

—and of the climate; rules for planting the kitchen and the fruit garden in each month of the year, together with the produce of each month. We have then a calculation of eclipses from 1841 to 1900, and the calendar usually published in our Calcutta Directories, with notices of remarkable events.

The next division refers to *Monies*, and we have first a ground plan of the Calcutta Mint, one of the noblest buildings erected by British skill in India. A full description of the Mint, and of its several offices, of the work done at it, the profits on coining, the number of pieces issued since the Company's Rupee came into use, and the Rules for the transaction of business, in the several departments of the establishment, are then given. This is followed by Rules for the Agra Bullion and Assay Depot. We have then full notices of the gold and silver coins of foreign nations, and of British-Indian weights and measures. The information given under this head, which is original, and has been derived from authentic sources in the interior of the country, to which the Editor's official situation enabled him to apply, will be found of peculiar value, inasmuch as it gives us the different weights which are in use in different districts.

The Acts of Parliament relating to India, and the Acts of the British Government in India relative to the Customs, Post Office, Mint, and other subjects which come next, will be found extremely valuable, more especially in the interior of the country, where books of reference are not to be met with, and where, from the extremely uncertain residence of any public functionary at any station for any length of time, individuals are very unwilling to encumber themselves with libraries, but if the Gazetteer is to be re-published annually, we think that it would be sufficient to give this part of it once every four or five years.

An abridged code of Regulations, affecting the Civil Service, which has been drawn up expressly for this work, contains information which cannot be obtained elsewhere, and will be found very important to the young Civilian. It gives, among other notices, a list of the Prize Men, from the palmy days of the College, when prizes of four thousand Rupees were given to the most distinguished students, to the present degenerate days when a sorry medal is all the reward the most successful Civilian can earn. In the course of this notice, we are informed that Lord William Bentinck was the only visitor who ever visited the College; that he went twice, and both times without previous notice, that he might witness the diligent application of the students with his own eyes. The Code for the young writer is followed by the Regulations of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, and the Civil Fund; and this latter by an abridged Code of Military Regulations, in which is included, for the first time, a table of all the allowances to the various non-regimental staff officers of the Bengal army. Then come the Ecclesiastical and Medical Regulations.

This is followed by a very succinct description of Calcutta, of which the first part is taken from Mr. Stocqueler's forthcoming work on that subject. We have not room to go over the various notices which it affords us, but they are remarkably correct, and are written in a pleasing and lively style.

The description of Calcutta is followed by full accounts of the various establishments of Government and of private individuals,—of the numerous Benevolent Institutions in the city of Palaces, and a variety of local notices, 'too numerous to be more particularly detailed.'—Here we must break off, reserving to the next week an examination of the second volume, which is peculiarly rich in original information regarding the interior of the country. We are sorry that the account we have here presented of the contents of