



A RHINOCEROS FIGHT AT BARODA BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, and by other hands, furnish this week's illustrations of the visit of his Royal Highness to Poonah, and a military review there; of his entertainment by the Guicowar at Baroda, and the British Residency, where he lodged; further, the exhibition of a rhinoceros fight at Baroda, and a hunting-party with cheetahs or tame leopards employed in the chase; also, the grand reception of Indian native Princes at the Government House of Bombay, and the ceremony of presenting new colours to the 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion) of native infantry at Bombay.

It was in the great reception-room of the Government House at Porell that the Prince of Wales, upon the morning of his thirty-fourth birthday, assumed the state of an Indian potentate. The reception-room is large and handsome, having vestibules running along each side with arched openings. Behind the throne of the Prince of Wales hung a large portrait of the Queen. The throne itself, made by Messrs. Hamilton, of Calcutta, was of silver, thrown up by a panel behind of crimson velvet; upon the top were Prince of Wales's feathers, also in silver. The throne was placed on a crimson carpet with the Royal arms blazoned upon it, extending about half-way over the room. To the right of the throne was a state chair. The Prince's suite were ranged to his left. Behind the Prince's chair stood attendants dressed in scarlet, with Prince of Wales's feathers embroidered on breast and turban, holding moorchuls and purhoornas, the mystic emblems of Indian royalty. The first are peacock-tail fans. The tail is not extended, as we often see it in Eastern fans, but closed, as when the bird is walking. The purhoornas are fly-flappers, made of the feathers of the hoorna bird, embroidered with gold, and set with precious stones. There were some attendants with large hand-punches of crimson embroidered with gold Prince of Wales's feathers. Each Prince, as he arrived was met on the road, 500 yards from Government House, by Major Sartorius, or by one of the other aides-de-camp to the Prince. This officer escorted them to Government House, in front of which was drawn up a guard of honour of 250 men of the 2nd Queen's, whose hand struck up a lively air at their approach. A salute of from twenty-one to fifteen guns, in accordance with their rank, was fired at their arrival and departure. At the door the visitor was received by Major P. D. Henderson, with an aide-de-camp, and conducted to the presence of his Royal Highness. Each Prince was accompanied by from six to nine of his principal nobles, and by the Political Resident at his Court. The Prince rose from his seat, and in the case of a principal chief walked forward to the edge of his carpet to receive him. Upon the coming up of the chief the Prince shook him by his hand, and conducted him to the seat on the right of the throne. On the right of the chief was placed the Political Resident, and beyond him the nobles, or sirdars, as they are called, according to their rank. Upon the Prince's left sat his suite and other officers in the order of their rank. A few minutes' conversation then took place, and Major Henderson introduced the attendant sirdars to the Prince. These each offered a nuzzur, or present, of five gold mohurs to the Prince. The offerings are presented on a folded handkerchief laid upon the hands placed together. These were touched by the Prince in token of recognition, and were then remitted, as no presents were to be offered in return. In the case of Sir Salar Jung, who appeared with a deputation on the part of the Nizam, 103 gold mohurs were offered and similarly remitted. The ceremony of Attar and Pan was then gone through. This consists in a slight sprinkling with attar of roses, the pan being a small portion of betel-nut, which is received, but not put into the mouth. In each case his Royal Highness presented the attar and pan to the Prince or Rajah, while Major Henderson presented them to the attendant sirdars. This concluded the visit, and his Royal Highness then accompanied his visitor to the edge of the carpet if he had received him at the edge. In the case of princes of secondary rank the Prince received and left them at the middle of the carpet, while those of less importance were received at three paces from the throne, or by his Royal Highness merely standing before it. All these things are governed by a strict law of precedence.

The review at Poonah, on Nov. 15, of the troops in that military division, was held near the racecourse late in the afternoon. The troops on the ground comprised two batteries and a half of Royal Artillery, with Sappers and Miners, and two brigades—the first consisting of the 7th Fusiliers, the 15th Grenadiers N.I., the 8th Regiment N.I., and the 15th N.I. The second brigade was composed of the 15th European Regiment, the 13th N.I., the 17th N.I., and the 19th N.I. The whole were commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., A.G., with the divisional staff. The troops were drawn up in line, north and south, three hundred yards from the Grand Stand, the artillery on the flanks. The Prince of Wales on horseback, accompanied by the Lieutenant-General commanding, appears in our illustration of this scene.

On the afternoon of Nov. 17, having returned to Bombay, his Royal Highness presented new colours to the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, or Marine Battalion. There were on the parade the 3rd Hussars, 2nd Queen's, 1st Bombay Lancers, Poonah Horse, troops of artillery, garrison battery, and two native regiments. The Prince was accompanied by Governor Sir Philip Wodehouse, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, and the Duke of Sutherland. His Royal Highness expressed the pleasure he felt in presenting colours to such a distinguished regiment, and in seeing native troops for the second time. He congratulated them all on their soldierlike appearance and steadiness under arms. The Prince begged Colonel Carnegie the favour of allowing him to take possession of the old colours of the regiment, which in two years would have completed a century. He said he would give them a prominent place in his house. The march past was very good. The crowds showed great loyalty by their cheers and behaviour.

The visit of his Royal Highness to Baroda, a night's railway journey from Bombay, with his entertainment there, during several days, by the boy-prince entitled Guicowar, and by his able Minister, Sir Madhava Rao, has been related in former notices of his Indian progress. The Prince of Wales took up his abode at the British Residency, but went to the Motee Bagh, a palace of the Guicowar, to receive the hospitality of that youthful Sovereign. This was on Sunday, Nov. 21, in the evening, when the Prince and his suite, with Sir R. Meade, Mr. Melville, and Sir Bartle Frere, drove from the Residency, through the streets and the road, which was all lighted up, to the old palace of the Guicowar. A most curious spectacle was presented along the route. Chinese lanterns and oil-lamps were suspended in double lines from frameworks of bamboo and lattice. Every house was illuminated with blue lights and freights. At intervals troops of horse and foot were drawn up. On the bridges stood figures draped in most fantastic costumes. Their faces were painted chalky white; they wore wigs of scarlet ribbed with gold, and robes of tulle, tinselled; their hair was powdered, and dressed fantastically, or drooping over wan faces with piercing black

eyes. Similar figures were grouped on stands on the road; they were brilliantly lighted up, and the lights on masses of white-clothed figures produced an extraordinary effect, along the line of three miles to the old palace. Amid this strange array an escort of the 3rd Hussars pulled up between the Guicowar's cavalry. At the Motee Bagh the Prince was received by the Guicowar and Sir Madhava Rao. The sports of the arena—namely, the wild-beast fighting—shown to the Prince of Wales at Baroda were not very interesting. We gave, last week, an illustration of the elephant-fight. The rhinoceros-fight is shown in one of the sketches engraved for this week's publication.

The hunting party, on Saturday, Nov. 20, took place in the demesne of the Muckumpooa Palace, eight miles from Baroda. The Prince of Wales and suite went by railway to that place, where they found elephants, ox-carts, horses, and shikarees. The Prince first examined the cheetahs, hunting leopards or cats with hooded eyes. They purred like cats, and were five in number. There was also a fine stand of falcons. The Prince then mounted an ox-cart with the Duke of Sutherland, and the rest of the suite followed on similar vehicles, which permit the sportsmen to approach the black buck, as those deer are accustomed to such vehicles traversing the country. The elephants and sows in the rear halted. After a short time herds of black buck were seen, much wilder than usual. At last a cheetah was slipped from the cart at a herd some fifty yards distant, and singled out a buck, which bounded with amazing springs across the plain. The cheetah, being distanced, gave up at 500 yards—the longest run ever seen, as the animal generally gives up after the failure of his first rush. The party drove on to a vast plain called the Preserve. It then divided, and deer were seen again, but very wild. The company was still too large; but at last, the cheetah, unhooded, dashed from the cart at a herd and pulled down a buck, which was engaged in fighting with another, in less than a minute, holding it by the throat till men ran up to kill it. But it was difficult to induce the leopard to let go. The blood of the deer was given to the other cheetahs. The sportsmen mounted the carts again, and in half an hour got near another herd. This time two cheetahs were slipped, and each pulled down its deer. By this time the sun was becoming powerful. There had been enough of cheetah-hunting, and the Prince preferred to try for a shot.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, being at Bombay a few days before the arrival of the Prince of Wales, went on Friday, Nov. 5, to inspect the new wet dock, constructed by the house of David Sassoon and Co., being the first dock of the kind which has been made in Bombay. It is in the direction of Colaba, adjoining the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, with which it is connected by branches. His Excellency came attended by some of his suite, and a detachment of the body-guard. He was received, in the absence of Sir Albert Sassoon, who is in Europe, by Mr. A. M. Gubbay, who walked over the works with Lord Northbrook, explaining the various arrangements for receiving and shipping cotton, and all the other products of India. The railway runs along all the piers, so that the waggons can come alongside and load or unload to or from the ship, thus avoiding the intermediate use of lighters. The dock is 645 ft. by 292 ft., and covers 3½ acres. The wharves have a frontage of 1500 lineal feet, and there is land to the extent of 18,000 square acres that can be used as storage. The entrance is 40 ft. wide.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAO, K.C.S.I.

This accomplished Indian native statesman, a Knight of the Star of India, is Dewan or Prime Minister to the young Guicowar of Baroda. He has had, of course, much to do with the reception of the Prince of Wales. Some facts of his biography may be briefly stated. Sir T. Madhava Rao was born in 1828, at Combanum, in the district of Tanjore. He is a son of the late R. Runga Rao, who held the office of Dewan of Travancore, and a nephew of R. Venkat Rao (upon whom the title of Rai Raya Rai was conferred by the Government of India), who also held the same high office. His grandfather and great-grandfather too were men in office. He is by caste a Brahmin, and a Mahratra by nationality. He was educated in the High School of the Madras University, and was one of the first pupils of Mr. Eyre Burton Powell, C.S.I. For a short period Sir Madhava Rao acted for Mr. Powell as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He was for a few months attached to the office of the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, but was called, in 1847, to a higher appointment in the Accountant-General's office at Madras, where he remained two years. He was then appointed English instructor and companion to the young Princes of Travancore, the first of whom is now their ruler of that country and the second is their Heir Apparent. Sir Madhava Rao was promoted to the office of Dewan Peishcar of Travancore—that is, Assistant Dewan—which led to his elevation to the Dewanship itself, in 1858. That high office he held for the unusually long period of about fourteen years. It was during this period that he was honoured with knighthood. He resigned office in May, 1872, and retired on a pension. He was offered a seat on the Legislative Council of the Government of India, but was obliged to decline the same. Soon afterwards, without any solicitation on his part, he was invited by the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, whose Prime Minister he became from the beginning of 1873. The Government of India, however, with the consent of the Maharajah Holkar, appointed him, in April, 1875, Prime Minister of the Baroda State. It is with great satisfaction that we notice these high merits and distinctions, attained by one of those natives of India who have taken the benefit of a European education.

The portrait of Sir Madhava Rao is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Ritter and Molkeneller, of Bombay and Poonah.

A hundred years have passed over this big city of ours since the poet Cowper wondered at the greatness and meanness of "opulent, enlarged, and still increasing London." But seventy-seven years, exceeding three-quarters of a century, have witnessed the punctual yearly advent of Messrs. Kelly's "Post Office London Directory," which still reminds our city of her bigness and of her continued enlargement. There is much satisfaction in the mere outside aspect of this grandly substantial volume, with its stout and firm leather binding, which stands like a tower of strength upon our library shelves, or rears its solid upright form, without support at the sides, upon our table, all ready laid for business or study. It now contains 2575 pages of closely-printed and really useful information, besides the 400 pages filled with advertisements; and this vast bulk is not more astonishing than the minute accuracy of its personal details, so far as we have tested them by looking up the record of many very recent movements among our acquaintance. The "Suburban Directory," also published by Messrs. Kelly and Co., is of necessity a separate work; and it is one which becomes more and more indispensable as a companion volume to the "London Directory," since the proportion of Londoners residing in the suburbs is ever on the increase.

MUSIC.

With the close of last week the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace, and the Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall, were suspended for the Christmas vacation.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace programme was one of high interest, and had a special purpose—that of commemorating the birthday of Carl Maria von Weber, the date of which was Dec. 18, 1786. If the selection was not as largely representative of the composer's best powers as it might have been, it had the merit of bringing forward several works which are almost unknown to the general public. This was more particularly the case with the overture to "Peter Schmolli," a very early work (1807); the symphony in C major (belonging to the same date); and two movements from a concerto for the bassoon (1811), which were very finely played by Mr. Wotton. The principal feature of the concert, however, was the pianoforte concerto in E flat, admirably played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, who also gave, with similar success, the unaccompanied solo piece "The Invitation to the Dance." The scena from "Der Freischütz" and the romance from "Preciosa," sung by Madame Edith Wynne; an air from "Euryanthe," and one of the "Lyre and Sword" songs, by Mr. Cummings; a chorus from "Preciosa" and part-songs, for male voices, by the Crystal Palace choir; and the overture to "Oberon," completed an excellent concert.

Mlle. Ida Corani, the young lady who made a successful first appearance at the concert of Saturday week (as briefly recorded in our last Number), has already—youthful as she is—filled leading soprano parts in opera at some of the principal Italian theatres. From the quality of voice and general intelligence displayed by her at the Sydenham concert, much may be hoped from the future of one who has ample time before her for study and progress.

The closing Alexandra Palace concert of the year included performances of Beethoven's Pastoral symphony; a "Suite," for orchestra entitled "L'Arlesienne," by that clever French composer, M. Georges Bizet; Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo," arranged for sixteen violins by Mr. H. W. Hill (the conductor of these concerts); an orchestral fantasia on subjects from Verdi's "Aida," adapted by M. Zimmermann; Sir Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor, played by Miss Zimmermann; and a flute solo ("Air varié," by Demersseman), brilliantly executed by Mr. Oluf Svendsen, who was recalled after his performance. Several vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Anna Williams and Signor Urio.

The last of this year's Popular Concerts, on Saturday afternoon, comprised performances of Brahms's pianoforte quartet in G minor, a string quartet by Haydn, Schumann's "Carnaval" for piano solo, and songs by Mendelssohn and Gounod. Madame Essipoff was the pianist, Madame Norman-Neruda the leading violinist, and Mr. T. Deale the vocalist. Sir J. Benedict occupied his usual place as accompanist.

The dates of resumption of the serial concerts above referred to are:—The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts on Jan. 15; those of the Alexandra Palace at the end of next month; and the Monday Popular Concerts on Jan. 10.

The forty-fourth annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, drew an overwhelming audience. The choruses—notably "For unto us a child is born" and "Hallelujah"—were given with grand effect by the enormous choir and band of the society; and the solos were generally well rendered by Madame Nouver, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Fabiani, and Herr Behrens. When the latter gentleman shall have become as much accustomed to English oratorio as he is to dramatic music, and when he shall have improved in the pronunciation of our language, his fine voice will be heard to greater advantage in the first-named respect. Sir M. Costa conducted the oratorio with his usual energy and decision. "Elijah" is to be given by the society next Friday week.

Simultaneously with the performance just adverted to Herr Wilhelmj was giving his first and farewell concert at St. James's Hall. The concert, although offering no novelty, was one of strong interest, having included his own admirable violin-playing both in solo pieces and as leader of quartets. Madame Essipoff also contributed some brilliant pianoforte solos besides her co-operation with Herr Wilhelmj in the "Pensées Fugitives" of Ernst and Heller. Another instrumental speciality was Schumann's pianoforte trio in D minor, very finely played by Mr. Oscar Behringer, in association with Herr Wilhelmj and Herr Daubert. In the string quartets Herr Pollitzer, Mr. Zerbin, and Herr Daubert were of high value, respectively, as second violin, viola, and violoncello. Mlle. Nita Gaetano and Signor Urio contributed vocal pieces, and Sir Julius Benedict acted as conductor.

A few lines are due—in addition to our necessarily brief paragraph of last week—in reference to the orchestral concert given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music at St. James's Hall. The first movement of a symphony by Mr. Eaton Paning; a sacred cantata by Mr. A. H. Jackson; and a song, "Love and Laughter," by Miss Oliveria Prescott, were good specimens, in their different styles, of progress in composition. The baritone solos in the cantata were well sung by Mr. Wadmore, and the song was efficiently rendered by Miss K. Brand. Mr. W. Fitton and Miss A. T. Burnitt distinguished themselves by their pianoforte-playing—the former in Mendelssohn's "Rondo Brillant" in E flat, the latter in Hummel's "Le Retour à Londres." The excellence of the orchestra was manifested in the three symphonic movements of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), the choral portions of which were also effectively given, the vocal solos having been assigned to Misses M. Duval and M. Davies and Mr. H. Guy. Mr. W. Macfarren conducted. The institution is understood to be in a more flourishing condition, and to have a greater number of students, than at any period since its establishment (in 1822).

The first concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society took place on Saturday, when the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present—the Duke being an active member of the society, and taking a part, as one of the violinists, in the performances. The programme included Gounod's symphony in D, Mozart's overture to "Don Giovanni," and Auber's to "Haydée"; a sonata for violin and pianoforte, performed by Mr. and Miss Entoven; and vocal pieces contributed by Miss Robertson and Mr. F. F. Mansfield. Mr. George Mount conducted, as heretofore. The concert was given in aid of the funds of the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital at Eastbourne, and the next one (to take place on Feb. 5, 1876) will be for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital.

This week opened with a grand performance of "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall; the principal vocalists having been Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foll; by whom the various solos were very finely sung. In some subordinate soprano passages, and in the air "Come unto Him," Miss Williams displayed much efficiency. The choruses were admirably rendered by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, and the oratorio was conducted by Mr. Bamby; Dr. Stainer having presided at the organ.