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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1858.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 13th day of November, 1858,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the eighteenth day of November instant, be further prorogued to Thursday the thirteenth day of January next.

India Office, November 11, 1858.

THE Secretary of State for India has received the following papers.

No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Military Department,
Allahabad, August 7, 1858.

No. 341 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Major Peto, Her Majesty's 73rd Foot, of his successful attack upon a body of rebels on the 20th July, 1858, and their dispersion from the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road.

No. 2.

Major W. T. Peto, 73rd Regiment, to the Officer Commanding Troops.

Benares,
Nowbutpore, July 21, 1858.

SIR,
I HAVE the honor to inform you, that having proceeded yesterday to the Suspension Bridge over the river Doorghootee, as I informed you in my letter of yesterday was my intention, with force as per margin,* I then gained information that the rebels (whose numbers were variously stated) had burnt the mail and looted a village some two

miles distant, and were at that time, half-past 3 o'clock p.m., cooking their dinners in a garden by the side of the river Doorghootee.

I therefore proceeded towards the village named Derkillee, and previous to arriving, I saw traces of the rebels, in smouldering timber and ashes along the road side, which apparently had been hakeries or carts. On arrival at the village of Derkillee, I found the place had been looted and the Dak horses taken, and obtained information from an old man who had been slightly maltreated, that the rebels were cooking in a garden beside the river, about a mile from the road. I therefore advanced, and after seeing many running away before I came within shot, I detached a party under Captain Godfrey to the front, diverging slightly towards the left flank, myself with the main body proceeding direct through the village, in which we found no one, but saw large bodies of armed men and a few horsemen fleeing on the other side of the river.

Captain Godfrey had commenced firing on the left, where the rebels were posted in a tope of trees, and drove them across the river into a village the other side. I therefore crossed the river with the main body to intercept their retreat, and drove them out of a garden (where we saw their dinners cooking), and through the village, but their flight was so expeditious that I could not get near enough to them to do much damage.

Captain Godfrey reports that there were at least 200 men armed with firelocks, in the part of the village on his side of the river, and at first they seemed inclined to stand, firing at his men from the houses, but on hearing the firing on their flank, and receiving some sharp volleys from his men, they fled, pursued by him through the village, and by my party on emerging from the cover; but I regret to say, from my having to skirt a bend in the river, the distance was too great to permit me to do much execution.

It being now sundown, and the rebels in full retreat in a south-west direction from the main Trunk Road, I ceased the pursuit, and returned to my waggons, which I had left at the village of Derkillee, now some four miles distant, and reached them at about half-past 8 o'clock p.m., when I started again for this place, and reached it about 12 o'clock at night. I am happy to say there were no casualties on my side. The loss on the side of the rebels was 10 killed, and there were probably more slain in the villages. It is impossible to determine the numbers accurately, but I should say there must have been some 150 or 200 men

* 2 officers, 80 rank and file, Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment. 20 Sikh Infantry.