

Morning of the 25th August, the Enemy opened some Guns on the Town. At Five o'Clock in the Evening of the same Day, Captain Nicholl reports, that the Enemy made an Attack upon the Town with their Infantry, but were quickly repulsed with the Loss of several Men. Captain Nicholl had Two Sepoys killed in this Affair.

On the Morning of the 26th August, the Whole of the Enemy's Cavalry encamped in separate Bodies, surrounding Lieutenant-Colonel Monson's Detachment. A Correspondence was at this Period detected, between some of the Native Officers of Lieutenant-Colonel Monson's Corps, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar. The most vigorous and effectual Steps appear to have been immediately adopted to check this Mischief; but notwithstanding every Effort on the Part of Lieutenant-Colonel Monson and his Officers, nearly Two Companies from the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, and a large Proportion of the Hindoostanee Cavalry deserted.

On the 26th August, at Seven P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Monson moved from the Fort of Koo-shal-Ghur, and formed an oblong Square, having previously spiked the remaining Howitzer.

During the Night of the 26th August, and the greater Part of the 27th, the Enemy's Cavalry supported, as before, by some Guns, attempted several Times to penetrate the Detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, but could not make the least Impression on this compact Body of Men. On the Night of the 27th of August, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson took Possession of the ruined Fort of Hindown, and at One A. M. on the 28th, continued his Retreat towards Agra. As soon as the Detachment had cleared the Ravines near Hindown, the Enemy's Cavalry made a desperate Charge in Three separate Bodies, but were received by the Sepoys with determined Coolness and Bravery. The Sepoys reserved their Fire, until the Enemy's Cavalry had come almost within Reach of the Bayonet, and then gave their Fire with such signal Effect, as to compel the Enemy to retire in every Direction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monson reached the Biana Pass about Sun-set the 28th August. The Troops were almost exhausted with Fatigue and Hunger, and Lieutenant-Colonel Monson halted with an Intention to remain during the Night at the Entrance of the Pass. The Enemy, however, succeeded in bringing up some Guns, and opened a heavy Fire, which compelled Lieutenant-Colonel Monson to continue his Retreat to Agra. The Detachment reached the Town of Biana at Nine P. M. on the 28th August. The Night was dark; and the Camp Followers, with such Baggage as remained with the Detachment, having mixed with the Lines, the Troops were thrown into Confusion. It was impossible to restore Order, and the different Corps retreated in great Disorder to Agra, which they all reached by the 31st of August. The Enemy followed as far as Futty-poor, in fraggling Parties, for the Purpose of plundering, but made no united Attack after the 28th.

The following Extract of a Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Governor-General, under date 8th September 1804, is published for general Information:—

“Although I cannot sufficiently lament the unfortunate Turn Affairs have taken with this Detachment; or the Circumstances which led to them, still I feel it my Duty to represent to your Lordship, that

both Officers and Men of the Detachment, on every Occasion in which they were actually engaged with the Enemy, maintained the Superiority of British Discipline, and shewed the utmost Steadiness and Gallantry; and that should an Opportunity occur of leading against the Enemy those who remain, I shall place the fullest Confidence in their Attachment and approved Bravery and Experience.

“I shall cause every possible Enquiry to be made into the apparent Disaffection on the Part of some of the Corps, but I have the Pleasure to assure your Lordship, that it does not appear to have been, by any Means, extensive. Numbers of the Sepoys are daily coming in; and those that are still with the Enemy, and have been obliged to take Service, have sent Word to their Officers, that they will avail themselves of the first Opportunity of escaping to return. Those who refused to enter the Enemy's Service, have been most cruelly treated, and in general mutilated in the Right Hand.”

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, Adjutant-General, to Captain L. Hook, Secretary to the Government, Mil. Dep.*

S I R,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward, for the Information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, a List of Casualties which occurred with the Detachment under the Honorable Colonel Monson.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GERARD, Adj. Gen.

*Head-Quarters, Camp Secundra,*

*30th Sept. 1804.*

*List of Casualties with the Honorable Colonel Monson's Detachment.*

*2d Battalion 2d Regiment.*

Major James Sinclair, killed on the 24th of August 1804.

Lieutenant Thomas Parr, killed on the same Date.

Lieutenant N. P. Fulton, killed on the same Date.

Lieutenant W. Owen, missing, but reported to have been killed.

Lieutenant W. W. Walker, killed on the same Date.

Lieutenant H. P. Stacy, killed on the same Date.

Lieutenant Thomas Sneider, killed on the same Date.

*2d Battalion 8th Regiment.*

Lieutenant Williams, killed on the 24th of August 1804.

*2d Battalion 9th Regiment.*

Captain James Crockatt, killed on the 24th of August 1804.

Lieutenant A. R. Maillard, killed on the same Date.

*1st Battalion 12th Regiment.*

Lieutenant Henry Lloyd, killed on the 10th of July 1804.

Lieutenant Ford, wounded on the 27th of August 1804.

Lieutenant H. M. Ross, wounded on the 24th of August 1804.

Lieutenant F. Bowring, wounded on the 27th of August 1804.

Lieutenant Dalton, drowned in crossing Chumbala, on the 16th of July 1804.

