

Charlottetown

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

NO. 1178.

OUR REMEDY! S O I N T M E N T.

PURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER
W. W. Galpin, of 70, Saint
outh, dated May 15, 1861.

He (who is now 61) caught a violent
ever since that time they have been
framed. Her agonies were distressing,
deprived entirely of rest and sleep,
determined to try any remedy, and
state of her legs was terrible. I had
advised her to try your Pills and
after every other remedy had proved
she continued six weeks ago, and
health. Her legs are painless, without
and undisturbed. Could you have
during the last 43 years, and contrast
of health, you would indeed feel delight
greatly alleviating the sufferings of a

WILLIAM GALPIN,
CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF
AGE 61, BY THE
Wm. Adams, Builder of Gas Ovens,
refined, dated May 31, 1861.

thirty years from a bad leg, the result
at Gas Works; accompanied by
various kinds of medical advice,
it was even told that he must be
that opinion, your Pills and Ointment
shortly time, than few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ADAMS,
AS CURED BY MR. W. F. England
of the
AST CURED IN ONE MONTH.
Frederick Turner, of Penhurst,
December 13, 1860.

After from Bad Breasts for more than
the period had the best medical attend-
before I had an awful wound in my own
I determined to try your Pills and
was a trial in her case, and fortune it
mouth a perfect cure was effected, and
nurses of my family have derived from
I strongly recommend them to all

FREDERICK TURNER,
A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF
OF KNEE.
Refer, an Agriculturist, residing at
tavern, dated May 15, 1860.

swelling on each side of the leg, rather
years, which increased to great size,
at Surgeons here, and was an inmate of
works. After various modes of treat-
charged as incurable. Having heard so
ent, I determined to try them, and in
ly cured. What is more remarkable
in the Hay Harvest, and although I
operation throughout the winter, I have
improved.

JOHN FORFAR,
THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.
of Francis Arnot, of Brethous,
re, dated April 29th, 1861.

years my wife has been subject, from
operation in the side, for which she was
cut still the pain could not be removed,
a the papers, the wonderful cures effect-
and thought she would give them a trial.
delight, she got immediate relief from
for three weeks, the party in her side
has enjoyed the best of health for

FRANCIS ARNOT,
jointly with the Ointment in most of

Fistulas Sore throats
Gout Skin diseases
in Glandular Scars
Swelling Sore heads
Lumbago Tumours
Piles Ulcers
Rheumatism Wounds
Scalds
Sore Nipples

Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and
of F. E. Island, in Boxes and Pans,
ere is a very considerable saving in
ace of Patients are affixed to each Pat

and Metallic PAINT.
paints for P. E. Island, buy to acquire
up on hand, a large Supply of these
sold by the Pound, or the Hundred
received a quantity GROUND IN
of 25 and 50 Pounds.
T. HAZARD, Queen Square,
11TH-MCKENZIE, Fowall Street.

GOOD BUTTER!!!
BUTTER!!! for which Cass
S. C. HOLMAN,
net of Fowall and Water Streets.

AUSTRALIA
one for Fort Philip and
20th August.
At one Clipper Ship WILLIAM
INTELLIGENT. 1869 loss business,
Brown, will sail as above, from NEW
Ship has superior accommodations for
cord class and large state rooms for
a will accompany the Ship for the

of New York,
11th Wharf, Boston,
commercial Wharf, Boston,
NA will succeed the above, to sail
by
JONATHAN WEATHERS,
P. E. Island.

"ROSE."
will run between this Island and
using the present season, and will leave
at every Tuesday and Thursday
receiving the Mails, between the hours
it will return the days following, last-
ing mornings of Wednesdays and Fri-

THOMAS OWEN, Manager,
822.

at his Office, Queen Square

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

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AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

THESE Reports have been in successful operation in this coun-
try for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the
increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from
American periodicals of a similar class, and from the numerous
Eclectic and Magazine made up of selections from foreign peri-
odicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which
they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guar-
antee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be con-
tinued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades
above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted
to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them
their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all
other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly
guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and
is, at this time, especially attractive, from the serial works of Bul-
wer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first
appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United
States. Such works as "The Castles" and "My New Novel,"
(both by Bulwer), "My Penitential Meditations," "The Green
Hand," and other serials, of which numerous original editions are is-
sued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted
by these publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been
issued by Messrs. Scott and Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint
of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of
those fascinating tales.

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For all four of the Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 NASSAU STREET, New York.
GEO. T. HAZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.

N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now
for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of
Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, con-
taining 1000 pages, 14 steel and
600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$5; in paper
covers, for the mail, \$5.

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GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
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Medical Adviser—A. F. Stevens,
Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the
Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish
information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the
rates of Assurance.
Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnson, M. D., Agent—
E. L. Lydian.
Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D., Agent—
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St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D., Agent—
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MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
August 2.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable
Fire Insurance Companies of London.
Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

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Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained
from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.
L. W. GALL, Agent.

FIRE!! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
SECURE YOUR PROPERTY AT A SAVING
OF FIFTY PER CENT.
THIS can only be done by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
This is the only Office where claims for loss can be met, without
reference to a foreign Company.
Blank forms of application, and any other information can be ob-
tained at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Kent Street.
April 6, 1862.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.
THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th
day of March, 1861, been appointed Agent to take charge of
LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Lawrence Sullivan
Esq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and
Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid
to him forthwith, he also being authorized to receive the same.
JAMES YEO,
Fort Hill, April 9, 1861.

Jo. S. DEALBY,
Commissioner Merchant & Ship Broker,
SEVEN SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
BEGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in
the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the sale
of Produce of every kind, having made himself well acquainted
with that market during his residence in New York.

Temperance Hall Company.
THE Subscribers are respectfully requested to pay the Balance
due on their Shares in the said Company to the Treasurer,
(Mr. George Ross, jun.), or the Secretary, forthwith.
By Order of the Directors,
JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.

POETRY.

THE OCEAN.

Likeness of heaven! agent of power!
Man is thy victim, shipwreck thy dower;
Spices and jewels from valley and sea,
Armies and banners are buried in thee.

What are the riches of Mexico's mines,
To the wealth that far down in thy deep water shines?
The proud navies that cover thy conquering seas,
Thou fling'st them to death with one wave of thy breast.

From the high hills that view thy wreck-making shore,
When the bride of the mariner shrieks at thy roar;
When, like tempests in the tempest, or moves in the blast,
O'er thy ridge-broken billows the canvass is cast.

How humbling to one with a heart and a soul,
To look on thy greatness and list to thy roll;
To think how that heart in cold ashes shall be,
While the voice of Eternity rises from thee!

Yes! where are the cities of Thebes and of Tyre?
Swept from the nations like sparks from the fire;
The glory of Athens, the splendor of Rome,
Dissolved and for ever—like dew in thy foam!

But thou art still mighty—eternal—sublime—
Unwearied—unwearied—thy brother's time!
Fleets, tempests, nor nations, thy glory can bow;
As the stars first beheld thee, still changeless art thou!

Behold! when the surges no longer shall roll,
And the firmament's length is driven back like a scroll;
Then, then, shall thy spirit that sighs by thee now,
Be more mighty, more lasting, more changeless than thou!

AVOID THE FULFILLMENT OF THIS DREAM.

I dreamed a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And as fast as I dreamed, it came into numbers;
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I am sure that I never saw poetry sweeter.

It seemed that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on old bachelors' gaiters should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.

The bachelors grumbled and said "twas no use—
'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse—
And declared, if to save their hearts' blood from spilling,
The rulers determined then still to pursue.

Set all the old bachelors up to vend;
The cry was sent through the town, to and fro,
To rattle his bell upon his trumpet to lay,
And to cry out to all his night-meat in his way.

'Ho! ho! Forty old bachelors sold here to-day!
Immediately all the old maids of the town,
Each in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red and pale,

Of every description, flocked to the sale.
The auctioneer then his labor began,
And cried out aloud as he held up his man,
'How much for a bachelor? who wants to buy?'

In a twinkling each maiden responded, 'I'll!'
In short, at a highly extravagant price,
All the old bachelors were sold off in a trice;
And forty old maids, some younger, some older,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Dennis Delany, now in Dublin, served in the 31st regiment as
private in India, and has a pension of 9d. a day for wounds. On
the night of the first attack upon the Sikhs at Ferozshah when
lying on the ground, two officers with cloaks on came to the spot
where he (Delany) was. One of them sat down, and the other went
away. After a short time the officer sitting down, asked him if he
might try to sleep. Delany willing assented. After sleeping about
hour, the other officer came back and addressed the one who had
been sleeping, calling him 'your Excellency.' Delany then felt
sure that it was the Governor-General, who had been sleeping; the
other officer, he thinks, was Colonel Bar, who, on returning, said
'I have brought your Excellency a small jumbo of water.' Lord
Hardinge drank some of the water, and then gave the pitcher to
Delany, saying, 'Here, my good fellow, I have made a willow of
your hair, and here is a pension of 9d. a day for wounds. Calling
the troops were at this time suffering dreadfully from want of wa-
ter, all the wells being in possession of the enemy. After some
further conversation about a gun which was annoying the troops the
two officers went away to another part of the field, and Delany
saw nothing more of them. With reference to the above—Dennis
Delany was appointed to the constabulary 22 years ago by Colonel
Browne, now Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police;
reigning from that establishment, he enlisted in the 31st, and saw
some severe service in India, and was severely wounded. Calling
to see his old friend Colonel Browne, he was questioned as to his
service, and in course of conversation recounted his having met
with Lord Hardinge at Ferozshah as above related. The colonel
communicated with Lord Hardinge, now Master-General of the
Ordnance, recommending Delany at the same time for any public
situation he might be qualified to fill. A very kind answer was
received by the colonel, stating the anecdote to be true, and the
Secretary of the Ordnance has written to the officers of Ordnance
in Dublin, directing Delany to be appointed to any small situation
which might become vacant, and for which he would be found
suited. This little narrative requires no comment.

A HUMAN SALAMANDER.—A correspondent of the Liver-
pool Advertiser, says that some years ago, there was a salamander in
Paris, who, in the presence of Dr. Robeson and all the chemical
assessors of the day, got into an oven and sang a song while a goose
was being cooked. When he went into the oven, his pulse was 72,
and rose to 120. At the second experiment it rose to 170, the
thermometer indicating 100 of Reaumur. At the third experi-
ment he was stretched on a plank, surrounded by lighted candles,
and then put into the oven, the mouth of which was this time
closed. He was there five minutes, when the spectators cried
'Enough!' Accordingly the door was opened; out he came
with his fiery girth, and with his pulse at 200, jumped into a cold
bath, and became as cool as a cucumber immediately after.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL.—First class in geography come up. Bill
Toots, what is a cove?
A thing that moans over her shoulder.
What's a plain?
A tool used by carpenters for smoothing boards.
What's a desert?
His goodies after dinner.
'That will do, Bill; I will give you a touch of some goodies after
school.'

The Carpet Bag copies from a German paper an account of a
young being so highly charged with electricity as to emit vivid elec-
trical sparks from the end of her fingers, and thinks the heroine
endowed by nature with what others acquire by long and ab-
solute practices—the power of surrounding herself with sparks.

What is the difference between water and time? Water finds
its own level, while time levels everything else.

English Mail of September 18.

LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A more painful task has never yet devolved upon us than our
present one, of announcing the demise of the most distinguished
warrior and statesman that this country has ever produced. But
before commenting on the Duke of Wellington's career, we will
state the circumstances immediately connected with his death.

On Monday evening, the Duke dined with Lord and Lady
Charles Wellesley. His Grace was in good spirits during dinner,
and was observed to eat rather heartily. His food, as was his wont
considered the most fragrant fare in the camp, and some
apple pudding alone constituting his meal. While at the table, the
Duke's vivacity of manner was such, as to call forth a congratulatory
remark from his son and daughter-in-law.

The Duke retired to rest on Monday night quite well, and in his
customary good spirits. It is believed that he passed a comfort-
able night, and, at all events, he did not summon his attendant to
wait upon him. On Tuesday morning his valet, Kendall, called
him, as usual, between six and seven o'clock; but his Grace did
not rise to dress, and after the lapse of about an hour, the valet's
attention was attracted by a sound resembling faint moaning issuing
from his master's chamber. He thereupon went into his Grace's
room, when the Duke, who had not left his bed, inquired if his
apothecary, Mr. Hulke, of Deal, lived near, and directed that that
gentleman should be sent for, as (the Duke) wished to see him.

This was the first intimation received by any member of the house-
hold that his Grace felt indisposed. The intelligence was imme-
diately communicated to Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, who
consequently repaired to the Duke's apartments, and they at once pro-
ceeded to his Grace's chamber, where they remained with him
constantly, until he breathed his last. In the mean time, a groom
had been despatched for Mr. Hulke, who hurried to the Castle
without delay, and arrived at about half-past eight or a quarter to
nine. Mr. Hulke found the Duke suffering from an epileptic fit
of a violent character somewhat similar to the attack which the
Duke experienced several years ago; and no serious apprehensions
were at that moment entertained as to his safety.

Mr. Hulke, therefore, left the Castle for the purpose of preparing some medi-
cines to administer to his Grace, in the hope that they would afford
him effectual relief; but during his absence, the noble Duke grew
worse, and it was necessary to send for Dr. Manaster, of Wal-
mer, his regular medical attendant. Mr. Hulke and his son (who
also belongs to the medical profession) speedily returned, when an
emetic was administered to the noble patient, but unfortunately
without any good result. The Duke's condition gradually became
more dangerous; he was seized by a second convulsive fit of greater
violence than the first, and the alarm of his son and daughter-in-
law, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, pervasively increased.

At this critical emergency, a messenger was despatched to the tele-
graph office at the Deal railway station, for the purpose of imme-
diately summoning Dr. Hume from London to his Grace's assis-
tance. In case Dr. Hume should be absent from town, the mes-
sage specified that Dr. Ferguson should be next applied to; it so
happened that both of these eminent physicians were in Scotland
at the time when the message reached their residences. This fail-
ure having been reported to the noble inmates of the Castle, Lord
Clanwilliam (Captain of Deal Castle), who had hastened thither
on hearing of the Duke's illness, recommended that Dr. Williams,
of London, should be summoned to Walmer. Dr. Williams
was accordingly telegraphed for from Deal; and being at home when
his presence was demanded, he immediately set off to the South
Eastern Railway station at London-bridge to take the train. He
did not reach Deal, however, in time for his services to be of any
avail. The noble Duke's state gradually became more perilous;

he suffered a third attack, still more severe than the preceding
ones. When the members of his family and his medical attendants
spoke to him, he appeared to be conscious that they were address-
ing him, and attempted to articulate a reply. His answers, how-
ever, were not distinct enough to be intelligible; and indeed not a syl-
lable that he uttered from the moment when he ordered his apothecary
to be sent for, could be understood. About three o'clock, he
had a fourth and final attack, of redoubled intensity, which ren-
dered him perfectly insensible, and ultimately carried him off at
a quarter past 9 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The painful intelligence was immediately transmitted to his
Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Douro, who is now staying with
his family in Germany. His arrival is anxiously looked for, and it
is presumed that he will take place, the body of the Duke will
be removed to Apley House.

THE DUKE'S MILITARY CAREER.
The Hon. Arthur Wellesley, the third son of the first Earl of Mor-
nington, was born in Merrion-street, Dublin, on or about the 1st
of May, 1769. There has been a good deal of dispute, as to whether
the Duke was born in Dublin, or at his father's country seat, Dan-
gan Castle, county Meath; but we have before us the file of the
Duke's papers, for the year 1769, and in the paper of May 6th,
we find the following announcement among the births:—"BORN
—in Merrion-street, the Right Hon. the Countess of Mornington, of
a son." This piece of evidence, for which we are indebted to Mr.
P. F. Colley, of Liverpool, a relation of the Wellesley family, is de-
terminative in regard to the birth-place of the Duke, as a single line,
as general in point of fact, in 1811; and at field-marshal, on
the 21st June, 1812. The year in which he received his commis-
sion as major and lieutenant-colonel was the year in which the war
with France commenced; and that was continued (with two short
intervals, one of a year and the other of a few months) for an over-
throw of the Emperor Napoleon, at Waterloo, in the year 1815.

The first actual service of the great warrior was in the year 1794,
in Flanders, under that brave, but incapable commander, his Royal
Highness Frederick, Duke of York. In May of that year lieutenant-
colonel Wellesley embarked at Cork, in command of the 23rd regiment,
and in the following month he joined the army in Flanders. Owing
to the rapid advance of General Picquet, the English army was
compelled to retreat. On the 14th September, lieutenant-colonel Wel-
lesley's regiment was engaged in a serious affair with the enemy at
Bottel, between Broda and Bois-la-Juie; on the 30th December it
took part in the attack on Tui; and on the 5th January, 1795, in
the attacks on Matoron and Geklermans. In the subsequent re-
treat from the Lee to the Ems, lieutenant-colonel Wellesley, as senior
officer, commanded a brigade, consisting of three battalions; in the
rear guard, "evincing a zeal and intelligence which gave promise of
future distinction." The British army re-embarked for England, at
Bremen, in the spring of 1795.

In April, 1796, the 23rd Regiment sailed for India. Owing to
several illnesses, lieutenant-colonel Wellesley was unable to accompany
it; but he followed immediately on the recovery of his health, and
joined his regiment at the Cape of Good Hope. He proceeded with
it to Bengal, and arrived at Calcutta in the beginning of the year
1797. On the 17th May, 1798, his elder brother, the Marquis of
Wellesley (then Earl of Mornington), arrived in India, as Governor-
General, and his arrival was soon followed by stirring events, in the
course of which lieutenant-colonel Wellesley found ample opportunities
of distinguishing himself both as a soldier and as the administrator of
the conquered kingdom of Tippee Sahib.

Almost immediately after the arrival of the Marquis of Wellesley
in India, a dispute arose, as to the rightful ownership of the dis-
tricts of Waynand and Sooleah and other districts of Southern India.
The East India Company and Tippee, Sultan of Mysore, both
claimed them, and the Marquis sided upon them with little cere-
mony, driving out a chief who was under the protection of the Com-
pany. The new Governor-General, being sincerely anxious to avoid
a war with the Sultan, wrote a despatch, claiming the disputed
territory, but offering to waive the question of right to countries
appointed by the two Governments. This was agreed to, and the
decision having been in favour of Tippee Sahib, the Governor-
General at once gave up all claim to the disputed territory.

In the month of June, of the same year, a proclamation was re-
ceived at Calcutta, put forth by General Malarie, the Governor Ge-
neral of the Isle of France, announcing the arrival of two ambas-
sadors, with letters from Tippee Sahib, proposing an offensive and
defensive alliance with the French Republic, for the purpose of ex-
pelling the English from India. General Malarie, having no regu-
lar troops to spare, invited all French citizens, so disposed, to join
the standard of Tippee; and, by a somewhat curious coincidence,
the French force reached Mangalore, in the French Frigate La
Penouze, on the 25th of April, 1798, being the day on which Lord
Mornington had landed at Madras, on his way to Calcutta. No
sooner was Lord Mornington advised of the offer of Tippee to en-
clude an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French, for the
expulsion of the English from India, and of the arrival of the French
force in Mysore, than he wrote a letter of remonstrance to the Sul-
tan, and not having received any answer or acknowledgment of the
letter which was dated Fort William, 8th November, 1798, nor
of another, dated 10th December, 1798, he collected an army of
20,000 men, of whom 2,000 were cavalry, and 4,800 Europeans,
at Vellore, where they were joined by the division of the company's
service with the Nizam, of 6,500 men, and an equal number of Sepoys,
lately commanded and trained by French officers. The 33rd
Regiment was joined to the Nizam's contingent; and the command
of the contingent, as well as of the regiment, was given to lieuten-
ant-colonel Wellesley. The whole army amounted to 30,000
strong, was placed under the command of General Harris. This
great force advanced slowly into Tippee's dominions. At Malavelly
it encountered and defeated Tippee's army. The 33rd Regi-
ment, under lieutenant-colonel Wellesley, was posted on the
right flank of about 2,000 infantry moved forward in excel-
lent order towards the 33rd Regiment, which corps reserving its
fire, with the utmost steadiness received that of the enemy at a
distance of about sixty yards; and then quickening its advance, the
column gave way, and was thrown into disorder. General Flavel,
being in critical moment, charged with his cavalry, and destroyed
great numbers of them. After this battle, the whole of Tippee's
army fell back on Seringapatam, closely pursued by the British
force. The fighting under the walls of Seringapatam, was desperate,
Tippoo having there brought together about 25,000 of his best troops,
trained and commanded by French officers. Lieutenant-colonel
Wellesley's regiment suffered severely in a night attack on one of
the outworks, from a hot fire of musketry and rockets, which was
poured in upon it as it was struggling forward in the darkness
towards the breach; but, on the following morning, the gallant
colonel carried the position easily, doing it "in high style and with-
out loss." On the 4th of May, in the best of noon, when the people
of the East take their midday repose, the city was stormed by 2500
European and 1000 Native Infantry. "It has been the misfortune
from the period of issuing from the trenches, the British colours were
planted on the summit of the breach." Tippee Sahib himself fell
in the assault, and with him the formidable power of the rajahs of
Mysore. His army, consisting of 45,000 well-trained men, was de-
stroyed, and his camp and magazines, and thus a danger which had
threatened British India for twenty years was removed for ever.—
Lieutenant-colonel Wellesley was appointed governor of the con-
quered city; and though he found every thing in the utmost confu-
sion, he was not without success in restoring order, and the greater part of the inhabi-
tants fled from the city, he soon restored order, (by hanging four
of the plunderers, and threatening all who were found plundering
with the same fate), so that, three days after the fort was taken, the
main street was so much crowded, as to be almost impassable, and
the appearance of a fair, the appearance of a fair taken by
assault. Colonel Wellesley entered the fort immediately after the
assault, and was one of the few persons present when Tippee Sahib's
body, which was still warm, was discovered in the saltpetre gateway.
The complete subjugation of the Mysore territory, the process
owed to the company became a distinct command to which Col-
onel Wellesley was appointed, receiving his orders from, and re-
porting directly to the supreme government at Calcutta. For some
time the country was disturbed by a marauding chief named Dhoondiah
Wangh, "one of those adventurers who have so often subvert-
ed empires and founded dynasties in the east." Colonel Wellesley
sent two bodies of troops against this adventurer, inflicted consider-
able loss upon him, and chased him into the Marhatta territory;
there he recruited a new army of plunderers, with which he returned
into Mysore, spreading destruction on every side, plundering and
murdering the inhabitants wherever he appeared. In July, 1800,
Colonel Wellesley succeeded in surprising him, and drove 5000 of
his men into the Malpore river, "capturing an elephant, several
camels, bullocks, horses, innumerable families, women and chil-
dren." The guns he all got across the river, and they also were
captured the next day. But Dhoondiah and his cavalry escaped;
and it was not until the 10th September, that Colonel Wellesley
could be reconquered. He had all 2000 horses and
his orders. These Colonel Wellesley attacked with the 19th and
23rd dragons and the 1st and 2nd regiments of cavalry, charging
them fiercely, and putting them to the rout. In this attack, in
which Colonel Wellesley's cavalry were drawn up in a single line,
to form as long a front as that of the enemy, Dhoondiah and the best
part of his men were killed. The rest were dispersed, and thus the
British provinces, and those of their allies, were freed from the pre-
sence of this army of plunderers.

In the month of May, 1800, Colonel Wellesley was offered the
command of an expedition against the Dutch colony of Java, in con-
junction with Admiral Rains, but declined the service, from the
greater public importance of his command in Mysore.

In February of the following year he was appointed second in
command of a force which was proposed to send against the army
which Bonaparte had left in Egypt. Owing to an attack of illness,
Colonel Wellesley was unable to sail with the army which General
Baird conducted to Egypt, by way of the Red Sea, and which, when
it arrived at Suez, found that the French had capitulated to the
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