

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 28, 1792.

WHEREAS the Contract for the supply of the Garrison and Convicts on Cattleland, with rations of Provision and Cloathing, made the 11th Day of March, 1791, expires on the 31st Day of March next, and it is expedient a new contract should be made for that purpose, to commence on the first day of April next.

Therefore, ORDERED, that Josiah Stearns, and Thomas Clarke, Esq's. with such as the Hon. Senate shall join, be a committee, whose duty it shall be to receive proposals from any citizen or citizens of this Commonwealth, who may incline to contract to supply the said Garrison and Convicts with the following Rations of Provision and Cloathing, for a term not exceeding three years, commencing on the said first day of April next, viz. One and a quarter pound of Beef, or half a pound of Beef and half a pound of Pork; one pound of wheat bread or flour; one jill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto, one ounce of Butter, and one quart of Beer to each Soldier, per day. Two quarts of Salt, two quarts of Vinegar, four pounds of hard soap, and two pounds of Candles to each hundred Rations.

For Cloathing for the said Garrison. One uniform Coat, one Waistcoat, one pair of woolen and one pair of linen Overalls, one shirt, one hat, and one pair of shoes for each non-commissioned Officer and private Soldier, yearly and every year; and of as good quality as have been heretofore usually furnished for that purpose.

And for the said Convicts; One and a quarter pound of Meat; one and a quarter pound of Bread; one jill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto, per day; two pounds of soft soap, and two quarts of salt, (when they shall draw fresh provisions) for each hundred Rations; also, the following articles of Cloathing, viz. Two shirts, one coat, one waistcoat, and two pair of overalls, to be of two distinct colours agreeably to law, and one pair of shoes, per year.

The said Proposals to be given into the said Committee, in writing, sealed up, on or before the 21st Day of February next: And the said Committee are directed to cause this Order to be inserted in the Independent Chronicle and Columbian Centinel, two Weeks successively. Such Citizen or Citizens as may make proposals for entering into such Contract, shall be held (if accepted) to give bonds, with sureties to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, to the acceptance of the Governor and Council, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the said Contract.

Sent up for concurrence DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Jan. 28, 1792. Read and concurred, and Thomas Dawes, Esq. is joined. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

IN pursuance of the foregoing Order, the Committee will attend to receive Proposals at the East Lobby of the State House, on the twenty and twenty-first Days of February, from eleven to one o'Clock, in the forenoon of each Day.

Thomas Dawes, Joseph Stearns, Thomas Clark, Committee. Bolton, Feb. 1, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book, are hereby notified, that unless their Notes and accounts are paid on or before the first of March next, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect. He will receive most kinds of produce in payment.

GAD SMITH, Whately, Jan. 11, 1792.

NOTICE

I hereby give to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Cheshirefield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax, No. 5, in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Lots, State tax, and other details. Includes entries for Beriah Curtis, George Dunlap, and Ezra Clarke's original lot.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Cheshirefield, that their lands are taxed in the tax bills of the subscriber in No. 3 State tax, as follows, viz.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Lots, State tax, and other details. Includes entries for Beriah Curtis, George Dunlap, and Zenos Clark's original lot.

BOLTER & DELANEY

SADDLERS, CAP & HARNESS MAKERS. Opposite the Meeting-House, NORTHAMPTON. RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to their customers and others, for the favor of their patronage, and for the continuance of their business, as they have now made preparations for carrying on the business in a more extensive manner. They have now on hand a number of fashions and well made, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles; Harrets, Caps and Hotters, and all other work which is generally called for. They have likewise an assortment of Plated and Tin'd Saddlery; with which Saddlers, and others may be supplied with most any articles with their work. Those who will please to favor them with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and payment made as early as possible.

N. B. Wanted immediately a Journeyman, to work at the above business.

Notice is hereby given

To the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Cheshirefield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 4, in the tax bills of the subscriber, as follows: viz.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Lots, State tax, and other details. Includes entries for Quobbin propriety, G. Dunlap's original lot, and 3d division.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Cheshirefield, that their lands are taxed in the tax bills of the subscriber in No. 5 State tax, as follows, viz.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Lots, State tax, and other details. Includes entries for Quobbin propriety, Hingham propriety, and Gen. Dunlap's original lot.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1792. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, December 1.

On Monday the Leopard, of 50 Guns, Capt. George Boscawen, arrived at St. Helen's from Madras, accompanied with dispatches from Earl Cornwallis. The Leopard, left Port St. George on the 15th of July, and sailed sixteen days at the Cape to reach the Cape, where she was sickly. But for the delay, she would have had a very quick passage. Capt. Boscawen arrived in town on Tuesday morning, with the intelligence. About two o'clock the following ship of passage from the India House, for the purpose of giving a satisfactory information to the public, and preventing the consequence of stock jobbing, from misrepresentation. Earl Cornwallis defeated Tippon on the heights, about five miles from the Cavry river, on the 4th May, in a general action, Tippon obtained great loss, and retreated to Seringapatam. Earl Cornwallis pursued to Bangalore without being harassed in his march; was very much assisted by the Mahatta horse, some of very high spirits to a man.

and a retreat determined on. We are sorry to learn, that from a month's stay prevailed among the bullocks, a large part of our artillery was obliged to be spiked and left behind. The retreat took place on the 25th May. Very fortunately, on the 26th, the day after, Lord Cornwallis was joined by the Maharajah's army from Dartwar, consisting of 50,000 foot, and 3000 horse. They headed through with them a large supply of forage and provisions for the army, and several thousand bullocks loaded with rice, which was intended for the army, but had been intercepted. This favorable supply enabled Lord Cornwallis with his army to retire without any further inconsequence, and on the 30th of May our army reached Bangalore, where they were joined by a detachment from the northward, with a further large supply of bullocks, sheep and a number of Horses. Our army had taken one of Tippon's forts, where they found rice, bullocks, and sheep sufficient for its sustenance for several days. On account of the monsoon, setting in General Abercrombie, who advanced as far as Perampatam, within 30 miles of Tippon's capital, had been obliged to retire into cantonments below the Ghauts. Detachments from Bangalore were to be stationed near the Carnatic by way of foraging parties. The last accounts from Madras are previous to the sailing of the Leopard, inform us that Lord Cornwallis's army was in good health, and had got a very fresh supply of provisions. His lordship intended to take the field again in July, and there seemed to be no doubt entertained at Madras, but that he would soon after take Seringapatam.

General Abercrombie's Retreat. A letter has been in circulation, written by an officer of the artillery under General Abercrombie, and dated from Cammarag, the 10th of June. It gives a confirmation of the news of the precipitate retreat of the Bombay army; and of their losses; but with such dreadful exaggeration, as to dispose every one who knows the character of General Abercrombie to believe it impossible. The General mounted the Ghaut with provisions for six months, and with the stores and ammunition of all kinds for the Siege of Seringapatam. The fatigue was excessive. They took possession of the fort of Perampatam without obstacles, and found the adjacent country a perfect garden. On the 23d of May they were surprised by a body of the enemies horse, who swept along the front of their line, and carried off a large number of their draught bullocks. Of the approach of this body of horse they had no notice whatever, for they had neither pickets nor advanced guards. The General issued an order, that they should prepare for a movement at eight o'clock in the evening; that they should yoke up the remaining bullocks with as much of the provisions as they could carry, and that this should be done with the utmost possible silence. A signal of the General's retreat was given to retreat by the fire-rocket they had advanced; and such was their situation, that they were under the necessity of leaving behind them 500,000 muller ball cartridges, 500 barrels of gunpowder, 2000 cannon balls, 6 tumbrils of provisions, and a great part of their camp equipage, besides several pieces. Not one officer out of fifty was able to bring away a change of linen, and the general himself left behind him every article except his own camp equipage, and the bag of the cavalry, the military chest, containing three lack of rupees, and what it will more than amply repay the loss of, the stock was abandoned to their fate, and unable to keep up with the march, were left to the mercy of that enemy, whom it is not difficult to paint as a cruel tyrant. Their march was dreadful; for they had to descend the steep Ghauts under incessant rains, and without the means of making fire, for the powder in the pouches was so wet, that it would not take fire, and they were obliged therefore to eat their rice raw. On their arrival in these cantonments, the number of sick was incredible. Of the sick company of artillery, but two were returned out of forty, and of the foot, the military chest was lost, and 700 European troops on the sick list, and 2000 of them almost sick and well, (dying of) and necessary, and without the means of procuring a supply.

On his Lordship's arrival at Seringapatam, he immediately made every necessary disposition for attacking the place, which he did in a day or two after.

The bravery of the British troops was very conspicuous upon the occasion; several of the officers were killed, and a great slaughter was made among Tippon's troops, with a loss comparatively small on our side.

Some of Tippon's troops, however made a noble resistance, and exhibited a great degree of courage; but the chief obstacle to our capture of the place, was that could not be overcome by human valour, the impetuosity of the elements, the sudden bursting out of the monsoon made a retreat on the part of Lord Cornwallis absolutely necessary for the safety of his army; nor was there a moment's time to be lost, for the fall of rain is so heavy, and incessant during the continuance of the monsoon, that no army can possibly keep the field, far less attempt any stratagems.

In the attack upon the place, Tippon's troops suffered so considerably, that he did not think it prudent to attempt preventing the retreat of our army, which was conducted with good order, but great difficulty, the mortality among the bullocks having been very great in consequence of the rain, so that the men were obliged to load them. His Lordship found it impossible to carry off all his heavy artillery from the want of cattle, but took care to render what he left behind him serviceable.

His Lordship reached Bangalore in the beginning of June, and there sheltered himself with his army from the inclemency of the weather, waiting for the termination of the monsoon, that he might again renew the war.

The following intelligence is communicated by a gentleman who came home in the Leopard. Lord Cornwallis, after having met with considerable success in his march to Seringapatam, on the 15th of May, attacked Tippon's main army, within five miles of that place, on the banks of the Cavry river, and obliged it by force to be completely defeated, and obliged to fly for shelter within the walls of his capital, leaving a great number of his troops to the cold comfort of a watery grave. Tippon's loss amounted to several thousand men. It appears that he had put off himself in a strong advantageous position, and manifested very considerable military abilities. It is reported, that a part of Tippon's army deserted, after his defeat.

Lord Cornwallis having routed the enemy, took possession of the ground. From the 15th to the 23d of May, nothing material occurred, except preparations being made for a further attack; but the monsoon, setting in, and a great quantity of rain had fallen, and the provisions, as well as the forage for the cattle, were so spoiled, that a council of war was held,

and a retreat determined on. We are sorry to learn, that from a month's stay prevailed among the bullocks, a large part of our artillery was obliged to be spiked and left behind. The retreat took place on the 25th May.

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Proceedings of Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES. Thursday, Feb. 9.

THE bill for the encouragement of the bank and other offices, and for the regulation of government of the fisheries employed therein, was read a third time, and passed yeas 38—nays 21.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. W. Smith in the chair—on a bill received from the Senate, relative to the election of President and Vice president of the United States, and declaring the officers who shall act as President and Vice president in the absence both of President and Vice president.

The motion was then made to add a new section to the bill, appointing the Senate Associate Judge as it performs full the vacancy. A motion was made to amend this proposition, by substituting the Secretary of State instead of the Senior Associate Judge. A short debate ensued, after which the committee rose without taking the question, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Lawrence presented a petition from the towns and curriers of the city of New York, praying relief from the hardship they labour under, in consequence