

Plate.

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

Wedgewood and Staffordshire Ware.

An elegant assortment.

Cutlery.

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

Jewellery.

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

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

Scales and Weights.

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

Stationery.

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

Glass-ware.

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

Claret and wine glasses.
 Butter basons, covers, and plates.
 Jelly glasses and vails, an assortment, &c.

Confectionary from Hoffman.

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

Fine pigtail and shag tobacco.
 Hardham's snuff in cannisters.
 An assortment of superfine cambricks.

Gold Lace, &c.

Gold and silver thread.
 Gold sattin binding, and brocade lace.
 Gold and plated glimmer lace.
 Rich gold vellum shoulder straps, with embroidered crescents and stars.
 Crimson silk sashes.
 An assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' embroidered muslin vests.
 Gentlemen's embroidered sattin ditto.

Spurs and Bits.

Best plated elastic spurs.
 Best flat side stirrups.
 Portsmouth bits, assorted patterns.
 Single check bradoons, sorted.
 Hard and sharp bits, with bradoons for ditto.
 Pelham and snaffle ditto.
 Main and check brace buckles, door handles, &c.

Saddlery and Harness.

Best hunting saddles, with plated stirrups, &c.
 Ladies ditto, with bridles.
 Best plated buggy harness.
 Brass mounted ditto.
 Pembroke bridles, with plated buckles and ornaments.
 Weymouth and Pelham ditto.
 Martingales and surcingles.
 Girths, and stirrup leathers.
 Head stars and reins.
 An assortment of whips.

Kitchen Furniture.

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

Perfumery from Smyth's.

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

Hosiery.

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

Hats.

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

Ladies' black riding ditto, trimmed with gold looping.

Men's fashionable black cocked hats.

Brown beaver ditto.

Ditto with green underside.

Assortment of children's ditto.

Cockades, &c., &c.

Fowling Tackle.

Powder flasks, with rising tops and silver shields.

Pistol flasks, sorted.

Leather magazine.

Shot belts, &c.

Turnscrews, &c., &c.

Garden Seeds.

A choice assortment.

Shoes and Boots.

A great assortment.

Trunks.

Nests of red leather flat top trunks.

Ditto of leather portmanteaus.

Bottling boots.

Trunks of different kinds.

Furniture and looking-glass.

Mahogany night tables.

Shaving stands.

Round card tables.

Pembroke ditto, with table feet and socket castors.

Shaving glasses.

Mahogany oval dressing-glasses, with crooked stands and toes.

Square pier glasses, in burnished gold frames.

Oval ditto, ditto.

Square dressing-glasses in ditto.

Oval ditto, ditto.

Purple wood inlaid card tables.

Cross-banded mahogany ditto.

Leather backgammon tables, complete.

Electrical Machines, &c.

Electrical machines of different sizes.

Double barrellled air-pumps.

Thermometers and perambulators.

Patent compass lamps.

Convex mirrors, &c.

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

Skins and Hides.

Bulgar hides.

Shamoney skins.

Yellow Spanish ditto.

Green, blue, and black ditto.

Red Morocco ditto.

Chaise hides.

Coach-roof ditto.

Iron Mongery.

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

Brass mortice locks.

Rabed fronted ditto.

Dovetail hinges.

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

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

Brass desk locks.

Counting-house ditto.

Iron till ditto.

Bureau ditto.

Brass till ditto.

Iron cupboard ditto.

Brass ditto.

Brass box ditto.

Desk hinges and screws.

Brass chest hinges.

Brass butts and screws.

Sets of book-case furniture.

Plated commodes for drawers.

Thread escutcheons.

Plated and gilt coat pins.

Lacquer'd commode rings, and oval commodes.

Square bolts on brass plates for double doors.

Brass barrell'd bolts.

Brass H. hinges.

Prince's metal nails.

Double hand screws.

Pepper and coffee mills,

Carpetting and Mats.

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

Iron.

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

Marine Stores, Cordage, and Lead.

White and red lead.
 Sheets of milled lead.
 Cordage from 4½ inch to 1½ inch.
 Ratline from 12 to 6 thread.
 Sheeves and pins.
 Clew garnet, half shoulder.
 Double and single blocks.
 Ash oars.
 Riga top masts and booms.
 Ash rafters.
 Stockholm tar and pitch.
 Screw copper pumps.
 Brass speaking-trumpets.
 Nests of lanterns.
 Lantern horns.
 Tinder boxes, flints and steel.
 Gold and Silver Leaf—a quantity.
 Essence of Spruce.
 Gun Powder—fine glazed, in cannisters.
 Sail needles, sorted.
 Marline ditto.
 Wood-handle scrapers.
 Tar and paint brushes.
 Hammers.

Scupper nails and sponge tacks.

Hand dipsea lines.

Sewing and whipping twines.

Log and Hamburgh lines.

Pump leather.

13, 12, 11, and 10-yard suits of the best crimson colors, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1786.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 20TH, 1786

Run Away,

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

FORT WILLIAM, }
July 17th, 1786.

THURSDAY, JULY 27TH, 1786.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALCUTTA,
July 27th, 1786. }

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1786.

Horses to stand at Livery.

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1786.

To be sold by Public Auction.

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

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

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

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


THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1786.

Staunch Pointers.

To be sold by the brace or together.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1786.

Mr. Alefounder, Portrait Painter in Oil and Miniature,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


CALCUTTA, }
September 21st, 1786. }

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1786.

Calcutta Theatre.

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

Vauxhall.

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

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

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

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

CALCUTTA,
November 30th, 1786. }

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1786.

Shooting Season.

To bé Let.

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

Enquire at the Library.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1787.

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

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, }
January 3rd, 1787.

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1787.

Removals and Appointments in the Civil Line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Perhaps Noacolly.

Honorable R. Lindsay confirmed Collector of Sylhet.

M. Leslie, Esq., confirmed Collector of Ramgur.

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

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

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Council Chamber,

April 30th, 1787.

J. DUNCAN,

Assistant Secretary.

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

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

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

Ruth Jatreh, on the 5th of Assar	1 day.
Bhoureh Ruth Jatreh, on the 13th of Assar ...	1 "
Rakhy Poornamashy, on the 14th of Bhadoor ...	1 "
Junum Ashtumy, on the 22nd and 23rd of Bhadoor	2 "
Durga Ashtumy, on the 5th and 6th of Assin ...	2 "
Mohaly Amawass, on the 7th of Assin ...	1 "
Doorga Poojeh, from the 3rd to the 7th of Kartick	5 "
Dewally, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of Kartick ...	3 "
Orthaun Ekadussy, on the 8th of Aughrun ...	1 "
Tilweh Sunkerant, on the last day of Poose ...	1 "
Bussunt Punchumy, on the 3rd of Phaugin ...	1 "
Sheoratter, on the 26th and 27th of ditto ...	2 "
Carried over ...	21 days.

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

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

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

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

Eedul Fitr, on the 1st of Shewaul	1 day
Eeduz Zeha, on the 10th of Zee Hidjeh	1 „
Shub-e-Beraut, on the 13th and 14th of Shaabaun ..	2 „
Ashoorah Mohurrum, from the 6th to the 10th of	
Mohurrum inclusive	5 „
Bareh Wafaut, on the 12th of Rubby ul Owul ..	1 „
Taireh Tayzy, on the 13th of Suffer	1 „
Akherychehar Shembeh Shohar Suffer, the last	
Wednesday in Suffer	8 „
Now Roze (or the day on which the sun enters	
the sign of Aries), some time in the month of	
Choit B. S.	1 „
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Total Mussulman Festival days	13
Add Hindoo ditto	59
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Total days	72
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[Note.—The old spelling, though extremely incorrect, and sometimes unintelligible, and not made after any recognised system, has been retained in these festivals.]

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1787.

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

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, }
March 21st, 1787. }

JOHN DUNCAN,
Assistant Secretary.

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST, 1787.

Extract from Mr. Hastings' Memoir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1787.

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

By order,

R. GREENE,

Acting Town Major.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 19TH, 1787.

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

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

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

JON. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

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

THURSDAY, JULY 26TH, 1787.

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, }
July 8th, 1787.

JON. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

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

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

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

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, }
August 29th, 1787. }

J. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1787.

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

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

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
May 17th, 1785.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

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

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

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

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1787.

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

Otium Divos, &c.

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

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

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

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

* *Note.*—Afterwards Lord Teignmouth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1787.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

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

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

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

JACOB SORROWFUL.

March 3rd, 1787.

Ninety-five.

1.

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

2.

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

3.

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

4.

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

5.

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

6.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

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

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1787.

Bon-Mot.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1787.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

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

DUM-DUM,
March 17th, 1787.

}
}

Your humble servant,
A BYE-STANDER.

On Saturday morning last, Earl Cornwallis honored the Camp at Dum-Dum with a visit, which, we are told, will be the last of the season, and seemed highly gratified with, some additional proofs of the perfection of the Corps in their professional science. Colonel Pearse showed His Lordship an entire new set of experiments. A quick fire of shells from small mortars was kept up for about five minutes, at a redoubt of about 50 yards square, and 5 or 600 yards distance, in which time 140 or 150 shells were thrown; it is peculiarly adapted to the service of mortars in this country, which is chiefly against mud forts, and clearly evinces the impossibility of any of the country powers (indeed, I may add, even European powers), keeping their ground against such a bombardment. Three shells were constantly in flight. A volley of shells and small carcasses (if I may use the term), amounting in all to 30, were fired from

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

Lord Cornwallis honored the Corps with his company at breakfast.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1787.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1787.

To our Correspondents.

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

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

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

The question by *CEdipus* shall appear in our next.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

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

A WELL-WISHER.

Acrostick.

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Impeachment, a Mock-heroic Poem.

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 31st, 1787.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 31st, 1787.

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

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1787.

CALCUTTA.

Consecration of the New Church.

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 5TH, 1787.

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1787.

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

Calcutta.

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

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

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

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

* *Note.*—Roofs.

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, }
August 28th, 1787. }

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bonds, 19½.

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, September 13th.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1787.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1787.

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1787.

POET'S CORNER.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

[On a late change.]

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

CHRISTIANUS

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1787.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1787.

For the Calcutta Gazette.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1787.

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1787.

From the Madras Courier, November 7th.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1787.

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

* *Note.*—Names in full in the original.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1787.

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

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

Conditions as usual.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1787.


Riding and Fencing.

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

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1787.

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

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1787.

Calcutta.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 3RD, 1787.

To be Let, and entered upon immediately.

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

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

April 25th, 1787.

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1787.

Run Away,

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 26TH, 1787.

At Messrs. Ord and Knox's,

Cape Raisins and Almonds, in good preservation.

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

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

Gibbon's Roman Empire.
Biographical Dictionary.
Johnson and Steeven's Shakespear.
Sparman's Voyage to the Cape.
Knox's British Empire.
American Farmer.
Blackstone's Commentaries.
Hayley's Works.
Newton's Milton.
Johnson's Lives.
Beauties of the British Senate.
History of Modern Europe, 5 Vols.
Chesterfield's Letters.
Poems, by Miss Aitkin.
Adelaide and Theodore, by the Countess of Genlis.
Millot's Ancient and Modern History.
Goldsmith's Works.
Elegant Extracts, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

To the Public.

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1787.

Wants Place,

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1787.

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

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

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

Monro's Works on Fishes, fol.

Paley's Philosophy.

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

Philosophical Dictionary.

Reed's Essays on the Intellectual powers of man.

Modern Europe, 5 vols.

Fergusson's Roman History, 4to.

Forster's Northern Voyage.

New system of Modern Geography.

Medical Transactions.

Johnson's Dictionary.**Rencontre.****Gamester.****Town and Country Magazine for 1785.****Ladies, do.****Political, do.****Universal, do.****European, do.****Critical Review, do.****Monthly, do.****English, do.***Pamphlets and Plays.***Widows' Vow.****I'll tell you What.****He wou'd be a Soldier.****School for Grey Beards.****Peruvian.****Richard Cœur de Lion.****Choleric Fathers.****School for Scandal.****Appearance is against them.****Green Room Mirror.****The Fool.****The Romp.****The Captives.****Hastings' Memoirs of India.****Mr. Francis's Speech.****Rushe's Orations.****The Chatsworth Poem.****Interesting Debates.****Curse of Sentiment.****Progress of Romance.****Italian Letters.****Evelina.****Muse's Mirror.****Humphrey Clinker.****Recess.****Trip to Holland.****Sandford and Merton.****Peter the Long.****Pleasing Instructor.**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1787.

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

This is to give Notice,

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


Calcutta, August 23rd, 1787.

[*Note.*—The subjoined extracts from Gleig's Memoirs of Warren Hastings will show the value set on these papers and miniatures. Vol. 3, page 240—"But my greatest disappointment arises from your total silence in that which I have received concerning my bureau. It contained many letters and other papers which I would not for the world have seen by strangers, and some not even by you.....There are also some miniature pictures which I should grieve to lose," Letter dated 21st July 1785. Again, page 297, "It pains me to recur to the subject of my bureau. I have not yet received any intelligence from you or Larkins about it. You cannot conceive my anxiety about it."]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1787.

Wanted Twenty Spotted Deer Does.

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

 Please enquire of the Printer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1787.

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

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

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

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


THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1787.

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

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

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

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

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

First prize.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seventh prize.

S. Rs.

1 Ladies' Gold Enamell'd Watch and Chain...	...	1,000
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Eighth prize.

2 Plain Gold Watches, Nos. 756, 780	...	900
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Ninth prize.

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

Tenth prize.

1 Sugar Bason and Spoon	...	95
4 Gravy Spoons	...	72
2 Salad Forks	...	56
2 Punch Ladles	...	25
1 Piece of Cambrick	...	112
1 Set Silver Drawing Instruments	...	140
		<hr/> 500

Sicca Rupees ... 15,000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1787.

Morgan, Williamson, Davidson, and Co.,

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1787.

Assemblies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1787.

Assemblies.

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

 Tickets to be had at the Old Court House.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1787.

Mrs. Arend

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1781.

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

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

[Price ten Sicca Rupees]


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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1787.

Washing and Mangling.


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

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

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

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

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

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

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1788.

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

FORT WILLIAM, }
January 4th, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1788.

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

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

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

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

FORT WILLIAM, }
February 1st, 1788. }

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1788.

Police.

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

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

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

By order of the Commissioners,

FORT WILLIAM, }
February 6th, 1788. }

HUGH HONYCOMB,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

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

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

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

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

(A true Extract)

E. HAY,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1788.

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