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Whitehall, March 14, 1805.

THE following Intelligence has been received at the East India House:

AFTER the Capture of Hinglaiz-Ghur by the Detachment under the Command of the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, as stated in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson advanced his Position about Fifty Miles from the Mokundra Pass, in which Position he was informed that he would be able to procure Supplies. Colonel Monson also expected to be able to communicate with Colonel Murray, at that Time on his March, with a considerable Detachment of Troops, from Guzerat towards Onjein.

The Corps under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monson consisted of Five Battalions of Sepoys, with a Proportion of Artillery, and of Two Bodies of irregular Horse, under the Command of Lieutenant Lucan, and of a Native Chieftain, named Bapojee Scindiah, amounting to about Three Thousand Men.

On the 7th of July 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel 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 Chumbul River between him and Colonel Monson's Corps,) had crossed the Chumbul River with the Whole of his Army and Guns. Lieutenant-Colonel 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. Colonel 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, and adverting to the large Body of Cavalry which was stated to be with Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson determined to retire to the Mokundra Pass.

Accordingly the Whole of the Baggage and Stores belonging to Lieutenant-Colonel Monson's

Detachment was sent off at Four A. M. on the Morning of the 8th of July 1804, to Sonara; and Lieutenant-Colonel Monson remained on the Ground of Encampment till half-past Nine, with his Detachment formed in Order of Battle. At this Period of Time, no Enemy having appeared, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson commenced his March, leaving Lieutenant Lucan and Bapojee Scindiah, with the irregular Cavalry, on the Ground, with Orders to follow in Half an Hour, and to send Lieutenant-Colonel Monson the earliest Intelligence of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Motions.

The Detachment had marched nearly Six Cos, when Lieutenant-Colonel Monson received Intelligence that Lieutenant Lucan's Party had been attacked at a considerable Distance in his Rear by the Whole of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Cavalry. Lieut. Colonel Monson states that he immediately ordered the Troops to form, for the Purpose of supporting Lieutenant Lucan, and was on his March towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Army when Bapojee Scindiah joined him, and informed Lieutenant-Colonel Monson that the Rear Guard had been defeated, that many Sirdars had been either killed or wounded, and that Lieutenant Lucan, with several Sirdars, were taken Prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Monson therefore continued his March to Sonara, where his Baggage had arrived in Safety; the Baggage moved again at Eleven at Night on the 8th; and at Four in the Morning of the 9th of July the Detachment prosecuted its March to the Mokundra Pass, which it reached at Noon on the same Day, without having been molested by the Enemy.

On the Morning of the 10th of July, a large Body of the Enemy's Cavalry made their Appearance, and continued to encrease in Numbers until Noon next Day, when Jeswunt Rao Holkar sent a Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, requiring the Surrender of the Guns and Small Arms of the British Detachment. This Demand being rejected with becoming Spirit, Jeswunt Rao Holkar divided his Force into Three Bodies, and made a vigorous Attack on the Front and Flanks of Lieutenant-Colonel Monson's Corps. Owing, however, to the judicious Position occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, and to the Bravery and Steadiness displayed by the Troops under his Command, Jeswunt Rao Holkar could not make any Impression on Lieutenant-Colo-