THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

We have received from our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, upon his arrival in Bombay, the sketch from which an Engraving is presented on our front page. It shows a party of native Indian workpeople employed in fixing up one of the triumphal arches for the entry of his Royal Highness into the city of Bombay. They clamber up the frail scaffolding of bamboo like spiders nimbly running over an extended cobweb; and they nail up laths or tack on pieces of calico with remarkable dexterity. But all these preparations have served their turn, and the Prince's visit to Bombay has come to an end. He was at Poonah, as stated in our last, from Saturday, the 13th, to the following Tuesday, when he returned to Bombay, and saw a grand review of the troops. The grand farewell ball was given at Government House on the Tuesday night, when six hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. It was a very brilliant assemblage, and dancing was carried on in the grand drawing-room, which had been prepared for the purpose, till half-past three o'clock in the morning. The terrace had been arranged as a lounge for the guests, to which they might retire to enjoy the cool night air. Sofas and other seats were distributed along the terrace for the convenience of the guests. His Royal Highness danced during the evening several times with great spirit. The supper was served in the dining-room, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, did the honours.

The Prince embarked on Wednesday afternoon on board the Serapis, as a token that his visit to Bombay was at an end. He gave a dinner on board the same evening. He had spent the afternoon in visiting another residence of the Governor of Bombay, situated at the extreme point of Malabar Hill. On the way thither he passed the Tower of Silence, the place where the Parsees expose their dead to the fowls of the air, for that is their mode of sepulture. We gave an illustration of it two or three weeks ago. The Tower of Silence is a lofty square inclosure, without roof or covering of any kind. The top of the high wall is always thronged with huge vultures and kites, which live and thrive on the bodies of the dead. The dead are carried into the centre of the inclosure and there left to be devoured by the birds of prey. His Royal Highness also visited the Hindoo burning-ground, the flame of which, night and day, is kept alive, near the shore of Back Bay. At Bombay, and in other towns of India, one constantly meets in the streets a funeral procession, in which the corpse is carried aloft on a stretcher on the shoulders of the bearers. The face is exposed and painted in gay colours. Men playing on screeching native pipes, and a tom-tom, or native drum, frequently head the procession on its way to consign the corpse to the flames. The Prince of Wales, of course, took notice of these Indian customs.

His Royal Highness also paid several visits in Bombay. He presented Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy with a gold medal and a handsome copy of Flaxman's compositions, and afterwards visited Aga Khan and presented him with a medal and a copy of Rousselet's "India and its Native Princes." He paid a visit to Lady Sassoon, at Sans Souci, and lunched, and then returned to the Serapis, expressing much satisfaction at the arrangements during his stay in Bombay. He started for Baroda, by railway, at nine o'clock in the evening.

The special train containing his Royal Highness and his suite arrived at Baroda at daylight on Friday morning. The Prince was received with a Royal salute from the Royal Artillery, and from the artillery of the Gaicowar. The station was gaily decorated, and the Gaicowar and Sir Madhava Rao were on the platform to receive him. On leaving the carriage and entering the station his Royal Highness sat down on a sofa and chatted for some time with the Gaicowar. The Prince, the Gaicowar, and Sir Madhava Rao then left the station and mounted upon an elephant which was in readiness outside. They all occupied the same howdah. The elephant was richly caparisoned and gorgeously painted. The howdah was of silver, beautifully decorated with cloth of gold. The housings of the elephant were very grand in appearance and reached to the ground. The animal was in other respects adorned fantastically, and its painted head and trunk gave it a very singular look. Around the base of the howdah was a small platform, on which stood attendants armed with fly-flags to ward off flies, and fans of feathers to stir the air. They also bore emblems of sovereignty indicative of the supremacy of the English crown. The procession was formed of fifteen elephants, all gorgeously caparisoned and gaily painted. It was preceded by a small escort of dragoons, and was followed also by an escort of cavalry. When it set out for the British Residency the route was kept by troops, and was profusely decorated.

His Royal Highness remained at the Residency till two o'clock, when he paid a return visit to the Gaicowar. He drove afterwards through the native city to the old palace, where his Royal Highness witnessed exciting scenes in the arena, consisting of wrestling, and elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, and ram fights. There were enormous crowds in the city, but the streets were lined with troops, the populace was undemonstrative, and order was not disturbed. The city and cantonments were illuminated that night. An excursion was made next day for the purpose of hunting deer with a cheetah, or tame leopard. His Royal Highness dined, on Saturday evening, at the mess of the 22nd Native Infantry Regiment. On Monday he was shooting quail at a place forty or fifty miles from Baroda, and on Tuesday he enjoyed the sport of bear-hunting, which in India is called "pig-sticking." He took leave of the Gaicowar of Baroda on Tuesday evening, and travelled back to Bombay by a night train, arriving at nine on Wednesday morning.

The Prince at once embarked on board the Serapis, which left Bombay on Thursday for Colombo, Ceylon. We shall give a number of illustrations next week.

The portrait of Sir Madhava Rao, Prime Minister to the young Gaicowar of Baroda, was presented in our last, but a wrong name, that of "Nodhowrao," was accidentally put to it. The portraits of Sir Salar Jung, Minister of the Nizam, the Maharajah Holkar, the Maharajah of Jeypore, and other native Indian magnates, were engraved for the same publication. Our view of the Bombay Government House, at Parell, was taken from "Old Deccan Days," in which that mansion is represented from an original sketch by Sir Bartle Frere.

Dr. George Cook, of Bongue, is to be appointed Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The *Daily News* understands that the council of legal education, established to superintend the education of students of the four Inns of Court, has not renewed the appointment of the professors and tutors whose term of office has just expired.

Viscount Hardinge dilated, at the annual dinner of the West Kent Fox-Hounds at Penshurst, on the pleasures of fox-hunting and the national character of the sport. In whatever part of the world Englishmen met they got together a pack of hounds. It, however, had its drawbacks at home; but foxes did less harm than rabbits, and with goodwill all trouble with farmers would be easily overcome.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER AT ROME.

Great notice has been taken of the recent trial of several men at Rome for the murder of Raffaele Sonzogno, a newspaper editor, who was attacked and stabbed to death, in his own house, on the night of Feb. 6 in this year. The leader and author of the conspiracy to perpetrate this dastardly crime was Giuseppe Luciani, likewise a journalist, and formerly an officer in Garibaldi's Sicilian or Neapolitan army. He had been connected with Sonzogno in the management and proprietorship of the *Capitale*; but he had also seduced the wife of his friend and partner, and there were money disputes and other causes of enmity between them. The evidence has proved that Luciani had persuaded four others, named Armati, Morelli, Farina, and Frezza, to join him in killing Sonzogno, by the promise of a sum of 5000f., or £200, to be divided between them. Some pretext of political expediency was also set up for this infamous proceeding. The atrocious deed was done by the hand of Frezza, with a dagger furnished by one Scarpetti, who was indicted as an accomplice, but was acquitted of the guilty knowledge. The trial of the six men accused was brought to a conclusion on the 15th inst., when all except Scarpetti were found guilty, and were sentenced to imprisonment for life. Our Artist and Correspondent at Rome supplies the sketches of the principal figures in the court during the trial, which fill a page of engravings. These show, at the top of the page, Luciani and his four accomplices seated in the prisoners' dock, while portraits of the presiding Judge, the foreman of the jury, and some barristers or officials of the court, are given below. The engraving in the middle of the page is a general view of the scene in court; to the left hand is the jury-box, with the foreman or spokesman about to read their verdict. The accused are in the opposite box, on the right-hand side of the engraving. The counsel for the public prosecution, who was Signor Manecchi, Attorney-General or Procuratore del Re, stands at a desk on the right-hand of the Judges, between their bench of the jury-box; and he wears, as the other barristers do, a tall white-crowned hat, with a long robe. In a recess of the wall, behind and above the head of the President, is a bust of King Victor Emmanuel; and the gallery for ladies, and that for the accommodation of foreign Ministers or Consuls, are situated on each side, at an elevation rather greater. The circular table, in the centre of the hall, is occupied by lawyers and reporters. People in general stand outside the barrier, to hear the trial if they can not see.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our Correspondent in Paris.*)

Thursday, Nov. 25.

The debate on the third reading of the Electoral Bill commenced on Monday, but the crowds who had flocked to Versailles in the hope of witnessing a sensational debate were doomed to be disappointed. The first clause was passed as it stood, the only notable feature being the rejection of an amendment proposed by M. de Belcastel, the Legitimist Deputy, to the effect that every married man should have a double vote. The debate has gone on from day to day, and up to Wednesday night eight clauses had been agreed to. All interest has, in fact, been transferred to the Press Bill, the Committee on which was elected last week. Of the fifteen members composing this Committee eleven are stated to be unfavourable to the bill. MM. Buffet and Dufaure attended the meeting of the Committee on Monday, and the former let it be plainly enough understood that he does not regard the Republic as definitely established, and that the only thing the bill is to protect is the de facto Government, by means of the clauses relating to the state of siege. The Committee are, therefore, inclined to separate these clauses from the rest of the bill, and to give two reports. Meanwhile negotiations are being actively carried on by the different parties as to the nomination of candidates for the Senate, though nothing definite has as yet been accomplished.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, with his characteristic daring, has been seeking to carry the most impregnable strongholds of the enemy's camp by the storm of his eloquence. On Tuesday he delivered a speech addressed to the workmen of Belleville, at Menilmontant, numbering between 2000 and 3000. It must be admitted, however, that the class to whom this speech was supposed to be particularly directed were conspicuous by their absence, the audience consisting chiefly of people of the middle classes. M. de Cassagnac denounced Republican government as being always tyrannical and oppressive, and pleaded the cause of the Empire, which had directly consulted the wishes of the people—a thing the authors of the Revolution of Sept. 4 had never dared to do. On behalf of the Empire he promised all kinds of future benefits, including the suppression of the octroi and the establishment of an income tax.

The fête organised by the Franco-American Union at the Palais de l'Industrie, on Friday last, was a very successful affair. The principal guests walked in procession through the building, inspecting the various objects of interest it contained, and afterwards assisted at two concerts and an illumination, which included a representation of the proposed monument. Some six thousand persons were present, and the committee stated that the financial prospects of the undertaking are most favourable. The Salon, or annual exhibition of pictures by living artists, is held in the Palais de l'Industrie, and the Council of Fine Arts have lately been discussing the question whether it would not be preferable to hold their exhibition triennially. They have decided in the negative.

A new play by M. Sardou, produced at the Gymnase, and entitled *Fiorvel*, is one of the topics of conversation. It strongly shows up some of the imperfections of the system of criminal jurisprudence that prevails in France, and may indeed be regarded as such an attack upon the judicial as *Rebecca* was upon the political administration. Another quasi-theatrical event, though of a more horribly realistic character, has also seized hold of public attention. This is an accident which happened on Sunday night to a gymnast named Mayal at the Cirque. He was shot up out of a mortar by means of a small charge of powder towards a suspended trapeze-bar, and, failing to catch this, fell on his head on to the balustrade in front of the boxes. He has since recovered; but there is an outcry against the continuance of such exhibitions.

A skating-rink has been established in the Champs Elysées, and bids fair to prove as successful as similar undertakings have proved in London. Another English institution, the establishment of which is being attempted, is a club for resident Englishmen. The weather continues very bad, and on several occasions the mails from London have arrived late in consequence.

ITALY.

The German Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of Hohenzollern on Prince Humbert.

The bill for an extension of the franchise has been read the first time with the consent of the Minister. On Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the discussion of the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was concluded, all the clauses being sanctioned.

A discovery of historical importance has been made while digging an opening in the new Via Nazionale, Rome. In the grounds of the Palazzo Antonelli was found a perfect arch of the period of Servius Tullius, about 670 A.C.

SPAIN.

After a severely-contested engagement, in which the Carlists lost many killed, General Espagna's division, operating under General Quesada in the eastern part of Navarre, succeeded in taking the position of Alsuza. General Quesada himself attacked the Carlists at San Cristobal, near Pampeluna, the batteries of which place aided the attack. General Martinez Campos's plan of the forthcoming campaign against the Carlists in the north has been discussed by the Ministry and approved. Advices received in Madrid state that the total Carlist force in the north of Spain does not exceed 25,000 men with 40 guns.

The question between the United States and Spain, respecting the rights of American citizens arraigned before courts-martial in Cuba, has been settled by a concession on the part of the Spanish Government.

Intelligence from Havannah states that a treaty of friendship and commerce has been concluded between Spain and the Republic of San Domingo.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber brought the debates on the Indian Budget to a close yesterday week. The expenditure in the Indies was approved by fifty-two votes against two, and the outlay to be incurred in Holland for the colony was agreed to unanimously. In Tuesday's sitting the Government introduced several financial bills, proposing an increase of the Excise duty upon spirituous liquors of 4 fl. per hectolitre, and the levying of an Excise duty of 21 fl. per 100 kilogrammes upon tobacco with the abolition of the import duty upon that commodity, the abolition of the import duty upon corn and timber and the export duty upon rags, an increase of the import duty upon tea, and the abolition of the slaughtering tax.

BELGIUM.

The election of a deputy in place of M. Debacts (Clerical), recently deceased, was held at Ghent on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of M. de Kerchove, the Burgomaster of the town, a Liberal, by a majority of 200 votes.

GERMANY.

The German Crown Princess kept her birthday at Cassel, on Sunday, altogether *en famille*. Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain) is staying with her Imperial Highness.

In the German Parliament, on Monday, the debate on the Tax Bills was resumed. Prince Bismarck defended the measures of the Finance Minister, and spoke in favour of indirect taxation, alluding to the example of England and France. The bills were referred to the Budget Committee.

The Baden Diet was opened by the Grand Duke on Monday with a Speech from the Throne, in which he alluded to the progressive development of the German Empire, and expressed a hope that the existing religious disquietude would soon give way to general confidence. He next enumerated various bills which will be submitted to the Diet, and, in conclusion, he gave expression to a hope that the commercial condition of the country would soon improve.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Tashkend bring intelligence of severe fighting in Central Asia. The Kiptchaks surprised Namangan, and on the 5th inst. attacked the citadel and the Russian camp. For three days the garrison resisted. Relief then came, and the Kiptchaks were driven out with the loss of 3800 dead. Anarchy is said to reign throughout Khokand.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has presented to Major-General Uchatius the Commander's Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, in recognition of his services in providing the Austrian field artillery with a new gun of his invention.

Yesterday week the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet concluded the general debate upon the Budget, which was adopted by 265 votes against 60, there being 111 deputies absent from the House.

AMERICA.

In an anticipatory sketch of President Grant's forthcoming Message the *New York Herald* says that the President will leave the question of the finances to be discussed by Mr. Secretary Bristow, and will confine himself chiefly to the Cuban difficulty. If Spain cannot be induced to cede Cuba to the United States, the recognition of the Cuban Republic will be recommended by the President.

Vice-President Wilson died on Monday morning, at Washington, aged sixty-four, of apoplexy. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, becomes Vice-President, by provision of the Constitution. Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, died on Sunday; and Mr. William C. Astor died in New York on Wednesday.

At the opening of the Southern Railroad convention at St. Louis, General Sherman is reported to have cordially shaken hands with the ex-Confederate Generals Johnston and Beauregard. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Davis, but, in consequence of somebody expressing disapproval of his presence, he declined to go upon the platform.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that although official assurances are given of the friendly relations between the United States and Spain, naval preparations continue in all the yards.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislative Assembly met on Wednesday, and, according to a Reuter's telegram, Mr. Wells was re-elected Speaker.

INDIA.

The Duke of Buckingham, the new Governor of Madras, has arrived there, and assumed office on Tuesday.

Some account of the Royal visit to India will be found in another column.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on the 16th inst. The Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide:—"Harvest prospects continue excellent; unprecedented export anticipated. Labour very scarce. Wheat, 5s. 8d. per bushel."

Advices from Valparaiso announce the arrival there of her Majesty's ship Challenger, on the 19th, all well, and that the deep-sea exploring had been successful.

It is stated that Germany will send to the Philadelphia Exhibition specimens of all appliances used in the treatment of the wounded in time of war.

The Dutch Geographical Society is preparing a scientific expedition to the island of Sumatra, which is to explore next year the southern and eastern parts of the country.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA