

FENCING.

THE grand and Military Art of self Defence, with the Small Sword, Cut and Thrust, and Broad Sword, is technically and perfectly taught in all its branches, (and in the shortest time possible,) by Mr. A. PRINTENS, an Academician of France, who by the most simple, easy and expeditious principles recently adopted by modern Academicians in Europe, offers respectfully, the gentlemen attached to the army, who require a prompt knowledge of Fencing, to teach them the use of the small sword in forty lessons, and the use of the Cut and Thrust in twenty. He wishes to be understood that he does not promise that his scholars shall in every case acquire all the graces of the art in that time, but thinks himself authorized by a long experience, of about 20 years) to assure them that they will within that time, learn every thing most useful in the art, and gain such an acquaintance with their weapon, as may prove of essential service to them in boarding a ship, in a charge of cavalry, or storming a redoubt, &c. &c.

Instructions will be given to the scholar on the manner of perfecting himself after taking the number of lessons above stated.

On the perfection of Fencing.

Mr. P. will not undertake to limit any time for teaching every thing requisite to those gentlemen who wish to learn the art of Fencing so perfectly as to be ranked with first rate fencers.

He respectfully suggests, that a fencer, to appear to the best advantage, must be endowed with nature's gifts, such as height, size, proportion, suppleness, and activity: in short, possessing a fine and manly appearance. Such a gentleman may flatter himself that Mr. P. will teach him perfectly the use and the graceful in the art of Fencing, in such a manner as will enable him to present himself in Europe before any of the French, Italian, or English academies.

The utility of Fencing, and its graces.
Parents and guardians are respectfully informed, that boys likewise are taught the art of Fencing. This noble exercise affords a young gentleman a manly and distinguished amusement; it forms his body; it teaches him to place himself in a proper upright attitude, and instructs him in the means of self defence.

Every exercise, in general, has its advantages, and concurs in accomplishing a general effect: but none can give elegance and freedom in a greater degree than that of Fencing, because in it every part of the body is continually in action; and moreover it brings and confirms health, the most invaluable blessing of life: it also enables those who practice it, to pursue other exercises with greater facility, particularly dancing, as has been already experienced by several gentlemen whom Mr. P. has had the honor of teaching in military academies, military posts, and in various parts of the United States, particularly in Charleston, S. C. and from whom he can produce the most satisfactory recommendations.

TERMS.

Mr. P. respectfully informs gentlemen residing in Alexandria, and wishing to become his scholars, that his terms are five dollars for ten tickets, for lessons in Fencing, taken in their own lodging, and fifteen tickets, for lessons in Fencing taken privately at any time in the Fencing School.

Gentlemen in offices, or other occupations, may take their lessons at Candle light.

Boys may have twelve tickets for two dollars and a quarter, if they take their lessons in the course of a month.

Mr. P. respectfully informs French, Spanish, and Italian gentlemen, who do not know how to speak English, that he will interpret for them, or teach them how to make themselves understood in English by the same (very simple) method with which he lately taught the French language with the greatest success, to several respectable Ladies and Gentlemen in Georgetown.

Mr. P. having no incumbence whatever, will receive any proposal (through the post office) for being attached to a military or other academy, or for being employed as a tutor in a private family, in any part of the United States. He is perfectly competent to fill either of these situations, being a professor of the French language (his vernacular tongue) being able, besides, to teach the first grammatical principles of the Spanish and Italian languages.

As he is the son of an Italian, and has travelled and resided in Italy and Spain for several years, he thinks himself authorized to say, that he derives the pronunciation of the languages more from conversing with the natives, than from the study of theoretical principles.

He therefore supposes, that he could do full justice to a private family in teaching children reading, writing, arithmetic, living languages, fencing,

dancing, and some little music; all when combined together, might render children able to present themselves to any academies, colleges, or seminaries, as an introduction to their general education.

Mr. P. will only add, that he has resided fourteen years in Charleston S. C. where he has had the honor of being successfully employed in teaching the above languages, and fencing, to gentlemen of the first respectability, the most eminent practitioners at the bar, professors of the dead languages, and the most respectable French families residing in that city.

He therefore refers the public for testimonials of his capacity and character, to a list (left at Mr. Fleury's Confectionary Shop, King-street) of the respectable persons by whom he has had the honor of being employed in Georgetown, and likewise in Washington city.

Mr. P. may be seen at any time at Mr. FLEURY'S Confectionary Store, on King-street.

August 2

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern, or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty-two numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements, and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription 4 dollars per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That, is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer, will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia;" and the four volumes of that patriotic, and exceedingly valuable work, sell for 12 dollars.

To shew that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purpose for which it was established, and that it is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor Lloyd, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart, to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,
ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's County.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmers Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual

and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests.—The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. J. CHAPPELL,
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural Intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq. "P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects, and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks. An allowance of ten per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to
JOHN S. SKINNER,
Baltimore.

P. S.—For all editors in the United States, who may have the goodness to give the preceding notice a few weekly insertions, the editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact any business they may have in Baltimore, or to return their good offices in any other way in his power. d1m

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WE have no authentic copy of this most important state paper, the very basis that supports the proud column of American liberty; none, at least, on which the eye of taste can rest, for a moment, with satisfaction. Why have we not?

The English nation, still proud of their MAGNA CHARTA, though every provision it contains has been trampled upon by the bold ambition of their rulers, have published edition after edition of this instrument, each more splendid than its predecessor.—Sir William Blackstone has collated and commented on it—his fine copy of Magna Charta has been excelled by later specimens of art, and the fac-similes of the seals and signatures have made every reader of taste in Great Britain acquainted, in some degree, not merely with the state of knowledge and of art at the period in question, but with the literary attainments, also, of King John, King Henry, and their "Barons bold."

Surely the Declaration of American Independence is, at least, as well entitled to the decorations of art as the Magna Charta of England; and it the fac-similes of the signatures of the patriots who signed it were published in America, it would serve to gratify a curiosity, at least as laudable as that which calls for imitations of the correspondents of Junius or of the aristocracy that wrested the English Charter from the reluctant monarchs of the day.

We are firmly persuaded that the more the principles of our Declaration of Independence are spread out before the eyes of the world, the more they will be admired, by foreign nations as well as our own; and every innocent and honest device that may serve to attract attention toward them, will serve, also, to promote the great cause of public liberty.

Such an embellished edition as will render it an ornament to an apartment, will have a tendency to spread the knowledge of its contents, among those who would otherwise have turned their thoughts but lightly towards the subject. Such an edition will serve to place it continually under the eye of man, woman, and child in a family—it will associate the pleasurable ideas of elegance and ornament with the history of the transaction itself—and familiarize those principles which form, or ought to form, the very bond and cement of political society.—Nor is it of small moment that such an edition, well executed, will serve as a specimen of the state of the Fine Arts amongst us at the present day. Actuated by these views, the subscriber proposes to publish

A SPLENDID EDITION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

Which shall be, in all respects, American. All the necessary materials shall be manufactured in this country, and expressly for this publication. The designs, the engravings shall be the work of American Artists; the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens have done in politics and can do in art.

From the arrangements made, and the dispositions manifested by the artists, it is confidently expected that this engraving will be, when finished, a splendid and truly national publication. The Publisher thinks he can promise that it shall be ready to deliver to Subscribers in February next, at TEN dollars each copy, to be paid on delivery.

The engravings will be accompanied by a pamphlet, containing the official documents connected with the publication as authorities, and a list of the Subscribers' Names.

It is contemplated to have a few copies printed on paper prepared to carry colors, to have the shields accurately tintured in the modern style; and the plants, &c. colored by one of our most approved water colorers. The price of those superb copies will be THIRTEEN dollars each. As no more of those copies will be printed than shall be subscribed for, gentlemen who wish for them, are requested to add the word "colored" to their subscription.

JOHN BINNS,
Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

TO PRINTERS.

ADAM RAMAGE
RESPECTFULLY informs the trade that he continues to manufacture the
Screw and Ruthven PRINTING PRESSES.

The former, in its present improved state, with iron beds, &c. he has obtained a patent for. The estimation in which this press is held, is perhaps best shown by the demand for it—nearly 600 being in use of his make; and every exertion shall still be made to render it as complete as possible.

All other articles in his line, as usual.

THE RUTHVEN PRESS.

This Press has been adopted, from possessing advantages over all the Iron and one pull Presses that are known to be in use, in America or Europe, in some particulars; that is to say, its construction combining immense power in a compact form, (given by levers) to durability and lightness. It is particularly adapted for being moved and comprised in a space of small comparative bulk. The manner of giving the impression is entirely original, and different from other presses, calculated to save the type. The form is uniformly stationary, and the platen passes over by means of rollers, and a channel or tail ways, until brought parallel with the form, it rests, and the impression is given with ease, and in an instant, by turning the rounce or handle with the left hand, exactly corresponding with the running in of the carriage and form of the old press. The two surfaces being of iron, and true to the greatest perfection, bad work cannot be done on them, when the press is once adjusted, the pull regulated, and the beating attended to. The smallest cards may be printed on them without bearers or mackling—they may also be used, when the form is off, for taking copies from manuscripts, seals, coins, &c.—They require no levelling or fixing, and the Press, of a large royal size, occupies only a space of forty inches square.

Each Press will be accompanied with a copper plate engraving, and printed directions. He will only add, that it is his determination to make them as complete and cheap as possible, and is now selling them as low as they are sold in Great Britain, with some improvements, and at least not inferior in workmanship.

This press is in general use in Europe, and has the recommendations of Printers of the highest standing in their favor.

The opinions of some of those who have used them here, is respectfully submitted.

ADAM RAMAGE,
Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1818.

Mr. A. Ramage:
Dear Sir—I consider the Ruthven Press as a very valuable improvement; and think the trade generally, are under great obligations to you for your zeal and perseverance, in naturalizing so useful an invention.

The Press combines a vast accession of power, with a considerable diminution of labor to the workmen; and so far as relates to the one you manufactured for me, I can safely say, that it is impossible for any press to produce a more equable impression. The platen and bed for the form being both of cast iron, I fully expect that this most essential quality will be permanent.

With hearty wishes for that success to your manufactory, which it so well deserves, I am sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. PALMER,
Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1818.

We, the subscribers, having had the Ruthven Press in operation for some time past, are of opinion, that it is equal in every respect to any Press now in use. Its peculiar merits consist, in the form remaining stationary—the mode of giving the impression, and the ease and facility with which the necessary power is applied by the workmen. We hesitate not to declare our entire satisfaction with the press, and that we look upon the preference given it, by the different workmen engaged, as conclusive testimony in its favor. (Signed) **WILLIAM BROWN,**
CLARK & RASER.

Mr. Ramage.
Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1818.

Sir—Solicitous as we feel for the encouragement of American genius; we cannot withhold the praise due a foreign invention of manifest advantage. The Ruthven Press, upon which we are desired to give an opinion, we consider the most complete machine for printing, we have ever examined. For ease in working, we have never seen its equal. From its peculiar instruction, ingenious as it is novel, we conceive it to be admirably calculated for the performance of good printing. With regard to its celerity, our short acquaintance with the machine will not permit us to speak positively; but we believe it will not be found inferior to any on the continent.

With respect, &c. &c.

T. C. DOWDEN,
SAMUEL R. KRAMER,
JOHN T. SICKLES,
ANDREW L. STITCHER,
SAMUEL ROSWELL,
PHILLIP MILLER,
JESSE F. CAVIT,
STEPHEN BADGER.

To Adam Ramage.
New-York, July 8, 1819.

Dear Sir—I have for some time past been threatening to write to you, to let you know how well I am pleased with the Ruthven Press, improved and made by you; but a variety of circumstances have prevented it. I have had it in constant operation three months; during which time nearly all the printers of this city, and a number of our most ingenious mechanics, have called to examine it. They have pronounced it as complete in every respect, as any machinery they have ever seen.

The following is the idea I have of it. No Printing Press has ever been constructed, on which more or better work can be done in a given time.

The exertion of working it is no more than healthy exercise for a boy of 15 years of age. (I have a boy of that age to work on mine.) It is well made, the different parts admirably proportioned, and not more liable than other presses to get out of repair.

I am, your respectfully,
D. FANSHAW.

Mr. A. Ramage.
New-York, April 25, 1818.
Sir—The Ruthven Press arrived safe, and is in successful operation. Many of our

Printers have been looking at, and all express their unqualified approbation of it.

Your Press is better made than one we have from Ruthven's manufactory. It is, in fact, an excellent machine, as powerful as the Columbian, and to be preferred for its lightness and simplicity.

D. & G. BRUCE,
Mr. A. Ramage, 11 December 18

Notice.

DIFFICULTIES arising from the nature of the following work, the publisher has been compelled to remove to Philadelphia for the better execution of his plan. The editorial department has in consequence fallen into other hands. Mr. ALLEN's present engagement rendering it impossible to superintend it in another city. The friends and relations of the different signers to the Declaration of Independence are therefore requested to direct their favors to the publisher, No. 443, Market-street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS

BY JOSEPH M. SANDERSON,
For Publishing by Subscription,
A Biography of the Signers
OF THE

Declaration of Independence,
Accompanied with Plates.

To which will be annexed a History of the Proceedings of Congress, during the passage of the Law, and the Declaration itself, with the fac simile Engravings of the Signatures.

By **JOHN SANDERSON.**

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilsous occasion which demanded the exertion of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing spectacle has been offered to the world, and we shall seek in vain in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, and of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people. The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awaked into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and political aggression.

In all republican states the first tribute of genius has been paid to the patriot or the hero who has promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvas and breathing marble have rescued his features from the grasp of death, and the pen of the historian has inscribed the achievements to the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable prognostic of the perpetuity of our republican institutions to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They have raised us, by their magnanimity, from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they have asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors; and, as long as virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world; their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transaction of life—Ingratitude is a vice that in nations, as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption; it is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of the Scipios was proscribed, that the state of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity;" and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the merits of the illustrious dead with an effectual or sterile admiration. Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the life and character of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities, that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. The trophies of Militiades interrupted the sleeps of The mistacles; and Theseus, hearing the exploits of Hercules, was fired with his spirit, and became the successful rival of his fame. The rude savage of the desert listens with rapture to the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs around his but the emblems of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publication we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow-citizens, with a hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession; for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.
I. The work will be published in numbers of half volumes of 200 pages, octavo, and contained in ten numbers. To the first will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece—and the work will be commenced with the declaration of independence, with engraved fac-similes of the signatures, and a compendious detail of the proceedings of congress, during the passage of the law. Each of the lives, unless when it is impracticable, will be preceded by a likeness of the person, engraved by the best artists in the United States.

II. It will be printed on fine paper, made expressly for the purpose, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number, payable on delivery.

* * * Subscriptions received at this office.

October 18

Tar.
FOUR HUNDRED bls. of tar in good order and for sale by **A. ADAMS**