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WHITEHALL—MARCH 14.

The following intelligence has been received at the East India House :

After the capture of Hinglaiz-Ghur, by the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Monson, as stated in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of July, Lieut.-Col. Monson advanced his position about 50 miles from the Mokundra Pass.

His corps consisted of five battalions of seapoys, with a proportion of artillery, and of two bodies of irregular horse, under Lieut. Lucan, and a native chieftain, amounting to 3000 men.

On the 7th of July 1804, Lieut.-Col. Monson received intelligence that Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (who, since his retreat before the army of the Commander in Chief, had occupied a position in Malwa, having the Cumbul river between him and Col. Monson's corps), had crossed the Chumbul river with the whole of his army and guns. Lieut.-Col. Monson was desirous of attacking Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and moved towards the place at which it was stated that Jeswunt Rao Holkar had crossed the Chumbul river. Col. Monson however states, that he had only two days grain in his camp; that part of his corps had been detached to bring up grain; that one battalion of his force was on its march to join him from Hinglaiz-Ghur; that he expected to be joined by an escort, with treasure for the use of his detachment; and that he had also received accounts from Colonel Murray, of that officer's intention to fall back on the Myhie river. Under these circumstances, Lieut.-Col. Monson determined to retire to the Mokundra Pass, and commenced his march on July 8.

[Price Sixpence.]

The detachment had marched nearly six cofs, when intelligence was received that Lieut. Lucan's party had been attacked at a considerable distance in his rear, by the whole of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's cavalry.— Lieut.-Col. Monson states, that he immediately ordered the troops to march towards the enemy, when Bapojee Scindiah joined him, and said that the rear guard had been defeated, and many Sirdars had been either killed or wounded, and that Lieut. Lucan with several Sirdars were taken prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Monson therefore continued his march to the Mokundra Pass, which he reached at noon on the same day, without having been molested by the enemy.

On the morning of the 10th of July, Col. Monson was attacked by the enemy with little effect.

Lieut.-Col. Monson, not considering his post at Mokundra to be tenable, resolved to retire to Kotah, which place he reached on the 12th of July, in the morning, after two marches. The whole of the detachment experienced great fatigue, owing to the season of the year, and to the state of the country.

The Rajah of Kotah was unwilling to admit Col. Monson into the town; and Col. Monson continued his march to the Gaumus Nuddee Ghaut. The rains had set in with violence on the 10th of July, and about this period of time became incessant. Although the Gaumus Nuddee is only seven miles distant from Kotah, the obstructions occasioned by the rains and the nature of the soil, prevented Col. Monson from reaching the Gaumus rivulet until the morning of the 13th of July.

The rivulet was not fordable on the 13th,

and Col. Monson halted on the 14th, to procure a supply of grain from Pattun, distant about two cofs.

On the 15th of July, Lieut.-Col. Monson continued his march, but the rains were so violent that it was impossible to move the guns; Lieut.-Col. Monson therefore halted. Lieut.-Col. Monson states, that he had no provisions in camp, and that all the neighbouring villages were exhausted; he was therefore induced to spike his guns, and to order the ammunition to be destroyed.

Col. Monson then prosecuted his march, and reached the Chumbulee rivulet on the 17th of July. The rivulet was not fordable on the 17th, but on the 18th of July, the European artillerymen crossed on the elephants, and proceeded on to Rampoorah.

On the 19th July, the rivulet continued to rise. The troops were in the greatest distress for food, but hearing that there was some grain in a village, at a few miles distance, a strong party was sent and returned with a sufficient quantity of grain for the use of the detachment for two days.

In the evening of the 21st July, Colone Monson detached Captain O'Donnell to beat up a body of cavalry, encamped at some distance. Capt. O'Donnell was completely successful; he captured some camels and two hundred horse.

On the 22d of July, Col. Monson, having procured a few rafts, crossed over the 2d battalion of the 21st regiment, and on the 24th, the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment. During the 24th of July, a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance. Colonel Monson immediately

