The table of contents alone of the first volume occupies ten closely printed pages, and embraces almost every department.

The volume commences with an Almanac, the greatest defect of which, is, that it communicates more than is required. We must not, however, forget, that in the Mofussil and in remote quarters, where works of reference on *Astronomy*, *Meteorology*, and other collateral departments of science, neither exist nor are procurable, much that *we* regard to be redundant, may prove of great benefit and importance. The chronological tables, with the eras of the Hindus, Chinese, and the Hejira, are very completely detailed, and evidently the result of much labour and learning.

The department devoted to the Mint and Monies, appears to be complete and accurately drawn up. The tables of the relative value and denominations of our coinage, as compared with that of other countries, together with the English and British Indian weights and measures, contain all the information which can be desired on those subjects. It is to be regretted that such diversity exists in the different districts of India, in the weights and measures employed, even for the ordinary retail of bazar commodities. The establishment of an uniformity of system, by legislative enactment, would be ultimately productive of important advantages. It would be a labour of time and patience, but could not fail to overcome every obstacle that native prejudice, ignorance, and fraud would oppose to its operation.

The second part contains the Acts of Parliament relating to India, passed since 1833. The most important Acts of the Government of India are also republished.

These are followed by an abridgment of the Civil Service Code, with all the rules and regulations relating to the pay, pension, furloughs, annuity-funds, and other subjects of interest and importance to the members of that branch of the public service.

Equal care and attention have been bestowed in the compilation of an abridged Code of Military Regulations. It contains Sir Henry Fane's standing orders for the Bengal Cavalry; those for the Native Infantry of the same Presidency; together with the special regulations for the Staff, Medical, Commissariat, and other departments of the Army. To these are appended the Miscellaneous General Orders on dress, furloughs, special duties, promotion, pay, and pensions, courts martial, the various funds, and to the best of our belief, almost every thing requiring to be known by the Members of the Service to which they relate.

The third part is devoted to a description of Calcutta and Agra, including a notice of their population, arts, commerce, public buildings, police, internal regulations and topography. The general description of the capital is concisely told, and gives a tolerably correct idea of the place to those who are acquainted with it.

We venture to predict that when these matters are investigated with better means than are at present possessed, the average mortality including all nations and casts, will be more than one per cent. higher than that of London. The account of society in Calcutta is short, and pleasantly told, but might have been made much more of. There is not a little that is faulty and defective in its very constitution, and were a due proportion of wholesome ridicule exercised upon it by the witty and wise amongst us, some of its more glaring absurdities might be readily got rid of. Foremost amongst these we hold to be the antiquated fashion, of rendering it incumbent on all new comers to call upon the residents. This might have been very suitable and pleasant in olden times, when the whole circle of society was as limited as