

PROPOSALS,
By JOHN TRUMBULL,
For Publishing by Subscription,
TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himself;
One representing the DEATH of General WARREN,
at the Battle of Bunker's-Hill.
The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY,
in the Attack of Quebec.

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

<i>American.</i>	<i>British.</i>
Major General WARREN, PUTNAM.	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Licut. Col. JOHN SMALL, Major PITCAIRN, and Licut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are seen—

General MONTGOMERY, Major MACPHERSON, and	Colonel THOMPSON, Capt. CHEESMAN.
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CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the most eminent artists in Europe. The size will be 30 inches by 20. The price to subscribers, Three Guineas for each print; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as soon as the work (which is already considerably advanced) can possibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by Joseph Anthony, jun. Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-street.

These prints are the first of a series, in which it is proposed to represent the most important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the history of man, is more interesting than that in which we have lived. The memory of scenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which secures our national and individual happiness, must ever remain dear to us, and to posterity; and if national pride be in any case justifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whose influence is rapidly spreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To assist in preserving the memory of the illustrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the most important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. History will do justice to an era so important; but to be read, the language in which it is written must be understood—the language of painting is universal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As several years of his time, and a very considerable expence, are necessary to accomplish this undertaking, it would be an imprudent sacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate success.—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, proposes this subscription, and flatters himself with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will justify his pursuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impossible that so expensive a work should be continued.

The subjects proposed to be represented, in addition to the two foregoing, of Bunker's-Hill and Quebec, are—

- * THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
 - * BATTLE AT TRENTON,
 - * BATTLE OF PRINCETON,
 - SURRENDER of General BURGOWNE,
 - TREATY with FRANCE,
 - BATTLE OF EUTAW SPRINGS,
 - * SURRENDER OF YORK-TOWN,
 - TREATY OF PEACE,
 - EVACUATION OF NEW-YORK,
 - RESIGNATION OF General WASHINGTON,
 - THE ARCH AT TRENTON,
 - INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
- Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were present at the scene represented. Those marked with stars, are considerably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the same size, and by the most eminent engravers.

December 14.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 26th of December 1788, the house occupied by WILLIAM HASELTON, of the Delaware State, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of Wm. Haselton on the above date.

1788.			
October 24,	4873 } of 500 dollars each.	} favor of JAMES HASELTON.	}
	4874 }		
	6356 }		
		ELIZABETH HASELTON,	
		Administratrix of	
		JAMES HASELTON, deceased.	
		Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1790.	[62 6i. 13w.]

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 7, 1790.

AS the partnership of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAY-POOLE will expire on the first day of JANUARY, 1791, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE proposes to publish a Newspaper, entitled

The Mail,
and

New Daily Advertiser.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE-MAIL shall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpose, on Paper, equal in size and quality to any of the Newspapers of Europe or America.—And the Subscriber engages that no Means shall be spared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other respects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now respectfully solicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertisements will be received on such moderate Terms as to prove satisfactory to those who may be pleased to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

Subscriptions are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by D. C. CLAYPOOLE.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets,

BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF
PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Persons having Business to transact at the Public Offices, may be assisted, or have their Business done for them (without the trouble and expence of a personal attendance) on very moderate Terms.

November 29.

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States:

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Published at the Seat of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,
Comprising

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the Proceedings of Congress—Its Laws, Acts, and Resolutions, communicated so as to form an history of the transactions of the national government.

II. Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congress.

III. Essays on the great subjects of Government; also upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded upon the national or state Constitutions; and upon every other subject, which may appear suitable for newspaper discussion.

IV. A Series of Paragraphs, calculated to catch the "living manners as they rise," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domestic, social and public happiness.

V. The Interests of the United States as connected with their literary Institutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.

VI. Every Species of Intelligence which may affect the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, or political interests of the American nation.

VII. A chain of Domestic Occurrences.

VIII. A series of foreign articles of Intelligence.

IX. The state of the Funds; Courses of Exchange; Prices Current.

CONDITIONS.

Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The price to subscribers, (exclusive of postage) THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The first semi-annual payment to be made at the time of subscribing: The second at the end of the year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 69, Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the union of the States—to extend and protect their commerce—to explore and arrange the national funds—to restore and establish the public credit—will require the energies of the patriots and sages of our country—Hence the propriety of encreasing the mediums of knowledge and information.

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the empires, states, and kingdoms, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that freedom and government—liberty and laws, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however various the sentiments, respecting the merits of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an efficient federal government.

A paper, therefore, established upon national, independent, and impartial principles—which shall take up the premises articles, upon a competent plan, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement—and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant,
THE EDITOR.
April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the present government of the United States:—Its principal objects are comprised in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the best abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed interesting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extensive circulation it has obtained: It shall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the spirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—Freedom, Government, Union and Peace constitute the happiness of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their present enjoyments, and future hopes, suspended on the preservation of these essential pillars of human felicity: In an ardent wish to promote these great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to these it has been—and shall be sedulously devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental transactions, and interesting information on the most important subjects, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original design, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the seat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby solicited:—Those who may wish to form a judgment of the work, are respectfully informed that the first volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inspected at the house of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The second volume commenced in April last: The Editor can supply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the second session of Congress—and the debates and proceedings of the house of Representatives, during four months of the session.

Among the innumerable blessings derived to the people of the United States from the present general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that spirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great measure eradicated party and local distinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.—The Editor, therefore, with confidence, takes his station in the capital of the United States, being fully persuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public.
JOHN FENNO.

Further particulars relative to Gen. HARMAR'S Expedition against the Hostile Indians. (Continued from our last.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at the Miami Village, October 18, 1790.

THE General is much mortified at the unfold-like behaviour of many of the men in the army, who make it a practice to straggle from the camp in search of plunder. He in the most positive terms forbids this practice in future, and the guards will be answerable to prevent it. No party is to go beyond the line of sentinels, without a commissioned officer, who, if of the militia, will apply to Col. Hardin for his orders: the regular troops will apply to the General. All the plunder that may hereafter be collected will be equally distributed among the army; the kettles and every other article already taken is to be collected by the commanding officers of battalions, and to be delivered to-morrow morning to M. Billi, the Quarter-Master, that a fair distribution may take place.

The rolls are to be called at troop and retreat beating and every man is to be reported. The General expects that these orders will be pointedly attended to: they are to be read to the troops this evening.

The army is to march to-morrow morning early for their new encampment, at Chilicothy, about two miles from hence,
JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at Chilicothy, one of the Shawnee towns, on the Omece River, Oct. 20.

The party under the command of Capt. Strong is ordered to burn and destroy every house and wigwam in this village, together with all the corn &c. which he can collect.

A party of 100 men (militia) properly officered, under the command of Col. Hardin, is to burn and destroy effectually, this afternoon, Pickaway-town, with all the corn, &c. which he can find in it and its vicinity.

The cause of the detachment being worsted yesterday, was entirely owing to the shameful, cowardly conduct of the militia, who ran away and threw down their arms, without firing scarcely a single gun. In returning to Fort-Washington, if any officer or men shall presume to quit their ranks, or not march in the form they are ordered, the General will most assuredly order the artillery to fire on them. He hopes the check they received yesterday will make them in future obedient to orders.
JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at Chilicothy, October 21, 1790.

The army, having completely effected the object for which they were ordered, viz. a total destruction of the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vast abundance of corn and vegetables, &c. in them and their vicinity, are now to commence their march, and to return to Fort-Washington.

The General was in fond hopes, that he should be able to break up the Whea towns on his return: but the weak state of the pack-horses, and several other circumstances, conspire to render it impracticable at present.

The general is to beat at nine: the Assembly at half past nine; and the whole army to take up the line of march, precisely at 10 this morning.

It is not improbable but the Savages will attempt to harass the army on its return, particularly the rear and flanks. It is therefore incumbent upon every officer to attend to the duties of his station, and by no means to quit their ranks, or create the least confusion; but on the contrary, to keep silence and good order: otherwise the artillery, (agreeably to the orders of yesterday) shall certainly be ordered to fire upon such men, as are so lost to every principle of honor, as to run away in the time of danger.

The cattle and pack-horses are to be kept up in the most compact order: and the officer commanding the rear battalion, is to be responsible with the field-officer of the day, that these orders are strictly carried into execution. Such horses, as Mr. Caldwell may absolutely stand in need of, are to be taken from the mounted militia not attached to Major Fontaine's corps, for public service. If these should be found insufficient, the remainder must come from Major Fontaine's corps.
(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp, 8 miles from the ruins of the Maumee towns, on the return to Fort-Washington, October 22, 1790.

The army is to remain at the present encampment, until further orders.

After-Orders.

The General is exceedingly pleased with the behaviour of the militia, in the action of this morning. They have laid very many of the enemy dead upon the spot. Although our loss is great, still it is inconsiderable, in comparison to the slaughter made among the savages. Every account agrees, that upwards of one hundred warriors fell in the battle: it is not more than man for man, and we can afford them two for one. The resolution, and firm determined conduct of the militia this morning, has effectually retrieved their character in the opinion of the general: he now knows that they can and will fight.

The loss of Major Wyllis (with so many of the federal troops) and Major Fontaine, two gallant officers, he sincerely and deeply laments; but it is the fortune of war.

The General begs Colonel Hardin and Major M'Mullan, and Major Hall, of Lieut. Col. Commandant Trotter's regiment, together with the officers and privates of the militia under their command, to accept his thanks for the bravery displayed by them upon this occasion.

The army is to march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock precisely.
(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, B. G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp about 2 miles from the ruins of the Miami towns, on the return to Fort-Washington, October 23, 1790.

The General did not know in time last evening of the good conduct of Brigade-Major Orby, in rallying a party of the militia and firing upon the savages; whereby he destroyed several of them, otherwise he should then have returned him his thanks. He now begs him to accept them for his cool and gallant behaviour at that time.

Although the enemy were so sorely galled in the action of yesterday, they may still take it into their heads to hover about our encampment. The General therefore orders, that the same vigilance and caution, which has hitherto taken place with the guards, must constantly be observed; to which the field officer of the day is to pay the strictest attention.

The wounded militia are all to be collected into one place; Dr. Allison and Dr. Carmichael are to attend them, dress them, and give every necessary direction concerning them.

The army is to march to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock precisely.
JOS. HARMAR, B. G.

Note.—From the date of the last order of the 23d Oct. until the return of the troops to Fort Washington, the orders exhibit only the common details and business of the troops, no enemy having been seen after the action of the 22d of October.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jersey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by Samuel Hollinshead, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a security for the same is added to those notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any person or persons from taking any assignment of them from him; for I am determined not to answer those notes, or any assignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I answer for the same.
REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.