

**H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., R.N., in India /  
by Sir J. Fayrer.**

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H. R. H.

# THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., R.N.,

IN INDIA:

BY

J. FAYRER, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., &c.,

*Bengal Medical Service.*



PRESENTED  
by the  
AUTHOR.

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1870.

J. H. H.

# THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AS HE WAS IN INDIA

IN INDIA.

A TALKER AND A FIGHTER

BY J. H. H.

PUBLISHED

BY THE

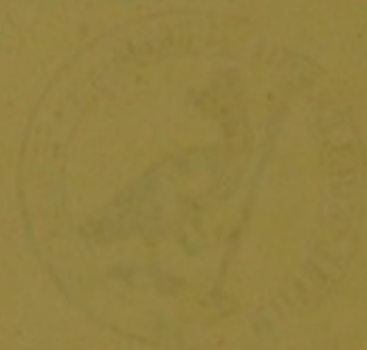
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EDINBURGH

THE EDINBURGH LITERARY AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

1870

1870





To

CAPTAIN H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., R.N.

*Calcutta, 11th March, 1870.*

SIR,

THESE notes of your Royal Highness' Tour in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Rajpootana, the Punjab, Oude, and the Central Provinces, as far as Jubbulpore, were made in Camp, after long marches, railway journeys, or ceremonies; when there was little leisure or opportunity for writing. They are, therefore, but an imperfect record of the events they pretend to describe.

It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that they may serve to recall some details of a visit which every subject of Her Majesty in India would rejoice to think had been, in some measure, as agreeable to your Royal Highness as it has been gratifying and profitable to the people of the country.

I have the honor to be,

Your Royal Highness' faithful servant,

J. FAYRER, M.D.



To

CAPTAIN H.L. THE DEER OF EDINBURGH

AND HIS DEAR MAMMA

Edinburgh, 11th March, 1870

Sir,

These notes of your Royal Highness' tour in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab, Oude, and the Central Provinces, as far as Jabalpur, were made in Camp, after long marches, railway journeys, or excursions; when there was little leisure or opportunity for writing. They are, therefore, but an imperfect record of the events they pretend to describe.

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I have the honor to be

Your Royal Highness' faithful servant

J. FAYRE, M.D.

# THE PARTY.

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CAPTAIN H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., R.N.,

AND SUITE.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN,

K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

COL. SIR SEYMOUR BLANE, BART.

LIEUT. LORD C. BERESFORD, R.N.

COL. PROBYN, C.B., V.C.

COL. FRASER, C.B., V.C.

HON. CAPT. YORKE, EQUERRY.

LIEUT. A. HAIG, R.E., EQUERRY.

DR. WATSON, STAFF SURGEON, R.N.

DR. FAYRER, C.S.I.

CAPT. CLERK.

M. CHEVALIER.

COL. REILLY, R.A., C.B.

CAPT. BRADFORD, CENTRAL INDIAN HORSE.

} For part of the time.

# THE PARTY.

CAPTAIN HENRY THE LION OF KENTINGTON.

AND HIS WIFE, OF THE 10th.

AND HIS

MAJOR GENERAL SIR KATHLEEN OF KENTINGTON.

AND HIS

COL. HENRY A. BAKER, OF THE 10th.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. BAKER, OF THE 10th.

COL. BAKER, OF THE 10th.

COL. BAKER, OF THE 10th.

MAJOR-GENERAL BAKER, OF THE 10th.

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MAJOR-GENERAL BAKER, OF THE 10th.



# H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh

## IN INDIA.

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THE Royal Shikar party, leaving Calcutta at 8 A.M., reached Burdwan, where H.R.H. was received by the Rajah and the chief Civil Officers of the Station, at about 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  A.M. of the 7th January, and proceeded to the Palace, where they breakfasted. After resting for about two hours, they went on to Nulhattee, where a special train was waiting to take them to Azimgunge.

At Azimgunge H.R.H. was met by Mr. Buckle, the Governor-General's Agent, and Mr. Hankey, the Magistrate. After crossing the Bhagirutty, carriages were in attendance to carry the party on to the Camp at Dewan Serai, about eleven miles distant from Azimgunge, and twenty-six from Moorshedabad, where they arrived in time for dinner. The Camp was pitched near



the roadside, in an open space surrounded by trees. It consisted of a street of double-poled tents, with a large dinner tent and shahmianah at one end, in front of which, and for the first time in India, the Royal Standard floated over the encampment of a Shikar party. The baggage did not arrive till midnight, so all had to rough it for a few hours, but, having slept soundly after it came, were ready in the morning to take the field under the guidance of Major Mylne and some other Members of the Tent Club, who were invited by H.R.H., and who were encamped within a few hundred yards.

Accordingly, after breakfast on Saturday the party set out with a line of twenty-eight elephants. Most were mounted and carried spears, while a few preferred to see the sport from the howdah or charjamah. H.R.H. the Duke was mounted on an Arab that promised well, although as yet untried, to take his rider up to the pig. The horses generally were new, and, like their riders, unused to pig-sticking, but, being well-bred Arabs, gave reasonable promise of sport.

The beat commenced almost immediately on leaving Camp, and lay over ground as level as a billiard table,



and covered here and there with patches of cultivation of urhur (dhal), gram, linseed, or with more extensive reaches of grass, so long that it reached up to the horses' girths, or even higher. An occasional village, with surrounding jungle of mango, tamarind, bair, and other trees, varied the scene. There were nineteen riders, besides those on the elephants, and they were divided into different parties, with instructions to confine their attention to the particular pigs that the chances of the day might send in their direction. After beating in line for about an hour and a half, during which time there was more than one false alarm, a veritable boar was turned out of the long grass, and made off at his best speed in the direction of the nearest village, which lay just on the outskirts of the plain, where he no doubt expected to find safety, and a shelter he was doomed not to reach. He was first seen from the elephants, for from those on horseback he was concealed by the long grass, and the signal being given he was soon followed by several hunters. He had almost attained the shelter of the trees when he received the first spear from Mr. A. Hills, and so well was it directed that he rolled completely over. He was up again at once, and, shaking out the spear, made a charge at the nearest horse, when



he was transfixcd through and through by Colonel Probyn's long Bombay spear, three feet of which appeared on his other side. A few more well directed spears finished his career.

Soon after tiffin, in a mango tope, the line was again in motion, and before evening, after more than one run in the long grass, two more good boars fell: one to the spear of Major Trevor, and the third to that of H.R.H. the Duke. The ground, though perfectly level, was somewhat treacherous, as the long grass concealed certain elevations and blind ditches, in which more than one rider came to grief. Several falls occurred; H.R.H. had two; but no one was hurt, and the hunt went merrily on till the evening, when at the death of the last pig a sad accident occurred which threw a cloud over all. A gallant little Arab got one of his hind feet into a hole, and snapped the leg just above the pastern joint. Even after this he tried to go after the pig, and actually succeeded for several yards, and when pulled up, the bones of a bad compound fracture protruded through an extensive wound; the foot looking as though it were attached only by a portion of the skin. As to save him was impossible, he was shot through the head to spare



him further suffering, and he fell dead without a struggle on the ground where he had behaved so well.

The party, including several of the Tent Club, returned to dinner at 7 P.M., and afterwards sat by a blazing wood fire in front of the Camp, talking over the events of the day. Before starting, Mr. Buckle had introduced the Nawab Nazim's two sons and son-in-law to H.R.H. A third son of the Nawab had accompanied the party throughout the day, and rode well to the front. Sunday, the 9th, was spent in Camp. H.R.H.'s Camp will move to other ground on Tuesday.

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CAMP, DEWAN SERAI,

MONDAY, JANUARY 10TH.

His Royal Highness and suite breakfasted this morning in the Nizamut Camp, where he was received by two sons and a son-in-law of H.H. the Nawab Nazim, Mr. Buckle, the Governor-General's Agent, and other chief Civil Officers of Berhampore, with several members of the Tent Club. After breakfast, the horses and elephants being ready, the party, formed as on



Saturday, with one or two exceptions, took the field. The beat to-day was over ground very similar to that of Saturday, but in the opposite direction.

For the first two hours nothing but a few hares and an occasional sow were seen; but as these were not the game sought for, they were allowed to pass.

At length, a moderate sized boar was started near a village; he gave a good run for a short distance, and received the first spear from Colonel Probyn. Turning sharply, he charged and broke through the line of elephants, and finally escaped, though mortally wounded, into some dense bamboo jungle and deep ravines near the village. As he could not be dislodged, the line re-formed, and proceeded in quest of other game.

Not until after 1 P.M. was any success met with. During the afternoon two more boars were killed. The first spear fell to H.R.H. in one, and to Mr. A. Hills in the other, several of the party also being in at the death of each boar; both giving good sport before they fell. A rather long ride brought the party home to Camp at 6 P.M. H.R.H. moves on to Turtipore at 6 P.M.



to-morrow. The Duke is in excellent health, and evidently enjoys the sport.

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JANUARY 11TH.

The Camp moved to-day to Turtipore, in the Malda District. H.R.H. and Sir N. Chamberlain drove, the other members of the suite rode, as far as Kumera ke Serai, where breakfast had been prepared. Here, after a short delay, the party crossed the Ganges in boats, and rode across the chur to Turtipore, where, another branch of the Ganges having been ferried, the Camp, reduced in size, was found pitched. H.R.H. and suite were received by Mr. Lowis, the Magistrate, Messrs. Campbell, Cumming, and Savi. The elephants were collected here, and in the afternoon H.R.H., accompanied by some of his suite, went out in howdahs a short distance from Camp. A few snipe only were found; but to-morrow it is hoped that tigers may reward the exertion of those intent on shikar.

The weather is beautiful, rather hot in the middle of the day, but a fresh northerly breeze made the march



exceedingly agreeable. H.R.H. and the party are in excellent health. Up to the present time there has not been a single case of sickness. The admirable arrangements and the management of the Camp, with the beautiful weather, are such as to obviate any tendency to disease, and there is every reason to hope that the campaign in Malda may be equally fortunate. The history of the next few days, it is to be hoped, may chronicle some good sport.

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JANUARY 12TH.

The party started after breakfast, and rode about eight miles, when they found the elephants, about thirty in number, waiting at the village of Dobri. Here, having got into the howdahs, they proceeded to beat over the extensive nul and putial jungle of Serajpore. After beating for some time, a young tigress was turned out. She made a brave charge down the line, but could not make it good, nor could she break the line, and soon fell before the fire from the numerous howdahs. As she tried to run the gauntlet, H.R.H. had a good shot at her, and a shell from his rifle



produced a marked effect. She was scarcely padded, before a second tiger was afoot, close to where the first was killed. The line was taken back and beat up the ground again, and the second animal was soon *hors de combat*; it proved to be a second tigress, somewhat larger than the first. The ryots of the neighbouring station were much pleased, for they had been losing many cattle lately, and the death of the two tigresses promised them some relief. A short beat was then made through a neighbouring patch of long grass jungle, but without success. After tiffin most of the party went along the picturesque road which leads to the ancient city of Gour; and, after inspecting the interesting ruins of the Sona Musjid, branched off across the swamps towards the Camp, which had left the Turtipore station, and was pitched at a place known as Sookerbarri. It was nearly half-past eight before the tents were reached, but the day's sport had amply compensated for the long and fatiguing day in the howdah. H.R.H. and all the party were in excellent health.



JANUARY 13TH.

Left the ground after breakfast, and rode about three miles to the Mahanuddee. The elephants and howdahs had been sent on, and had crossed the river. At about eleven the beat commenced, with a line of about forty-five elephants, over the extensive grassy undulating plains that abound in these parts of Malda, a district characterised by its picturesque groups of magnificent trees, chiefly of the Indian fig tribe. The line having been formed, it beat steadily on. Very little game was seen, excepting a few black partridges, and an occasional hog-deer or hare, until suddenly the signal went along the line that a tiger was afoot, and shortly after, he was seen bounding along with his tail well in the air, making for a nullah with water and long grass, several hundred yards ahead. He got up close under H.R.H.'s elephant, which was in the centre of the line. A few shots were fired, but apparently without effect. H.R.H. missed the chance by having his shot gun in his hand at the time, and before he could change it, the tiger was too far ahead.

Making for the nullah, which was in one part clear of jungle, he was seen, from two howdahs on the



extreme left, to wade across the nullah and enter the grass on its borders; but he was too far off to make it desirable to fire, as in the boundless plain of grass there was every chance of losing him if missed. As he appeared to be secure in the shelter of the grass, they waited for the line to come up, but he had meanwhile made off, and though the nullah and grass were carefully beat for some time, he was not seen again. This exactly proved how true it is that the cold season, when the plains are covered with long grass, is not the season for tiger shooting. Had it been two months later, and the grass all burned, they would no doubt have bagged him. It is satisfactory to know, having missed him, that he is still there for any adventurous sportsman who may come this way in March or April.

After tiffin, under a tree covered with the marks of a tiger's claws, (tigers are in the habit of sharpening or polishing their claws against the bark of a solitary tree; they leave long, deep scratches on the bark, suggestive of their great power), they beat in the direction of the new Camp at Alumpore, which they reached about 7 P.M., having re-crossed the Mahanuddee, and found the Camp pitched on the high sandy bank of the



stream. All are in excellent health, and H.R.H. seems to be pleased with all he sees. The bag has not been particularly good to-day, consisting only of a deer, pig, and several brace of black partridge.

The Camp moves on again to-morrow, and it is hoped that buffalo, if not tiger, may be added to the list of the slain. It is interesting to see the crowds of people who turn out at every village or group of huts when H.R.H. passes. All seem to know of his arrival, and all seem anxious to see the son of the Queen of England, to whom they are desirous of showing their loyalty.

Mr. Lowis, the Magistrate of Malda, Mr. Lance, the Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Cumming accompanied H.R.H. throughout the day.

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JANUARY 14TH.

The Camp moved on to Bahadoorgunge, about a mile from the banks of the Mahanuddee, and ten or twelve miles from Alumpore, this morning. The elephants had previously swam the river, and the party



crossed after breakfast, and got into the howdahs by 11 A.M. The beat lay through heavy nul and puttial grass, over the plain of Puftabarri. Several black partridges, chickore, hog-deer, and three buffaloes were bagged. Just at the time when the buffaloes were shot, some excitement was caused by a few bees attacking the sportsmen; they had been disturbed in beating out the jungle. Blankets were soon out; but the alarm was of short duration, and the enemy soon disappeared. Tracks of tigers, and more than one kill, were found, but the tigers themselves were not forthcoming. After the usual tiffin, under a tree, the line beat on through the dry grass in the direction of the river, and crossed at Io Muchooa to the Camp at Bahadoorgunge. Here boats took the sportsmen over, as the elephants had to swim. They arrived in time for dinner at the usual hour, about 7 P.M.

All are in excellent health, and seem to enjoy the sport, which, though perhaps not very good, is as much as could be expected at this time of the year, when the jungle is so extensive and dense. H.R.H., being rather pressed for time by other engagements, is unable to devote so much time to each beat as is due to such undoubted cover for tiger and buffalo.



JANUARY 15TH.

Camp moved on to-day about ten miles to Amirtie, still on the banks of the Mahanuddee. Soon after leaving Bahadoorgunge, or rather Haleempore, for such is the name of the encamping ground, they beat over another extensive grassy plain, in the direction of the picturesque belt of varied jungle, in which the ruins of the ancient city of Gour are situated. Much game was seen: deer, pigs, black partridges and hares were abundant. The bag contained sixty-one partridges, four deer,—one being a fine stag hog-deer, almost white,—and some smaller game, such as snipe. A few pigs, it is to be feared, much to the disgust of the pig-stickers, fell before the incessant fire which ran down the line of about forty-five elephants. At about 2 P.M., having crossed the swampy ditch from which the bund that surrounds the old city was dug, tiffin was spread out under a beautiful group of trees, near a most picturesque and wild looking ghaut, down which tigers that abound in the ruins and jungle of Gour, no doubt, come down nightly to drink and to seek for food in the plains. After tiffin the sportsmen passed through the station of Malda, about three miles distant from Gour.



Here H.R.H. met with a most enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants, who had all turned out to pay their respects, and attested their loyalty by a suitable explosion of fireworks, bands of music, &c. Mounting their horses, the party rode on to Camp, at Amirtie, a distance of about eight or ten miles from Malda, on the banks of the Mahanuddee. Here the elephants are to be dismissed, as the sport in Malda is over. On the whole, it has been, considering the season, very fair; and there is every reason to believe, that had it been six weeks later in the year, more tigers would have been bagged. The party move now to the banks of the Ganges, to cross over to Rajmahal, where they meet the train for Benares.

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JANUARY 19TH.

Breakfast early this morning. Heavy baggage and horses sent on at 3 A.M. to Muttrapore, about thirteen miles from Camp, and about three miles from the Ganges. The party rode in after breakfast, and arrived at Mr. Cumming's house at Muttrapore in time



for tiffin. H.R.H. and suite rode on after tiffin across the low indigo ground to the ferry, on the banks of the Ganges, a few miles above Rajmahal, where the horses were crossed, two at a time, in boats with platforms covered with grass, and very little larger than Calcutta dinghies. In crossing, Colonel Probyn's duffadar was unable to control one of his horses, and it sprang into the river. He immediately followed, and swam with his mare to the opposite bank. The baggage reached the station at Rajmahal only just in time not to detain the special train which had been sent to convey H.R.H. to Teen Pahar, where His Excellency the Viceroy was awaiting his arrival. At Rajmahal H.R.H. was met by the Hon. Major Bourke, Mr. Palmer, and others. A few minutes saw the party at the station of Teen Pahar, and the train started immediately for Jumalpoore, where dinner was ready at 8 P.M.

At 7 P.M. of the 17th, the party arrived at Mogul Serai, where, after breakfast and a hurried change of dress, they went on to Benares. Mr. Shakespeare, the Commissioner, General Travers, and other chief Civil and Military Officers, with the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Benares, Vizianagram, and other notabilities, were in



attendance on His Excellency the Viceroy and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Embarking in a richly decorated barge, composed of double boats, propelled by hand-worked paddle wheels, they proceeded some distance down the river, to obtain a view of the city, and then landing at one of the ghauts, walked through the narrow streets and inspected the bazaars, mosques, and temples, all of which were gaily decorated for the occasion.

A procession of gaily caparisoned elephants was then formed, and His Excellency and H.R.H., attended by the Civil and Military Officers and the Staff, proceeded to the Commissioner's house, by whom they were entertained. The weather has been unusually warm for the season, and the rapidly gathering clouds betoken approaching rain. The Camp moves on to Chukia to-morrow.

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JANUARY 18TH.

The weather has been cloudy and warm. The heat was rather oppressive when H.E. the Viceroy and



H.R.H. the Duke, with their respective Staffs, visited the streets, bazaars, and temples of Benares this morning.

Benares is at present crowded with Hindoo pilgrims, who have come to bathe in the holy river to-day, as there is to be a total eclipse of the moon. H.E. the Viceroy and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh held a levee at the house of Mr. Shakspeare, the Commissioner, at 4 P.M., after which an address from the inhabitants of Benares, written in Sanscrit, was presented by a deputation consisting of the Maharajah of Benares, Rajah Sir Deo Narain Sing, and others. Some specimens of the gold embroidered cloths and other fabrics of Benares were submitted for H.R.H.'s inspection.

The Commissioner (with whom H.E., H.R.H., and suite are staying,) conducted his guests after dinner to the river side, and then on the river in a barge, to witness the illuminations of the ghauts and the bathing of the pilgrims, which took place during the eclipse; great crowds being assembled for the purpose at the various bathing ghauts. After this, a grand nautch was held in a large tent pitched for the purpose, at which H.E. the Viceroy and H.R.H. the Duke and their suites, with the



principal European and Native inhabitants of Benares, were present. The city and the suburban roads were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the distinguished visitors.

At 3 A.M. this morning, a quantity of light baggage was despatched on elephants to the Camp, which has been pitched at Chukia, a hunting seat of the Maharajah of Benares, very picturesquely situated, about twenty-five miles from Benares, just where the low range of the commencement of the Vindhyan chain of hills crops up from the plain. This is a preserve of the Maharajah's, and offers all sorts of game, such as tigers, bear, and deer, to the shikarry who is fortunate enough to have the opportunity of seeking it here. The Camp is to remain at Chukia for two or three days. H.E. the Viceroy and H.R.H. the Duke, with Sir N. Chamberlain and some other members of the suite, left Benares at 6 A.M., and on the way visited the Maharajah of Vizianagram at his new palace. Passing through the Mission compound, where "God Save the Queen" was played, by some of the inmates of the Mission-house, in honor of the Duke, they then proceeded to Ramnaugghur Ghaut, where a salute was fired, and they were met by



the Maharajah, who accompanied the Viceroy and the Duke in a carriage to the Camp, whence, having breakfasted, they set out for the neighbouring jungles, where a "hankwa" commenced. The Viceroy and the Maharajah were in one "machan," the Duke and the Maharajah's son in another, with Colonel Fraser. The rest of the party were placed in other machans. The remainder of the party, not leaving Benares till nearly noon, did not reach Chukia until late in the afternoon. After sundry misadventures, from want of horses on the road, they found, on arrival, an admirably-arranged Camp prepared for their reception. The shikar party returned soon after, and it appeared that only one tiger had been put up. He was driven towards the machan in which H.R.H. with Colonel Fraser and the Maharajah's son were placed, and was knocked over by a shell from the Duke's rifle. Though seriously wounded, the tiger managed to roll over into a ravine, and made off. He was followed on foot by H.R.H. and several of the party, who traced him for a considerable distance by his blood, which had been flowing freely from the wound, over the broken ground and through the low jungle and ravines; but it was getting late, and darkness coming on, they were obliged to relinquish the chase and return to Camp.



The tiger was evidently very seriously wounded, and will probably be found dead ere long. Scarcely any other game, except a black buck, or spotted axis, was seen. It is intended to have a hankwa for general game to-morrow. After dinner the party were entertained by native music, and a nautch, the chief characteristic of the latter being the monotonous chaunting of "*Taza be Taza*," and other popular native airs. The weather has been cloudy and sultry all day, and seems to portend rain.

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JANUARY 19TH.

This morning some of the party set out, before breakfast, in search of the wounded tiger of yesterday; but they returned towards noon without having had any success. After breakfast H.E. and H.R.H. inspected native schools in the village of Chukia, and immediately afterwards the party proceeded on elephants to the jungle, on the banks of the River Kurmnassa, where the "hankwa" for deer and other game was to take place. The scenery here is exceedingly picturesque, and a great relief to the eyes of one who has long been accustomed to the monotony and dead level of the plains of Bengal.



Low, undulating hills, covered with jungle of the most varied kind,—the ebony, bale, tamarind, semel, bair, mimosa, dâk, (*butea frondosa*), neem and other trees; with open glades, deep ravines, and the clear water of the unholy stream (for no Hindoo will touch it,) flowing slowly over the bed of stratified sandstone rocks,—made a most wild and beautiful scene. In these, at convenient places, seats surrounded by green branches were placed, where the sportsmen took their posts and waited until the game should be driven in their direction by a line of men who, from a distance, came through the jungle, beating tom-toms, sounding horns, and crying out to disturb and dislodge whatever might be concealed in the depths of the forest. The bag thus obtained consisted of one enormous boar, which fell to the Viceroy's rifle, two spotted deer, which fell, one to Lord Mayo, and the other to H.R.H. the Duke, and a stag and hind samber, which were claimed by the rest of the party.

It was dark before they reached Camp, and the return to the tent, through the narrow passes and ravines, lighted by torch-men who led the way, was very picturesque.



After dinner, acrobatic performances, a *nautch*, and the performance of two highly-trained elephants, concluded the day's amusements. H.E. the Viceroy and Staff leave Camp early to-morrow, on their return to Calcutta. H.R.H. and suite proceed to Mogul Serai during the day, to join the special train which is to convey them to Agra.

The weather has been cloudy, but cool,—most favorable for shikar. All are in good health, and much pleased with their visit to Chukia.

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JANUARY 21ST.

His Royal Highness the Duke and some of the suite went out this morning, and were very successful, for they brought home two fine samber stags, and two spotted deer, two of which fell to H.R.H.'s rifle. The drive was in the direction of the bed of the Kurmnassa River, and it was a very grand sight when the deer made their appearance on the brow of the river bank, before they descended into the hollow where they met their fate. The Duke, at about 3 P.M., took leave of the Maharajah,



and presented him with a very beautiful silver vase, as a souvenir of H.R.H.'s visit to Chukia. The Maharajah and his son accompanied H.R.H. and suite about a mile on the road to Mogul Serai, where they arrived in time for dinner at 7 P.M. A special train, at 8-30 P.M., conveyed the party to Agra, where they arrived at about noon. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor met H.R.H. at Toondla, and accompanied him to Agra. Here H.R.H. was received by the chief Civil and Military Officers of Agra, the Nawab of Rampore, and other Native Chiefs. A procession having been formed, it proceeded to the Camp, pitched almost on the very spot occupied by the Durbar Camp of 1866. On the way, an address was presented, in English and Hindustanee, by the Municipality, Royal salutes were fired, and the procession moved on, passing under several triumphal arches, erected by Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Europeans, and reached the Camp, which is very large, in time for tiffin. The Camp was admirably arranged, and included that of H.R.H. and the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as those of the chief Civil Officers of the neighbouring districts. Crowds of people were assembled along the line of H.R.H.'s approach to the Camp, all evidently much pleased with the spectacle. After tiffin, H.R.H. and part of his suite



drove to visit Etimad-ood-Dowlah's tomb, and returned to a state dinner in Camp at 7 P.M. A ball at the Metcalfe Hall concluded the programme of the day. The weather is now very bright and clear, and exceedingly cold at night. The thermometer was down to the freezing point. The sun is powerful in the day, and the contrast of the mid-day and midnight temperature is great. All the party are in good health.

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JANUARY 22ND.

Very cold this morning, but a beautiful bright dry air. After breakfast, H.R.H., accompanied by Sir W. and Lady Muir, and other ladies and members of the suite, went to visit the Fort and Moti Musjid. After H.R.H. returned to Camp, a Durbar was held, at which the Nawab of Rampore, the Rajah of Vizianagram and others were presented. After an early dinner, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Muir accompanied H.R.H. and suite in carriages through the city—which was brilliantly illuminated—to the Taj, where a magnificent display of fireworks was witnessed on the opposite bank of the Jumna, from the upper terrace



of the Taj. The gardens were illuminated with colored lamps, and were full of people. In a shamianah erected for the purpose, a number of Native Chiefs, among whom were many who had done good service in the Mutiny, were presented by the Lieutenant-Governor to H.R.H., some receiving special notice on account of distinguished services. Hurdeo Bux, an Oudh Talookdar, was particularly noticed by the Duke, Colonel Probyn having pointed him out as the chief who saved his brother's and Mr. Edward's life.

The Taj itself was brilliantly illuminated by torches and blue lights, both within and without, but though the effect was very grand, there can be little doubt that, æsthetically, the Taj illuminated is a mistake. Like Melrose, it should be visited "by the pale moonlight," or, as some say, by the early light of the rising sun. The general effect of the illuminations and fireworks, and especially of the thousands of lights floating down the river, was very beautiful. The evidences of gratification at the Duke's visit, as well as of loyalty to his family, were very marked, and H.R.H. was no doubt much gratified. The scene was declared by many of the party to be the most beautiful they had ever seen.



JANUARY 23RD.

Sir Seymour Blane's tent took fire last night, and in a few minutes was burned to ashes. Fortunately there was no wind, and the fire did not spread, or the consequences might have been serious to the Camp generally. Sir Seymour lost a considerable amount of property, but happily the greater part was saved. The cause of the fire is unknown. In this dry atmosphere the conflagration was very rapid, leaving little time to save what did escape.

On Sunday H.R.H. and suite went to the Cantonment Church, and after tiffin visited the Orphanage and tomb of Akhbar at Secundra. The tomb of Begum Miriam, the Emperor's Christian wife, is now part of the Orphanage, in which a large collection of Native Christian children are educated. There is a church, in which they were all assembled, and sang "God Save the Queen" in Hindustanee, when H.R.H. entered.

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JANUARY 24TH.

The weather is beautifully cold, bright, dry, and clear, a great contrast to the Calcutta climate. Much ice is being made and stored at present. After breakfast H.R.H. and part of the suite returned the visit of the Nawab of Rampore, whose Camp is not far from the Duke's. After tiffin they went to see the Taj, and later H.R.H. visited the Soldiers' Institute; after which, a dinner at the 77th Mess, and ball at the Metcalfe Testimonial, given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, concluded the day's programme. The visit to Agra has been a most agreeable one, and has given much pleasure.

The Camp will be broken up to-morrow, as H.R.H. moves on to Bhurtpore, stopping to visit Futtehpore Sikri on the way. The health of the Camp is excellent, and beyond a few trivial cases of slight disorder, all are, and have been, in good health. From Bhurtpore H.R.H. will proceed to Deig, and thence, but with a limited party, to Ulwar. From Bhurtpore on to Muttra more shikar is expected.

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DEIG, JANUARY 26TH.

His Royal Highness and suite left Agra yesterday, the 25th, and drove to Bhurtpore, stopping at Futtehpore Sikri on the way, where tiffin was prepared in Beerbul's house. After inspecting the ruins of Akhbar's capital, the tomb of Sheikh Selim Chisti, the Dewan Khas, and Aám and other places of interest, the party proceeded in carriages towards Bhurtpore. On the frontier of that State H.R.H. was met by the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, Captain Blair, Dr. Harvey, and Dr. DeFabeck, who were in waiting with a large retinue of followers, cavalry, elephants, and camels. After a few moments' delay, they proceeded a few miles to the borders of a tract of low jungle, where dismounting, they broke into two or three parties in quest of game.

But too little time had been devoted to Futtehpore Sikri,—a place where one might spend a week with much profit and satisfaction ; yet the day was so far spent when they arrived at the shooting ground, that it was almost too late to expect any sport. The jungle, which consists chiefly of low thorny acacias, corrunda, and other bushes, with open glades and spaces, was beaten,



and a few antelope and wild pigs, with numerous herds of nilghai and peacock, were seen: the two latter are held in so much veneration by the Hindoos that they are generally spared, and were so tame as to be easily approached. The nilghai is not a member of the bovine tribe, being a true antelope, (*portax-pictus*,) but as its external configuration is somewhat that of the cow, and as the Hindoos choose to regard it as belonging to that family, it is considered by them too sacred to be destroyed. After beating through the jungle for about an hour, until nearly dark, and without bagging any game, the horses were mounted, and the party reached the station of Bhurtpore about half-past six P.M., a royal salute being fired; where, some in tents, others in Captain Blair's or Dr. Harvey's houses, they passed the night; the distance travelled being about thirty-two miles. After an early breakfast H.R.H. and suite set off for Deig, passing through the picturesque stone-built street of Bhurtpore. They travelled a few miles along the road in carriages, when they alighted, and went in quest of antelope and small game, in the plains to the left of the road. The party were here again divided, and some, after walking a short distance, without much success, mounted their horses, and rode on to the picturesque



old-walled town of Kombher, about half-way to Deig. Here, in a stone palace, on the borders of a large tank, built by Rajah Bulwunt Sing, as a resting, or perhaps dwelling-place, in the hot weather, breakfast was prepared. The Maharajah has a stud here, where he breeds his own horses. After visiting it, some of the party drove on to Deig, arriving about 2-30 P.M. Nothing can exceed the picturesque beauty of the stone buildings of this part of India. The carving is most elaborate, and the workmanship most substantial and solid. The low chambers, separated by arches of Saracenic architecture, all most elaborately cut in red sand or limestone, are not only admirably adapted for coolness in the hot weather, but are most grateful to the eye long accustomed to the rectangular formality of brick and mortar. H.R.H. with part of his suite arrived at Deig about 5 P.M., under the usual salute, and just as the illumination of the gardens of the Palace was commencing. It would be difficult to do justice to the beauties of this lovely place. The stone and marble palaces, with their richly-carved marble screens, arches, and machicolations; the gardens laid out with the usual oriental formality, but enlivened by hundreds of fountains; the tanks, with their ghauts all most tastefully illuminated,



made a scene like fairy land, and which it is as difficult to describe as impossible to forget.

The buildings are made of red sand or limestone, richly carved. The apartments and alcoves within are separated from each other by arches designed and cut in the Saracenic, mingled with the Hindoo style, and the apertures in the walls are windows, closed by most elaborately carved screens; and these, though over one hundred years old, retain a freshness and clearness of design as if they had just been completed.

The arrangements made here for the reception of the Duke evince the greatest care and taste, and must have given H.R.H. much gratification. The bag to-day has not been a very large one, but a few antelope have been brought in, H.R.H. having succeeded in getting one of the black bucks. H.R.H. with a few of his suite move on in the direction of Ulwar to-morrow.

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JANUARY 27TH.

The gardens of the Palace at Deig were brilliantly illuminated yesterday evening, and the greatest taste was displayed in the arrangements of the various devices. The gardens are studded with fountains which played all the evening, adding greatly to the beauty of the scene. Several ladies, and officers of the 7th Hussars, arrived from Muttra, and joined H.R.H.'s party at dinner. The palaces of Deig consist of a series of stone buildings placed in a quadrangle, and were built by Soorj Mull. The different buildings are known as the Gopal, the Nund, the Kishen, and the Muchi Bhowans. In the Nund Bhowan, which was beautifully decorated with chandeliers, mirrors, fountains, rich carpets, and screens, a nautch was held after dinner, at which H.R.H. and most of the guests were present. A variety of gold embroidered clothing, jewelry, and elaborately cut ivory and sandal wood, chowries and other works of Bhurt-pore were laid before H.R.H. as nuzzurs.

There was also a grand display of fireworks, during which a stable was accidentally set on fire, and a quan-



tity of fodder and harness destroyed, though, happily, no other injury was done.

The weather is milder than at Agra, though beautifully clear and bracing.

This morning H.R.H. and part of his suite set out for Manato, their first march (twenty-four miles) on the way to Ulwar. A royal salute was fired as the Duke left the town, escorted by the Maharajah, Captain Blair, and a miscellaneous gathering of Irregular Cavalry, camel-men, and elephants, with crowds of people; the effect being to cause much dust and considerable confusion. A short distance from the town H.R.H. and suite dismounted, and, ascending a high earthen mound, over which a shamianah was spread, witnessed an elephant fight on the plain below.

The mode of fighting these elephants is somewhat different from that practised at Lucknow in former years. There two elephants, with their heads painted red, and stripped of all clothes, but with a net-work of rope on the back, met without any impediment, and fought it out until the weaker gave way. Each had his mahout on



his neck, and was attended with a crowd of horse and spearmen, and men carrying fireworks, (bandars.) Some of the men ran before the elephants, and excited them by dragging red cloths along the ground. Any attempt on the part of the elephants to injure the people about them was resented by the spear and rocket men, who had no difficulty in turning the elephant, for the brute fears nothing more than fireworks.

Here, however, it was somewhat different. The elephants, large males, were painted on the forehead, and wore their *jools*. They were also attended by men, some carrying spears, others *anars*, a sort of firework. But instead of meeting in the open plain, they met with a strong mud wall, about five or six feet high, between them, and the fight consisted merely of pushing their heads, intertwining their trunks, and interlocking their tusks. Neither appeared to be in a very combative mood, and without urging, it seemed as though they would hardly have noticed each other. The scene was very picturesque, with the surrounding crowds of horses, camels, and elephants. The mound commands a fine view of the city and fort, and it is said that when another mound of about the same height, which is not far distant,



is in the possession of an enemy, Deig is taken. It was from this side that it was stormed when General Fraser was mortally wounded.

After the elephant fight, H.R.H. and a large party proceeded to beat the neighbouring low jungle in quest of game, many being mounted and prepared to spear the pigs that might be turned out, others on elephants with their guns.

The bag to-day consisted chiefly of a pig speared, two bucks, and a quantity of partridges and quail. H.R.H., with the Maharajah and the rest of the party who go on to Ulwar, reached Camp at Manato about 6 P.M. A royal salute was fired on the Duke's arrival.

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JANUARY 28TH.

The Camp was aroused this morning by the drums, bugles, and band of the Maharajah's troops that are escorting the Duke through the State of Bhurtpore. The Camp is a large one, and the road along which the party



travel is a continuous line of cavalry, infantry, camel and footmen of sorts, with crowds of people at every village.

The Duke left Camp after breakfast, and, accompanied by the Maharajah, travelled on towards Ulwar. At the boundary of this State H.R.H. was met by the Maharajah of Ulwar, and after a rest, proceeded on towards the next Camp, at Salpore, near the foot of the low range of hills in which Ulwar is situated, shooting and coursing on the way. A small bag of grey partridges, quail, and hares, (the latter killed by greyhounds,) was obtained. H.R.H., with General N. Chamberlain and Captain Blair, had gone in another direction in quest of antelope. Two of the carriages broke down, owing to the bad roads, which were so heavy with sand as to require camels in some places, and the party did not reach Camp at Salpore till after dark.

The Duke and Sir Neville Chamberlain had arrived before the rest, and had bagged a buck and some small game. The weather continues to be beautifully fine and clear, though not quite so cold as at Agra. The Camp is now very large, owing to the presence of the two



Maharajahs of Ulwar and Bhurtpore, with their array of followers; it moves on again to-morrow to Ulwar, and it is expected that tigers may be met with during the day.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29TH.

The Duke and his suite, attended by Captain Blair and the Maharajah of Ulwar, left Camp at Salpore after breakfast this morning, and rode about ten miles to the foot of the low range of hills on which the Fort of Ulwar is situated. On the way some antelope were seen, and just before getting into howdahs, H.R.H. and Sir N. Chamberlain stalked a herd, and got a long shot; the wounded deer, however, escaped.

The beat lay through a valley situated between two of these barren, arid looking hills, of about 800 to 1,000 feet high, and through which the water from the hills descends, as it is intersected with beds of torrents, now dry. The soil appears sufficiently good to permit of the growth of a tolerably dense jungle, chiefly of *dâk* (*butea frondosa*), acacias or mimosas, and bair, whose



thorny spines are often an impediment even to the elephants. No game, except a nilghai shot by H.R.H., was obtained, but the beaters on the hill side said they saw a tiger; it was not seen by any of the sportsmen.

At a very wild and picturesque-looking spot, where the Maharajah has built a shooting-box,—a sort of little fort, with loopholes, whence he may shoot the animals that come down to drink at the pool of water collected at the foot of the hills,—tiffin was prepared. Whilst at tiffin, the Maharajah came to say that a leopard had just been seen on the hill side stalking a cow. Sir N. Chamberlain, who went part of the way up the hill, got a glimpse of it as it disappeared behind a rock, but not sufficient to enable him to shoot it. It rapidly disappeared over the mountain side.

Mounting the horses, which had been led on with the elephants, H.R.H. and suite rode into the encamping ground at Silisere, a village at the foot of, and surrounded by, a complete amphitheatre of hills. These hills are dry and arid looking rocks; they yield marble, limestone, and a slaty-looking micaceous rock, as well as iron and copper, it is said. They are, at this season,



quite brown, as the low scrubby jungle on either side is, for the most part, dry and leafless. The water which drains from the ravines and hills into the valley below is here collected into a lake, about a mile long, by an artificial bund, built by the late Maharajah, and from it stone aqueducts lead for miles over the country, diffusing fertility over a soil that must otherwise be sterile. On a promontory of a rock overhanging the lake, the Maharajah has built a most charming house; it is six storeys high, and has a castellated appearance, rising directly from the abruptly scarped rock that abuts on the lake. Here there is generally a delicious cool breeze, and during the hot winds it must be comparatively cool, as the heated and dry air is tempered by passing over the lake. Here, too, in the hot season, the sporting is good, for numerous animals, tigers, leopards, sambar, and deer, come down to the edge of the lake to drink. The lake is stored with fish, and abounds in alligators of large size, one of which, not long ago, seized a horse by the leg while it was drinking, dragged down and destroyed it before it could be rescued.

The weather is rather milder under the shelter of



these enormous rocks, which radiate at night the heat they have absorbed during the day.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 30TH.

It was intended to halt to-day, and H.R.H. and some of his suite walked out to see the lake and the aqueducts. A large alligator was wounded, but as the water was deep it made its escape, although a man followed and drove a spear into it. News came from the Maharajah, about 2 P.M., that a tiger had been found not very far off, and that it was being watched and surrounded to prevent its escape. The elephants were immediately sent on, and after tiffin the Duke and his suite rode out to the place where the tiger had been seen. The elephants were ready on a piece of ground between two hills, and the tiger was said to be in a ravine on the hill, on the left side, about 600 to 800 feet high. As it was impossible to get at him on the elephants, it was determined to do so on foot, and accordingly H.R.H., with Sir N. Chamberlain, Colonel Probyn, Captain Blair, Sir S. Blane, and Captain Haig,



climbed the hill on one side of the ravine, which was full of thorny shrubs, and broken masses of stone, whilst Lord C. Beresford and Dr. Fayrer took the other side of the ravine. The shikarries and beaters with several couple of dogs, in appearance something between a greyhound and a mastiff, spread out on either side. After a long and fatiguing climb up the mountain, and each having taken his post, the sport commenced. A shot from H.R.H. set the tiger in motion, and as he broke cover, he ran the gauntlet of several guns. Making across the ravine he was turned, and then severely wounded. He went down the ravine towards the plain. All followed and gradually closed in on him. He was not seen for a little time, and it was supposed that he was dead, but it was not so. He was soon in motion again, and, after charging, went roaring down the ravine. He was again quiet for a moment, when he rushed out and charged Sir N. Chamberlain, whose rifle at this critical moment missed fire. The dogs had fortunately been loosed, and, rushing at him, turned him off, when he was within a few feet of Sir Neville. The tiger was badly injured, with a broken foreleg, among many other wounds. He rushed back into the ravine, the dogs going in, and tugging vigorously at him in all directions.



He knocked over several of them, but did not kill any. All closed in on him, and, after a few more shots, he was *hors de combat*. He turned out to be a fine male tiger. An elephant was left to pad and bring him into Camp. After riding about a mile over broken ground, evidently a mountain torrent in the rains, the party got into carriages and drove into the Maharajah's garden-house at Ulwar. The approach to the town and the fort on the hill were brilliantly illuminated, and the illuminations of the gardens and approach to the Camp were exceedingly beautiful. H.R.H. was received with a royal salute, and by the Maharajah's troops, who lined the approach to the Camp; several elephants, most gorgeously caparisoned, were also in attendance. The day has been fine, though not so cold, and all were rather tired with the exertions of the afternoon's adventure.

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ULWAR, JANUARY 31st.

This morning after breakfast H.R.H. inspected some of the Maharajah's stud, chiefly Kattyawar horses; all very fine animals, and trained in the peculiar shuffling



amble so much liked by the natives. Several of the horses had been taught a variety of paces, such as springing forwards, and walking on their hind legs. Fighting quails, partridges, bulbuls, and black bucks were also exhibited. About noon the Duke, attended by the Maharajah of Ulwar, and his (the Duke's) suite, got into carriages and proceeded towards the hunting-ground, which was very similar to that of yesterday. After driving a few miles, they mounted horses and rode on over the broken stony ground, leading to a valley between two ranges of hills, and there the beat commenced, the hill sides resounding with the noise of the beaters and their tom-toms. The Duke had to climb up a very steep and rocky incline of several hundred feet, but he was fortunate enough to bag two samber. One was killed on the spot, the other, badly wounded, made down the hill, and into the valley, where it was run into and pulled down by the dogs. After tiffin they moved on up the valley, and on arriving at the foot of another valley, branching off to the right, another hill was climbed as steep as the last, the sportsmen being placed at different elevations. The drive then commenced, and from the height of the mountain side the effect produced by the echoes of the rifle shots, and the shouting and



tom-toming of the beaters, was very grand. Here again the Duke was very successful, for he got a stag and a hind samber. Descending the hill the party remounted and rode back to Ulwar. The approach to the city, the forts on the hill, and the gardens and avenues of the "Moti Doongri," the Maharajah's Garden Palace, where H.R.H. is encamped,—were again brilliantly illuminated. Numerous arches and covered ways, decorated with paintings, and glittering with tinsel, from the summit of which flowers were thrown as the Duke passed, made the place look exceedingly beautiful, and, as an illumination, the effect was excellent. After dinner H.R.H. and party, accompanied by the Maharajah, proceeded in carriages to the city of Ulwar, a short distance from the Camp. The roads were brilliantly illuminated with lamps made of colored paper, cut into the shape of a lotus flower, and there were numerous displays of fireworks of the best kind. The city, with its picturesque stone-built streets and gateways, looked very well. Crowds of people were there to welcome H.R.H. and suite. Numbers of armed men of every sort gave a most varied effect to the scene. An elephant fight, in which one elephant had it all his own way,—he was a fierce brute, and broke a heavy iron chain in his rage and



fear, when the fireworks commenced,—and could only be kept in his enclosure by placing sharp spears with their points almost touching him, and blinding him with a heavy cloth, thrown by his mahout over his eyes. Next came a samber fight, and then in another place, wrestling by peihlwans; several exhibited, and the wrestling was very good. The excitement of the men themselves, as well as of the motley crowd that would close in; the glare of blue lights, and the shouting of the people, made a scene of great excitement. H.R.H. was much pleased with this, as indeed with all he saw. In the Palace, which was also brilliantly illuminated and decorated, there was a performance by Mr. Vanek, the prestidigitateur, and another by an Italian, of the same nature. A durbar was then held, at which the Maharajah's Sirdars were presented to H.R.H.

FEBRUARY 1ST.

His Royal Highness and suite left Ulwar, accompanied by the Maharajah, and reached Camp at Boroda, the place where the Maharajah met H.R.H. on entering



the State of Ulwar a few days ago; the distance being about twenty miles. A very fine bag of black partridges and quail was got, and H.R.H., who went in a different direction, with one or two others, succeeded also in getting a good bag of partridges and other small game. The Camp moved on a distance of thirty-two miles. The weather has been cloudy to-day, and much milder in consequence.

FEBRUARY 2ND.

His Royal Highness took leave of the Maharajah of Ulwar this morning, on the confines of the Ulwar territory, and expressed his satisfaction with the reception he had received by presenting the Maharajah with a rifle, as a souvenir of his visit. After a long drive on a sandy road, the party beat one of the patches of jungle near Deig, and bagged a fair amount of small game, arriving at Deig at about 6 P.M. The Maharajah of Bhurtpore and Captain Blair were in attendance on H.R.H., and they, with his suite, entered the Deig Palace just in time for dinner. The Camp moves on to Muttra to-morrow.



MUTTRA, FEBRUARY 4TH.

His Royal Highness and suite left Deig yesterday morning, accompanied by the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. On the way they halted for a short time, to visit the tombs of the Bhurtpore Rajahs, magnificently carved stone buildings, raised on the spot on which the deceased Rajahs were burned. They are near the native city of Goverdhun, a few miles nearer to Muttra. Here they were met by Colonel Fraser and several Officers of the 11th Hussars, with Lord Lascelles, the Hon'ble Captain Wood, and Colonel Reilly, c.B. After tiffin, provided in a tent in a tope of trees, they mounted their horses, which had been sent on, and went in quest of pigs and nilghai. After a long beat in very promising country, and several runs after nilghai, they rejoined the carriages at the village of Chyte, and drove into Muttra, a distance of about seven miles. Near the city H.R.H. was met by an escort of the 11th Hussars, who accompanied him to the cantonment, where the whole party were most hospitably entertained by Colonel Fraser and the Officers of his Regiment. The ancient city of Muttra was brilliantly illuminated and decorated in honor of the Duke, who in passing through the city,



expressed his satisfaction to Seth Luckmy Chund, who has so largely contributed to the preparations made for his reception.

This morning, 4th February, H.R.H. and part of his suite went out shooting and hog-hunting. Others went out to visit the holy city of Brindabun, and were much pleased with the ancient temple of the Rajahs of Jeypore; a building which was partially destroyed by the Emperor Aurungzebe. The modern temples of Shah Beharry Lal of Lucknow, and of the Seth of Muttra, though exceedingly costly and magnificent, cannot for a moment be compared with that built more than two hundred years ago, and of which part only now remains.

His Royal Highness and the party returned in time for dinner at the Mess of the 11th Hussars. H.R.H. had succeeded in bagging two black bucks, (*antelope bezoartica*) and had also shot two ravine deer (*gazella bennettii*), besides small game.

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FEBRUARY 5TH.

His Royal Highness took leave of the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, and of his Sirdars, presenting him with a souvenir of his visit in the form of a valuable watch and a dagger. After breakfast the party, escorted by a detachment of the 11th Hussars, set out for the Hattras road station, having excessively enjoyed their visit to Muttra, and the exceeding hospitality and kindness of their hosts of the 11th. The drive of thirty-two miles along a dusty but excellent road, was rather warm, notwithstanding the shade of an almost continuous avenue of trees. The view of Muttra from the Jumna is very picturesque, and gives the impression of a city of great size and importance. A special train at Hattrass road station was in waiting to take H.R.H. and suite to Delhi, starting at 12-40 P.M. Allyghur was reached at about 1-20 P.M., and after tiffin, which was provided there by Mr. Kellner, the train proceeded to Ghazeeabad, where H.R.H. was met by Colonel McNeile, C.S.I., Commissioner of Delhi. After a short rest, to enable the party to prepare for the entrance into Delhi, the train moved on, and entered that city soon after 5 P.M. The usual royal salute was fired. Here the Duke was



received by Colonel S. Becher, Commanding the troops in Delhi, Major MacMahon, Deputy Commissioner, and other principal Civil and Military Officers, and drove off immediately to "Ludlow Castle,"—Colonel McNeile's residence. The roads were lined with troops, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the royal carriage was escorted by a squadron of the 8th Irregular Cavalry. After dinner H.R.H., accompanied by Colonel McNeile, General Chamberlain, and the rest of his suite, visited the city, which was brilliantly illuminated.

The procession was on elephants richly caparisoned. H.R.H. was in the same howdah with Colonel McNeile; the suite followed on other elephants. The road leading to the Lahore gate was beautifully illuminated with colored lamps hanging on the trees; the effect was most excellent, and free from the formality of a long continuous range of lights. Triumphal arches in the city, along the Chandney Chowk and Dureeba, up to the front of the steps of the Jumna Musjid, were one continuous blaze of Bengal lights and other forms of illumination. The streets, and every house-top, window, and balcony, were crowded with people; numbers, preceding the elephants, joining the European soldiers in loud



hurrahs, and making a most exciting and interesting scene. Dismounting from the howdah, at the foot of the steps of the Jumna Musjid, H.R.H. and suite, with numbers of ladies and gentlemen, ascended to the platform of the Mosque, whence they witnessed a grand display of fireworks in the open space in front; the effect was exceedingly good. After this H.R.H. and party returned to Ludlow Castle. Many of the most interesting sites in connection with 1857 were pointed out to the Duke by Sir N. Chamberlain as he passed them on his return.

The weather has been much warmer, but it is hoped that rain will fall soon, and bring back the cold weather. H.R.H. and the party are in good health.

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LAHORE, FEBRUARY 9TH.

His Royal Highness and suite left Delhi at 10-30 P.M. of the 8th, by train for Loodianah. A royal salute was fired, and the railway station was brilliantly illuminated



The party arrived at Loodianah at about 8 A.M. of the 9th, and were met by General R. Taylor, Colonel Elliott, and other Civil and Military Officers of the station. "Chota haziri" was provided near the railway station in tents, and after a short rest H.R.H. and party, accompanied by General Taylor, went on in carriages to the banks of the Sutlej, where they were met by Mr. Hemfrey and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Harrison; and, crossing the river in boats, inspected the new bridge, the piers of which are now rapidly being completed. After mounting to the platform on the top of one of these piers, and inspecting the process of pumping out the said pier within the tube, H.R.H. and suite proceeded in trawleys to Philour, where breakfast was provided by the railway authorities. A drive of seven more miles brought the party to Phagworra, where a special train was waiting to convey H.R.H. into Lahore. Here the Duke was received with a royal salute, the troops presenting arms. Passing through Jullunder, where another salute was fired, the train reached Umritsur at about 3-30 P.M., where the chief Civil and Military Officers of the station were in attendance, and a salute was fired. Here H.R.H. was met by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir D. Macleod. After resting for about an hour



to dress and have tiffin, the party proceeded into Lahore, which they reached about 5 P.M. Here another royal salute was fired, and the Duke was received by a large concourse of people, including the chief Civil and Military Officers of the station, the Maharajahs of Cashmere, Kuppurthullah, and other Native Chiefs. The road to Government House was lined with troops, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, and the bands played "God Save the Queen" as the Duke passed. The weather has been cooler, and a fresh breeze made it excessively dusty, notwithstanding the watering of the roads. A large party and a *conversazione* after it, at the Lieutenant-Governor's, concluded the day.

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FEBRUARY 10TH.

His Royal Highness, with some of his suite, went out for a ride this morning before breakfast. After breakfast an address was presented by the native members of the Municipality, and visits were paid by the Maharajahs of Cashmere, Putteealah, Jheend, Nabha, the Nawab of Bhawulpore, (a boy of eight years of age,) the Rajahs of



Kuppurthullah and Malair Kotlah, and the Sirdar of Khulsia. Each of these Chiefs was received with the salute due to his rank, and presented a certain number of Sirdars to H.R.H. After tiffin H.R.H., accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and their respective suites, paid a visit to the Museum, where they were received by Mr. Baden Powell. They then went on, escorted by a detachment of the 4th Hussars and Fane's Horse, to the city. On arriving at the Akhbari Gate, they were met by the Native Chiefs who had been presented to the Duke in the morning; and mounting on elephants, H.R.H. being in the howdah with the Maharajah of Cashmere, several of the members of the suite accompanying the other Chiefs in their howdahs, the party, in a gorgeous procession of richly caparisoned elephants, entered the city, and passing through its narrow and picturesque streets, every house-top and window being crowded with people, they proceeded to the Fort, and again dismounting, went into the citadel and rested for a time in the "Summun Boorj," Runjeet Singh's residence, where tea was offered by the attendants of three nephews of the Ameer of Cabul, who, for certain State reasons, are now temporary residents in the Fort. Returning in the carriages to Government House, H.R.H. was entertained at a dinner



party, given by the Lieutenant-Governor, and afterwards attended a ball, given in the Lawrence Hall. The weather is much colder again, and it is hoped that rain, which is much needed, may have fallen in the vicinity.

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FEBRUARY 11TH.

After breakfast H.R.H. and suite, having returned the visits of the Native Chiefs who were presented yesterday, and the usual salutes having been fired, proceeded to Meean Meer to a tiffin party with the 85th Regiment. In returning, a visit was paid to the Shalimar Gardens, where hundreds of fountains cooled the air, and were very refreshing after the long and dusty drive. Returning to Government House to dress, the party retraced their steps to Meean Meer, to dine with the 92nd Highlanders, and afterwards to a *conversazione* at the Lawrence Hall, where a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, with native gentlemen, were assembled.

His Royal Highness and all the party are in excellent health.



FEBRUARY 11TH.

A little rain fell last night, attended with thunder and lightning, but it was not sufficient to lay the dust. This morning H.R.H. was present, in the uniform of the London Artillery, at a grand review, at Meean Meer, of two brigades of Infantry and one of Cavalry and Artillery, under General Huyshe, who took command in consequence of the illness of General Rainier. A high wind and clouds of dust completely obscured the movements of the troops from the sight of the lookers-on, but there is every reason to believe that, notwithstanding the difficulties occasioned by the dust-storm, all went off very well. H.R.H. after breakfast received private visits from the Maharajah of Cashmere and other Chiefs. At 4 p.m. the Duke and party leave Lahore for Umritsur, where they spend the night. It is blowing a gale of wind, and the atmosphere is loaded with dust.

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FEBRUARY 12TH.

Left Lahore at 4-30 P.M., under the usual salute and honors paid to the Duke. The Maharajahs of Cashmere, Putteealah, Jheend, Kuppurthullah, and other Chiefs were at the railway station to take leave of H.R.H. Sir Donald Macleod, and several other Civil and Military Officers, accompanied H.R.H. as far as Meean Meer, where they took their leave.

A storm had been blowing all day, and the atmosphere was laden with dust, but near Umritsur a shower fell, which somewhat abated the nuisance. At Umritsur H.R.H. was received by Colonel Young, the Commissioner, and Major Birch, the Deputy Commissioner, who accompanied the party to the city buildings, or Town Hall, where an address was read to H.R.H. by Rajah Sir Sahib Dhyal, on the part of the inhabitants of Umritsur. The Duke then inspected some specimens of Umritsur manufacture, such as shawls, Rampore chudders, &c., and in an adjoining verandah, various artisans were at work at their respective branches of industry—shawl-making, beating out golden thread, &c., &c. Wrestling and other acrobatic performances



in the open air followed, and several varieties of fakeers were brought before H.R.H. for inspection.

As the evening closed in, H.R.H. and suite were driven through the city, which was illuminated wonderfully well, considering the gale that was still blowing; and up one long street, the pavement of which was laid with white cloth, to the new Clock Tower, which seems to be an imposing edifice, constructed by the Municipality of the city; and then on to the sacred tank and golden temple, where a brilliant illumination and display of fireworks took place.

After this H.R.H. and suite proceeded to Colonel Young's and Major Birch's, where they met the Civil and Military Officers of the station at dinner.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH.

Left Umritsur at 9 A.M. by train, and found carriages waiting at Phagworra. H.R.H., accompanied by Colonel Cox, Commissioner of Jullundur, drove to the



station at Loodianah, where he was received by General Taylor, Colonel Elliot, and other Officers, and found a special train waiting to convey the party to Saharunpore.

At Umballa the train stopped for a few minutes, and there a number of ladies and gentlemen were waiting to see the Duke. General Beatson, and the chief Staff Officers, were presented to H.R.H. The train proceeded to Saharunpore at about 8 P.M. Mr. Williams, C.S.I., the Commissioner, and Mr. Webster, the Magistrate of Saharunpore, received H.R.H. and drove him and his suite to the station, where the party were accommodated, part in Mr. Webster's and another bungalow, the rest in tents.

It should have been noticed that on the 11th, H.R.H., after luncheon with H.M.'s 85th Regiment at Meean Meer, opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at that station. The ceremony was conducted by General Huyshe, who read an address stating the objects of the Exhibition; and then H.R.H. made a short but most eloquent reply, and formally declared the Exhibition to be opened.



His Royal Highness then went round the Exhibition, inspecting the various works of industry, and making several purchases. The prizes were then presented to the successful competitors. H.R.H. returned to Anarkullee under the usual salute.

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FEBRUARY 14TH.

The weather is beautifully fine, clear, and cool. The rain that fell yesterday has cooled the air, and there is a beautiful view of the snowy range, Gungootri and Jumnootri being clearly visible. The cool, crisp northerly breeze blowing from over the snow, is peculiarly invigorating and pleasant. It is impossible to conceive a more delightful climate than that of Saharunpore as it is at present. After breakfast, H.R.H., accompanied by Mr. Williams, Colonel Cowper, Mr. Webster, and part of his suite, visited the stud at Saharunpore, and after inspecting the stables and a number of the horses, proceeded with a reduced party, in carriages, towards Deyrah. After tiffin at the Dâk Bungalow at Futtehpore, the party proceeded on through the Mohun pass, in the



Sewalik range, whence they had a most beautiful view of the Himalayan snows, towards Deyrah, where they arrived at about 6 P.M., and were received by Mr. Ross, c.s., the Superintendent of the Dhoon, and Colonel Macpherson, c.B., v.C.

Here most excellent provision had been made for their reception, and after resting for a short time, H.R.H.'s party paid a visit to the Government Garden, where Cinchona and other rare plants are being reared. H.R.H. and party ride up to Mussoori and Landour to-morrow, and return in the afternoon to dinner at Deyrah.

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FEBRUARY 15TH.

His Royal Highness was received at Deyrah by Mr. Ross, c.s., Superintendent of the Dhoon, Colonel Macpherson, c.B., Commanding the Sirmoor Battalion, and several other gentlemen, residents of Deyrah. This morning, after breakfast, H.R.H. received several gentlemen residing at Deyrah, and inspected the Sirmoor



Battalion; and then, accompanied by Mr. Williams, C.S.I., Mr. Ross, Colonel Macpherson, and Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of Police, drove to Rajpore, at the foot of the hills, and then, mounting on ponies, rode up to Mussoori and Landour, where they were received by Colonel Chippendale and Dr. Kellett, the Officers of the Convalescent Dépôt. After ascending to the highest point of Landour—the Lalterba—about 7,500 feet above the sea, whence a magnificent view of the snows was obtained, H.R.H. and suite rode to the Club, where they were entertained at tiffin by the Officers of the Dépôt. They then rode down the hill again to Rajpore, and then drove back to Deyrah, in time for dinner. The day was most favorable. The recent rain had so completely cleared the atmosphere, that a beautifully distinct view of the distant snowy range was obtained. The peaks of Budri Nauth, Bunder Ponch, Keddarkanta, with Gungootri and Jumnootri, were visible. The air was dry and bracing, but not unpleasantly cold; indeed, the sun's rays were such as to make it rather inconveniently warm in ascending and descending the hill. The thermometer at Landour never falls below 26° Fahrenheit, and at 2 P.M. it was pleasantly warm on the highest peak. The expedition was a most agreeable one, and



H.R.H. was much pleased, not only with the magnificent scenery of the Himalayah, but also with the rich and prosperous appearance of the Dhoon and the charming station of Deyrah.

The Duke returns to Saharunpore to-morrow morning.

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FEBRUARY 16TH.

His Royal Highness and suite breakfasted with Colonel Macpherson and the Officers of the Sirmoor Battalion at their charmingly situated Mess-house, which is close to a tea plantation, where H.R.H. had the opportunity of seeing the plant in the garden, and of witnessing the process by which tea is made. The season for tea-making has gone by, but some leaves were picked, and the various steps of the process were gone through by two Chinamen, under the superintendence of Mr. Mooney, the Manager, for the Duke's inspection. H.R.H. left immediately after breakfast, a guard of honor of the Goorkhas being in attendance at the Mess-house; and he was escorted for several miles by the Civil and Military



Officers of the station. The weather, which had been for the last two days unusually bright and clear, now became somewhat obscured by the dust raised by a strong south-west wind, and long before the party reached the Dâk Bungalow of Futtehpore, the snowy range had disappeared from view.

Tiffin was prepared in the Dâk Bungalow of Mohun, at the entrance of the pass of that name through the Sewalik range, and the party reached Saharunpore at about 6 P.M. H.R.H. was much pleased with his visit to Deyrah, Rajpore, Mussoori, and Landour.

The occurrence of two days of exceptionally clear and bright weather, at a time when the reverse so often obtains, was exceedingly fortunate, and it enabled H.R.H. to have a most favorable view of the glorious scenery of this part of the Himalayah. After dinner at Saharunpore H.R.H. and suite, with the exception of two who had gone to Muttra, started for Cawnpore, leaving the Saharunpore station at 11 P.M. by special train. Here H.R.H. took leave of Mr. Williams, c.s.i., Mr. Webster, c.s., and Colonel Cowper of the Stud.

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FEBRUARY 17TH.

The train arrived at Toondla in time for breakfast, and after a short halt for that purpose, during which time Colonel Fraser and Lord C. Beresford rejoined the party, and Captain Bradford left for Jeypore, it proceeded on to Cawnpore, arriving at 1 P.M. Here H.R.H. was received by a guard of honor of the 14th Regiment, and by the chief Civil and Military Officers of the station. After a short rest for tiffin, and a change of dress, H.R.H. proceeded direct to the railway station on the other side of the river, but stopped to visit the memorial gardens and well, which are so beautifully kept, on the way. At the station H.R.H. was met by Colonel Chamier, the Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, Mr. Currie, c.s., General Beadle, and other Civil and Military Officers. A special train, under the supervision of General Beadle, who accompanied H.R.H., set off immediately, and reached Lucknow in the short space of an hour and a quarter, the journey being accomplished with great comfort. At Lucknow H.R.H. was received by a guard of honor, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Davies, Sir G. Couper, Bart., and other Civil and Military Officers, the Nawab Moohsun-ood-Dowlah, Mumtaz-ood-



Dowlah, the Maharajah of Bulrampore, and other Native Chiefs.

A royal salute was fired as H.R.H. drove off in the Chief Commissioner's carriage to Government House, that formerly known as Banks' Bungalow.

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FEBRUARY 18TH.

This morning the members of the royal family of Oude, and a number of talookdars, were presented to H.R.H. by the Chief Commissioner, and after tiffin, at 4 P.M., the Duke with his suite paid a visit to the Residency, accompanied by Mr. Davies, General Taylor, Colonel Barrow, and other Officers. They were received by Sir G. Couper and other survivors of the Lucknow Garrison, who were drawn up to receive the Duke in front of the old Banqueting Hall. The various places of interest—the Residency House; the Banqueting Hall; the Redan Battery; the Tyekhana; Church-yard; Ommaney's and Gubbins' outpost; the Brigade Mess; Cawnpore Battery; Dr. Fayrer's house; the Treasury;



and Baily Guard Gate; were pointed out to H.R.H., and the party returned to the Chief Commissioner's, passing by the Chutter Munzil, the Shah Nujuf, Kuddum Rosool, Secunderbagh, and through the Wingfield Gardens. The Residency is kept in beautiful order, and each place of interest is marked with a marble slab. Flower gardens occupy the old scenes of strife and bloodshed. The ruins are carefully preserved, and guarded from further decay. The number of survivors was but few, and is considerably diminished since they last assembled to meet Lord Lawrence on a similar occasion. One could hardly believe that these dilapidated and shot-torn ruins were, thirteen years ago, the abodes of those who little foresaw the great tribulations that were already then impending.

A ball at the Chutter Munzil completed the proceedings of the day.

The weather is beginning to get warm, and the south-west wind loads the atmosphere with dust.

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LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 19TH.

The Ball in the Chutter Munzil was well attended; the rooms were beautifully decorated, and the supper laid out in the Lal Baradaree, to which a covered way, inclosed with evergreens and brilliantly illuminated with colored lamps, had been erected, was excellent. The music and dancing commenced on the arrival of H.R.H., who conducted Mrs. Davies to the raised dais, and continued until an early hour in the morning. H.R.H. and suite, with Mr. Davies and General Brooke Taylor, took tiffin with Colonel Hardy and the Officers of the 21st Hussars, and afterwards went to the Lucknow Races, which commenced about 3-30 P.M. H.R.H. stayed for three races, and then returned to the Chief Commissioner's to dinner. In the evening a *fête* was held in the Kaiserbagh.

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FEBRUARY 20TH.

The talookdars held their *fête* in the Kaiserbagh yesterday evening. An address in English and Oordoo was read, to which H.R.H. made a suitable reply. A



sword and shield were presented to the Duke by the talookdars; a grand display of fireworks, witnessed by a dense crowd of Europeans and Natives; a supper, a nautch, and then the distribution of *hars* (necklaces), concluded the entertainment. This morning H.R.H. and suite attended the cantonment church. In the afternoon, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and suite, the Duke visited the Muchi Bhowan Fort, the Imambarah of Asof-ood-Dowlah, and drove through the principal streets of the city, especially those commanded by the Fort guns. Crossing the iron bridge, and re-crossing by the new bridge, H.R.H. paid a visit to the "Tara Kotee," the old Observatory, now the Bank of Bengal, and saw the moving pillar, upon which in former days the transit instrument was placed. After dinner, half of H.R.H.'s suite set off for Seetapore in dâk carriages, on their way to the Camp in the Terai, where good tiger-shooting may be expected in the Khyregurh jungles. H.R.H. and the remainder of the party follow on Monday evening.

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FEBRUARY 21ST.

This morning H.R.H. was present at a review of the troops in the Dil Koosha Park, under the command of General Brooke Taylor. The Duke wore the uniform of the London Volunteer Artillery. Some of the party visited the Residency and other interesting sites connected with the defence and siege of 1857. The weather is splendid. Lucknow is looking its best, and certainly may lay claim to be styled the most beautiful station in India. The garden of the Wingfield Park produces the most exquisite flowers: the roses are especially choice, nearly one hundred and twenty varieties are produced, and they are all of the finest description. Dr. Cannon, the Civil Surgeon, has devoted much attention to this subject, with the successful result of producing the finest roses in India. H.R.H. and the rest of the suite go on to Seetapore this evening.

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LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 21ST.

There was a grand illumination of the city this evening, and a gorgeous display of fireworks at the



Hosseinabad Imambarah. H.R.H. and suite, with the Chief Commissioner, the General, and other Civil and Military Officers, were present, and, on leaving, were presented by the Nawab Moohsun-ood-Dowlah with (*hars*) necklaces. The party then drove through the city, and had a fine view of the great Imambarah of Asof-ood-Dowlah, which was illuminated for the first time. At midnight the Duke and the remainder of his suite took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Davies, and set off for Seetapore in dâk carriages. They arrived there early on the morning of the 22nd, and drove to the Mess-house of the 60th Rifles, where they were received by Colonel Palmer, c.b., and the Officers of the Regiment, with whom they breakfasted. Immediately after breakfast they proceeded on their journey to Luckimpore, about twenty-nine miles distant from Seetapore, where H.R.H. was received by Major Shaw, the Deputy Commissioner. After dinner the party went on in palankeens to the Camp, which was about thirty-eight miles further on, at a place called Hilowna Gowrie, on the bank of the Mohān, the river that now separates the British from the Nepaul territory. The first half of the party had already arrived there the day before.



His Royal Highness reached Camp at about 8 P.M., and was received by Colonel Thomson, C.S.I., Commissioner of Seetapore, and Captain Young, Settlement Officer. Sir Jung Bahadoor, with a large camp and many elephants, was encamped on the other bank of the Mohān, waiting to receive H.R.H.

On the way to Camp, after leaving Luckimpore, the Rivers Ool, Chowka, Surjoo, and Khagi, were crossed, all except the Chowka being fordable. The night was dark, and *mussals* (torches) were needed all the way. The effect in passing through some of the belts of forest in the Khyreghur district, and in wading the streams, was very wild and picturesque.

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FEBRUARY 23RD.

The Camp is situated just on the river bank, and the exact spot is known as Kullean Ghaut. The narrow stream divides the British territory from that of Nepaul; the tract of country on the opposite side having been given over to the Nepaulese since the Mutiny. It contains the finest forest land in India. The gift was



probably more valuable than it was at the time supposed to be. The Royal Standard of Britain is hoisted on one side, whilst that of the Prime Minister, the virtual ruler of Nepaul, is on the other.

The Mohān abounds with alligators and gurrials. On the 22nd one of Sir Jung's men was carried off and eaten by an alligator, when bathing in the river.

Fourteen years ago this used to be a splendid hunting ground. It is said to be so still, notwithstanding the encroachments of civilisation and cultivation. A tiger has already been heard of, and after breakfast he is to be sought for. Sir Jung Bahadoor is to cross the river, to meet H.R.H. in British territory, after breakfast, and will accompany him throughout the day. The weather is getting warm, fleecy clouds obscure the sun, but diffuse rather than intercept its rays. Sir Jung's camp resounds with barbaric music.

After breakfast the Nepaulese Minister crossed the river on a bridge thrown over for the occasion, and rode up to H.R.H.'s Camp. He was preceded by his body-guard and a band of music. H.R.H. and suite



received Sir Jung, with Colonel Lawrence, the Political Agent, Colonel Thompson, the Commissioner of Seetapore, Captain Young, Settlement Officer, and eight of the Maharajah's principal Sirdars, nearly all Colonels, who were presented to the Duke. The Prime Minister, who is a slight, active and wiry-looking man of about fifty-three, with fair Mongolian features, was dressed in a military uniform, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath. His head-dress was made of the most costly jewels, said to be worth about £15,000. The visit lasted only a few minutes, and shortly after H.R.H. got into the howdah, and, crossing the river, was joined by the Maharajah, Sir Jung Bahadoor, in a plain, blue cotton shooting dress, with a broad sola hat; and the Maharajah Sir Digbijay Singh, G.C.S.I., of Bulrampore, in a dress very like it, only colored green. The combined party, with a line of above four hundred elephants,—one hundred and thirty belonging to H.R.H.'s Camp,—proceeded in the direction of an extensive grass and tree jungle, where a tiger had been marked down, and where, during the last few days, he had killed several buffaloes. On the way some small game was shot, but on approaching the vicinity of the tiger's abode all firing ceased, and arrangements were made by Sir Jung for



surrounding the brute. After beating in a long line through a belt of sâl forest, skirting the long grass, the line was gradually formed into a circle, and the elephants were brought so close as to touch each other. It certainly was a magnificent sight, and one seldom witnessed. They were all thoroughly trained and staunch, as the result proved, when the tiger tried in vain to break the line, or rather circle. The enclosure being complete, H.R.H. on the same howdah—a large square one—with Sir Jung Bahadoor, went into the circle, and the tiger soon revealed himself, although the grass was as high as the howdah, with occasional vacant places. He was fired at by the Duke alone, as all the rest of the party were requested not to fire unless the tiger got on an elephant's head. H.R.H. wounded him severely, and he made several charges round the line, but the elephants stood firm, and he could not get out, though he tried hard to break through. He fell at about the third shot from the Duke's rifle, and then the whole circle closed in on him. He was soon padded, and proved to be a fine male tiger, ten feet one inch in length, and very heavy.

It was a most exciting scene; the wildness of the place, the magnificent line of elephants, and the steady-



ness with which they and their mahouts carried out the orders of the Maharajah, were remarkable, and all were much pleased, with the sport; none more so than H.R.H., though perhaps, in a strictly sporting sense, the tiger may be considered to have been rather hardly used. The Nepaulese elephants are all well trained, and are so frequently employed by Sir Jung in tiger-shooting and elephant-hunting, that they cannot be surpassed. They are worked in line by the bugle calls, and are taught to go at a pace that no other elephants can equal. The Maharajah is a great sportsman, and spends a considerable part of each year in the Terai. After padding the tiger the party moved on in line, and general shooting commenced. The party returned to Camp in the evening, after an excellent day's sport in the banks of the Mohān, with a bag of about twenty deer, one tiger, and a quantity of partridges, hares, pea and jungle fowl. In returning to Camp just before dark an accident occurred, which was attended with very serious consequences to a mahout, and in which two persons in the howdah had a very narrow escape. An old, but very famous elephant, made a false step, and, being weak, fell over against a tree and crushed the howdah. The native gentlemen jumped out, whilst the mahout, an old



man, who at the time was not on the elephant's neck, but was trying to drag the howdah over to one side, as it had become crooked, was crushed between the howdah and the tree, and sustained a very serious injury of the left hand. The wound was temporarily dressed, and he was taken into Camp, where it was found necessary to amputate part of the hand. But for this unfortunate accident the day had been a most successful one. The weather was fine, a moderate breeze tempered the heat, and the wild scenery of the forests, the grassy plains on the banks of the river, which are themselves very picturesque, with the ever-varying interest of the working of the magnificent line of elephants, made up a scene that has seldom been equalled.

After dinner the Camp fire was lighted, and the plans for the next day discussed.

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FEBRUARY 24TH.

The Camp moves to-day about eight miles to a favorable spot in the forest on the banks of the Kundwarra, a tributary of the Mohān, and very like it in scenery.



The line of elephants was not quite so large to-day, some being employed in moving the Camp, but it could not have been less than three hundred and fifty. The beat lay over ground very similar to that of yesterday, but no tiger was found, although there was some probability of getting one. A leopard, or, as some said, a tiger, was started, but the forest and grass were so extensive that it was not seen again.

The party arrived in the new Camp at Dhumpal, most beautifully situated in a fine sâl forest on the banks of the Kundwarra, with a good bag of spotted deer, hog, partridges, hares, jungle and peafowl; a few florican were also seen, but only two bagged.

Before leaving Camp this morning a camel-man of the Maharajah's was brought in with a rather severe wound in the left thigh, just above the knee. He was wading across the Mohān, which there was not up to his hips, when he was suddenly seized by a large gurrial, and dragged down. Some sepoy, who were close at hand, rushed to the rescue, and one of them so severely wounded the great lizard that it let go and tried to make its escape; he followed, thrusting his bayonet into



it, and having fired all his (six) cartridges, he clubbed his musket and belabored it until the stock was broken. The brute by this time was so far *hors de combat* that it turned over as though dead, and was dragged on shore, and brought into Camp with the man it had bitten. Fortunately, the grip had not been very firm, and a portion of integument only, about five inches in circumference, had been torn away, leaving a painful and tedious, though not a dangerous wound. The gurrial was an enormous brute, over sixteen feet in length. He was opened, and his stomach found quite empty, with the exception of about twenty or thirty pebbles from the size of peas or marbles to a hen's egg. These are useful for purposes of digestion, and are probably always found in the stomach of these saurians. This incident quite settles the question as to whether the gurrial does take other food than fish, although, from the conformation of his jaws, he is not able to seize so large a morsel, or inflict so great a wound as the alligator.

The weather is almost cold in the night. The heat during the day is not oppressive, as there is generally a breeze. All the party are in good health. After dinner a small elephant, about three years old, which has been



trained to go at great speed, and has been presented to the Duke by the Maharajah, was brought into the tent to be inspected. He was evidently very nervous and timid on finding himself in such a new and strange position, and groaned loudly in protestation against the novelty. Sir Jung also sent a nuzzur of tiger skins, a young living tiger cub, some yaks' tails, musk pods, pieces of silk, and a variety of kookries and bougialis, to be presented to H.R.H., and also a kookrie for each of the suite. An infusion of cinnamon and some fruits were also sent, and were reported on favorably after dinner.

The Camp does not move to-morrow, and it is hoped that the search for tigers may be more successful than it has been to-day.

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FEBRUARY 25TH.

The Camp of H.R.H. is on one side of the Kund-warra, a small and very winding tributary of the Mohān. That of Sir Jung Bahadoor is on the opposite side, and together they must consist of from three to four thousand



men, with above five hundred elephants. The Nepaulese Minister has been recently catching wild elephants in the Terai, not many miles from the present Camp, and he is very anxious to take H.R.H. to see a fresh herd caught, which has already been surrounded; but unfortunately time does not permit.

Sir Jung has several very large and powerful male elephants, which are used for catching the larger wild elephants. They are kept at some distance from his camp, as they are fierce and sometimes dangerous. After breakfast three of the party went with Colonel Lawrence to Sir Jung's camp, to see the Nepaulese feats of cutting wood with the kookrie, a heavy trenchant weapon, with a peculiar curve in the blade and short handle, with which, as Sir Jung said, they do everything from cutting down a tree, or killing a tiger, to making the finest work in wood or other material. His Excellency the Minister was good enough to show how the weapon was used, and cut through a piece of green wood, about a foot in circumference, with one cut. Some of his people also used the weapon, and one man cut across a piece of semel wood, sixteen inches in circumference, with one blow. The young tree is either let into the ground,



and the end bent down, so as to make it spring when the cut is made on the convexity, or one end is rested on the ground, and the other on a forked branch. The end projecting from the crutch is the part to be cut. Like many other things, it is much easier than it looks, and as it is only done on succulent green wood the feat is not so very remarkable, and there is not the least doubt that any English swordsman would, with a week's practice with the kookrie, do all that the Nepaulese can do in mere cutting. They expressed amusement when some of the party proposed to try the experiment, and some astonishment when they saw them cut through some young cotton trees that had just been divided by the man who was put forward as the best of the group present. Sir Jung himself is an adept, and he told his visitors that he had on one occasion saved the life of a companion, an English officer, by cutting a tiger in two pieces with the kookrie, just as he was on the point of seizing him.

After breakfast H.R.H. and party got into the howdahs, and soon formed line in quest of a tiger. He was not found, however, and general shooting commenced. The line of about three hundred and fifty



elephants was worked by the bugle calls; it extended over more than a mile, and the howdahs were distributed at intervals. The river was crossed, and the beat lay through grassy plains, and often in the forest. One wing of the line indeed was in the forest nearly all the day.

The bag was a varied one, consisting of about eighteen spotted and hog-deer, hares, black partridges, pea and jungle fowl. Florican are scarce, but some were shot to-day.

The day was fine, and the heat not great. The Nepaul hills were distinctly seen, and the scenery of the magnificent sâl forest was beautiful. The game is found in the grassy plains, very little in the forest, except on the edges, where the cheetul is often seen. It is too early in the season for tiger-shooting. The grassy plains and glades in the forest are too extensive, and it is only by accident that they can be found now, or when they are marked down after killing and eating a cow or buffalo. When gorged, the brute is lazy and indisposed to leave the spot. A month or six weeks later the grass is burnt, and the tigers are then confined to particular spots, where they are more readily found and killed.



There was *khubbur* of no less than three tigers yesterday, but, notwithstanding the excellent arrangements made by Sir Jung and his people, and the line of three hundred and fifty elephants, nothing but their foot-prints could be found.

The party has been increased since the 24th by the presence of Captain Speedy, the officer who has charge of the young Abyssinian Prince, and who now holds an appointment in Oude.

The Camp will move from Dhunpal, or, as some call it, Peihlwan Gowrie, to-day.

This part of the Terai is almost uninhabited, except by Taroos and Bunjarras, nomadic people, probably the autocthones of the country. A few cattle-herding stations, called gowries, are met with here and there. The rest is grass and forest jungle, in some parts of the Terai abounding in game of all kinds, from the elephant and rhinoceros to the miniature pig (*porculia salvania*) described by Mr. Hodgson, the late Resident in Nepaul, and yet a great desideratum among museum collectors.



FEBRUARY 26TH.

The Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor crossed the river, and came into the Camp, bringing with him some of his men, who exhibited their skill in cutting pieces of green wood with the kookrie. Soon afterwards the party got into their howdahs, and the usual beat in line, with the same elephants, commenced. The beat again lay through the same sort of country, grassy plains, and forest, consisting chiefly of sâl and ebony. The Mohân was re-crossed, and the tents, now in British territory, again were in sight, when a Goorkah came up and said he had just seen a tiger kill a cow. The cover was perfect for tigers, the country wild and uncultivated, long grass by the river side, and clumps of forest scattered here and there. The howdahs and pads were gradually got into line on the receipt of this welcome news, and the spot, a most tigerish one, gradually inclosed by a circle of elephants. The tiger was soon afoot, and received a shot from the Duke's rifle. He made several attempts to break the line, but the elephants were staunch, and after some ineffectual attempts to charge, he fell, riddled with many bullets; the temptation was too strong for several of the party, who opened fire; he proved to



be a very fine male tiger, ten feet three inches in length. He made no fight, for he had no chance of doing so. Several peacocks were in the grass at the time, and, being so confused that they could not escape, were caught by the mahouts and charcuttahs, who picked them up. After this unexpected piece of luck, the line moved on to Pursooah, about eight miles from the last Camp, and in a plain about half a mile from the Mohān. Sir Jung Bahadoor is encamped across the river.

The bag to-day consisted of about a dozen spotted and hog-deer, hares, partridges, and pea fowl, besides the tiger, but much less game was found than yesterday.

The weather is getting warmer daily, but it is still very pleasant, and agreeably cold at night.

The party are, with trifling exceptions, well, and enjoying the wild scenery and the sport exceedingly. Sir Jung Bahadoor was anxious to take H.R.H. further into the Nepaul territory, where he promised much better shooting, both of tiger and small game, as well as the catching of elephants, but H.R.H.'s engagements do not



permit of his accepting the tempting invitation. The Camp will move on gradually to Newal Kar, where it will break up, and H.R.H. return to Lucknow.

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CAMP PURSOOAH,

FEBRUARY 28TH.

The Camp remained here yesterday, but moved on to-day. The party went out yesterday, on receiving *khubbur* that a tiger had killed a cow, about eight miles from Camp. After a busy and tedious journey across grassy plains and nullahs near the bank of the Mohān, the place was reached, the "kill" was found, but the tiger was not there. Several most promising places were surrounded and beat; but he had gone, and the party returned to Camp late in the evening after a blank day, not a gun having been fired. Several nullahs had to be crossed, and the Mohān, which is a very winding stream, was forded several times. The only excitement of the day was the sticking of some of the elephants in the "phussun," (quicksands, or mud.) Beyond a little delay, and some inconvenience to the



occupants of the howdahs, no evil result occurred. The day was the hottest yet felt, and very suggestive of what is soon coming.

This morning after breakfast H.R.H. and suite crossed the Mohān to Sir Jung Bahadoor's camp, on the other bank, and within the Nepaul territory, to take leave of him. H.R.H. was received at the encampment by the Nepaulese Minister and his Sirdars,—all military men, and, with one or two exceptions, dressed in scarlet coats and epaulettes,—and by a regiment dressed in the British fashion, except the head-dress, which is a sort of turban, with a crescent of brass over the forehead. Sir Jung conducted H.R.H. and suite to a Durbar tent, where others were seated. The usual civilities were exchanged, and H.R.H. expressed his satisfaction with the Minister's efforts to procure shikar. Attar and pân were then distributed, and H.R.H. and party, mounting their elephants, took their leave and re-crossed the Mohān. A buffalo was brought out to be decapitated, to show the prowess of the Nepaulese with the kookrie, but the delicate attention was declined with thanks, and the buffalo escaped, for the time at all events. The line of elephants is now considerably reduced, and is about



one hundred and fifty. Sir Jung sends on twenty-five to accompany the party to Newalkar.

There was much hope of getting a tiger to-day, but the grass is so extensive that no success attended Colonel Thompson's best efforts. Two recent kills were found, and on the edge of the great murkool swamp, known as Mujle-tal, the fresh footprints of a tigress and cubs were seen. The beat lay through sâl forests, grassy plains, and glades in the forest. Some very wild and tigerish looking spots by the edge of deep nullahs in the forest were explored, but no tiger was found. The Camp is now at Surma-Gowrie, a cattle-grazing station, with some cultivation near it, and not very far from the edge of a small stream known as the Ghagi. The bag to-day consisted of a goen, deer, black partridges, snipe, hare, and a python, ten feet nine inches in length. These were killed just as the party approached the Camp. In the earlier part of the day, whilst there was any hope of finding a tiger, no general firing was allowed. The Camp to-day is about twelve miles from Pur-sooah. H.R.H., in parting with Sir Jung Bahadoor, presented him with a beautiful watch and chain, and a double rifle.



The Minister certainly did his best to find H.R.H. sport, and was most obliging and agreeable in every way. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has been with H.R.H. from the first, and will remain until the party return to Lucknow.

The weather is getting sensibly hotter every day, but it is still very pleasant even during the day, as there is generally a breeze. The nights are cold, the air is delightful, and at this season is perfectly healthy, and will be so until the rains. It is after the rains, in October, November, and December, that the Terai is so unhealthy. At that time even the cattle-grazing stations are deserted, excepting by the Taroos, who seem to be proof against the malarious influences the whole year round. The country indeed is almost uninhabited except by these people. The Nepaulese who come down during the healthy months return to their hills as soon as they are over; and the cattle of the plains are driven away. It is then left to the few human beings who can withstand the deadly influence of the climate, and to the tigers, elephants, and other wild beasts that make it their abode.



There are two interpretations of the derivation of the word "Terai,"—one is "tur," moisture, the other "tulli," beneath, *i. e.*, beneath the hills, and this perhaps is the right one, for in many parts it is quite a mistake to regard the Terai as moist, and the outer ranges or elevations at the outskirts of the hills are anything but damp. The submontane meaning is probably the correct one of the word Terai. The Nepaul hills are distinctly visible, especially after a shower of rain. They look admirably situated for a hill station, and no doubt a suitable locality might easily be found were one allowed to search for it. The sâl forests are very valuable and extensive. The Government has given away a mine of wealth in that recently made over to Nepaul. They still possess much, and as it is now under the supervision of a regularly-organised forest department, the value will be appreciated and realised.

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MARCH 1st.

The Camp moved again to-day after breakfast to Newalkar, about twelve miles from Soorma. The beat lay in the direction of the new Camp, and was for some



miles in a low grassy nullah, through which a small stream, known as the Ghagi or Ghagra, runs sluggishly. The sâl forest skirts the banks of this stream, and there are frequent open spaces covered with long tiger grass. It is impossible to conceive better cover for tigers, everything being there that they require—cover, water, and plenty of food, the cattle in the plains, and the deer and wild pigs in the jungle; and no doubt they abound, for their tracks were seen, but, notwithstanding all the efforts made; none were found, and the day, as far as tigers are concerned, has been again a blank.

But His Royal Highness was fortunate enough in crossing a strip of the sâl forest to kill a splendid stag samber, (*rusa aristotelis*) and shortly afterwards, near the same spot, an almost equally fine specimen of the goen or swamp deer (*rucervus duvaucellii*.) The contrast between the two stags was well marked; the difference in form of the head and horns, to say nothing of the greater size of the samber, sufficiently mark these two stags as totally distinct species; the one having only three, whilst the other has ten or more points to the horns. The samber was much the larger of the two. A very fine stag spotted deer or cheetul was also killed,



as well as some hog-deer, and the little munt-jak, carker or barking deer (*cervulus aureus*) was also seen, making five different forms of the cervine tribe seen to-day.

A large snake (*python molurus*), nearly eleven feet long, was killed yesterday by one of the party near Mujle-Tal; he got out of his howdah, and attacked it with a kookrie. The snake attempted to retaliate, but was soon destroyed. The sâl forests are here exceedingly beautiful; the hours spent in them are rather monotonous, from the sameness of the scenery, and the dearth of all animal life; but the open glades of grass and the patches of nurkool break the monotony, and generally are productive of sport. Near the edge of the forest much game is often seen, and firing along the line at these places becomes vigorous. The bag daily contains deer, partridges, pea and jungle fowl, hares; occasionally a few snipe, shot in the jheels that lie in the way.

The new Camp at Newalkar is picturesquely situated in an open plain near the edge of the forest, from which it is separated by a clear stream, said to be called the "Newal Nullah," but there seems to be much uncertainty about names in this little visited district,



and it may have others. The plains that intersect the forest are covered by long dry grass, which is generally burnt about this time, the ashes forming the manure for the new young grass, which, when it first springs up, is good grazing for the miserable looking cattle that pick up a precarious existence here. A match, with which a cheroot had been lighted, falling into it, very quickly laid a considerable extent of the grass in ashes. To-day a slight breeze made the flame burn rapidly, and filled the air with smoke. Burning the grass is now prohibited by the forest laws, as the fire might spread to the forest, and seriously injure, if not destroy, many of the young trees. The Camp will remain here to-morrow. In the evening the first half of the party return to Seetapore.

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MARCH 2ND.

Half the party went on to Luckimpore this morning; the remainder, with H.R.H., went out after breakfast as usual.

Just before breakfast a charcuttah, when cutting char-rah (fodder) for the elephants, fell from a tree, and broke



his left thigh, his left wrist, and left elbow. The injuries were very severe. Splints and bandages were extemporized, and he was sent off in a litter to Luckimpore.

After breakfast the Duke, accompanied by the rest of his suite, the Maharajah of Bulrampore, and the brother of the Khyregurh Rajah (also Jung Bahadoor), with the Nepaulese Colonel in charge of the elephants, set off for the jungle. The beat commenced in a "khair" (*catechu*) forest and long grass; and soon the line was agitated from end to end by the report that three tigers (a tigress and two full grown cubs) were afoot. They soon made their appearance, and broke cover in good style. One cub went to the left of the line, and was killed immediately. The others got away, and were lost in the forest. After a long beat in the forest by the side of a nullah, and through a nurkool swamp, during which nilghai, spotted deer, and other game in abundance were seen, the search was abandoned, and a general beat commenced, during which a fair amount of game was bagged; among others an enormous python, seventeen feet long by twenty-four and a half inches in circumference. It was so heavy that it required six or eight men to lift it on to the pad.



The line now beat on in an opposite direction through the forest. The firing was pretty brisk, and the line had crossed to the other side of the patch of forest, when one of the pad elephants suddenly put up a small tiger, which bounded into the open, and crossed the plain. It was said by some that a tigress was seen at the same time. For a moment he was lost sight of, but after a long stampede across the plain, during which time he had doubled back into a patch of long grass, among a herd of tame buffaloes, where he got considerably knocked about, he was overtaken and killed with many shots. A patch of mud in which he got entangled was his destruction, as it prevented his escape to the forest, and allowed the elephants to come up. He tried to fight, but it was of no use, and he fell riddled with bullets. This was evidently the other cub seen in the morning. They were six feet six inches, and six feet nine inches long, respectively.

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MARCH 3RD.

His Royal Highness, and the party remaining with him, set out after breakfast in search of the tigress whose



cubs were killed yesterday (they were both tigresses, one six feet six inches, and the other six feet nine inches in length.) They crossed the Sihelie at Sutiana Ghaut, where the sâl trees cut in the neighbouring forest are stored, for numbers of logs were lying by the river side, waiting for removal. On the other side the line of about eighty elephants was formed, and general shooting commenced, as the ground of the expected tiger was not yet reached. Some hog-deer, cheetul, florican, and black partridges, were bagged. On approaching a deep nullah, bordered by forest and long grass, firing was stopped, and the beat for the tiger commenced. Lord C. Beresford and Dr. Fayrer crossed with some pad elephants, and swept along the right side, whilst the remainder beat the left side of the nullah. They had not proceeded very far when the tiger's presence became evident, and in a few minutes a fine male tiger was killed on the left side of the nullah. H.R.H. and Colonel Thompson had the shooting. He was a short tiger, only nine feet five inches, but very strong, and with enormous limbs and teeth. He was probably no relation of the cubs shot yesterday, and the tigress remains for other sportsmen. The line beat on for a time in search of a bear that had been seen about the time the tiger was put up, but he was not found, and a swarm of



bees soon emptied the remainder of the unbeaten part of the jungle of howdahs. It was getting late, and the line beat on over the low level plains that skirt the Terai to the Camp at Morowcha Ghat, on the Chowka, where H.R.H. takes leave of the Maharajah of Bulrampore and the other native gentlemen who have been with the Camp.

After dinner the party, together with Colonel Thompson and Captain Young, got into their palkies, and started for Luckimpore. They arrived at Major Shaw's house in time for breakfast, and there met Captain Speedy, who left the Camp a few days ago, with the little Abyssinian Prince, Alamayou, a bright, intelligent little fellow of eight years old, who speaks English well, and seems much attached to his guardian. After breakfast H.R.H. took leave of Major Shaw, and the party set out for Seetapore, which place they reached in time for dinner, and where they were most kindly received by Colonel Palmer and his Officers. Soon after dinner they resumed their journey, and arrived at Mr. Davies', at Lucknow, on the morning of the 5th. There was some rain, with thunder and lightning, last night. The effect has been to lay the dust and cool the air.



His Royal Highness and party have been much pleased with their trip to the Terai. The sport, considering the time of the year, has been excellent, the weather charming, and the kindness and hospitality of the civil and military authorities unwearying and unlimited.

Sir Jung Bahadoor, the Maharajah of Bulrampore, the Nawab Mooshun-ood-Dowlah, the Talookdars, and other native gentlemen, have been most kind and attentive, leaving nothing undone to evince their desire to do honor to their Royal Guest.

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LUCKNOW, SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH.

There was rain, with thunder and lightning, last night, and the air was cooler. The party arrived at the Chief Commissioner's this morning, and H.R.H. had rest for the greater part of the day. The first party had reached Lucknow the day before, after sundry misadventures by the way. The Duke and his suite dined with



Colonel Ingall, C.B., and the Officers of H.M.'s 62nd Regiment, and, after dinner, went to some private theatricals at the cantonment theatre. The piece was "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," and the parts were well sustained by the Officers and Ladies of Lucknow. On Sunday H.R.H. and suite went to service in the Civil Church, and at 4 P.M. took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Davies and the Civil and Military Officers of the station, and proceeded by special train to Cawnpore. H.R.H. was accompanied by General Beadle, Mr. Currie, C.S., and other Officers, and reached Oonao at about 4-30 P.M. H.R.H. has enjoyed his visit to Oude exceedingly, and with his suite, who have received such marked kindness, hospitality, and attention from the Officers, whose guests they have been, will always remember this as a most agreeable part of their travels in India. The sport has been excellent, considering the early season, and this is mainly attributable not only to Sir Jung Bahadoor's efforts, but also to the admirable arrangements of Colonel Thompson, Captain Young, and the other Officers, who left nothing undone to make H.R.H.'s expedition to the Terai a pleasant one.

The bag in Oude during the eight days' shooting amounted to over 300 head of game.



*H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in India.*

THE BAG IN THE OUDE TERAI.

Tigers ...	...	5	Partridges ...	109
Samber ...	...	1	Pea fowl ...	32
Goen ...	...	2	Jungle fowl ...	14
Nilghai ...	...	1	Florican ...	4
Spotted deer ...	...	32	Snipe ...	14
Hog-deer ...	...	37	Porcupines ...	2
Wild boars ...	...	9	Pythons ...	2
Hares ...	...	41		
			Total ...	305

THE BAG AT CHUKIAH.

Samber ...	...	4	(Tiger, wounded) ...	1
Cheetul ...	...	6		
Wild boar ...	...	1	Total ...	12

BHURTPORE AND ULWAR.

Tiger ...	...	1	Hares ...	8
Nilghai ...	...	2	Partridges ...	81
Black bucks ...	...	9	Quails ...	99
Wild boar ...	...	1		
Samber ...	...	4	Total ...	205

MUTTRA.

Black bucks ...	...	2	Ravine deer ...	2
			Total ...	4

MALDA.

Tigresses ...	...	2	Chikore partridges ...	} Numbers mislaid.
Buffaloes ...	...	3	Grey ditto ...	
Hog-deer ...	...	} Numbers mislaid.	Snipe ...	
Black partridges ...	...		Pigs ...	



Making, with those in other parts of India, eight tigers, three buffaloes, nine samber, two barasingha or goens, and two pythons. On arriving at Cawnpore, H.R.H. and suite drove to the Mess House of H.M.'s 14th Regiment, where they dined with Colonel Dwyer and his Officers, and Brigadier General Forest, and the chief Civil and Staff Officers of the station; and at 11-30 A.M. proceeded by special train to Allahabad, whence, after a short halt, they continued their journey to Jubbulpore. On the morning of the 7th the party breakfasted at Mujgowan, and after breakfast proceeded to Sutna, where H.R.H. was received by H.H. the Maharajah of Rewah, whose troops were paraded, and fired a royal salute as H.R.H., attended by Mr. Mayne, C.B., the Commissioner, his suite, and other Officers, left the railway carriage, and were received by the Maharajah, who conducted the Duke to a Durbar tent, where his principal Sirdars were presented. After the usual compliments, attar, pân, &c., the Duke and his party returned to their carriages, and went on their way, reaching Jubbulpore at about 5 P.M.

The Duke was received at Jubbulpore by Colonel Spence, the Commissioner, and the other chief Civil, Military and Railway authorities, and proceeded with his



suite to the Residency—Colonel Spence's house—where his Camp, with that of H.E. the Viceroy, was pitched. Several Native Chiefs, the Maharajah Holkar, the Rajahs of Punnah and Nagode, and Sir Salar Jung, were also present, and H.E. the Viceroy, with Sir S. Fitz Gerald, the Governor of Bombay, were expected to arrive to open the railway. Shortly after arriving at the Residency, H.R.H. received visits from the Maharajah Holkar, the Rajah of Punnah, Sir Salar Jung, and the Rajah of Nagode, who arrived under the usual salutes due to their rank. At about 8 p.m., their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay having arrived, H.R.H. proceeded to the junction of the two lines of rail. The ceremony of completing their union was performed by torch-light, by H.E. the Viceroy and H.R.H. driving in the last key which connected them. The communication was then declared open between the East and West of India.

At 9 p.m. a grand banquet was given by the Railway authorities at the School of Industry, in honor of the opening of the line, and after dinner, the Viceroy, H.R.H., and H.E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir A. Spencer, Mr. Morris, Mr. Brereton, the Chief Engineer,



and other gentlemen, made speeches appropriate to the occasion. On the following morning, the 8th, H.R.H. and suite returned the visits of the Maharajah Holkar, the Rajah of Punnah, and Sir Salar Jung, and about 10 A.M. set off for Bombay in a special train, intending to halt on the way for a day or two's shooting. H.R.H. was so pressed for time that he was unable to accomplish his projected visit to the marble rocks.

Here some of H.R.H.'s suite took leave and returned to their several stations, after a tour of just two months, in which time they have had some very good sport, considering the season, and have seen the most interesting places in the Bengal Presidency.

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