

detachment of this regiment joined me on my marching out of Buxar. The heat during the operations was intense, and the troops suffered much, particularly the 84th Regiment, who have now been thirteen months in the field. I consider this regiment at present to be quite unfit for active service; the men have no positive disease, but they are so exhausted that they can neither eat nor sleep. 12th. I returned to Buxar, and encamped. In the village of Ghamur, 45 brood mares belonging to Government were recovered and handed over to Mr. Jackson, of the stud establishment here, who accompanied the force. In conclusion, I beg to state that I have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which all did their duty.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier.

No. 24.

No. 241 of 1858.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch, from Colonel Millar, commanding Nagpore Irregular Force, dated 2nd June, 1858, detailing the operations of the Kamptee Moveable Column, late under his command, from August, 1857, to January, 1858.

No. 25.

Colonel Millar, 33rd Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, late in Command of the Kamptee Moveable Column, to Major-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

Kamptee, June 2, 1858.

No. 106.

SIR,

I DO myself the honor of laying before you the following circumstances, for the favorable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

It will be remembered, that at the commencement of the mutinies, a small moveable column as per margin,* was organized from the Nagpore force for service in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

This column reached Jubbulpore, on the 21st August, 1857, and was there joined by two companies of the 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and two companies of the Bengal 52nd Regiment Native Infantry. The whole then proceeded towards Saugor; but in consequence of the incessant rain, and the almost impassable state of the roads and rivers, did not reach Dumoh till the 30th August.

Dumoh, which was garrisoned by about 300 of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, two companies of the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry, and about 120 of the 3rd Bengal Irregular Cavalry, with two 6-pounder guns, had been for some time hard pressed by the rebels and mutineers, but who at once withdrew on the approach of the column. I however found it necessary to send out large detachments against several petty chiefs in the neighbourhood before advancing upon Saugor, vide marked A. and B.

* D Company, 3rd Battalion Madras Artillery; 65 rank and file (Europeans), with 6 guns; 3rd squadron 4th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, 92 sabres; Head Quarters 33rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, 425 rank and file; Rifle Company, 1st Regiment Nagpore Irregular Infantry, 91 rank and file.

On the 7th September, I was obliged, in consequence of very alarming accounts from Jubbulpore, to detach two guns of the European Battery of artillery, one troop of the 4th Light Cavalry, and three companies of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry, for the protection of that station. This detachment, under the command of Captain Tottenham, of the 4th Light Cavalry, reached Jubbulpore in ample time to secure the safety of that important station, which would otherwise have been destroyed.

With my force thus reduced, it was hardly possible to effect much; but I still persisted in my attempt to relieve Saugor, and had got as far as the right bank of the Sohah river on the 8th September, when my further progress was arrested by the intelligence, that the Dinapore mutineers were menacing the Rewah territories, and might come down upon Jubbulpore.

The aspect of affairs was at this time very unpromising, the Rewah Rajah having intimated to Lieutenant Osborne, the political agent at his Court, his inability to protect him; we therefore return to Dumoh, around which the rebels had again collected, but who fled at our approach.

About midnight on the 19th September, an express arrived, conveying the intelligence of the mutineers of the 50th and 52nd Regiments Bengal Native Infantry, at Nagode and Jubbulpore. It now became imperatively necessary for us to return at once to Jubbulpore, and before doing so to disarm the two companies of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, which was accomplished early next morning, without bloodshed, notwithstanding that the muskets of the 52nd were loaded at the time, they having just returned from a dour.

On the 21st September, the column was en route to Jubbulpore, having brought away with it a lac and 20,000 rupees from the Government Treasury, a considerable quantity of ammunition, and the arms of disarmed party of the 52nd.

On the 27th September, the column, while passing through a dense jungle near Kuttungunj, about twenty-five miles from Jubbulpore, was attacked by the mutineers of the 52nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and a large body of rebels, who, after a brisk skirmish, were completely repulsed, vide marked C.

This I believe was the first time that Madras sepoy had been called upon to act against the mutineers, and it was highly gratifying to find, that there was no sympathy whatever between the men of the two armies.

The column reached Jubbulpore with all the treasure, &c., on the 1st October.

From this period till the end of January, the column was employed in protecting Jubbulpore, and the neighbouring district, and parties of greater or less strength, were continually obliged to be sent out to drive back the rebels, the whole country being up in arms against us.

In one of these skirmishes, the brave and talented Major Jenkins, of the Quartermaster-General's department, was shot dead while leading on his men in an attack upon the rebels near Kuttungunj, vide enclosure marked D.

On another occasion, Captain Tottenham, of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, was mortally wounded, while pursuing at the head of his troop, some rebels near Ghosulpore, vide enclosure E.

I beg here to acknowledge my obligations to Major Erskine, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore and Saugor territories, who accompanied the column, and was present during the encounter with the mutineers at Kuttungunj, and without whose energetic assistance in procuring elephants and supplies, it would have been impossible for the column to have made any forward movement