties, and for feeding and supplying camels, upon the terms of selecting from the Elephants now in the service, as far as the number of good and serviceable ones may be sufficient thereto, such a proportion as is herein specified, and for purchasing that proportion from the Company, which, as well as the Camels, are thenceforward to remain the property of the Contractor; the payments for the cattle so agreed to be purchased to be made in cash, either upon delivery of the Elephants or by instalments, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum in equal proportions; and in such manner as to make the last payment due and payable before the expiration of the contract.

3. For feeding and furnishing Elephants for the supply of casualties, and for feeding and supplying Camels, upon the terms of selecting from the Company's Elephants such a proportion under the description before specified, as may be required for the service; the proposals to specify a stated value to be affixed on each Elephant, at which, on the commencement of the contract, they shall be delivered over to the Contractor or his Agents, and thereafter to be considered as his property; and the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council being sensible that any person proposing to contract may offer much lower for the monthly charge of each Elephant, if the terms of purchase and payment are made easy to him, are willing, from this consideration, to receive proposals upon the condition of the Contractor's engaging to pay the interest only at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the amount of the stated value to be fixed on the Elephants, and this by monthly deductions from his

Bills, giving sufficient security for the payment of the original purchase money at the expiration of the contract.

That in order to secure the Public Service from the possibility of any difficulty or distress, at the expiration of the proposed contract, by the want of carriage for the camp equipage of the Army, or any division of it which may chance to be in the field, it shall be made an article of condition in the contract, that the Contractor shall be bound to deliver over to the Company in perfect good condition and fit for service, such proportion of carriage cattle, either Elephants or Camels, as may be required for the emergency of the service, and of which Government are to be the sole judges, not exceeding the number of cattle then in their employ, a previous notice of three months being given to the Contractor of the number he will be required to furnish.

That for every Elephant so delivered over to the Company, the Contractor shall receive a sum equal to the price at which the Elephants were purchased by him from the Company under his contract, by the mode of payment that may then be established for the discharge of demands upon the Treasury due to individuals; and for every Camel so delivered over by the Contractor, he shall receive by the same mode of payment the sum of Sonaut Rs. 200; but nothing herein expressed shall be considered to extend an obligation on the Company to re-purchase from the Contractor the whole or any part of the stock of cattle he may have on hand, and at the expiration of the contract, unless they shall think proper; and find it necessary so to do.

That the number of Elephants and Camels which the Contractor shall engage to keep in the service during the continuance of the contracts, shall be as follows :—

Elephants	-	-	-	-	-	200
Camels	-	-	-	-	-	75

the distribution of which shall at all times be subject to the pleasure of the Board or Commander-in-Chief.

That in order to ascertain the present state and condition of the Elephants, so as to enable the persons proposing to contract to state the prices for which they will purchase them from the Company, as well as to determine the number which they may otherwise find it necessary to provide, in order to complete the establishment, a very accurate and particular survey of the quality and condition of all the Elephants under Mr. Ramus's charge has been ordered to be made, and from this a General Return is to be formed and to be lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General, to which recourse may be had during Office hours, as soon as

the separate Returns are all received, of which notice will be given by advertisement in the Gazette.

That as it is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council to provide most amply for the due execution of the service, they think it proper to declare that, under whichever of the three plans proposals for the contract are accepted, no Elephants are to be continued, admitted, or thereafter received into the service, which measure less than the full standard height of 7 feet, and which are not well competent to carry a burden of 25 maunds; and that, as nearly as that rule can be applied, which can only be with respect to the weight each Camel is to carry, every Camel received into the service shall be equal to carry a burthen corresponding to one-third or upwards of the prescribed load for an Elephant.

And that the Contractor may have no plea of excuse for a failure in the sufficiency of the cattle in these points, he is to engage to have an Agent ready at every station, and with every detached corps of the Army on the 31st of December next, who, jointly with a person to be selected by the Commanding Officer, and a third to be named by the other two, shall compose a Committee to inspect and survey the Elephants stationed thereat or therewith, and that no Elephant shall be received into the service which is not declared by such Committee to be equal to the height and burthen above prescribed.

That a reasonable term will be allowed to the Contractor to enable him to supply the number of Elephants and Camels that may be required to complete the establishment before mentioned, and which period is to be specified in the proposals.

That no Camel or Elephant is to be drawn for before the day of the date of his admission into the service.

That the monthly charge shall not be admitted for any Elephant or Camel which is not expressed in the Muster Roll to be signed by the Commanding Officer of the station or detachment where they may be, as fit for service.

That no Elephant or Camel shall be received into the service at any time to supply a casualty, which is not certified by the Commanding Officer taking the muster as fit for service, conformable to the Regulations hereinbefore prescribed.

That it shall be in the option of the Contractor to require a survey to be taken of every Elephant or Camel which is to be so mustered, or tendered and rejected by the Commanding Officer; the survey to be made

by three persons, one to be named by the Commanding Officer, one by the Contractor or his Agent, and a third to be selected by the other two; and that the report of such survey shall be final with respect to their admission or rejection.

That the cattle shall at no time be employed by order of the Commanding Officer on any other than the Public Service, and that an appeal shall always be open from the Contractor to the Board, whenever he shall think himself aggrieved by any deviation from this rule.

That the Contractor shall be subject to all the checks regarding musters which are expressed under the present contract, a copy of which may be seen on application to the Secretary of the Secret and Military Department.

That the bills of the Contractor for one month complete, with the necessary vouchers, shall be forwarded regularly to the Military Pay Master General, who shall transmit them immediately to the Commissary General, in whose Office they shall not lie more than ten days, and that payment shall be made to the Contractor of the amount for which they are passed, in certificates, bearing interest from the 1st of the month, or muster day, and that these certificates shall take their place on the General Register agreeably to their dates, and will be discharged conformably to the rule prescribed in the Resolution of the Board of the 20th December 1785; but if the Board should have it in their power, during the continuance of the contract, and consistent with their engagements to the public, to make their payments in cash instead of certificates, the persons willing to contract are desired to state the reduction of the monthly allowance for each Elephant and Camel at which they are willing to engage with the Company in that event.

The proposals for the contract shall specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who are to be bound jointly and separately with the Contractor for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of the contract; and the Board think it necessary to declare that they will require the most competent and responsible securities, it being the fixed determination of Government to exact the most complete performance of the contract, and to resort to them for the penalty under any breach or failure therein on the part of the Contractor or his Agents.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1786.

*Pultah Ferry, October 23rd, 1786.*

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

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

Notice is hereby repeated,

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


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

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

*Rates at the Pultah Ferry.*

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1786.

*Calcutta.*

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

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## PART II.

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### EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1786.

*To the Printer.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, Sir, &c.,

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1786.

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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

*Calcutta.*

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

PROLOGUE.

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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

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

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

*Madras Courier, February 1st, 1786.*

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1786.

*Extract of a letter from Tutacorin.*

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

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*Extract of a letter from Tellicherry.*

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

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

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

*To the Printer.*

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, Sir, &c.,

BENEVOLUS.

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THURSDAY, MAY 4TH, 1786.

*Calcutta.*

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

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THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

*Calcutta.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

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

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

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

*Calcutta.*

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

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1786.

*For the Calcutta Gazette.*

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

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

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\* Note.—Well known as Bubb Doddington.

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

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

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

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

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

NESTOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 27TH, 1786.

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

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1786.

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

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

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1786.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1786.

*Calcutta.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1786.

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

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

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

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\* Note.—The old Cathedral.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1786.

*Government House, September 20th, 1786.*

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1786.

*Calcutta.*

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

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

*To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.*

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

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

BAINOM.\*

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

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

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

*Deduct.*

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

*Deduct.*

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

Remains, exclusive of the twenty-three Portuguese first mentioned, Europeans, supposed to be good and effective, British subjects and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics, including Commission	
Officers	200
Lieutenants	3
Ensigns	7
Drums	6
Sergeants, Corporals, and Sentinels	184
	<hr/> 200

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

‡ One Ensign, a very promising youth.

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

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

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

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

‡ Afterwards General Joseph Smith, a most gallant Officer.

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

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

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1786.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1786.

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

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1786.

*For the Calcutta Gazette.*

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

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

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

## PART III.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1786.

*To be Let.*

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1786.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1786.

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

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


THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1786.

*Masquerade.*

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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1786.

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

CALCUTTA,  
15th February 1786.

}

JOHN GHENT.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

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

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

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

The conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

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

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1786.

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1786.

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

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

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

ALSO

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

*Conditions.*

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

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

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THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1786.

*Denmark Tavern and Hotel, Serampore.*

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

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

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

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

An ordinary on Sundays at 3 Sicca Rupees each.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1786.

*Calcutta Theatre.*

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

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

*To be sold by Public Auction,*

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

*Calcutta Theatre.*

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

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

Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

*Wants a place as Gentleman's Valet,*

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

May 11th, 1786.

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

*Wants Place or Employment.*

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

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


THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

*Now Landing,*

A very Capital and Choice Assortment of Europe Goods,

*Per Ship Phoenix.*

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

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

*Liquors.*

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

*Eatables.*

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

*Pickles.*

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