

—that the Government were going to force the Hindoos to eat beef, and the Mussulman pork, and destroy their caste.

The above was repeated over and over again, but ineffectually; not a man stirred, but replied by a steady continuous fire.

The conduct of all grades, and especially the Hindoostanees, at this trying period cannot be overvalued. They vied with each other in doing their utmost to show that there were still some good and loyal servants left, who would never basely and treacherously desert and abandon the colours they had sworn to protect.

After a continuous firing had been kept up for a good hour and a half, we succeeded, I am proud to be able to add, in dislodging the rebels from their commanding position.

They retired in great confusion on the loss of their senior native officer, who was shot through the head, and carrying off as many of their wounded as they could with them, made off towards the south, right through the dense jungle, as fast as they could. Owing to the worn-out and fatigued state of my men, I was quite unable to follow up and pursue them.

We counted 26 of their bodies left dead on the field. I succeeded in capturing about 2,300 rupees in cash, 18 stands of arms and accoutrements, besides a large quantity of brass cooking pots, &c., &c.

During the afternoon a rebel havildar, by name Ram Deen, was found concealed in the neighbouring jungle, and brought in. I immediately tried him by drum-head Court Martial, and shot him on the spot. The Hindoostanees of my detachment crowded round me, and on my asking them if that was the death a mutineer deserved, every man, with his hand upon his heart, exclaimed "Yes! and may the same just fate await us if we ever betray our trust and forsake our colours."

In the above lengthy, and I fear, imperfect manner, I have hurriedly endeavoured to describe all particulars as they occurred, and such as they are, I trust they will be graciously received. In conclusion, I cannot but express my earnest heartfelt gratification at the entire tone and bearing of one and all the men during the above action.

Under most trying and difficult circumstances, they nobly vied with each other in doing their duty, and the result will be marked by the effect this decisive blow will have on the remaining body of rebels, who I hear are sadly discomfited, and having thrown away or lost all their baggage, are seeking safety in flight alone.

I would beg to take this opportunity of bringing the valuable services of Mr G. N. Dodd to special and prominent notice.

It was entirely owing to the untiring energy, zeal, and unsurpassed activity shown by this gentleman that the Government are indebted for our good fortune in meeting the rebels as we did.

His services were equally marked throughout the action; his personal bravery and daring were the theme and admiration of all the men.

Assistant-Surgeon T. Dillon afforded all the aid and attention in his power to the sick and wounded, and was constantly exposed to the hottest parts of the fire.

I beg further to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Jemadar Gung Ram Bist.

* This native officer was conspicuous throughout the fight in directing the fire of our men to the points where it would prove most effectual, pointing out positions to our men as they fired off his shoulder, he himself having the gratification subsequently of shooting the senior subadar of the rebels through the head, which tended in no little measure to hasten the result of the action; lastly, I

would touch upon the sincere unalloyed sympathy depicted on the countenances of all the men, when our respected and much loved Commandant received his death wound. They felt, as they themselves told me, that in losing him they had not only lost a good, kind, though strict Commanding Officer, but also their friend and protector, one who ever had a ready willing ear to listen to all their wants and desires.

In truth I feel I cannot do sufficient justice to these men for their noble conduct throughout, under peculiarly trying and harassing circumstances.

The Hindoostanee sepoy's crowded round me this morning, saying they hoped that any suspicion, however slight, we may have entertained in our minds regarding the conduct they themselves would pursue in consequence of the dark foul deeds committed by their brethren in the north-west, would be now fully and effectually erased, after the indubitable proof they had given of their own loyalty and fealty to the State.

No. 12.

Return of the Casualties in the Sylhet Light Infantry, after the Action with the 34th Native Infantry Mutineers at Latoo, on the 18th of December.

Camp, Latoo, December 19, 1857.

Killed—1 field officer, commanding regiment; 3 sepoy's; 1 bugler.

Wounded—2 sepoy's.

Grand total, 7.

J. T. SHERER, Lieutenant,
Adjutant Commanding Head-Quarters,
Sylhet Light Infantry in the Field.

No. 13.

Camp, Allahabad, February 15, 1858.

No. 41 of 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General has much satisfaction in publishing the following report of the defeat of a large body of the rebels by a division of the Goorkha Force at Shahgunge, on the 5th instant.

To Brigadiers Run Sing and Jodabeer Adhikaree, and all the officers and men of the division, and to Captain Plowden, and the other British officers who were present, the Right Honourable the Governor-General offers his cordial acknowledgments of their praiseworthy conduct on this occasion.

By order, &c.,

G. T. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

No. 14.

Brigadier-General G. H. MacGregor, C.B., Military Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department, Allahabad, Camp,
Goruckpore, February 7, 1858.

SIR,

No. 146.

In continuation of my letter, No. 139, of the 5th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that after pushing