

**DRS (SAP III) IN ENGLISH, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**  
**PROJECT : DOCUMENTATION OF THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN**  
**THE CALCUTTA REVIEW**

[ Compiled by Suchandra Dasgupta, assisted by Chandosi Sanyal ]

**VOLUME X**                      (July – December 1848)                      Contents of No. XIX

**Art. I – The Jhelunder Doab**                      (pp. 1 – 21)

1.        Princep’s Ranjit Singh
2.        Thomson’s Gazetteer

The article begins by stressing the advantages of the Company’s rule over that of any Native Potentate. Under native rule the poor have no remedy from petty exaction, and the rich no security from their ill-gotten treasures. If Anglo Indian system is so excellent, why is there room for striking and palpable improvements? Whatever may be the fault of the Native Government, they are not backward in matters of governance, but as they have no fixed system, they perish with the power of the Government, which gave them birth.

The article seeks to present a contrasting difference between the systems and presents before the reader the past and present state of the province of Jhelunder Doab, lately paned from the hands of a Native Ruler Ranjit Singh, to that of the English Government. The English Government displayed no sympathy for Native rulers unable to discharge the duties of his high station and Governors were instituted for public protection and happiness.

**Art. II – Literary Labours of D. L. Richardson**                      (pp. 21 – 143)

1.    Literary Leaves, or Prose and Verse, chiefly written in India, by David Lester Richardson. Calcutta, Thacker and Co.
2.    Literary Chitchat, with Miscellaneous Poems, & c., & c., by David Lester Richardson. Calcutta, D’ Rozario and Co.

3. Notices of the British Poets, Biographical and Critical, from Chaucer to Thomas Moore, by D. L. Richardson, Principal of Hooghly College, & c., & c., Ostell and Lepage, 1848.

The articles are a comprehensive discussion of literature ranging from Socrates, Xenophone, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Milton to Pope, Byron, Malthus and Bentham.

**Art. III – Criminal Justice in Bengal (pp. 144 – 161)**

1. Statements submitted by the Nizamut Adalut, relative to the Administration of Criminal Justice in Bengal, during the year 1846. Calcutta, 1847.
2. Reports on the State of the Police in the Lower Provinces, for the year 1846. Calcutta, 1847.
3. Parliamentary Papers relative to Crime in the British Islands, during the year 1846 (Companion to the Almanac for 1848, London).

**Art. IV – Dr. Yates and Sanskrit Philology (pp. 162 – 189) (Rev. W. Yates)**

1. A Dictionary in Sanskrit and English, designed for the use of private students and of Indian colleges and schools.
2. A Grammar of Sanskrit Language etc.

The article delineates nearly thirty-two years of Dr. Yates' life, which he devoted to the promotion of spiritual welfare in India. He was a preacher to the natives, an instructor of youth, the pastor of an English Church, and the author of a number of school books in the native languages. His chief aim in the study of languages was to translate the Bible into Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit. No sooner had Dr. Yates mastered the general structure of the language that it appeared to him practicable to simplify its grammar by casting it into the mould of the Greek and Latin grammars adopted in Europe. Consequently he set to work and compiled a new grammar. Sanskrit "lexicography", in the ordinary sense of the word, is of more recent origin than Sanskrit grammar. But it has already attained to a

very high degree of excellence. And here praise is pre-eminently due to Dr. Wilson, in whose dictionary Dr. Yates contributed a pretty large number of words.

**Art. V – British Public Schools and British Parents in India (pp. 190 – 203)**

**(Rev. Principal, Arthur J. Macleare, Brighton, 1847)**

The article deals with the general principles and schemes of instruction and of discipline to be adopted in Brighton College. The sons of England are to be educated in the public schools of England, and the common course of the children of European parents resident in India was that a great number was sent home between the ages of four and six. Trained in the English schools, they would not disappoint the anxious hopes of their fathers, and will in after life, maintain in any colony, that aptitude for business and that promptitude of action in emergencies, which combined with sound, sterling, English, common sense, has hitherto rendered the English character conspicuous among nations.

**Art. VI – Puri and the Temple of Jagannath (pp. 204 – 272)**

**(A Stirling, Esq., Brij Kishore Ghose)**

The principal object of the article is to present, in popular form, a great man of information on subjects not generally known; but about which every Englishman resident in India should be aware. The article hopes to improve the condition of the Hindu mind and attempt to purify the Indian intellect by exposing the errors of its ways and the darkness by which it is surrounded; and it names the temple of Jagannath in Puri as India's greatest monster of inequity. The article also takes in account the unvarnished truth told by a native, Brij Kishore Ghose, regarding the shrine as a vast abyss of corruption, and this "tell tale" Hindu would perhaps do more good than the most powerful invectives against the immoralities and impurities attendant upon idolatry.

**Art. I – The Khonds ~ Abolition of Human Sacrifice and Female Infanticide****(pp. 273 – 341) (G. H. Huttman, Bengal Military Orphan Press, 1842)**

The article deals on the subject of the Khonds and a systematic plan of operations suggested by Captain Macpherson for the gradual abolition of the Meriah sacrifice among the Khonds. These principles were experimentally implemented, with great success, in June 1842, to the two most accessible of the Khond Hill tribes of Goomsur. From the time of the Goomsur war in 1836, Marquis of Tweeddale manifested the deepest interest in the abolition of the Meriah sacrifice. The abhorrent practice of “female infanticide”, carried out by some of the Khond tribes to an almost exterminating extent, was brought to light by Captain Macpherson in 1842 and finally abolished in 1845.

**Art. II – Thornton’s History of British India (pp. 342 – 368) (Edward Thornton, Esq.)**

The article is a critical assessment of “The History of British Empire in India” written by Edward Thornton. Indian officers had been, for a considerable period, Thornton’s area of interest and the archives of Leadenhall Street were available to him to throw light on the British policy in India. Thornton’s social position brought him in contact with well-informed individuals, who could supply facts and anecdotes, drawn from indisputable sources, and well calculated to correct, amplify, or illustrate the text of History, where inaccurate, meagre or obscure. Finally, the article sums up the work of Thornton as pretty narrative and not history.

**Art. III – Our Military Establishment (pp. 369 – 403)****(Quarterly Review, No. CLXIV, North British Review, No. XVI)**

The article is a review of the Military Establishment of Great Britain with special reference to Bengal. It points out the more prominent defects in the formation of the Eastern Army. These observations, however, apply to the armies of other presidencies as well as that of Bengal.

**Art. IV – Exposure of the Sick on the Banks of the Ganges (pp. 404 – 436)**

**(James Pegg)**

The article deals with the main causes of the conflicting and irreconcilable accounts that have been so often to the world the character of the Hindus. The facts on which the accounts are based may have been ascertained with tolerable correctness, but often they have not been whole facts of the case. Even when the facts are stated, the inferences are incorrectly drawn. The topic in question is the “Ghat murders” which indicates the custom of exposing the sick and infirm and aged on the banks of the Ganges. To the Hindu, however, the River Ganges is a deity and to die in its immediate neighbourhood, or actually under its waves, is a sure way of attaining everlasting blessedness. The article takes the religion to task for being bigoted with mistaken piety and suggests remedial methods to eradicate the custom of exposing the sick to the river and denounces it as barbarous and positively destructive.

**Art. V – Satara– and British Connexion therewith (pp. 437 – 495)**

**(Hon. M. Elphinstone)**

The article aims to introduce its readers to the Satara Court, and to lay before them a brief outline of the recent history and Government of the state. Satara has been taken as an example because there is no chapter in British Indian history which exemplifies, in so many and such various ways, the good and evil effects of the Indian political system – none where the causes of success and failure are so clearly marked and so little liable to question.

**Art. VI – Scenes in a Soldier’s Life – The Candahar Division (pp. 496 – 520)**

The article is a review of the following works : –

1. Scenes in a Soldier’s life, being a connected narrative of the principal military events in Sindh, Beluchistan, and Afghanistan during 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843 under various generals.
2. Narrative of services in Beluchistan and Afghanistan, in the years 1840, 1841 and 1842.

**Art. VII – Cheap and Uniform Postage in India (pp. 521 – 566) (Rowland Hill)**

The article is a review of the great social improvement of introducing ‘cheap and uniform Postage’ in India, which aimed to reform the postal system and place it under the operation of sound fiscal principles.

**VOLUME XI (January – June 1849) Contents of No. XXI**

**Art. I – The Periodic Literature of Ceylon (pp. 1 – 30)**

The article is a review of the following periodicals: -

1. The Colombo Religious and Theological Magazine, Colombo, 1833.
2. The Colombo Academy Miscellany, Colombo, 1837.
3. The Friend, Colombo, 1837.
4. The Protestant Vindicator, Colombo, 1839.
5. The Colombo Magazine, Colombo, 1839.
6. The Colombo Magazine, Colombo, 1840.

**Art. II – The Scalovonian Provinces of Turkey (pp. 31 – 54) (Thomson)**

The article draws the attention of the reader to the anomalous condition of the Empire of Turkey – a condition, which furnished an inexhaustible theme for the lubrications and conjectures of the learned and the speculative, political and religious. Recent convulsions in Europe also serve to throw a freshened interest around the whole subject of Turkish influence and dominion.

**Art. III – The Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council (pp. 55 – 72)**

**(William Theobald, Esq.)**

The article is a review of the following legal articles: -

1. The Government Gazette and Acts of the Legislative Council of India.
2. The Acts of the Legislative Council of India with a Glossary.

**Art. IV – The East Indian Community (pp. 73 – 90)**

The article is a report of the proceedings connected with the East Indians’

petition to the Parliament, read at a Public Meeting held at Town Hall, Calcutta, 28<sup>th</sup> March, 1831.

**Art. V – Oriental Archeology and Belief (pp. 91 – 140)**

The article reviews the following texts:-

1. Egypt's place in universal history, by C.J.Bunsen.
2. Illustrations of Rock-Cut Temples in India, selected from the caves of Ellora, Ajunta, Cuttack, Salsette, Karli and Mahavellipore. Drawn on stone by T. C. Dibdin.
3. Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindustan, by James Fergusson.
4. An Essay of the Arian order of Architecture, as exhibited in the Temples of Kashmir, by Captain A. Cunningham.

**Art. VI – Hyderabad :- The Nizam's Contingent (pp. 141 – 219)**

The article deals with the business of the 'Nizam's Contingent', its rise, progress and present condition. The weakness and disorders of the Hyderabad Govt. are in some degrees the necessary consequences of the Nizam's political situation, arising out of an alliance with the British; the Nizam is as much the author as the victim of the abuses in his nation.

**Art. VII – The Poetry of Recent Indian Warfare (pp. 220 – 256)**

The article reviews the following poetic works: -

1. Legends of the Afghan Countries, by Charles Masson. London: 1848.
2. Caubul, by Edward Henry Bickersteth. Cambridge: 1845.
3. The Child of the Islands, by Hon. Mrs. Norton. London: 1844.
4. Death and Magdalene, Memory of Sale, by A. B. Richards. London: 1846.
5. Advance of the Sikh Army upon India, by Ignatius John. London: 1847.
6. The Field of Ferozshah, by a young soldier. London: 1847.
7. The Victories of Sutlej, by H. F. Brooks. Dublin: 1848.

**Art. I – Martin on the Re-Occupation of Negrais (pp. 257 – 281) (J. R. Martin)**

The aim of the article is to help circulate the valuable information collected and the benevolent projects urged by Mr. Martin. These include a brief topographical and historical survey of Calcutta, a statistical report of sickness and mortality of the troops serving the Madras Presidency and the advantages of the re-occupation of Negrais Island as a place of resort to the Europeans sick of Calcutta and Madras.

**Art. II – New South Wales and the Crisis of 1844 (pp. 282 – 317)**

The article is a review of various explorations undertaken by the Europeans in Australia and attempts to present an unvarnished account of the state of New South Wales from its days of apparent prosperity early in 1840, to those of ruin in 1844.

**Art. III – Revelations Concerning the Police and Courts (pp. 318 – 396)**

The article deals with the revelations of an Orderly by Paunchkauri Khan and attempts to expose the abuses of administration by relating everyday occurrences in the Mofussil Courts.

**Art. IV – Physical Errors of Hinduism (pp. 397 – 444) (L. Wilkinson)**

The object of the article is to give a faithful picture of the state of living physical science in the orthodox Hindu society. It is a peculiar feature of Hinduism that instead of limiting itself as a theological system, it interferes with every department of secular knowledge; so that grammar, geography, physics, law, medicine and metaphysics form an essential part of Hinduism and are all treated as Hindu Shastras. The aim of the article is to reveal the monstrous physical errors implicit in such a system.

**Art. V – Baggage of the Indian Army (pp. 445 – 492) (Sir Charles James Napier)**

The article reveals how ‘baggage’, a curse to all armies at all times and in all places, is a ten-fold curse to an Indian army. Baggage has been the great stumbling block of military enterprise and the wars of Hyder, Tippu and Holkar record anecdotes of Generals constantly getting into difficulty with their baggage.

**Art. VI – Bengali Language and Literature (pp. 493 – 521) (Rev. W. Yates)**

The article takes the Bengali language to task as not possessing one single prose author of sterling value and no claims to early national poetry. Bengali, as a language, deserves some attention, by the merit of being spoken by thirty million people. Bengali grammar, philology and literature are discussed at some length, yet dismissed as still immature with potential for growth.

**Art. VII – Cunningham’s History of the Sikhs (pp. 523 – 558)**

The article deals with the history of the Sikhs, from the origin of the nation to the battles of the Sutlej.

**VOLUME XII (July – December 1849) Contents of No. XXIII**

**Art. I – Our Political Relations With Persia (pp. 1 – 63)**

The article deals with the substantive relations of Persia to the European powers.

**Art. II – First Months of Indian Military Life (pp. 64 – 78)**

The article is a review of the following directorates:

1. General Orders by the Governor General of India in Council. 1801–1849
2. General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India. 1801–1849
3. The Calcutta Englishman and Military Chronicle. 1848–1849

**Art. III – Canals of Irrigation in the N. W. Provinces (pp. 79 – 183)**

**(Major P. T. Cautley)**

The article proposes to present a sketch of Canal Irrigation, by a man of valuable canal literature. It is a detailed account of what the British Government has done, and what it proposes to do, for the irrigation throughout the Northwestern provinces.

**Art. IV – Ceylon, and Lord Torrington's Administration (pp. 184 – 212) (George Lee)**

The article deals with the Governance of Ceylon by Lord Torrington and seeks to uphold him as an able administrator in the face of defamation by the newspaper press of the island itself.

**Art. V – Coal Resources of Bengal (pp. 213 – 237) (F. W. Johnston, T. R. McCulloch)**

The article is a review of the following articles:

1. Reports and Abstracts of the proceedings of a Committee for the investigation of the mineral resources of India. 1841–1842
2. The Economy of a Coalfield. 1838
3. Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. 1839

**Art. VI – The Second Punjab War**

The article presents a brief and connected narrative of the most important events of the Second Punjab War, which commenced with the assassination of British political officers at Multan on the 19<sup>th</sup> of April 1848, and terminated on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March 1849.

**VOLUME XII (July – December 1849) Contents of No. XXIV**

**Art. I – The Court and Camp of Aurangzebe (pp. 297 – 328)**

**(Dr. John Francis Gamelli Carreri)**

The aim of the article is to describe something of the Court and Camp of the great Mughal Emperor Aurangzebe. The seventeenth century, in which

Aurangzebe ruled, gave birth to a succession of European travellers of every European nation, active in body, ready with the pen, eager to contemplate, and sound to judge. The article is a description of Aurangzebe's Government from their point of view.

**Art. II – Captain Buckle's History of the Bengal Artillery (pp. 329 – 347)**

The article reviews the "Memoirs of Bengal Artillery" from the formation of the Corps to the present time, by the late Captain Buckle, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Artillery.

**Art. III – Elliot's Historians of Muhammedan India (pp. 348 – 412)**

The article reviews the Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammedan India by H. M. Elliot who was the Foreign Secretary to the Govt. of India.

**Art. IV – The Settlement of the N. W. Provinces (pp. 413 – 467)**

The article deals with the following topics:

1. Directions for Settlement Officers. 1844
2. Translation of a Proceeding regarding the settlement of a Village. 1847
3. Settlement Reports of Several Districts.
4. Memoirs on the Statistics of the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. 1848

**Art. V – Comparative Philology (pp. 468 – 493) (Prof. Bopp)**

The article deals with the comparative grammar of the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic and Slavonic languages.

**Art. VI – Calcutta Domestic Life (pp.494 – 515)**

The article deals with an Anglo-Indian Domestic sketch; a letter from an artist in India, Mr. Grant, written to his mother in England. The sketch is a gossiping, rambling letter, descriptive of Indian men, and manners and habits.

**Art. VII – Criminal Law in Bengal (pp. 516 – 568) (F. L. Beaufort)**

The article reviews the following texts: -

1. A Digest of the Criminal Law of the Presidency of Fort William.
2. The Magistrate's Guide. 1849
3. Correspondence on the Abolition and Modification of Criminal Appeals. 1848

**VOLUME XIII (January – December 1850) Contents of No. XXV**

**Art. I – The Establishment of the Indian Episcopate (pp. 1 – 39) (Bishop Middleton)**

The article narrates briefly the career of the first Indian Bishop. Bishop Middleton was the father of Protestant Episcopacy in India and also the founder of Bishop's College.

**Art. II – Brahminism, and the Ramayun (pp. 40 – 64)**

The article deals with the Ramayana of Valmiki, translated from the original Sanskrit by Pandit Kirtibas.

**Art. III – Oriental Astronomy (pp. 65 – 85)**

The article deals with the subject of Hindu Astronomy, and its intrinsic importance and study of it by Western Philosophers with special reference to the words of Rev. H. R. Hoisington who provided an English translation and explanatory and corrective notes in his book "The Oriental Astronomer".

**Art. IV – Annals of the Bengal Presidency for 1849 (pp. 86 – 123)**

The article deals with the contemporary history of the Indian Empire, in the shape of a brief sketch of the most prominent transactions in the Presidency of Fort William. The article has been designated as "Annals of the Bengal Presidency" because, although references will be made to the Indian Empire in general, the more minute details will be restricted to the Bengal Presidency.

**Art. V – Early Bengali Literature and Newspapers (pp. 124 – 161)**

The article reviews the contribution of the following periodicals in the realm of Bengali literature: -

1. Samachar Darpan. Serampore, 1818
2. Samvad Kaumadi. Sanskrit Press, 1821
3. Brahman Sebadi. Calcutta, 1821
4. Samachar Chandrika. Calcutta, 1822
5. Banga Dut. Calcutta, 1829
6. Gyananeshwan. Calcutta, 1831

**Art. VI – The Bengal Penal Code (pp. 162 – 199)**

The article is a review of the following reports: -

1. Report on the Indian Penal Code. Calcutta, 1846
2. Report on a scheme of Pleading and Procedure. 1848
3. A Penal Code, prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners.

**Art. VII – Steam to Australia (pp. 200 – 220)**

The article deals with the question of steam communication to Australia. It gives an account of the rise and progress of Ocean Steam Navigation and British possessions in Europe, Africa, Asia and Australasia, which are connected to England by the India Australia Mail Steam Packet Company.

**VOLUME XXVIII (January – March 1857) Contents of No. LV**

**Art. I – Life in the Northwest (pp. 1 – 23) (JOHN LANG)**

The article draws the attention of the readers to notice a few peculiarities of Indian life. For a fair estimate of life in India, one must move beyond Calcutta and the northwest of India is taken up as specimen.

**Art. II – The Electric Telegraph (pp. 24 – 46)**

**(Selections from Records of the Bengal Govt. No. VII)**

The article refers to the establishment of telegraphic communication between England and India and points out the advantages to be obtained by establishing a system of telegraphs throughout India.

**Art. III – The Penal Code (pp.47 – 80) (S. Sidney)**

The article advocates that Codes of Criminal Law and Procedure are much needed in India, and that the Government, which provides them, will confer on the country a very great boon, one which will be appreciated by all classes.

**Art. IV – Australia and India (pp. 81 – 94) (William Howitt)**

The article deals with the history of Australia as a British Colony. The Convict Systems of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, infamous as they were in early days were the real pioneers of the prosperity of Australia. The trade between Calcutta and the Ports of Australia is also taken into account.

**Art. V – Coffee in the East (pp. 95 – 108) (J. F. Simmonds)**

The aim of the article is to outline how coffee, originally an article of Eastern growth alone, became a product of considerable value to England in her West India Islands, where the bulk of the then coffee produce of the world was raised. The capabilities of Ceylon as a coffee producing nation attracted the attention of Sir Edward Barnes and in 1837 several plantations were formed.

**Art. VI – The District Officer, N. W. P., His Miscellaneous Duties (pp. 109 – 128)**

The article deals with a particular clause in the commission of Lord Cornwallis whereby he united the fiscal and judicial functions in one and the same officer and this revolutionized the civil administration.

**Art. VII – Birds in British India (pp. 129 – 195)**

The article deals with the following books: -

1. Yarrell's History of British Birds. London, 1856
2. The Birds of Europe. John Gould, 1837

**Art. VIII – Darjeeling (pp. 196 – 226)**

The article explores the advantages offered by Darjeeling as a Sanatorium and a Military Station as brought to the notice of Lord William Bentinck.

**VOLUME XXVIII (January – March 1857) Contents of No. LVI**

**Art. I – Roe and Coryate (pp. 227 – 272) (Edward Terry)**

The article deals with the life and works of Sir Thomas Roe and Tom Coryate, and draws an astonishing line of connection between Roe, the dignified ambassador and diplomatist and the flighty Coryate.

**Art. II – India in the Classics (pp. 273 – 314)**

The article highlights the many instances of German learning, as distinguished from scholarship, and the fact that India is more studied and enquired into, by the Germans, than the English, who are the rulers of India.

**Art. III – Tribunals of Commerce (pp. 315 – 324) (LEONE LEVI)**

The article states that Commercial Law is the science, which regulates the mercantile dealings of nations, and is in like manner, found unvarying in its leading features, and uniform in all its essentials and is therefore, international rather than municipal.

**Art. IV – India in England (pp. 325 – 363)**

The article deals with extracts from the following journals: -

1. The Times Newspaper
2. The Overland Mail

3. Hansard's Parliamentary Debates
4. Thacker's Overland's News

**Art. V – The Commerce, Resources, and Prospects of India (pp. 364 – 461)**

The article deals with the Parliamentary Papers from 1776 and Selections from the Records of the Govt. of India (1857).

**Art. VI – Criminal Administration in Bengal (pp. 462 – 486) (Thacker and Spink)**

The article deals with Reports of Cases determined in the Court of Nizamut Adawlat at Calcutta, 1865.

**VOLUME XXIX (July – December 1857) Contents of No. LVII**

**Art. I – Recent Anglo – Indian Poetry (pp. 1 – 17) (H. G. Keene, Miss Leslie)**

The article deals with the concept that India has no school of literature; writers therefore, will have to take their models and receive their bias from England. It criticizes Miss Leslie's "A Dream of a Star" for having only a slight connection with the poet's native land, on the other hand it gives Mr. Keene a high place among Indian minstrels for such poems as "The Wanderer", "Ex Eremo", "The Missionaries of India" and "Mnemosyne".

**Art. II – Recent Jail Industry (pp. 18 – 34)**

The article reviews the following reports: -

1. Reports on the Jails of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. 1855 - 56
2. List of Jail Manufactures executed in the Prisons of Bengal and the North Western Provinces. 1856
3. Report on the Committee on Prison Discipline, to the Governor-General of India. 1838

**Art. III – Bayard Taylor’s India, China and Japan (pp. 35 – 74)**

The article describes Mr. Bayard Taylor as one of the most extensive travellers of modern times who uses his pen in describing the countries he has visited. Having travelled through Mexico and the states, he set out in August, 1851, for an extended tour in the old world including India, China and Japan.

**Art. IV – The Inquisition at Goa (pp.75 – 96) (A. Amsterdam)**

The article indulges in an antiquarian research, and to present before the readers a picture of the Inquisition at Goa, as it was at the end of the seventeenth century. The topic is interesting as it exhibits a particular problem – the influence of European example and European institutions on the native races in India.

**Art. V – The Defence of the Country (pp. 97 – 120)**

The article deals with the military defense of the country, with the protection of the highest British rights and interests, and with the constitution of an army, which shall at once be formidable to the enemy, and obedient to the state.

**Art. VI – Life in the Rice Fields (pp. 121 – 156)**

The article reviews the following texts: -

1. Revenue Hand Book.
2. The Land Revenue of India.
3. Papers connected with the Petition of Missionaries residing in and near Calcutta.

**Art. VII – Sir John Malcolm (pp. 157 – 206) (John William Kaye)**

The article deals with the life and correspondence of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, late envoy to Persia, and Governor of Bombay.

**Art. VIII – The Principles of Historic Evidence (pp. 207 – 228)**  
**(John Stoddart, Froude)**

The article is an introduction to the study of Universal History, in three dissertations: -

1. History as a Study
2. On the separations of the early facts of History from fable.
3. History of England from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elisabeth.

**VOLUME XXIX (July – December 1857) Contents of No. LVIII**

**Art. I – India and Comparative Philology (pp. 229 – 279)**

The article reviews the following texts: -

1. Outlines of Comparative Philology, by De Vere.
2. Christianity and Mankind by C. C. Bunsen.
3. Modern Investigations on Ancient India by Fanny Metcalf.
4. Science and Revealed Religion by Cardinal Wiseman.

**Art. II – The Akbari Mahal (pp. 280 – 304) (James Henry Young)**

The article is a short sketch of the laws and regulations connected with the collection of the Government Revenues in Bengal and the North-West Provinces.

**Art. III – Sir John Malcolm (pp. 305 – 353) (John William Kaye)**

The article deals with the life and correspondence of Major General Sir John Malcolm from unpublished letters and journals.

**Art. IV – Wilson's Glossary (pp. 354 – 376) (H. H. Wilson)**

The article concentrates on the Glossary of Judicial and Revenue terms, and of useful words occurring in official documents, relating to the administration of the Govt. of British India.

**Art. V – The Indian Crisis of 1857 (pp. 377 – 438)**

The object of the article is to enquire into the nature and the causes of the 1857 Mutiny, which was a turning point in the affairs of British India.

**Art. VI – Torture in Madras (pp. 439 – 466)**

The article summarizes the report of the commissioners for the investigation of alleged cases of torture in Madras.