

Enfield. It being late, and getting dusk, I determined upon retiring into the only tope near, just in front of Beradhee, and did so, after leaving a company of the 84th Regiment in ambush; upon seeing this movement, the rebels again came down to the bank of the nullah, when a volley was fired by the company in ambush, and four of the enemy's sowars were seen to fall, and the leg of another horse was broken. I then brought the men into camp, and re-opened the communication right and left with my cavalry. The rebels crossed the Nuddee at about half-past 6 P.M., and kept up a fire on the pickets till about 2 A.M., 17th; then they were driven again across into the jungle by the cavalry under Lieutenant Gibson. The infantry were under arms ready for any emergency.

At daylight, on the 17th, the rebels were seen marching steadily into the jungle towards Jugdespore, in column of sections, and I ordered a party of cavalry, under Lieutenant Gibson, to proceed into the jungle a short distance, to reconnoitre and burn all the villages for two miles each way, north and south, which was effectually done; about nine rebels, trying to escape, were cut up this day by the cavalry, and about sixteen on the 18th instant. On the 18th instant I was joined by 20 troopers, Madras Cavalry, under Lieutenant Morris, it being supposed that the rebels were coming my way. About 4 P.M. I saw a long string of baggage coming from the south, which came into my camp, and turned out to belong to Major Carr's force. A report was made to me that three camel loads of the ammunition belonging to that force were in the road, about two miles from Ekil, the camels having broken down. I immediately despatched fresh camels and some sowars, who brought it safe into camp at 10 P.M. Some rebels, trying to escape on my right, were cut up by the cavalry at about 12 P.M., but with a loss of 1 resaldar wounded, and 1 trooper mortally wounded, and 1 horse killed, belonging to the cavalry on my right, under Lieutenant Ryall, belonging to Major Carr's force, who joined my camp also.

On the 19th I marched to Jugdespore, and the 20th instant to Peero, where I remained till the 28th instant; during my stay at Peero, I made frequent trips in the villages round, and found Enfield ammunition, grape, and pouches, &c. Three sepoy were caught and hanged; one belonged to the 8th Native Infantry, which mutinied at Dinapore.

On the 28th I marched to Jetoura, where I remained till the 11th of November. One sepoy only was caught before the amnesty, but several afterwards, who were released by Colonel Dunsford's order. The country all round Jetoura is quite clear and quiet, of which I was satisfied by making dours occasionally; and the villagers were returning fast.

On the 11th I marched for Sasseram, which I reached on the 13th, and joined Major Lightfoot's force here on the 16th instant. I must beg leave to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, Lieutenant Gibson, Her Majesty's 87th, commanding detachment 3d Seikh Native Cavalry, whose conduct at Beradhee was most praiseworthy. He bore the brunt of the attack made upon us at Beradhee, and was everywhere encouraging and exciting his men, and never out of his saddle day or night for three days. He is an old officer, and I trust his conduct may be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. In conclusion, my best thanks are due to every officer and soldier with me, for the cheerful manner in which my orders

were carried out by them, always ready and eager for anything.

I have, &c.,

WALTER C. SNOW, Captain, 84th Regiment,  
late Commanding Detachment, Field Force,  
Shahabad District.

No. 3.

Major G. Carr to the Deputy Adjutant-General  
with Brigadier Douglas, C.B.

SIR,

Mohunea, November 5, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Douglas, C.B., that having been directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsford, C.B., to see Captain Snow's column safe beyond Choungien, on the 14th of October, I turned off my direct route to my post at Ekil, with my column at Kooran.

Having received contradictory reports as to the occupation or not of Choungien by the enemy, I sent on a troop of the 3d Seikh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Gibson of that regiment, to ascertain the truth. This officer's party was fired on as he came near Choungien, and immediately after he discovered a large body of the rebels, about 1,000 in number, going eastward in the direction of Jugdespore; as I approached the village with Captain Snow's column and my own combined, we were also fired at by a body of the enemy whom we saw on the heights of the village and on tops of houses.

I heard that earthworks had been thrown up on the side on which we were approaching. I went round to the south side of the village; and, on reconnoitring, finding the village open, I moved the infantry part of the force to that side; and, forming them into two columns, we proceeded at once into the town by the south and east sides, fully expecting opposition, but we found that the rebels had evacuated it by the north, and not one remained in the place.

This body of rebels, between 300 and 400, who had fired on us as we approached, was discovered making off by Lieutenant Gibson, who, with his troop, followed them close up, and killed between forty and fifty regular sepoy. Captain Wyatt, with the Mule Train, also pursued the same body from a different direction, and, coming up with them near a village three miles north of Choungien, cut up in one place twenty, till they took refuge in a village where cavalry could not get at them.

Captain Wyatt then sent to me for infantry, and I started with 100 of the 84th, and about 150 of the 20th Punjaub Infantry, and I proceeded a long distance through mud and water in rice lands, till the men were much knocked up; having then received a note from Captain Wyatt that one company of natives would be sufficient to dislodge the enemy, I sent on the Punjaubees, under Lieutenants Jarrett, 20th Punjaub Infantry, and Sadlier, Madras Rifles, who, after a most trying march through water up to their waists, got up to the place, where about seventy sepoy were defending themselves in a pukka tiled house, into which there was but one narrow entrance; and here I must record an act of daring bravery on the part of Lieutenant Jarrett of the 20th Punjaub Infantry, which, as it was stated to me, entitles that daring young officer to all the honour that true courage deserves; calling on the men of his regiment to follow him, and backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance of the houses, where, though a shower of bullets was poured on him, he pushed his way up to the wall