

pelled to have recourse to a series of notices, which would probably last until the appearance of next year's edition. It is little to say of the *Guide and Gazetteer*, that it is the most complete work of the kind ever published in India. The title of *Guide* or *Gazetteer* is but a humble one for this elaborate publication, containing nearly 3,000 pages of closely printed matter, and discoursing minutely concerning every thing either important or interesting in Bengal and its appurtenances. Verily it ought to be termed an "Encyclopædia," for wide is the diameter of the circle which it describes. The mere enumeration of the subjects touched upon, would fill half-a-dozen of our columns. To the member of council and the writer in college, the field officer and the cadet, the merchant, the lawyer, the citizen, these two goodly volumes present an invaluable budget of information and instruction *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. There is much, too, of amusing light reading. The "Description of Calcutta" will be inestimable to *griffs*; and members of the civil and military services, whether *griffs* or grey-heads, will derive abundant information from the parts of the work devoted to those services respectively. The more ambitious part of the work is contained in the second volume. The statistical memoranda of the different districts of Upper India, and the sketch of the relations of our Government with the surrounding Native States, have evidently been compiled with great care and labour from the best statistical and historical authorities:—indeed, much valuable information is contained in these pages, which the reader would, in vain, look for elsewhere. There are notices to be found of the soil, the climate, the manners and customs, the agriculture, commerce and manufactures, of every district. If the work cannot be called a *multum in parvo*, it certainly is *plurimum in magno*! And yet, notwithstanding its apparent completeness, the editor announces "that he has been compelled to omit several papers for want of space, including memoranda on the Post Office, Customs, General Trade and Marine, which are reserved, however, for next year's issue." Perhaps some of the papers which have been retained, might have been excluded in preference,—such as the tabular view of Royal Dynasties, lists of the Queen's household, the Ministry and the Members of the House of Lords and Commons—occupying several pages of closely printed matter, the whole of which may be found in English Almanacs. We say not this captiously, for there is as little "book-making" displayed in these volumes as in any that have ever issued from the press;—but where it comes to a question of exclusion, articles of local interest and value should have been retained in preference to those relating to general details. By-the-bye, there are "secrets worth knowing," revealed in the second volume and the appendix, to which we call the especial attention of such of our fair friends as happen to be on the look out for eligible husbands! We allude to the synopsis of civil servants, surgeons and assistant-surgeons, with a tabular view of the monthly and yearly salaries, perquisites and allowances of each, expressed in Company's rupees, annas, and pice. As thus:—"Tobias Titmouse, writer of the 1st April, 1820, and so forth,—present appointment of civil and sessions judge of zillah Curry-bat, and commissioner of the Pilau division, total annual income Co.'s Rs. 38,000." We cannot help thinking that the utility of this part of the work would have been greatly enhanced, if another column had been added, specifying the *status* of each—whether benedict, bachelor or widower! We cordially recommend the *Guide and Gazetteer* to all sorts and conditions of men and women. We sincerely hope it may command an extensive sale, for nothing else at the very moderate price at which it is published, could possibly repay the enormous outlay—stated at Company's Rs. 30,000.