

Literature.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for December, 1856.)

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

(Continued.)

Having thus surveyed the administrative machinery of British India, the question next arises, what has been done by us for the social and moral condition of the people? Our revenue-system, while benefitting ourselves, has greatly benefited our Indian subjects, compared with the tyranny and oppression of the native princes; but many social benefits and triumphs of civilisation have been accomplished by the Company and its officers, at no little expense to the former, and personal risk and hardship to the latter, the history of which, as recorded in the graphic pages of Dr. Kaye's work, the world will not willingly let die.

No people in the world exhibit so many exceptional developments of human nature as the races of India. The most impressive of races, ideas and views of life take root amongst them, such as would find no acceptance elsewhere. Supple and pliant in their bodily frame, they are equally so in their mental and moral constitution; and upon no other race has the force of circumstances, or the contagion of example, so potent an influence in determining them towards good or evil. "We had been nearly two centuries connected with them," says Dr. Kaye, "by ties at least of commerce, before we knew very much more about the natives of India than that they were a race of black people, with bare legs, carrying the greater amount of their apparel piled up on the top of their heads." And when at length the scales fell from our eyes, no little astonishment awaited us. The awakening hardly dates farther back than a quarter of a century ago. It was the revelation of the hideous crime of Thuggee that first fairly let in the light upon us. In 1810, we find an order issued by the commander-in-chief, cautioning the Sepoys about to proceed on leave to their homes, against a "description of murderers denominated Thugs;" but it was not until twenty years afterwards that the secrets of the horrible fraternity became known, and active measures were adopted for its suppression. Then it was that the startling fact flashed upon the Indian Government, that there was a regular class of its subjects to whom murder was a profession, and not only a profession, but also a religion; and that a great brotherhood of crime, having taken a sacrament with all possible solemnity, went about the country murdering in cold bloodless style, by strangling, in remote places, unwary travellers whom they could seduce into their toils. All this was done with the most consummate art and profound secrecy; the members assumed disguises, and played parts, with the greatest address; they had also a secret dialect of their own, and secret signs by which they silently communicated with each other. These gangs had no permanent form; the members assembled for a murdering expedition, and dispersed, vanished, when it was over. They belonged, for the most part, to particular villages, where they left their wives and children; and they outwardly followed some peaceful calling. The real cause of their occasional absences was often a matter of open notoriety; but they did not murder their neighbours,—indeed, the village benefited by the blood-money that was brought home; the Zemindar, or head-man, was paid a tribute or hush-money, and the police officials were likewise bribed into silence. "I and my fathers have been Thugs for twenty generations," said one of these professional stragglers; and they even believed that their patron goddess Daves had sent judgments and death upon all the native princes who had persecuted them. But in the Company they encountered a more redoubtable foe. Captured Thugs were got to turn approvers; the whole secrets of the craft were divulged; the laws were relaxed so as to meet the difficulties of the case; the gangs were hunted down in all directions; our jails were filled with Thugs; and a great and horrid institution which had existed for centuries was broken up in a few years. Daves was vanquished. "The Company's good fortune is such," said the discomfited murderers, "that before the sound of your drums, sorcerers, witches, and demons take flight; and how can Thuggee stand?" An occasional traveller may still at intervals be strangled by the wayside; but the system is destroyed—the profession ruined—the guild scattered, never again to be associated into a great corporate body.

Another crime peculiar to India, though less so than Thuggee, was Dakoitee, or systematic gang-robbery. The externals of this crime early forced themselves upon the notice of our Indian administrators, but it was not till recently discovered that Dakoitee was the normal condition of whole tribes born and bred to the profession,—that there were robber castes in India just as there were soldier-castes, or writer-castes, and that men went out to prey upon the property of their fellows—and, if need be, on their lives—with strict religious observance of sacraments and sacrifice. Not that all Dakoitee was of this hereditary character; there were also lay members, as it were, of the profession, who troubled themselves little about presiding goddesses, and set about their work in a less scientific style; but these all relied round men of the hereditary castes as leaders, and believed they could accomplish little without their agency. Like the Thugs, the Dakoites all have settled abodes, and ostensibly follow a peaceful calling, although the object of their frequent journeys is no secret to the rest of the villagers. Indeed, the headman of the village and the police share the spoil with the successful robbers; and the former even supplies them with food and clothing in time of need, and makes monied advances to them. It was not till 1843 that special and vigorous measures were taken for the suppression of this wide-spread evil. Colonel Sleeman, who had succeeded so well against the Thugs, was appointed to the task, and accomplished a great deal of good. He and his associates struck at the robber-castes, which are now well nigh extinguished. The hereditary feature peculiar to India has been destroyed, but Dakoitee, or ordinary gang-robbery, is not suppressed. In Bengal, as we have said, the crime has appeared in great virulence; and probably nothing will suffice to put an end to it as long as the condition of the peasantry in certain districts is not improved.

The history of British conquest in the East has certainly a bright side. In its chapters will be found recorded the exploits of men striving and toiling under the fiery skies of the Tropics, and sacrificing often life itself in their efforts to elevate the social condition of the people by whom they were surrounded. Look, for instance at the case of Mairwara, the romantic tale of the civilisation of which district has already been set forth in the pages of Maga.* Thirty-five years ago we found there, in the very heart of India, a race of savage marauders—many of them fugitives from other states, men whom society had spewed out—with little or no regard for human life or liberty, practising infanticide, selling their mothers, and committing every kind of atrocity without shame or remorse. In 1821 we subjugated the country of these freebooters; and as early as 1827 Captain Hall, the excellent officer to whom the work of improvement was confided, was able to report "the complete and voluntary abolition of the two revolting customs, female infanticide and the sale of women;" while the re-marriage of widows was provided for, and the worst forms of slavery abolished. In 1835 Captain Dixon succeeded to the charge of the district, and under him the work of civilisation went on with a success that has left nothing to be desired. And by what measures have these savage tribes been reclaimed? In Mairwara, as elsewhere, the Indian Government made the rude barbarians

the agents of their own civilisation. First Hall and then Dixon went amongst them without any European assistance,—a local battalion was raised from the people themselves, at once furnishing support for the authorities, and reducing to discipline and giving employment to men to whom war had become a habit. But the plough was the chief civiliser. Tanks were dug, wells were sunk, the jungles were cleared, and a regular supply of water was secured to the fields. Even a city (Nyanuggar) rose at Dixon's bidding with the rapidity of magic. In three months from the laying of the first stone, its spacious bazaar was opened for traffic; and in a short time two thousand families had flocked in from the trading towns of the adjoining provinces, and engaged in those manufacturing and commercial operations which were waiting to complete the well-being of Mairwara.

The civilisation of the Bheel tribes is another work worthy of lasting commemoration. Candeish, western India, was the scene of this achievement. The Bheel tribes constituted about an eighth of the population. When the country was in a settled and flourishing state, these people had been principally employed as village watchmen—a class nowhere in India of unexceptionable character. Even at their best they appear to have been a lawless and unscrupulous people; but when the convulsions and misery of the country began, they formed themselves into robber-gangs, and became the Ishmaelites of that part of the world. At times massacred by hundreds, at times triumphing over the Gaicowar's troops sent against them—reckless and migratory, passing from place to place, throwing up a cluster of rude huts in the course of a few hours, and delighting not in more permanent habitations—they would stream down from their mountain-homes, sacking and firing the villages in the plains, driving off the cattle, and securing the "head-men" for the sake of the ransoms they would fetch; so they existed. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the country first passed into our hands, but a few measures for the reclamation of these tribes were tried without success. It was reserved for James Outram—an officer who has since won for himself one of the most distinguished reputations in India, and who is now doing for Oude what Thomason has done for the North-west Provinces, and Lawrence for the Punjab—then a lieutenant in the Bombay Native Infantry, to give successful effect to the philanthropic measures of the Government. Under his able management, a local battalion, the Bheel Corps, long despised of as impracticable, at length began to take form. Outram brought his wild recruits into familiar contact with the high-caste Sepoys of his own regiment, and the conciliatory manners of the old soldiers went far to rivet the confidence which the bold frank manner of their young leader had already engendered. The work of civilisation then went on rapidly. A careful surveillance of the people, preservation of the peace, and administration of justice, were inaugurated; their old profession of village watchmen was opened to them to settle and devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. So great was the success which attended these efforts, that in 1843 it was officially reported that "the districts formerly the scene of every outrage, where neither life nor property was secure, now enjoyed tranquillity; the roads formerly hazardous for the armed party, were traversed at all hours by single passengers; the formidable list of crimes had dwindled down to a few petty thefts; and the Bheels, from outcasts, had become members of society, daily rising in respectability and appearance, and becoming useful and obedient servants of the State." Since then, education has been made to lend its aid in the work of improvement. The schoolmaster has taken the young Bheel in hand, and has brought him within the pale of civilised life; and there is now no fear of a relapse.

Such is the beneficent work of reclamation which the Indian Government pursues in the more barbarous districts submitted to its sway. Its mode of dealing with larger territories long subjected to anarchy or native misrule,—how it establishes in them a reign of order and justice, and how diligently it sets about developing the agricultural resources of the country, thereby furnishing employment for the formerly predatory population,—we have fully shown in a recent Number, by reference to the Punjab and the other provinces annexed during Lord Dalhousie's rule.* It remains for us to notice briefly some cruel and horrible customs and rites prevalent among the natives of India, which our Government has succeeded in either wholly or partially suppressing.

India is the great land of inconsistencies. Nowhere among certain classes of the population, is life, in all its manifestations, more venerated and cared for; yet nowhere, in the mass, is it less regarded,—and that not from any sanguinary disposition, but simply from an indifference to its value. Suttee, or widow-burning, is one of those cruel rites of which we need not speak—the subject being so familiar to the British public. Yet what a striking spectacle was it,—how indicative of the strange people we had found in India, and of the gulf that separated our sympathies from theirs—to see "a young woman—one, in our eyes, perhaps little more than a child—ascend with heavenly composure the funeral pile of her husband, and with an unaltered countenance, resign herself to a cruel death. You saw her calmly and gracefully performing the last offices due to the dead, and the last courtesies to the living; serenely decorating her person as for a bridal, and in an unbroken voice repeating the formulas of prayer dictated by the uninitiated priests; then walking with steady tread round the pyre, mounting it without a shudder of fear, and perishing without a murmur." The belief was that the spirits of those heroines, thus purged from sin, ceased from their transmigrations, and rejoined their husbands in Paradise without further probation. The practice of Suttee was never universal throughout India: it prevailed most in Bengal and Hindostan Proper, yet even there it was not general. The Court of Directors, as usual, were foremost in desiring the suppression of this horrible rite,—the Indian Government hesitating for some time to interfere so greatly with the religious ideas of the natives. Thus supported at home, however, Lord William Bentinck, with high moral courage, issued a decree which banished the rite from the British territories; and such, since then, has been the zeal and fact of Colonel Ludlow and other of our officers at the native Courts, that an instance of Suttee is now almost unknown.

The Meriah sacrifice—the immolation of a human being to propitiate the Earth-Goddess—was another startling rite which met us in India. But, unlike Suttee, it was a rite foreign to the true Hindoos and the tribes professing the Brahminical faith, and was restricted to certain half-savage tribes in the mountainous recesses of the interior, remnants of a wave of quasi-aboriginal population that had spread over the land before the Hindoos rose to supremacy. It was amidst the pestilential jungles on the Orissa hills that we first came face to face with the Khonds. For nearly a century we and they had dwelt within a short distance of each other, without the least contact or mutual knowledge. In 1835, however, the British troops occupied Goomsar, and after a brief but spirited struggle, the Khond tribes of the hills were subjugated. Then it was that Lieutenant Macpherson, when employed in the work of surveying at the foot of the hills, was struck with the strange religious and social life of these wild tribes, and, at the very outset, stumbled upon the painful fact that the tribes were in the habit of offering up to their deities human beings purchased or bred for the purpose! The Khonds believe that the Supreme Being, or God of Light, the source of all good, created for himself a consort, the Earth-Goddess, who, rebelling against him, became the source of all evil. Having

this much in common, the Khonds thereafter diverge into two great sects,—one of which believes that the God of Light utterly overcame the Earth-Goddess, and has since held her in thrall, employing her as the agent of his will; whereas the other holds that the Earth-Goddess is still unconquered, and that whatever of happiness is vouchsafed to man, is only by the dispensation of blessings in her own gift, or by the withdrawal of that antagonism which could prevent their emanation from the God of Light. It was among this latter sect that the Meriah sacrifice prevailed, as the only means of propitiating the evil goddess. The victims were furnished by a regular class of procurers, who either supplied them to order, or raised them on speculation. They were bought, perhaps, from their parents in hard famine-times, or they were kidnapped on the plains; or were, perhaps, the children of the procurers themselves. Devoted often in their childhood to the Earth-Goddess, they suffered to grow up as consecrated privileged beings, to marry wives, to hold lands, and flocks and herds, and other worldly goods,—cherished and endowed by the community for whom they were to die, and in spite of the tremendous doom that overshadowed them, leading happy lives to the last.* The means of reclamation employed by the Indian Government here, and the difficulties encountered by its officers, were the same as those which we have already described in the case of the Mairs and the Bheels. But the success of Macpherson was no less gratifying and remarkable than that of Dixon and Outram. Providence helped the good work, and two unusually good seasons and rich harvests followed the first trembling renunciation of their bloody rite by the sacrificing sect of Khonds. The neighbouring Boud tribes, who likewise practised the sacrifice, viewed the result with wondering admiration. They called us "Boora Pennu's people"—agents of the God of Light; and the result was, that in a short time throughout all the Orissa hills, the Meriah sacrifice was abandoned, and the omnipotence of Tari Pennu, the evil Earth-Goddess, sank down into a delusion and a sham.

* Kaye, pages 498-9.

(To be continued.)



"Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company" of LONDON

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1824. Capital, Five Millions Sterling. April 14. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. I.

NEW IMPORTATIONS Of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS.

THE subscriber begs to announce the arrival of his Fall and Winter Stock of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, comprising Dry Goods of all descriptions; also, a select Stock of GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the very cheapest cash charges. THOMAS KELLY, Store formerly occupied by Joseph McDonald, Esq. (till May 1.) Queen-street, Nov. 3.

Old Stand, North side Queen-square.

I HAVE just received the best assortment of GROCERIES and Liquors that is to be found in this City, including the following articles and others too numerous to mention:—TEA, in great variety; Burning Fluid; Crushed SUGAR; Port WINE; Sherry do.; Pans, bright Molasses; Madeira do.; do. Jamaica Rum (old) Champagne do.; do. Demerara do.; Bisquit; Coffee; Lemon PORTER; Annapolis Cheese; Raisins; Malt Whiskey; Currants; Dark Brandy; 200 barrels superfine Canada FLOUR, No. 1, new brand, (warranted.) Cash paid for Timothy Seed. HUGH FRASER, Charlotte-town, Nov. 24, 1856. 1st 6m

No. 8. Queen-street. No. 8. REMOVAL!

THE subscriber has removed his extensive STOCK OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS, ex J. W. Elizabeth and Albion, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. George Room, a few doors higher up, which premises he has remodelled and refitted; and having now increased facilities for the accommodation of his customers, he trusts to be favored with a continuance of their patronage. He also begs to intimate that he is daily expecting a further supply to complete his FALL IMPORTATIONS, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices. Observe No. 8, Queen-street. Charlotte-town, Nov. 24. J. W. MORRISON.

New Goods at Dodd's Brick Store, IN POWNAL-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED per schooner "Albion," from Boston, also, per schooner "British Queen," from Halifax, an extensive Stock of West India and American Goods, comprising in part—50 chests TEA, 20 half-chests and 50 boxes Tea, 10 puncheons MOLASSES, 5 hogheads SUGAR, 50 boxes assorted Confectionary, 50 boxes Soap, 30 boxes CANDLES, 6 kegs Tobacco, 20 barrels Onions, 20 barrels Crookers (assorted), 20 boxes Cheese, 6 dozen Buckets, 6 dozen Brooms, 6 cases Clocks, 5 dozen Looking-glasses, a lot of Glass and Earthenware, Also—300 Franklin and Cooking STOVES (different patterns), all which will be disposed of at the lowest prices. THOMAS W. DODD, Charlotte-town, Nov. 10, 1856.

NEW GOODS. Fall 1856.

EX "Majestic," from Liverpool; "Obi," from London, and recent arrivals from Boston and Halifax, the Subscribers have received upwards of 1000 Packages British & Foreign Merchandise, which they offer for sale at their usual low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Customers supplied at low rates and on liberal terms. The assortment consists of: 60 Chests prime Congou TEA, 2 cases Gala Plaids & Linseys, 7 Bales Carpets and Woollens, 1 do Silk and Straw Bonnets, 8 Cases and 3 bales Ready Made Clothing, 1 case Ladies' Mantles, 1 case Gloves and Hosiery, 1 do Jewellery & small wares, 15 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 50 boxes Soap, 4 do silks, silk dresses and ribbons, 90 kegs White Paint, 8 Bales Gray, white and Printed, 2 cases Oil, 1 cask Putty, Calicoes, derys and ginghams, 2 cases Oil, 1 cask Putty, 6 Bales assorted Cloths, 5 tins Copel Varnish, Boxes Ward's washing Powder, 2 do FURS, Paste Bleaching, Chinese, 2 do Woollen Shawls, Glenfield and Blue Starch, 1 do Polka Jackets and Sleeves, Bags Pepper, Alspice, Corks, 2 do Glazed Linings, Barrels Crushed Sugar, 15 Kegs "Half" Powder, Logwood, Rice, 30 Packages Ironmongery, 8 Bags Out Nails. A large quantity of AMERICAN GOODS. Queen-square, Jan. 12. D. & G. DAVIES

For Sale, A FARM of 51 acres on the Malpene Road, about 15 miles from Charlottetown. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House (32 x 22 feet) with back kitchen attached, a Barn and Out-houses. 30 acres of the above are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is burnt land. A capital stream of water runs through the premises. The farm is now in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah Coughlan, Tavern-keeper, and is a first rate stand, well worthy the attention of parties wishing to enter on that business. If the above property is not sold by the 1st day of April next, it will then be sold by Auction. Application to be made to JOHN RIGG, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the subscriber, Lot 67, Feb. 16, 1857. 1m MICHAEL MAY.

For Sale, THAT valuable piece of PROPERTY fronting on Kent Street, and nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles. Application to be made early to Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIES, or to the subscriber, Charlottetown Royalty, Feb. 9. 3w CHARLES WELSH.

TO LET, THE HOUSE and premises now occupied by Robert A. Strong, corner of Great George and Kent Streets. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Feb. 9, 1857.

For Sale, THE leasehold interest in a FARM of 100 acres of land, on Township No. 22. There is a good Dwelling House and Barn, with other out-houses on the premises. About 35 acres of the above are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is thickly covered with Firewood and Fence Poles. Near the house is a beautiful Spring and a capital Well of water. Any quantity of Marsh Mud for manure can be obtained on the front of the farm. Apply to JOHN or ANDREW BELL, New Mills, Hope River, Feb. 2, 1857. 4i ANDREW BELL.

Business Stand at Summerside for Sale, THE subscriber offers for sale his present property situated at the above place, near the public wharf. As a Business Stand it is unsurpassed by any that may be offered to the public for some time to come. It is pleasantly situated, and commands a splendid prospect of the beautiful harbor of Bedouque, the Straits of Northumberland, and the Province of New Brunswick in the distance. Much might be said of this property in regard to business facilities, being within four or five hours sail of Shodiac—the terminus of the Railway, which will be in operation early next Spring—and connected with the latter port by means of regular Sailing Packets, and with Charlottetown by mail and stage conveyance, makes it one of the best business stands now offered to the public. It will be sold in one, two, or three lots to suit purchasers. Early application is necessary. Apply to the Honble. P. WALKER, Charlottetown, or to the subscriber on the premises. Summerside, Feb. 2, 1857. 4f P. M. POWER.

Wheat County! FOR SALE, a FARM at Nail Pond, Lot 1, consisting of 50 acres, more or less, fronting on the Gulf shore, with the exception of 10 acres all under cultivation, and well fenced with cedar fencing all round. There is a public road runs through the centre of the farm, and a good Dwelling House on the premises; with a brook of water running through the property, a short distance from the House. Possession given immediately. It is under lease for 299 years at the rate of 1s. per acre. Application to be made to CHAS. PALMER, Esq., or to Casempane, Nov. 10, 1856. G. M. RYDER, Esq. & Co.

Dwelling House and Land near Charlottetown for Sale.

FOR SALE, the newly built and commodious Dwelling House in Charlottetown Royalty, late the residence of the Hon. Charles Hensley, together with eighteen acres of Land adjoining. The Dwelling House contains—Dining Room, Drawing Room and Study; two Kitchens, with Store-rooms, &c.; and Nine Bed-rooms. There is also Stables, Coach-house, Root-house, Pump, &c., on the premises. The distance from Charlottetown is rather less than one mile. Also to let from year to year, or for a term of years, as agreed upon, several Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, near the above Dwelling House. For Terms of Sale and Lease apply to the subscriber at the Attorney General's Office, Colonial Building, Charlottetown, July 30. JOSEPH HENSLEY.

For Sale, THAT valuable Building in Queen-street, known as the CITY DRUG STORE, together with the land upon which it is erected. The premises are at present leased from year to year, and will be sold subject to such lease. This valuable property is too well known to need further description. —ALSO— Five hundred acres of valuable WILDERNESS LAND, in one block, situate on Township No. 49. This tract is situate on the boundary line of the Township, and runs to the Pisiquid River—is well watered and covered with timber trees, principally hardwood, and worthy the attention of speculators. For particulars, apply to W. H. POPE, Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1856. (all papers &c.)

GREAT BARGAINS.

TO BE SOLD, that very desirable and beautifully situated COTTAGE, nearly opposite the Hon. C. Young's residence, and now occupied by W. E. Clark, Esq., having a front on FitzRoy-street of 84 feet, and 75 feet on Prince-street, with a large BACK BUILDING, now used as a Cabinet-maker's shop. This property, if not sold by the first of MARCH next, will then be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO, TO LEASE, For a number of years, as may be agreed upon, that large new two story DWELLING HOUSE with SHOP complete, situated in Water-street, opposite the residence of R. Longworth, Esq., and now occupied by the subscriber. Possession given on the first day of May next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. February 2, 1857. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

To Sailmakers and others.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his present SAILMAKING BUSINESS, with everything requisite for carrying on the same. This Business, in an industrious man's hands, will yield a very handsome revenue. The purchaser can have the Sail Loft for a number of years, as may be agreed upon. An early call will be necessary to secure it. Two or three tons of Oakum, Also—A SHARE in the Temperance Hall Company. The dividend declared the last year was 5 per cent., with every prospect of paying next year from 7 to 8 per cent., being a very good investment for capital. February 2, 1857. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the Island in the ensuing Spring, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to send in their accounts for settlement; and he, therefore, requests all persons that may be indebted to him, by Note or otherwise, to call and settle the same before the 1st of April next, as all accounts not settled at that date will be handed over to an Attorney for recovery. February 2, 1857. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Liverpool to Charlottetown direct.

REGULAR TRADER, A 1, Clipper Ship "MAJESTIC" thoroughly repaired and newly metalled under the inspection of the owner at Liverpool; E. NOWLAN, Commander; ready for Freight the 15th February—will be despatched the 1st April. Has superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers. A continuance of patronage solicited. For particulars please apply to Messrs. D. CANNON, SON & Co., 52 South Castle-street, Liverpool; or W. W. LORD & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I. Feb. 2, 1857. HG. 5i.

London to Charlottetown direct.

AS usual, a first class SHIP will sail as above on the 1st of April, 1857. For Freight, &c., apply to KEAL & ROBERTS, 13, Road Lane, London; or to Feb. 2, 1857. 6i DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Ch. Town.

THE EXAMINER IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY EDWARD WHELAN, AT HIS OFFICE, KENT-ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. COLES' BREWERY. PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM; PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

* See "Romance of Mairwara," in the Number for February 1853.

* See "India under Lord Dalhousie," in the August Number of the Magazine.