



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Photographed from Life by Loeb and Whitfield.

July 17, 1876.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR

A DIARY IN INDIA;

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF

THE VISITS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

TO THE COURTS OF

GREECE, EGYPT, SPAIN, AND PORTUGA

BY

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY SYDNEY P. HALL, M.A.,

ARTIST IN THE SUITE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SECOND EDITION.

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1877.

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DEDICATED

BY PERMISSION

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

ALBERT EDWARD,

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO THE READER.



A FEW words to the reader to explain some matters connected with this book. It is a Journal or Diary kept from day to day, in which the Prince of Wales is the central figure round which all the things, persons and events mentioned in it revolve, so that if his name and title occur repeatedly in the same page, it is necessary, from the nature of the work, that they should do so. The impressions recorded by the writer are his own; and if, as is rarely the case, opinions are expressed on questions of policy or of government, they must not be ascribed to anyone but to him who states them. Wherever the word "we" occurs, the reader is prayed to take it as meaning "the Royal party," not as the pronoun in an editorial sense, or as indicative of any intent to involve the identity of the Prince with that of the gentlemen who accompanied him.

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

Middle Temple, 1877.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

I.

SUITE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1. His Grace the DUKE of SUTHERLAND, K.G.
2. The Right Honourable SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
3. The LORD SUFFIELD (Lord-in-Waiting and Head of the Household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
4. MAJOR-GENERAL the LORD ALFRED PAGET (Clerk Marshal to H.M. the Queen).
5. The EARL of AYLESFORD.
6. MAJOR-GENERAL PROBYN, C.B., V.C. (Equerry in Waiting to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
7. LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR ELLIS (Grenadier Guards, Equerry in Waiting to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
8. Mr. FRANCIS KNOLLYS (Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
9. SURGEON-GENERAL FAYRER, C.S.I. (Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
10. CAPTAIN the Honourable H. CARR GLYN, C.B., Royal Navy (Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the Queen, Commanding H.M.S. *Serapis*).
11. COLONEL OWEN WILLIAMS (Commanding Royal Regiment of Horse Guards).
12. LIEUTENANT the LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, M.P., Royal Navy (Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
13. CAPTAIN the LORD CARINGTON, Royal Horse Guards (Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
14. The REVEREND CANON DUCKWORTH (Chaplain to H.M. the Queen and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
15. LIEUTENANT AUGUSTUS FITZGEORGE, Rifle Brigade (Extra Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
16. COMMANDER DURRANT, Royal Navy (Commanding Royal Yacht *Osborne*).
17. Mr. W. H. RUSSELL (Honorary Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).
18. Mr. ALBERT GREY (Private Secretary to the Right Honourable Sir Bartle Frere).
19. Mr. SYDNEY HALL (Artist in the Suite of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales).

First Mess.

Mr. DOWNIE (Page).	Mr. MACALISTER (Duke of Sutherland).
„ GRIMM (Valet).	„ FEELAN (Lord Suffield).
„ MACDONALD (Jäger).	„ ISAACSON (India Office).
„ BONNEMAIN (Chief Cook).	„ BARTLETT (Naturalist).
„ SCURTI (Assist. Cook).	„ MUDD (Botanist).
„ PRINCE (Stud Groom).	„ ABRAHAM (Assist. to Mr. Isaacson).

Second Mess.

BLACKBURN (Sergeant Footman).	MYSON (Lord Aylesford).
GURR (Footman).	TREADWELL (Sir Bartle Frere).
PALMER (Footman).	EVANS (Colonel Ellis).
CHANDLER (Wardrobe-man).	GILLARD (Major-General Probyn).
ROBERTSON (Assistant Jäger).	TOM FAT (Lord C. Beresford).
MITCHELL (Cook's Apprentice).	JAMES (Dr. Fayrer).
COOLIDGE (Groom).	MALT (Mr. FitzGeorge).
WRIGHT (Lord Carington).	PHIPPS (Colonel Williams).
POTTER (Lord Alfred Paget).	MCLACHLAN (Duke of Sutherland).

II.

THE LANDING IN BOMBAY.

The following notification, issued by the Political Department, gives the details of the entry and procession :

“ HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at Bombay at 9 A.M. on the 8th instant in Her Majesty's Steam Ship *Serapis*.

“ On the *Serapis* entering the harbour a Royal salute was fired by the ships of war under the command of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and by the saluting battery.

“ At 10 A.M. his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India and Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., proceeded on board Her Majesty's Steam Ship *Serapis*.

“ At 3 P.M. his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his Suite, arrived at the Dockyard and proceeded on board Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis*. His Excellency was received at the Dockyard by a Guard of Honour; and on his embarkation Royal salutes were fired from the saluting battery and by Her Majesty's Ships of War. While on board the *Serapis* his Excellency the Viceroy presented the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and the Members of his own Personal Staff to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

“ At 3.25 P.M. his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, attended by his

Staff, and conducted by the Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, proceeded on board Her Majesty's Steam Ship *Serapis* under the usual salute from the saluting battery, and was presented to his Royal Highness by his Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency was accompanied on board by the Chief Justice, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and the officer commanding the troops in Bombay, who were presented to his Royal Highness by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

"At 3.45 P.M. the Governor of Bombay, and Staff and the Officers who accompanied his Excellency, returned to the Dockyard.

"At 4 P.M. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Excellency the Viceroy, and attended by his Suite, quitted Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis* in the Royal Barge under a Royal salute from Her Majesty's Ships of War.

"His Royal Highness landed under a salute of 21 guns from the saluting battery, and a Guard of Honour of European Infantry was drawn up opposite the landing-place.

"His Royal Highness was received on landing by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Chief Justice, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Additional Members of Council, the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioner of Customs and Opium, the Revenue Commissioners, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Chairman of the Corporation of Bombay, the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

"The Native Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars assembled in Bombay in honour of his Royal Highness, attended on the occasion."

PROCESSION.

On Horseback.

The Assistant Quartermaster General, Bombay District.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Bombay District.

A Squadron of the 3rd Hussars in column of Fours headed by the Band of the Regiment.

A Battery of Royal Horse Artillery in column of route.

A Squadron of Poona Horse in column of fours.

The Officer Commanding Poona Horse.

The Brigade-Major.

Brigadier-General Phayre, C.B.,
Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

The Officer Commanding 1st
Bombay Lancers.

A Staff Officer.

Brigadier-General Gell, Com-
manding Bombay District.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Carriages of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

1. Captain Spencer, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Captain Anderson, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Captain Grey, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Jemadar Shaik Cassim, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
2. C. S. Close, Esq., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Lieut. MacIlwaine, R.N., Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Captain Daniel, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Captain Makellar, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
3. E. R. Wodehouse, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Captain Jervoise, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.
 Captain Wodehouse, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Lord Hastings.
4. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
 Captain Fawkes, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
 A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Carriages of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

1. Captain FitzGeorge, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 Albert Grey, Esq., Private Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere.
 W. H. Russell, Esq., LL.D., Honorary Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 S. P. Hall, Esq.
2. Lord Carington, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 Francis Knollys, Esq., Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 Surgeon-General Fayrer, C.S.I., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
3. Major Bradford, Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 Reverend Canon Duckworth, Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 Lord Charles Beresford, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
4. Major Williams, Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 Lord Aylesford, Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 Colonel Owen Williams, Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. Lord Suffield, Lord-in-Waiting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Lieut.-Colonel Ellis, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Major Henderson, Political Officer with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Major Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., Special Duty with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
6. Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Lord Alfred Paget.
Major-General Browne, C.B., V.C., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
A Detachment of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

Carriages of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

1. Lieutenant Cavendish, R.N., Flag Lieutenant of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
Lieutenant Foley, R.N., Flag Lieutenant of the Rear-Admiral Second in Command.
Captain Farmer, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy.
2. The Rear-Admiral Second in Command.
Captain Evelyn Baring, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Captain Jackson, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.
The Honourable F. Baring, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.
3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India.
Colonel Earle, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Captain Biddulph, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.
A Detachment of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

The Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard (on horseback).	}	HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR- GENERAL. The Equerry in attendance on his Royal Highness.	}	HIS ROYAL HIGH- NESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.	}	The Command- ant of the Viceroy's Body Guard (on horseback).
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The Commissioner of Police (on horseback).
A Detachment of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

Carriages of Native Princes invited to take part in the Procession.

The Deputation from His Highness the Nizam.
His Highness Syajee Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda.
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
His Highness the Maharana of Meywar (Oodeypur).
His Highness Siwajee Chutraputtee Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur.
His Highness Maharao Shree Mirza Rajay Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I., Rao of Cutch.
His Highness Kesrusingjee Jewunsingjee, Maharaja of Edar.
His Highness Meer Ali Morad of Khairpur.
His Highness Mohubut Khanjee, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Junagarh.

His Highness Jam Shree Vibbajee, Jam of Nawanagar.
 His Highness Rawul Shree Tukhutsingjee, Thakur Saheb of Bhaunagar.
 His Highness Rah Shree Mansingjee, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra.
 Gumbheersingjee, Raja of Rajpipla.
 His Excellency Zorawur Khan, Dewan of Pahlampur.
 Bismilla Khan, Nawab of Radhanpur.

Carriages of other Officers and Gentlemen taking part in the Procession.

1. The Chief Justice of Bombay.
 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Honourable A. Rogers, }
 The Honourable J. Gibbs, } Members of Council.
3. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.
4. The Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Green.
5. The Honourable Mr. Justice West.
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.
6. The Honourable A. R. Scoble.
 The Honourable Major-General Kennedy.
7. The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson.
 The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.
8. The Honourable Rao Saheb W. N. Mundlick.
 The Honourable Rao Saheb Becherdass Ambaidass.
9. The Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
 The Honourable Khan Bahadoor Padamjee Pestonjee.
10. The Honourable Donald Graham
11. The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.
 The Municipal Commissioner.
 The Sheriff of Bombay.
 A Squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers in column of Fours.

POONAH.

PARADE STATE.—15th November, 1875.—(Page 179.)

CORPS.	British Officers.	Medical Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers.	Drummers and Musicians.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	Guns.
Head Quarters, 4th Brigade, R. A.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Head Quarters, 9th Brigade, R. A.	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	4	..
A-4 Royal Artillery	3	..	..	12	2	75	89	92	6
E-4 Royal Artillery	2	1	..	11	1	75	87	94	6
E-9 Royal Artillery	1	..	..	4	1	44	49	56	3
Sappers and Miners	7	1	6	18	4	204	226	8	..
1st Inf. Brigade.	2-7th Fusiliers	14	1	..	24	52	536	612	3
	1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.	7	1	14	31	48	374	453	5
	8th Regiment N. I.	4	1	12	33	36	472	541	4
2nd Inf. Brigade.	15th Regiment N. I.	4	..	7	24	28	328	380	4
	2-15th Foot.	11	1	..	24	43	490	557	3
	13th Regiment N. I.	4	1	9	23	30	312	365	4
	17th Regiment N. I.	5	1	12	30	13	433	476	5
	19th Regiment N. I.	6	1	9	20	29	259	308	6
Grand Total ..	70	10	69	255	288	3602	4145	289	15

BOMBAY.—(Page 182.)

After the presentation of colours to the Bombay Marine Battalion on 16th November, there was a review before the Prince. The following was the Parade State :

CORPS.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffedars, and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
D-C. Royal Horse Artillery	1	1	1	..	7	2	78	87
3rd Hussars .. .. .	..	2	2	..	5	27	112	144
1st Light Cavalry (Lancers)	2	3	1	9	19	4	173	196
Poona Horse	2	1	2	12	23	4	185	212
6th Brigade R. A.	2	1	2	..	6	5	121	132
1-2nd Queen's	1	2	5	..	12	3	300	315
20th Regiment N. I.	4	3	1	12	39	44	411	494
21st Regiment N. I.	3	1	1	15	25	29	413	467
26th Regiment N. I.	1	2	1	10	21	39	278	338
Grand Total	16	16	16	58	157	157	2071	2385

After the march-past Sir C. Staveley issued the following G. O. C. :

The Commander-in-Chief has the gratification to announce that the Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having reviewed the troops, both European and Native, at Poona and Bombay, the first he has seen in India, has been graciously pleased to express his approval of their appearance on parade, and of the steadiness and precision of their movements.

RETURN VISITS.

There were printed programmes for each visit made to, and each return visit made by the Prince, and one will serve, *mutatis mutandis*, for all. The directions were undeviatingly observed, and the programmes were useful guides, as notes of what to observe in the case of each Chief were pencilled on the back. There were also *libelli* issued by the Government, giving accounts of the State and family of each Chief, generally adorned by photograph :

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, December 27, 1875.

Return Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Maharajah Scindia, G.C.S.I.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will return the visit of his Highness the Maharaja Scindia on Wednesday the 29th day of December, at 11.30 A.M. A deputation, consisting of the four principal members of his Highness's suite present in Calcutta, will wait on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Government House, at 10.45 A.M. precisely, to conduct his Royal Highness to the private residence (No. 5, Alipoor) of the Maharaja. His Royal Highness will be attended by Major P. D. Henderson, Major R. W. Sartorius, and by such members of the personal Staff as his Royal Highness may appoint. The Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Officer on duty with his Highness, will receive his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales under the portico of his house as his Royal Highness alights from his carriage, and will conduct his Royal Highness to a seat, which will be immediately on the Maharaja's right hand. On the right of the Prince will sit Major P. D. Henderson, Major R. W. Sartorius, and the personal Staff. On the left of the Maharaja will sit the Political Officer on duty with his Highness, and beyond him the Maharaja's relatives and attendants, according to their rank. After a short conversation, the Maharaja's relatives and attendants will be presented to his Royal Highness by the Political Officer on duty with the Maharaja, and will offer the usual nuzzurs, which will be touched and remitted. At the close of the interview the Maharaja will present uttur and pân to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and one of his

Highness's principal attendants to the other officers present. The Maharaja will take leave of the Prince under the portico of his Highness's house. The four members of his Highness's suite who met his Royal Highness will return with his Royal Highness until it shall be the pleasure of his Royal Highness to dispense with their attendance. A Guard of Honour will be drawn up at the Maharaja's house, and will salute on the arrival and departure of his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness will be escorted by the Body-Guard. Full dress will be worn by all officers on this occasion.

P. D. HENDERSON, Major, Political Officer on duty
with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.—(Page 377.)

The bill of the play on the occasion of the Prince's visit on New Year's night to the Theatre, Calcutta, was as follows :

ENGLISH'S THEATRE, 7, LINDSAY STREET.

Directress—Mrs. E. English.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1876,

His Royal Highness

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S

STATE NIGHT BY VICE-REGAL COMMAND,

AND

Benefit of Mrs. English.

Tenth appearance in India of the Celebrated and World-Renowned

CHARLES MATHEWS,

The greatest Comedian of the age, and acknowledged as such by the World.

The Performance will commence (by Command) at 9.30 P.M. precisely, with Charles Mathew's latest London success and own Comedy, entitled,

MY AWFUL DAD !!

MR. ADONIS EVERGREEN—MR. CHARLES MATHEWS (his Original Character).

RICHARD EVERGREEN (his son, aged 27)	. . . . .	Mr. G. Barrett.
PRINCE KOTCHACOFF	. . . . .	Mr. H. Walton.
HUMPHREY LOVEKIN (aged 40)	. . . . .	Mr. H. Jordan.
FIBS	} Clerks to Richard Evergreen	. . . {	
NIBS			Mr. C. Vere.
DIBS			Mr. Cooke.
CRUETS (a Waiter)	. . . . .	Mr. F. Stuart.
MATILDA WEDDAGAIN	. . . . .	Miss Annie Baldwin.
EMMA MARIGOLD	. . . . .	Miss Edith Wilson.
MRS. BIGGS	. . . . .	Miss Sallie Turner.
CHARLOTTE FITZPLANTAGENET (<i>née</i> Griskin)	. . . . .	Miss Nellie Vincent.
EVANGELINE CLARA VERE-DE-VERE (<i>née</i> Tadpole)	. . . . .	Miss Marie Kean.

To conclude with (by special request),

LITTLE AMY ROBSART!!!

OR, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE, AND YE MAYDENNE.

QUEEN ELIZABETH	Mr. G. Barrett.
EARL OF LEICESTER	Miss Edith Wilson.
EARL OF SUSSEX	Miss Marie Kean.
EARL OF ESSEX	Miss Ellen Kemp.
EARL OF SURREY	Miss Mabel Howard.
SIR WALTER RALEIGH	Miss Nellie Vincent.
TRESSILIAN	Miss Annie Howard.
VARNEY	Mr. H. Walton.
WAYLAND SMITH (a Vagabond).	Mr. F. Mervin.
TONY FOSTER	Mr. F. Stuart.
MIKE LAMBOURNE	Mr. H. Jordan.
AMY ROBSART	Miss Topsey Venne.
JANET	Miss Stella Balham.

SCENERY by HERR M. FREYBERGER.

MUSIC ARRANGED BY MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

On this occasion the interior of the House will be festively decorated, and the exterior brilliantly illuminated by Messrs. FREYBERGER and ANDERSON.

The FLORAL DECORATIONS of the exterior and interior of the House have been entrusted to Mr. M. BAKER, the Florist.

The Royal Box will be fitted up by Messrs. Lazarus & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Upper Tier Boxes with Six Seats	Rs. 1,000 each = £100
Lower Tier Boxes with Five Seats	" 500 " = 50
Stalls	" 30 " = 3

Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs, Chiefs, and the *élite* of Calcutta who may wish to reserve Boxes on this interesting occasion are solicited to communicate through their Agents, or by letter with Mrs. English, or with Herr M. Freyberger, 14 Chowringhee Road.

THE DELHI REVIEW.—(Page 407.)

The following is an account of the force which was present at Delhi on the 12th January, 1876:

ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse Artillery.

A. Battery, A. Brigade	Major F. G. Ravenhill.
C. Battery, A. Brigade	Major F. A. Whinyates.
D. Battery, A. Brigade	Major P. E. Hill.
A. Battery, C. Brigade	Major M. M. FitzGerald.

Field Artillery.

A. Battery, 8th Brigade	Major W. J. Finch.
B. Battery, 8th Brigade	Major A. Dixon.

F. Battery, 8th Brigade	Major D. S. Pemberton.
A. Battery, 19th Brigade	Major A. H. Davidson.
C. Battery, 19th Brigade	Major E. H. Dyke.
F. Battery, 19th Brigade	Major W. Manderson.

Mountain Battery.

6th Battery, 13th Brigade	Major H. A. Tracey.
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Heavy Battery.

No. 1 Battery, 23rd Brigade	Major P. H. Harcourt	Three 40-pr. Armstrong B.L.; two 8-inch mortars; two 5½-in. cohorns.
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CAVALRY.

10th Hussars	Major Lord Ralph Kerr.	
4th Bengal Cavalry .. (Hindustanees—general mixture of various classes.)	Col. G. C. Hankin	6th of the Old Army. Did not mutiny.
10th Bengal Lancers .. (Sikhs, Pathans, &c.— class troop system.)	Major O. Barnes ..	2nd Regiment, "Hodson's Horse."
2nd Punjab Cavalry .. Punjab Frontier Force —class troop system.)	Captain F. Lance ..	Raised by Major-General Sam Browne before Mu- tiny. Commanded by him throughout Mutiny.
11th Hussars	Lieut.-Col. A. L. Annesley.	
5th Bengal Cavalry .. (General mixture of various classes.)	Major H. R. Osborne.	
1st Regiment, Central India Horse.	Captain H. M. Buller.	
13th Hussars	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Russell, C.B.	
6th Bengal Cavalry .. (Hindustanees, Sikhs, Jats, &c.—class troop system.)	Major G. A. A. Baker.	Old 8th Irregular Cavalry. Commanded by Colonel Richardson before the Mu- tiny; still commanded by him.
15th Bengal Cavalry.— "Mooltanee Horse." (Men from the banks of the Indus and the Deyra Jat, under their own hereditary Chiefs.)	Major G. A. Pren- dergast.	Raised during the Mutiny by Major-General Cureton in the Derajab. All Pathans, calling themselves Ben d'Israeli. Their last migra- tion, 250 years ago, was from Candahar. They are not Affghans.
15th Hussars	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Swindley.	

7th Bengal Cavalry ..	Captain H. C. Creak	The old 17th; "Liphott's Regiment."
(General mixture of various classes.)		
11th Bengal Lancers.—	Major R. E. Boyle	Raised by Wale, who was killed* at the head of the Regiment at Lucknow. Succeeded by Probyn.
"Probyn's Horse."		
(Sikhs and Afghans— class troop system.)		

ENGINEERS.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Col. F. R. Mansell, C.B.
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INFANTRY.

73rd Regiment	Major J. W. Barnes.	
11th Native Infantry ..	Major P. H. F. Harris.	Formerly 70th.
(General mixture of various classes.)		
33rd Native Infantry ..	Lieut.-Col. J. T. Harris.	Raised during the Mutiny at Allahabad. Composed of various classes, of which the shepherds and agriculturists prevail. Presumed to be a low-caste Regiment, because not composed of Brahmins, Rajpoots, &c.
(General mixture of various classes.)		
4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieut.-Col. H. R. L. Newdigate.	
3rd Goorkhas	Col. A. Paterson.	
(Class Regiment.)		
4th Goorkhas	Lieut.-Col. J. P. Turton.	
(Class Regiment.)		
2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Montgomery,	
2nd Ghoorkas, Sirmoor Battalion.	Lieut.-Col. D. Macintyre, V. C.	Taken into the British service as a Regiment. Had fought against us. Fought on our side against the Sikhs in the Sutlej, with the 60th and Cooke's Rifles. Held Hindoo Rao's house throughout the siege of Delhi.
(Class Regiment.)		
1st Punjab Infantry ..	Major F. J. Kean ..	Coke's Rifles. Raised by Coke for Frontier service in 1850. Largely composed of Affreedis. Held the Ridge with the 60th and the 2nd Ghoorkas during the siege. Casualties since formation have amounted to about 680.
(Punjab Frontier Force.)		
39th Regiment	Col. R. H. Currie.	
51st Regiment	Lieut.-Col. C. Acton.	
8th Native Infantry ..	Col. T. A. Carey ..	Old 59th. When stationed in the Punjab, enlisted a large number of Sikhs and Pathans.
(Rajpoots, Hindustanees, Pathans, Sikhs, &c.— class company system.)		

1st Battalion, 8th Regiment.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane.	
85th Regiment	Major W. Hallowes	
32nd Native Infantry.— "Pioneers." (Muzbee Sikhs—class regiment.)	Lieut.-Col. G. A. Williams.	Raised for service at Delhi. Altogether composed of Muzbi Sikhs. Served during the Mutiny in Bhootan and in the Umbeylah Pass.
2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment.	Lieut.-Col. J. M'Kay.	
15th Native Infantry .. (The Loodianah Regiment, Sikhs, &c.— general mixture.)	Col. G. H. Thompson	All Sikhs. Called the Loodianah Regiment. Existed before the Mutiny as an Irregular Regiment. Was raised in what were called the Protected States.
45th Native Infantry .. (Rattray's Sikhs—class regiment.)	Major F. M. Armstrong.	All Sikhs, excepting one Company of Dogras (Hill men). Sikhs drawn from the neighbourhood of Umriram. Originally a Police Battalion, and brought into the line in recognition of its distinguished services under Colonel Rattray.
62nd Regiment	Lieut.-Col. S. G. Carter.	
28th Native Infantry .. (Punjabees—class company system.)	Lieut. Col. W. C. Hamilton.	The old 16th. Largely composed of Sikhs, Punjabees, and Pathans.
31st Native Infantry .. (Punjabees—class company system.)	Major H. L. C. Bernard.	Raised in the Mutiny. Four Companies of Sikhs; remaining four Companies of various castes—Punjabees, Musalmans, &c.
1st Battalion, 6th Regiment.	Lieut.-Col. T. L. Bell.	
26th Native Infantry .. (Punjabees—class company system.)	Lieut.-Col. C. M. Longmore.	Raised when the Mutiny broke out, and numbered 18th. Sir Herbert Edwards was said to have collected all the budmashes about Peshawur and neighbouring hills, and regimented them under Lieut.-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Williamson—a good Frontier officer, well acquainted with the Frontier tribes.
5th Punjab Infantry .. (Punjab Frontier Force—class company system.)	Major J. W. McQueen.	One of the old Frontier Regiments. Served throughout the Oudh Campaign under the then Major Vaughan.

A Class Regiment—for instance, Ghoorkas, Cureton's Mooltanee Cavalry, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Native Infantry—all Hindoostanis.

A Class Company Regiment would have, for instance, two or three

Companies of Sikhs, a Company of Hindoostanis, a couple of Companies of Musalmans, a Company of Goojurs, a Company of Akeers, occasionally a Company of Ghoorkas, a Company of Affreedis, &c. &c.

The Bengal army consists of about 43,000 men, 19 regiments of cavalry (cavalry regiment about 480 men), and 49 regiments of infantry (infantry regiment about 700 men). The Punjab Frontier force of about 12,000 men.

In the Bengal army there are about 8000 Sikhs, 13,000 Mahomedans. The remainder are Hindoos of various castes.

The regiments raised for service in the Mutiny had four British officers only. After that war the complement was increased to six; a seventh was added as a reserve for civil employ. It is to be remembered that each regiment has, besides its full complement of native officers, two per Troop or Company, who should be, and are in the good regiments, what the Captains and Subalterns are in British regiments.

RETURN of the CAVALRY DIVISION, the 17th January, 1876.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Brigadier J. Watson, C.B., V.C.	Commanding Division.
Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C. ..	Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major S. de A. C. Clarke, 4th Hussars ..	Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant F. C. Burton, 1st B. C.	Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Major W. H. Macnaghten, 13th B. C. ..	Orderly Officer.

1st CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel C. Gough, C.B., V.C.	Commanding.
Captain W. Clayton, 9th Lancers	Brigade-Major.

TROOPS.

10th Royal Hussars—Major Lord Ralph Kerr commanding—265 sabres.
 2nd Punjab Cavalry—Captain F. Lance commanding—226 sabres.
 10th Bengal Lancers, "Hodson's Horse"—Major O. Barnes commanding—225 sabres.

2nd CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel J. Miller, 13th Hussars	Commanding.
Captain A. P. Palmer, S.C.	Brigade Major.

TROOPS.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Lieut.-Colonel Lyttelton Annesley commanding—220 sabres.
 5th Bengal Cavalry—Major H. Osborn commanding—279 sabres.
 1st Regiment Central India Horse—Captain H. Buller commanding—279 sabres.

3rd CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel G. C. Hankin, S.C.	Commanding.
Captain G. Luck, 15th Hussars	Brigade-Major.

TROOPS.

13th Hussars—Lieut.-Colonel B. Russell, C.B., commanding—260 sabres.
 4th Bengal Cavalry—Major M. Prendergast commanding—255 sabres.
 6th Bengal Cavalry—Major G. A. A. Baker commanding—266 sabres.

4th CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel T. Kennedy, S.C. Commanding.
 Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th Lancers Brigade-Major.

TROOPS.

15th Hussars—Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Swindley commanding—279 sabres.
 11th Bengal Lancers, "Probyn's Horse"—Major R. E. Boyle commanding—
 291 sabres.

Total of all ranks, 2857.

HUGH GOUGH, Lieut.-Colonel,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp of Exercise, 18th February, 1876.

FORCE ORDER.

(Issued by Scindia at Gwalior, on 3rd February, 1876.)

The march-past on the 1st instant gave satisfaction to the Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who greatly praised the Commanding Officers. It is therefore notified on the part of His Highness the Maharaja to the Commanding Officers that they are to impress this on their hearts with gladness of spirit, and to continue to perform their respective duties in a creditable and exemplary manner, in order that the fame of the force and of themselves may be lasting.

THE PRINCE'S FAREWELL TO INDIA.

“ FORT WILLIAM, *March 17th*, 1876.

“ His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has the satisfaction of publishing, for general information, the following letter, which he has had the honour of receiving from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—

“ ‘ *H.M.’s Ship “Serapis,” BOMBAY, March 13th.*

“ MY DEAR LORD NORTHBROOK,

“ I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the Queen’s Representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country. As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the Queen’s subjects in this distant part of her Empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interest which have always had so great an attraction for travellers. I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realised by what I have witnessed, so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire. The reception I have met with from the Princes and Chiefs, and from the Native population at large, is most gratifying to me, as the evidence of loyalty thus manifested shows an attachment to the Queen and to the Throne, which, I trust, will be made every year more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the Queen’s Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may realise more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well-being of India very sincerely at heart. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing Native troops of all branches of the Service, and I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an army of which we may feel justly proud. The “march-past” at Delhi of so many distinguished officers and of such highly disciplined troops was a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget. I wish also to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service, and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and the contentment of all classes of the community. I cannot conclude without thanking you, and all those in authority, for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country, and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me.

“ ‘ Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook,

“ ‘ Yours very sincerely,

“ ‘ ALBERT EDWARD.’ ”

A D D R E S S E S.

THE following are Addresses, which present characteristic points :—

POONAH.

“We beg to approach your Royal Highness with every feeling of loyalty and respect, to offer our congratulations on the occasion of your Royal Highness’s visit to this city.

“The blessings of peace and good government which we enjoy have endeared the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to all her Indian subjects, and we hail the advent of your Royal Highness among us as a new proof of the great interest Her Majesty and your Royal Highness take in all that affects the well-being of the countless inhabitants of this land.

“The city of Poonah, though comparatively poor in point of wealth, is rich in historical renown. It is the capital of the Deccan and the chief city of the great Mahratta nation. Your Royal Highness will see many larger, handsomer, and wealthier cities in other parts of India, but will find nowhere a more loyal, intelligent, or closely united community than the one which now welcomes your Royal Highness through us their representatives.

“May the God of all nations bless and preserve your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, your noble consort, long to adorn the proud positions your Royal Highnesses at present occupy, and in future years may your Royal Highness look back on your visit to Poonah with feelings of kindly remembrance.

“With the deepest respect we beg to subscribe ourselves your Royal Highness’s most faithful and loyal servants.”

AHMEDABAD.

(Presented at Baroda.)

“We, the Naggarsbeth of Ahmedabad and others, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, desire to express our feelings of loyalty and devotion to her Majesty the Empress of India, and the great pleasure which we feel in approaching your Royal Highness as her Representative.

“Your Royal Highness’s short sojourn in Guzerat may have impressed on your Royal Highness the fact that this Province is more than any other distinguished by a spirit of industry and commercial enterprise ; and that the people in general are, in consequence, lovers of peace and liberty, which we happily enjoy under the benign sway of her Gracious Majesty the Queen. The people of this Province are to be found engaged in trade in distant parts of this great country and even beyond it. Hence the language of Guzerath is, properly speaking, the commercial language of India. This language is being very fast improved and enriched with useful literature, under the auspices of the Educational Department and by individual efforts. We are trying to establish a College in our city, that the blessings of higher education, derived from English literature and European science, may be placed within the reach of the people ; and we hope to succeed in our undertaking by the support of Government, which is so essential to success. The railway has given an impetus to its trade, and it has still better prospects before it when the line on the North shall connect Guzerath with Rájputáná and Upper India. The fevers of Guzerath, which were once a terror to the population, have been much mitigated by the wise sanitary and medical arrangements made by Government.

“Our city, which historically is the chief city of Guzerath, as shown by numerous ancient architectural relics, is peopled by traders, workmen, and artificers, who depend for their support on their own industry and labour, for which the cotton, silk, and gold-thread manufactures afford a great scope.

“It has unfortunately suffered greatly by the recent flood ; but the whole country has shown its sympathy by prompt and generous assistance, and we hope it will ere long recover its former prosperity.

“We pray that God may bring your Royal Highness’s travel through India to a happy close, and that it may afford your Royal Highness opportunities of knowing the real state and wants of your future subjects. We are, therefore, earnest in the hope that it may be productive of much good to this country, and be the means of strengthening between Great Britain and India those feelings of cordiality and reciprocal confidence which mutual acquaintance and knowledge are sure to engender.”

SURAT.

(Presented at Baroda.)

“It is our high privilege to approach Your Royal Highness with feelings of loyalty and devotion, and to offer on behalf of the general community of the ancient City of Surat our congratulations on the occasion of Your Royal Highness’s visit to the Province of Gujerat.

“Whilst we lay no claim to prominence in geographical position, in

wealth, or in magnificence, we look back with pride to historical traditions which begin with the landing at Surat of the first British Ambassador in Hindostan, more than two and a half centuries ago, and we can challenge any city in India to show a longer or more intimate connection with the British Government.

“ It would not have been in accord with such historical associations, if we had allowed this august occasion of a visit to Gujerat of the Heir Apparent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, under whose benign rule we have so long enjoyed peace, prosperity, and the benefits of improved institutions, to pass without offering to you personally an assurance of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne, and our continual prayers for the welfare of Your Royal Highness.

THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following remarkable address was presented to Sir Bartle Frere, with a view to its being laid before the Prince :

“ The undersigned Members of the Committee of Management of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, on behalf of the Society comprising Members of the Mahomedan Community from various parts of India, venture to approach your Royal Highness with a most cordial and most loyal welcome.

“ Of all the many vicissitudes and chances through which, within living memory, it has been the lot of our country to pass, the most auspicious occurred on the day on which, under Divinely appointed Wisdom, your Royal Highness's August Mother, who rules over a hundred kingdoms and hundreds of millions of hearts, undertook the charge of a troubled empire, to give peace and hope to the people for ever, and imbue them with the consciousness of Royal protection and regard. But however mighty and signal the change, now barely quarter of a century since, which was made on the occasion, the external form and machinery of Government remained the same, and only the learned amongst us and those busy in public affairs could understand the nature as well as extent of the revolution that had taken place. The vast bulk of the population, unable to realise an abstract idea of Supreme Power diffusing itself through and sustaining all things, hungered for a visible presence and embodiment of Royalty ; and the advent of your Royal Highness fulfils their anxious desire, while it proves that the great Lady, our Beloved Queen, whose goodness and graciousness are over all Her dominions, is ever mindful of our welfare, and will never neglect the prayer of loyalty and affection.

“ That the enthusiasm evoked by your Royal Highness's visit is not the mere outburst of a holiday sentiment, the reception which your Royal Highness has experienced in other parts of India has no doubt testified. To the people of Bengal, and particularly the Mahomedan portion of them,

it is fraught with memories which will live in their history to come. The overthrow of our Indian Mahomedan Dynasties by the conduct and valour of the British Nation is recent enough to have left behind some memories of the glories of some of our Moslem rulers. But the justice, humanity, and universal toleration of the British Nation have obliterated the past for us ; and, in accordance with the instincts of our human nature, we longed for the moment when we could, as now, regarding your Royal Highness as representing our Gracious Sovereign, look upon the object of our most precious love and reverence.

“ It is not permitted to us, who have signed the Address, to speak in our collective capacity as politically representing the Mahomedan Community of all India or all Bengal ; but each can individually bear witness to the fact that in his own immediate will, from the highest to the lowest, the inmost recesses of Mahomedan feeling have been stirred in a manner in which their depths have never been moved before ; that a reanimated sense of personal fealty to your Royal Highness’s family has dawned over them ; and that your Royal Highness, as our future King and Emperor, is the centre of a world of devotion and allegiance becoming intensified day by day.

“ The special function assumed to itself by the Mahomedan Literary Society is to promote among our co-religionists a knowledge, and also an inclination for the study of the physical sciences of the West. As a means to this end, opportunities are seized upon for bringing about occasions of intercourse between European gentlemen of scientific and learned repute and members of the Mahomedan Community, and thus fostering the germs of mutual good-will between the race of rulers and of the ruled. In the furtherance of such a cause we respectfully solicit your Royal Highness’s countenance and encouragement.

“ However poor and inadequate the expression, we beg your Royal Highness’s acceptance of this humble tribute of sincere and lasting homage ; we implore the Almighty Ruler of the world to shower down untold blessings upon your Royal Highness, and your Royal Highness’s illustrious family.”

AGRA.

“ The Municipal Commissioners of Agra desire to express fervent loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, our Sovereign, and our great joy on the occasion of this visit with which your Royal Highness has been pleased to honour this city. Within sight of the walls of that ancient fortress which bears witness to the magnificence of former Emperors we welcome your Royal Highness, the representative of a Sovereign whose Empire extends far beyond the limits of the sway of the mightiest monarch ever enthroned at Agra. We gratefully recognise in the justice and tolerant impartiality of our Empress Sovereign’s rule,

imperial qualities which especially distinguished the wisest of the House of Timour—the founder of this city which welcomes you to-day—Emperor Akbar. The joy and pride which we now feel would have been completed had it been possible for her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, to honour us with her gracious presence on this auspicious occasion. We believe and trust that the tour of your Royal Highness through India will tend to draw closer the ties which bind her to England, and will be a source of benefit to this country as well as of pleasure and interest to ourself.”

THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF THE PUNJAUB.

“We, your Royal Highness’s humble servants, approach your august presence. We do not represent any great State or city, but we are a little flock gathered, by the grace of God, in the course of about thirty years ‘out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation’ of this Province ; a flock which by the power of God is increasing day by day.

“We rejoice exceedingly that your Royal Highness has honoured this country with your presence ; for, as subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in addition to that prosperity which all the people of this country derive from Her Majesty’s Government, we have received even greater blessings under British rule, namely, those spiritual blessings which are imperishable and far better than this world’s treasures.

“God has now given us a most welcome opportunity of offering to the Heir Apparent to the Throne of this country a tribute of our devotion and respect, and of assuring your Royal Highness how deeply we feel indebted to those Christian people, of whose labours and self-denial we are the fruit. We have been called to God by foreign missionaries, who, in giving us spiritual instruction and support, have displayed an energy and endurance which the Christians of India in generations to come will not forget. For although this Government does not in any way interfere with religious belief, still Christian people have found under British rule an opportunity of proclaiming in this country the Word of God, which has been the means of great blessing to other lands, and by which the darkness of this land is being gradually removed, and light and purity are being diffused.

“With great pleasure and thankfulness, we beg that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to accept copies of the Sacred Scriptures in Urdu, Persian, Punjabi, and Afghani, which have been translated by foreign missionaries for our benefit, and we pray that the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, whose piety and holy life are an example to her subjects, may be established and prolonged, and also that the Divine protection may ever be vouchsafed to your Royal Highness, that you may be enriched with heavenly blessings, and in all things glorify God through our Lord Jesus Christ.”

LAHORE.

“We beg humbly to express our thanks that it has pleased the Heir Apparent of the Throne to honour with his presence this distant portion of Her Majesty’s dominions ; for we see in this auspicious visit, following that of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, another proof of the warm interest taken in our welfare by our Gracious Sovereign and the members of the Royal Family.

“Though distant from the Capital of England, and among the youngest sons of her Great Empire, we claim, in common with our countrymen, a foremost rank among the loyal subjects of the Crown ; for, placed at the north-western door of India, on the borders of regions untraversed by Europeans, and mindful of our own past history, we are in a position to appreciate even more than others the benefits of British Rule.

“For those great benefits we hope ever to evince in acts, as we now express in words, the gratitude of a faithful people.”

THE MANAGERS OF RUNJEET SING’S MAUSOLEUM.

“We the Managers of the Mausoleum beg to approach your Royal Highness with feeling of the deepest loyalty and offer our cordial welcome for the visit paid to this edifice, consecrated to the relics of the departed Royalty of this country. We never expected such an unusual honor, ever since, the memorable visit of his Grace, the Duke of Edinburgh. It is however realized. We rejoice in it, and once more pay our homage to your Royal Highness for the honor once done.

“It is very perperous for the Commons, and we are really immaculated to have a personal appearance of a Royal Prince. We have nothing to adore our Lord स्वस्राट the Emperor, according to Hindoo Sastras Bhugbutgellah 11 Section 27 verse नरानाचंनरा घिषा “Nurranuncho Nuradheephann,” also Adage देवीखरवा जगदीखर *Delhisuro bah Jugodisoro* and in Mahomedan’s ظل لای *Zoolilah*, i.e. the Emperor is a shadow of Almighty. This Mausoleum was erected by the Raja Khurk Sing, son of Maharaja Runjeet Sing, in the year 1839, nearly thirty-six years ago.

“Though Lahore is far inferior to other Presendencies in almost in every respect which your Royal Highness visited, the fidelity and loyalty which we feel warm in our bosom will for ever remain unchanged for your Royal Highness and Her Majesty the Queen of Britain. We sincerely pray for health, happiness, and safe journey of your Royal Highness through this country, and remain,

“With the greatest respect your Royal Highness’s

“Most obedient and devoted subjects and humble servants,

“NURSING PROSAND ROY (*for the GRINTHIANS*).

“25th January, 1876.”

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF KANDY.

“The prosperous condition of the Kandyan country, the peace and security which every Native homestead, scattered throughout this important Province, is now privileged to enjoy—the material and social advancement of the people—the contentment which is apparent among the different sections of the community—are, it is our pleasing duty to acknowledge, but a few of the beneficial results which have marked the British rule in this Island.

“The introduction of wise and beneficent laws, and the continued efforts which have been made to promote the interests of all classes, have tended to foster feelings of loyalty and attachment to the Government, which we feel confident will be strengthened by this visit of your Royal Highness.”

THE TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

“We, the Talukdars of Oudh, as faithful subjects of the Empress of India, most humbly and dutifully offer to your Royal Highness, the illustrious representative of the Royal Family, a cordial welcome to this remote corner of her Majesty’s realm. That your Royal Highness, after long travels by land and sea, should have deigned to honour us this evening with your Royal Highness’s presence, makes our hearts proud as well as thankful; and the present occasion, when our eyes have been gladdened by the sight of our future Emperor, will ever remain with us a fond and honoured tradition.

“Although we have owed allegiance to the British Crown for the comparatively brief period of a score of years, we can assure your Royal Highness that our fealty is as firmly established as if it had been handed down to us through a long succession of dynasties; and we humbly trust your Royal Highness will convey to our august Empress the assurance that the Talukdars of Oudh, though the last to become her Majesty’s subjects in India, are second to none in the sincerity of their loyalty.

“Nay more, your Royal Highness, we know that our loyalty to the British Government is both reasonable and right; for it is to the benign rule of your Royal Mother that we owe the security of our rights and vested interests, as well as the permanence of our position, dignity, and rank, as the landed aristocracy of Oudh.

“At the same time, we assure your Royal Highness that we are grateful to the British Government for its efforts to improve the general condition of the people of the Province. We are thankful that reforms are from time to time introduced into every branch of the Administration,—not abruptly but gradually; and with that due regard to ancient rights and time-honoured customs which alone can produce a useful and lasting reform.

“We would further entreat your Royal Highness to convey to your

Royal Consort our humble assurance that, though the boundless ocean prevents us from laying the tribute of our devotion at her Highness's feet, it is none the less certain that the majesty of her presence reigns supreme in our hearts.

"In conclusion, we humbly approach your Royal Highness with this modest tribute of our allegiance and gratitude, which we fondly hope your Royal Highness will deign to accept as a fit emblem of the fealty of the Talukdars of Oudh to the British Crown."

POETICAL ADDRESSES.

THE hyperbole of Oriental poetry appears very ludicrous when translated by those who give not the inner meaning, but only the bald dictionary correlatives of the words of the poet. It is not for the purpose of ridiculing what may be a very creditable production that I quote a few lines of a Sanscrit poem, by Raghunath Rao Vithal Vinchoorkar, described as "First-class Sirdar; Companion of the most exalted Order of the Star of India; Raja Oomdut Oolmulk, Bahadoor," entitled 'The Indian Journey of the Prince of Wales,' printed at a native press in Bombay, and dedicated to the Prince. The translator was assisted by the Professor of Sanscrit at the Elphinstone College. The poem commences with a eulogium on England as a "famous country on the terrestrial globe which, endowed with prosperity, shines verily in the north-western quarter with a heavenly glory. Whose brave things, like the autumnal suns, delighted their Padma-like friends (Padma being a species of lotus, blooming in sunlight), and brought on a pallor to the host of their Kumuda-like enemies (Kumuda being a species of lotus blowing open in moonlight) by their ray-like hands. Whose forces, consisting of numberless ships, moving on the bottomless sea, cause her enemies to sink by their very sight in the ocean of the world, in half a moment." We are told that the sea, "inaccessible in consequence of frightful animals with cave-like mouths, swimming within its bowels, and dreadful to look at, because of waves as high as mountains," is the fort within which this country dwells. London is compared to a beautiful woman, shining with ornaments, on the banks of the Thames, "where shine very lofty palaces, various factories, libraries containing books stored by renowned scholars, charity houses, and an observatory built of marble; lovely mountains and pleasant rivers, trees and creepers full of fruits and flowers, and very delightful forests, abounding in beasts of every variety." The genealogy of the Prince is next given, beginning with "a King named George, who was of good deportment, like a shining pearl," and who, by his "white and fair conduct, made his subjects red and devoted." A footnote tells us that in the original there is very pretty play upon words, which I presume cannot be turned into English. India is described as having been "enjoyed

with violence by intoxicated, wicked, and oppressive kings," and as having taken shelter under the great Queen, "seeing whose astonishing beauty, people formerly desirous to see Rati have slackened their wish, and are content with Her Majesty, who, seated on the throne, with the lamps of the diadem gems of tributary Princes whirling round her lotus-like feet, is worthy of being looked at by all people, like Royal splendour incarnate on earth." After an outburst of praise for all she has done in the spread of science, and of all the arts that promote the good of men, the poet says: "She levies taxes for our prosperity, dispels all our fears, and cherishes us with affection: Victoria is therefore our mother-like Queen." The cause of the Prince's journey is tersely put. "Disputes often take place in Parliament respecting the real state of the Queen's subjects. Some say, 'her Hindoo subjects are poor; their miseries are great;' others say, 'it is false.' Was it, then, to decide the matter that the Queen sent her own son?" The question is not answered by the poet; but he evidently infers that some such object was at the bottom of the journey. He asks, "Did the Queen send out her eldest son at once, because conscious that it is of advantage to inquire whether officers appointed by herself act in conformity with the rules laid down for the protection of her subjects? India is well worth such a visit. The best of countries; the fertile land where gold and gems are found; the inhabitants of which were in olden time versed in arts, and rich in learning, and which became an object of desire to Western kings in consequence of its wealth." The arrival at Bombay is next set forth: "When the Queen's son set his foot on land from the barge, the terrestrial globe seemed to be shaken by the thundering of guns." The Princes received him from "his palace-like ship," and bowed low when they saw "the person of the son of the paramount Sovereign." "The Queen's representative appointed to protect India" supported the Prince, and the people, "with their lotus-like eyes dilated through delight," saw him step into the middle of the carriage. "Then, as the sun sank down, the moon, in the shape of the Prince by his charming lustre, rising, blew open the Kumuda-lotuses of the eyes of people in Bombay." An enumeration of all the blessings which the Queen has bestowed on India—"the telegraph, which carries intelligence swiftly," ships, "carriages moved by fire," "hospitals for the poor," machines for printing newspapers, libraries, "the pursuit of female education," trade, "unrestrained acquisition of freedom," "travelling unattended with trouble," and "roads free from the fear of bandits." "Of Her through whose grace" all this is obtained "this Prince is a son, and certain to be our King. He is learned; the appreciator of merits; benevolent; bountiful; the very ocean of kindness; the hater of the crowd of wicked people; modest, just, and the lover of truth. Long live this Prince, our Lord! adorned with so many excellent qualities." He is described as "the water-basin for the growing creeper of Politics; the ocean of the rising moon of genteelness; the mountain on which grow the shining gems of virtues;

the arani of the fire of valour ; the pleasure hall for the lovely maiden of knowledge ; the wearer of the true ornaments—the ruby of honesty and the abode of real joy.” He is “ the young paramount Sovereign ” giving “ the honour due to each of the subordinate Princes ” at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and in the “ city of Delhi, of world-wide fame, once the seat of great Mohomadan rulers.” Viewing at Delhi “ the large array of troops displayed by the Commander-in-Chief, he, with all his suite, sank instantly in the ocean of wonder. Having thus seen what is worthy, and pleased himself, and pleased the people, he set off for England. All chiefs, whether pure Kshatrias, Brahmins, Vaisias, Sûdras, Mohomedans, Buddhas, or Jains, differing in caste as they do, unite in praying for ever to the Almighty for the good of the Prince in forms proper to their several faiths.”

The Superintendent of State Education in Indore, Raojee Wasudeva Tullu, M.A., wrote “ a Welcome Address ” :—

“ All hail ! Victoria’s son, thrice welcome hail !
 With hearts full joyous, we thy presence greet.
 Hail ! youthful prince ! we now ourselves avail
 To speak our hearts, with love and joy replete.

“ As when the Lord of Stars, in days of yore,
 First from the deep to azure sky arose,
 Thus, from a land ten thousand miles and more,
 Thy visit charms all eyes, that joy disclose.”

Remembering how, that when the Prince has left, the Maharaja remains behind, the Superintendent of State Education pays a delicate compliment or two to his immediate master :—

“ In blessed Mâlwa rich, the first is Indore land,
 Which now is graced by England’s future king ;
 Here rules TUKOJI wise. Let friendship’s band
 In close alliance these two powers bring.

“ Sprung from her lineage is TUKOJI wise,
 Who sees his subjects pleased, himself is pleased ;
 So too, thou, Prince, are pleased in thy allies,
 When they from cares and troubles are truly eased.”

The poet in the verse alludes to the descent of Holkar from Ahalyá “ a Queen divine, a unique Hindoo Princess, Nonpareil.”

SPEECH of the MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALA.—(Page 437.)

“ January 24th.

“ This occasion on which your Royal Highness, our future Emperor, and the most beloved son of our gracious, glorious, and illustrious Sovereign, the Queen, has been pleased to condescend to accept this my humble entertainment, and thus to bestow a very high honour on this State, is a source of great pleasure and pride to the Puttiala family.

“ The family of Puttiala is very proud of this, that seventy-three years ago, since friendly relations have been made with the British Government, it has by the series of its continued, long, and uninterrupted services, attained an especial predominance, distinction, and conspicuousness over all the other Native States of Hindoostan, and has, owing to this, always gained the favours and kindness of the British Government, which, it is hoped, will always be continued on this faithful family.

“ This place, known by the name of Rajpoorat, although it has lately been reckoned as one of the gates of the capital of Puttiala, is not a very large city, and is very insignificant in itself. It does not pretend to have any very large ancient buildings or anything of historical importance, so as to attract the attention and curiosity of your Royal Highness, whose condescension therefore, in making time, in order to grant me the honour of entertaining your Royal Highness at such an insignificant place as this, is a vivid proof of that special favour of Government with which this State has always been treated. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to offer my sincerest and most heartfelt thanks to your Royal Highness for the same.

“ These few tents in which this poor entertainment is offered to your Royal Highness are not fit for the Royal entertainment of a Royal guest, but there is an adage in this country which is very appropriate here—

“ ‘ Sudar hir ja ke nushinud sudar ast.’

That is, ‘ That wherever the Chief is, it is the chief place.’

“ This night will be a memorable event in the history of the Puttiala family, and the thought of my being the first of the family in having the honour of receiving our future Emperor in my territory is very pleasing.

“ I am well convinced that your Royal Highness and her Majesty the Queen are fully aware of the services, loyalty, and devotion of my family, and if they are ever required in any dark emergency, which God forbid, I am ready to come forward with all I have, sacrificing even my life. I earnestly hope that the feelings of loyalty and faithfulness which I have received as a heritage from my forefathers will go down to my successors, and that they will always take pride in them.

“ Before concluding this my humble address with the fervent prayer for the long life and sound health of her Gracious Majesty the Queen, your Royal Highness, and all the members of the Royal family, and for

the uninterrupted continuance of the British rule in India, which has been full of great and many blessings to us, I propose to you gentlemen present in this assembly, this toast, the good health of his Royal Highness."

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S SPEECH.—(Page 564.)

“ Ce n'est pas la première fois qu'un prince anglais vient en Portugal, mais c'est pourtant la première qu'une visite officielle a lieu et je la considère comme la preuve évidente des bons rapports entre l'Angleterre et le Portugal. Je m'en félicite de ce que pendant mon règne cette visite ait lieu. Je m'en félicite parce que c'est une visite de l'Angleterre au Portugal. Je m'en félicite parce que c'est la preuve que c'est ce prince, qui, un jour, portera la couronne d'Angleterre qui vient au nom de la Reine et de son pays donner l'assurance aux traités qui nous lient comme alliés depuis plusieurs siècles. Je m'en félicite, parce que deux peuples qui ont les mêmes principes politiques, jaloux tous les deux de leur indépendance et pour qui le mot patrie est une vérité et non un mensonge, se donnent l'accolade fraternelle de deux peuples libres dans leurs institutions et également identifiés avec leurs dynasties constitutionnelles. En saluant Votre Altesse, il y a trois santés que je ne veux pas séparer : Dieu garde la Reine, votre gracieuse et auguste mère. Qu'il protège le Prince de Galles, et veille sur la nation anglaise.”

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THERE is in each Presidency an officer with functions corresponding, in some degree, to those of the Chief of the Press Bureaux in foreign countries, whose business it is to furnish the Government with a weekly *précis* of the articles in the Native newspapers relating to foreign and domestic policy, administration, internal affairs, &c., and to direct attention to complaints and misstatements, but he has no power of control or censure. These reports are "confidential," and are only sent to the Governor and the higher officials of each Presidency. The tone of some Native papers is so very hostile to the Government, and to the magistracy generally, as to excite uneasiness, and to invite the consideration of measures of repression. The younger and less experienced members of the Civil Service are much in favour of a vigorous censorship and of stringent press laws, whilst they assert, at the same time, that the Native press has small influence, and that no one should pay attention to it. Those who advocate repression lose sight of, or undervalue, the immense benefit to Government of learning what the people are saying of their rulers. I here give some translations of articles in Native papers published in Bombay, Madras, &c :—

‘ *Vedanta Nirnaya Pathricai* ’ (Tamil newspaper), dated
15th November, 1875.

“ His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales set out from England on the 11th October, 1875, to visit India. This was ordered by her Majesty Queen Victoria, and by the most Honourable the Parliament of England. It will ever be memorable, by honours and amusements, in all the places where he will stay during his voyage or journey. He went over to France, where in the capital, the Government and the inhabitants paid him respect, and honoured him as the great Prince of Great Britain. When the steamer *Scrapis* touched at Aden, the chief members of the Government of the place, and other officials and people, congregated near the sea-shore, where the 25th Regiment of Infantry was placed as Guard of Honour, and escorted him with Royal honours, chanting ‘the God Save the Queen.’ An Address was then read to him by Kavoojee Dui Shaw, a nobleman of the place, which was answered by the Prince. And then, on the 8th of

November, the *Serapis* arrived at Bombay, where also a great deal of honour and special respect was paid to the Prince. If convenient, we shall advert to this subject in our next issue.

‘*Vedanta Nirnaya.*’

“The steamer *Serapis* was in sight at the Port of Bombay on the 8th ultimo. Three guns were fired to denote the arrival of the Prince. All the people of the city, who were expecting since a month, rejoiced exceedingly. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired solemnly from the men-of-war. The rays of the morning sun appeared on the waters of the sea, and shone like golden beams. In all the ships in the Roads colours and flags were hoisted. At which time males and females came in dense crowds to the sea-shore, and were quite taken up by the scene, where there was a great clamour of ships borne by the hands of the sea maidens. Then, about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lord Northbrook, the Governor-General of India, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, together with the chief officials, went up to the *Serapis*, and visited the Prince with respect; after which the Prince, attended by the above nobles, landed from the *Serapis*, and, walking gently, got up in the middle of an embellished building near the Beach. There were high seats prepared on each side, so as to contain nearly five hundred persons. In the main road were spread superior carpets. Near that building stood the Regiment of European Fusiliers in parade, and paid the due honours. The band played ‘God save the Queen.’ Immediately her Royal son, standing in the midst of the assembly, advanced two feet forward, when an Address, prepared by the Committee of the City Decoration, was read by Dada Bahee Baheramjee, which was then put into a fine covered case, and was presented into the hands of our Queen’s son. To which the Prince replied properly. Again the Shahzadah had interviews with every native King with much pleasure, and, when he was going in his Royal carriage towards the Government House, Parsee maids, well dressed, met him in the road, and poured showers of flowers at his feet, and sprinkled odorous scents. Being struck with astonishment, the Prince halted awhile, stooped his head, and paid them his respects. And then, going along in procession through the decorated streets, he was dropped at the Government House. He went, after a few days, to Poonah and Baroda, in the Bombay Presidency, where also the respective inhabitants welcomed him, and he had the pleasure of witnessing many sights of wrestling and wild-beast fighting. He was much pleased with one Pilanteen, who played upon a rope, or very cleverly walked upon it, suspended by the power of steam-machine. We are now obliged to stop, as it will take too much space if we want to relate all.”

*From the 'Andhra Bhasha Sanjavani' (Telugu), Madras,
13th November, 1875.*

“ We are glad to hear that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has resolved upon subscribing for and seeing the English newspapers of India, during his stay here. We are of opinion that this is beneficial, but we regret to observe that the vernacular papers have not been fortunate enough to be blessed with the Royal glance.* Perhaps his Royal Highness might have been under the impression that the opinions and sentiments of the teeming millions of India could be understood through Anglo-Indian papers. We consider this as quite erroneous; most of the Anglo-Indian papers are conducted by Englishmen. No doubt there are some English papers under the direction and editorship of the natives; but they generally follow the purely English papers. Thus, those papers give expression rather more to what Englishmen think of the natives than to what the natives think themselves. Is it possible to grasp native opinion from such papers? Whatever may be the firm footing of the British in India, still this country will go by the name of Hindoostan rather than by the name Anglostan. Differences of opinion are as inevitable as differences of colour and caste. Is it not on account of this that our Government are subscribing for and paying attention to the sentiments expressed in the vernacular papers of this Presidency. Consequently, it is desirable for our Prince to acquaint himself with the opinions of the Natives as the Government are doing. Although it may be asserted that the aim of our Prince, in subscribing for those papers, is to patronise his people, and not to know their opinions; still are not Indian vernaculars, languages like his own? Are not the Hindoos, equally with the English, acceptable to our Prince? Can the ruled be looked upon by the rulers as foreigners? Have not British rulers been ever justly famed for treating all these various subjects equally and impartially? Under these circumstances we most humbly solicit the great generosity of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is an ocean of intelligence, to subscribe for and favour with a glance the vernacular as well as the Anglo-Indian papers.”

'Jerida-i-Rezgan' (a newspaper started in Madras by the Mahomedan community, expressly for the Tour of the Prince), 16th December.

“ His Royal Highness the Prince arrived at Madras, and the people, long expecting, now have the means of representing the pleasure attending his Royal Highness's joyful arrival. We are unable to write in his praise; he possesses a thousand merits, and we are unable to explain one-tenth of them. The people of this place were in dark, and by the arrival of the Most Noble the Prince, the light has spread out, and his lustre is shone on them as a rising star throws his light on the earth. Praise be to (Alla) God, who has given us such a joyful day !”

* It is not given to every one to understand Telugu.

The same, 22nd December.

“For a few days Madras had the pleasure in greeting the joyful arrival in the happy town: but now our Most Noble Prince has left our shores, we see nothing but dulness and quietness. For this separation we feel very sorry. If it had been in our power, we would not have allowed him to depart.”

From ‘*Veltikodegone*’ (Tamil newspaper), 18th December.

“The precious son of her Majesty, the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, born by the blessing of the Happy One, the transcendant Holy Height, whose beginning, middle, and end are incomprehensible, approached the Perambore Railway Station at 7 A.M. on Monday last, when the officers of the Railway Company, who awaited to receive him there, poured over the Prince a shower of various sorts of odorous flowers, such as lilies, rose, jessamine, lotus, and the like, sprinkled on him rose-water, attar, and other essences of odour, which were kept filled up in different trays of gold set with precious stones, paid him all possible respect, and taking hold of him by his hand (vivid as the crimson colour of lotus), delightfully inducted him into a well-decorated apartment where the floor was covered with carpets of various colours interwoven with gold. Within about half-an-hour, after having visited the workshop and other places and having put on a Royal robe, he got into the train and approached the Roypooram Station at about a quarter-past eight. The ornamental decoration and workmanship at the Railway Station were such as to ravish the spectators' sight. His Grace (the Governor) the Duke of Buckingham, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Protestant Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Bishop of the Roman Catholics, the Government Secretaries, and others, as well as the Native Princes and Rajahs of the five different soils, and others, having wished him a long reign, cheerfully welcomed the Prince, who in return paid them respect by raising up his hand of crimson colour. By this time the military officers fired the guns. All those and every one of the spectators, who waited with inexpressible anxiety the whole previous night, with their eyes wide awake, exposing themselves to the fulgent and frigid rays of the moon, as well as the darting rays of the morning sun, fearless of the dangerous consequences of the deed, no sooner heard the report of the guns, than they got up and stood with their hands folded and their mouths closed, in the fashion of Oriental loyalty usually shown to Sovereigns.

“However diffident we may feel as to our powers to express the excellent manner in which the Thumboo Chetty Street, commencing at the terminus up to the Madras Government House, was decorated, yet we shall try our best endeavours to remove that, as well as the feebleness of our pen, and describe the same as far as practicable.

“ The diffidence is entirely owing to the extreme degree of our inability to the task, since the Alldishasha himself (the Seven-Hooded Dragon subterranean supporter and the Divine Commentator of all the Gravimatics) has gone down feeling rather too shy ; as this grandeur is far above his powers of expression, he is not adequate to the task. In streets on both sides, coloured flags were hoisted ; artificial groves of trees, such as coca, palmyra, date, and plaintains, were exhibited, so thickly that they appeared to touch the ethereal regions.

“ Heroic military officers and vehicles of Hindu Kings moved on in Royal procession. To feast their eyes with the colours (flags) on the Railway building the people, conscious of their unworthy vision or sight, attempted to perform penance for better eyes than theirs. There was a green canopy set up within the boundary limit of the Railway Terminus, and it presented a superhuman workmanship. On the front of each of the pandals there was an inscription of the British national anthem, ‘ God Save the Queen.’ In the pandal there was hung an angelic relique which showered on his Royal Highness a profusion of flowers. The Prince, whose face was attractive as the moon, being pleased at this, smiled. Immediately Ramasatmy Chettiar offered his loyal respects to the Prince, who returned his thanks. From the Fort Esplanade up to the Government House the green pandals were all so excellently beautified, like her Majesty’s Windsor Castle, near that water fountain, in England, presenting a view of recreation. Orchards from Wallajah Bridge up to Munro’s statue, there were on both sides raised-up benches prepared for the students of all the schools of Madras, whose numbers defied calculation. A portion of them chanted songs of congratulations to the Prince and praises of the Deity. Then the Prince stopped his Royal vehicle a little, and with pleasure listened to melodious numbers.

“ His Royal Highness observed the carefulness and watchfulness of the respective schoolmasters by the side of their students, and was indescribably satisfied with their devotional attention to their duty. The side benches prepared for the officials and other officials were not enough for their number, crores and crores of them standing under the powerful sun, unmindful of the beams of the day-maker, like the blind praying for eyes who have realised their wish ; when it was quarter after nine the Prince entered into the Government House. The multitudes, expressing doubt if there was ever such a scene beheld, returned home. On that evening his Royal Highness went to the Guindy Park Government House ; the following day, being the day of his late father’s anniversary, the Prince kept at home at Guindy.”

‘ *Oomdatool Akbar* ’ (Oordoo Paper), 20th December.

“ By the blessing of Almighty, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Madras, and the people of this place consider it a very

fortunate day in their life. In place of showers of rain, they are pleased with showers of pleasure; the beauties of flowers of the garden and trees are in no way to be compared with the pleasures derived by the arrival of our Noble Prince. We offer our prayer to Almighty God, that the Prince may arrive safely at his destination. . .

“After his Royal Highness had witnessed the last General Military Review near the Government House, sitting under the gold, shining, triple-crowned umbrella, supported by the pillar set with carbuncle, diamond, crystal, cat’s eye, emerald, lapis lazuli, and blue-gem, he was much transported with joy. He was again overwhelmed in the ocean of delight by the exhibition of fireworks, which laughed to scorn our Indian fireworks. The skilful European workmen, who came from England for the purpose of preparing these powder combinations, were able in the secrets and mysteries of nature to change from minute to minute, for more than three hours, the aspect of the blue sky into crimson-red, emerald-green, saffron. Crores of people were thunderstruck, and imagined that the sidereal heaven itself has been translated into the earth, and crores again uttered cries that the stars were melted and poured down. Crores put forth the opinion that the bushy rockets dashed upwards to measure the distance between the celestial and terrestrial orbs. In like manner the fireworks exhibited on *Serapis*, and on the Body-Guard ships, were vieing with each other. As these were observed to dive into and emerge from the sea—sight quite novel to people like ourselves—we stood with our eyes wide awake, so as not to wink even.”

From the ‘Andhra Bhasha Sanjavani’ (Telugu), Madras, 11th January, 1876.

“From the commencement of the British rule in India, to the time of the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this land, Viceroys and Governors of the different Presidencies acted as if they were British Sovereigns. Even the Collectors and Judges of the several districts and the British Residents and Political Agents, behaved themselves (towards the natives of India and Native Princes and Chiefs) in a similar manner. This was owing to the neglect which the Royal Family of Great Britain, who are the sole masters of India, showed towards this country by not visiting it. Not only did those gentlemen look upon themselves as British Kings, but even the people at large were under the same impression. Such being the case, how could loyalty find a place in the breasts of our people? His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Indian shores. It was through this that such a thing as loyalty sprouted up on the Indian soil. By the present visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the plant of Loyalty has struck deep root here. The people at large are now in transports of joy, at being able to see with their *own* eyes the son of their Queen, nay, their

future Emperor. Also, they are full of hopes of being favoured with similar visits at frequent intervals hereafter. Just as tortoises, in the fable, boast themselves of having the moon as their King, similarly the people at large, hitherto had to speak of some *great Queen* in an unknown and distant land, as their Protectress. They had to share the sorrow of being ruled by representatives and servants of their Sovereign, as in the Mahometan times. They had the dissatisfaction and grief of never being able to feast their eyes with a glance at their Sovereign. But all these disappointments and griefs have now become things of the past. The Native Rajas and Chiefs, without being any longer the poor victims of Government servants, are full of ever-progressing joy and well-merited loyalty, because they have now the honour and happiness of seeing with their own eyes and conversing freely with their British Prince. It is a matter productive of great benefit (both to the rulers and the ruled) that our Prince is becoming personally acquainted with native Princes, and is charming their hearts with deserved respect and honour.

“As another result of this visit, many of the chief servants of the Government will, casting aside their (usual) arrogance and superciliousness, behave themselves with humility, and act with the full knowledge of the fact that the Native Rajas and Maharajas, Chiefs, &c., are more respectable than they, and that, after all, they are but *servants*. They will henceforward conduct themselves in harmony with the respect and honour due to the Native Princes, and the native community at large. These Princes and the natives of India will act with gratitude and loyalty towards the British Government, which protects them voluntarily without being entreated (as the eyelid does the eye). We think that it will be by far the most beneficial thing both to India and the British rulers, if our Prince of Wales, the heir to the British Crown, is pleased to become a High Court of Appeal over the Governors-General and Governors of the various Presidencies, especially as his Royal Highness is now becoming personally acquainted with India and its wants.

“In the second place, we are very glad to find our Prince invested with full authority by our Great Queen, to confer titles on the deserving. We need hardly say that we rejoice in the fact of the Prince judiciously exercising that authority now. But we feel it incumbent upon us to say a few words on *one point*, with reference to the investiture of titles. We do not see any reason why we should keep our opinion in the background. We shall then candidly set it before our readers. It is that all those titles which have been conferred till now have been bestowed upon Maharajas, Rajas, high Government officials, Counsellors, wealthy folks, and, in fact, on principal paid servants of the Government, and on these only. But no titular dignity has become the lot of praiseworthy lovers of learning and pursuers of poetry. Considering deeply, are not great pundits and poets deserving of honour from Kings? Is it proper that such men should be thrown into utter oblivion? Will not the wealth of learning and blessing of poetry shine perpetually, conferring great happiness, pleasure, and honour,

not only upon its lovers, but also upon all those who have a special knowledge of the language, without becoming the property of foreigners? Therefore, it will be a great boon both to the public and to these literate poets, if our wise British Prince is pleased to bestow upon these titles as they deserve. By thus honouring pundits and poets, our Prince will be loudly praised by all as a great connoisseur and patron of learning."

The following are translations by Natives of the accounts of visits and return visits in Madras :

"THE TANJORE QUEEN.

"This Royal Lady was not able to come in time to meet his Royal Highness the first day, but she came in a special train on the next day, in company with the Moplay Dorai (son-in-law), and the Princess's Consort, in the Sabha Mantapam (the Royal Court), the next Thursday, in the afternoon. The Prince received them with all joy and respect. As the Tanjore Lady should not be seen by male members of the assembly, they let down a curtain between her and the Prince. Behind the curtain with the Queen were standing three ladies. When the Queen had put out her golden hands, the Prince with pleasure shook hands with her. After a few seconds, the Queen put out her hands, holding a golden belt, on which his Highness's name was inscribed, which the Prince received, and thanked the Queen. Then the Moplay Dorai (Sakaram Saib) spoke with the Prince for a little while; after which the Maha Ranee put her hand out again, when the Prince, giving her a gem-set ring, on which his name was engraved—'Albert Edward'—shook hands with her. There is nobody competent to estimate the value of the workmanship of the ring. The Prince presented to the Tanjore Queen a picture or a portrait of his Royal Mother, Queen Victoria. After a few more words, the Royal guests took leave of each other. When the Maha Ranee came in, thirteen guns were fired, and when she left, another salute of thirteen guns was fired."

"RAJAH OF COCHIN.

"The Prince of Wales, with his retinue, Bartle Frere, &c., proceeded to the residence of the Rajah of Cochin, on the Thursday evening, at 4½ o'clock, to give him a return visit. The Rajah stood at his gate, and receiving the Prince with all respect, took him to the Royal Home, and, after a few words of etiquette, gave him the following presents:—A silver plate, made very exquisitely by six artisans, and ear-rings and neck ornaments and hand ornaments; and one pair of gold bangles, made by a goldsmith of Kusumba, light-red description. The latter mentioned

jewellery was intended for the Princess of Denmark. Then two mats, of superior and curious workmanship, were also presented. The presents given by the Prince to the Rajah of Cochin were a gold breast-plate* for memory. On one side of it was the picture of the Prince, and on the other side the Prince of Wales's feather-sign; also a gold watch and a gold chain. The front plate of the watch was crystal. A thick, rich ring, on which the Prince's feathers were carved; a sword with ivory handle. The case was made of steel, on which was carved 'Given to the Maha Rajah of Cochin Rama Vurma by the English Prince.' A book also, on the 'Priests and Warriors of the Middle Ages,' was presented. After this interview the Prince went to the residence of the Prince of Arcot. The Dewan of Cochin, the Chief Justice, Soobraminya Pillay, and Teroo Venkatacherry, Judge of the Trichoor Division, went with him," &c.†

* A medallion.

† It will be seen that the Native chroniclers took small note of the retinue, but were particular about the names of their own people. The Anglo-Indian papers adopted the same principle.

NOTES.

INDIAN SNAKES.

WHEN the Prince visited the General Hospital, on the 31st December, as mentioned in page 370, he saw a very remarkable collection of snakes, which are kept there for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the various supposed antidotes of which the virtues are from time to time urged on the notice of the medical authorities by enthusiastic believers. These were specimens of the—

1. *Ophiophagus Elaps*.—A snake which grows to the length of twelve feet, and which has the agreeable *gourmandise* of eating any snake he can get. He is a congener of the Cobra, and is “very deadly.”

2. *Naja tripudians* (Cobra di Capella).—Of which there are at least three varieties, all most venomous and deadly.

3. *Bungarus cæruleus*, or “Krait.”—A fearful little wretch, of a blue steel colour, ringed with white, and with a snow-white belly; a deadly insidious reptile, frequenting the thatch of houses, and even the beds of the indwellers, or dropping from the rafters, &c., on their heads and shoulders. He is not more than three feet long, but “he will serve.” “Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?”

4. *Bungarus fasciatus*.—This is larger than the Krait and not so common; very retiring in his habits, of rural tastes, living in the fields instead of houses. He is coloured black and yellow, and is fair to look upon.

5. *Daboia Russellii* (called by Gray *Daboia elegans*, and known as the Tic Polonga in Ceylon, Borah in Bengal).—The Chain Viper, one of the most powerful and deadly in the world. But it not so common as the Cobra or Krait; and chiefly frequenting fields and grass-patches, it kills cattle, &c., rather than human beings.

6. *Echis carinata*.—A very small, active, aggressive and deadly viper; common enough in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Madras, and not unknown in Bengal. It gives some notice of its dangerous presence by the rustling noise made by its scales as it moves (“Carinata”).

There were several large and hideous-looking snakes in the boxes with these deadly species, but they were comparatively or quite innocuous. Some were crotaline, which are poisonous but do not kill. And note a strange fact!—

7. All fresh-water snakes are harmless: all salt-water snakes (*Hydrophidæ*) are most poisonous! Fortunately, few people come in contact with the latter. They may be seen in thousands on the banks in the Indian seas at certain times of the year. The gentlemen who exhibited

the snakes, and the natives in attendance upon them, seized the deadliest with the utmost *sang froid*, and showed us the fangs distilling crystalline "drops of death." There were some wretched dogs outside in various stages of dissolution and torture, the state of which would have moved the hearts of anti-vivisectionists. And yet who could object to such testing of antidotes, the success of any one of which would arm science with the means of saving many thousands of human lives every year? As yet no specific has been discovered for well-injected snake-poison.

ON THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN 1875.

There was acute disappointment caused to thousands by the change of programme, which not only deprived the Prince of the opportunity of visiting some of the most interesting scenes and districts in India, and of enjoying the sport which was to have been expected in the Annamally Hills, but rendered extensive preparations, native and European, to do him honour and give him appropriate welcome quite abortive. That the reasons which led Dr. Fayer to oppose the visit of the Prince were well founded, the following figures, which are taken from the official return laid before the Army Sanitary Commission, will show.

The deaths from Cholera in the districts which the Prince would have visited were as follows :—

	1874.	1875.
Madras and Mysore	313	97,051
Hyderabad, Rajpootana, and Central India}	4	14,649

It is quite true that there was also a great increase of deaths from Cholera in districts which the Prince traversed, but the danger to be especially avoided was the outbreak or increase of Cholera in large camps and congregations of people where the disease was known to exist. That 1875-6 was a Cholera year may be shown from the following table of deaths :—

	1874.	1875.
Oudh	68	23,381
Bombay	37	47,573
North-West Provinces	6396	41,106
Punjaub	14	14,643

Altogether, it is much to be thankful for that there was no outbreak in the Royal Camps.

Description of Instruments presented by the Maharaja of Benares. The originals of the first five are found in the Hindu Observatory, Benares.—Jan. 5, 1876.—(Referred to in Page 390.)

1. DIGANŚA-YANTRA.—An instrument for finding the degrees of Azimuth of a planet or star.

2. DHROYA-PROTA CHAKRA-YANTRA.—An instrument for finding the degrees of declination of a planet or star.

3. YANTRA-SAMRÁT (Prince of Instruments). For finding the distance (in time) from the meridian and the declination of a planet and star, and of the sun; and the right ascension of a planet or star.

4. BHITTI-YANTRA (a mural quadrant). An instrument for finding the sun's greatest declination and the latitude of the place.

5. VISHUVAD-YANTRA (the Equinoctial circle). An instrument for ascertaining the distance (in time) of the sun, or of any star from the meridian.

N.B.—The method for finding all these is given in 'The Mánamañdirā Observatory,' by Pandit Bápú Deva Śāstrī.

6. PHALĀKA-YANTRA (invented by Bháskaráchárya).—An instrument for finding the time after sunrise.

The detailed account of this instrument may be found in the translation of the Siddhánta-śiromani, by Lancelot Wilkinson, Esq. ('Bibliotheca Indica,' p. 214.)

7. CHAKRA-YANTRA.—An instrument for finding the altitude and zenith distance of the sun, and also the longitude of planets. ('Bibliotheca Indica,' p. 212.)

8. CHĀPA-YANTRA (semi-circle). } Instruments for finding the zenith dis-
9. TURĪYA-YANTRA (a quadrant). } tance and altitude of the sun.

10. ŚANKU (Gnomon). From its shadow are ascertained the points of the compass, the place of the observer, including latitude, &c., and time.

The Armillary Sphere represents the following circles:—namely, the Prime Vertical, Meridian, Horizon, Equinoctial, Ecliptic, &c., and by the threads that are fastened within the globe Hindu Astronomers determine the parts of any spherical triangle on the globe.

The detailed account of this sphere may be found in the translation of the Siddhánta-śiromani, by Lancelot Wilkinson, Esq. ('Bibliotheca Indica,' pp. 151-176.)

From the Maharaja were also offered satchels and caps worked by the ladies of his own household, velvet mats, fifteen pieces of kinkob, fifteen velvet mats embroidered in gold and silver, window-curtains embroidered on silk and muslin, jewelled and enamelled swords, spear with revolving pistol attached; models of the Fort of Ramnagar; an armillary globe illustrating the Hindoo system of astronomy; a gold-enamelled inkstand, a model of the Maurpankhi, or "peacock-boat;" boxes of photographs; a model of the great Observatory of Benares in silver and sissoo-wood, with an English description of the various instruments by the "Astronomer Royal" of the College, in other words, the astronomical pundit; a clock,

made in the Maharaja's house by an artisan in his employ, showing the signs of the Zodiac, phases of the moon, dates of the month, days of the week, hours, and minutes; a model of a larger clock of the same kind in the inner Court of the Ramnagar Fort; a translation of the Queen's 'Life in the Highlands' into Hindee, each page illuminated, bound in marble and gold, with a diamond in each corner, the Royal Arms on one side and those of the Maharaja on the other, printed at Betares, and illuminated in the fort by an artist in the service of the Maharaja, the marble executed at Agra from designs by the Maharaja, the whole enclosed in a velvet case.

THE GOLD AND SILVER GUNS, BARODA.

(Page 208.)

These are four in number, two of gold and two of silver; but there are people who say or believe that the "gold" guns are of silver-gilt. They are 3-pounders. The carriages are drawn by white bullocks of remarkable beauty, caparisoned in robes of cloth of gold and gilt trappings; even their horns are gilt. The limbers are covered with plates of silver, and the tumbrils and caissons are plated with the same metal, gilt. The report is very peculiar, sharp and metallic, with "a melodious twang," like that with which Aubrey's ghost was heard to vanish. The golundauze (gunners) are dressed in rich and fantastic uniforms to match this strange artillery. Altogether the battery would be a very rich capture, and "a charge on the guns" of Baroda would be very tempting to unprincipled and needy cavaliers.



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