EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XI. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1828. NO. 16.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Groome, deceased; all persons indebted to the said estate on Note or Open Account are hereby requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber who is anxious to settle the estate as soon as possible and therefore cannot give indulgence—and all persons having claims, are also requested to present the same for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO WISHES TO DISPOSE OF THE

STOCK OF GOODS

LEFT ON HAND BY THE DECEASED.
ALSO TO RENT,

The Store Room and Cellar

Which contains the goods; to which will be added, if desired,



The Elegant Dwelling establishment, attached to the above. For all which very favourable terms will be given.

The very extensive and profitable business which it is well known the deceased has done in this establishment for the last 12 or 15 years, recommends it to the notice of industrious and enterprising capitalists as the best opportunity of making a fortune that has been presented to them for many years past, or that may perhaps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.
of Samuel Groome, dec'd.

March 29. tf

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Thos. D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the said Thomas D. Singleton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas D. Singleton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the 1st Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days, and times as the court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas D Singleton to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Thomas D. Singleton, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 22d day of March 1828.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county.

April 26 4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen *Hussey*, and next door to Mr. Farlow's *Dwelling* and Joseph Cham's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER TARR.

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the busines-. P. T.

Feb. 9.

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 29 w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that his Books are left with William L. Shanahan. Those who are disposed to call and settle on or before the 15th day of May next can do so, as after that date no indulgence will be given.

RICHARD KENNEY.

Easton, April 19.

POST OFFICE,

EASTON, April 19, 1828.

Persons indebted for Postage, are earnestly requested to call at the Office and settle the same without delay, otherwise their accounts will be closed.

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

April 19

A CARD.

Persons in Easton and its vicinity, who are indebted to me for tuition, are requested to take notice that, unless their accounts shall be settled, or reasonable satisfaction with regard to them, be given, before the 30th of the present month, I shall without further delay, resort to legal measures for their recovery, or transfer them to some one from whom no indulgence can be expected.

D. RING.

Baltimore, April 12.

Wanted

A TEACHER in a private School, an elderly man, with a good moral character, may hear of a situation, by applying to the Editor.

March 29—tf

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a BRIGHT *MULATTO MAN*, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALEB *MARTIN*; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff
of Allegany county, *Md.*

April 5, 7w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against John Turner and Edmond W. Lowe, one at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and the other at the suit of Richard D. Ray and Mary Ann his wife, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of the said John Turner, of, in and to that Farm or Plantation, situate on King's Creek, called King's Bridge, containing the quantity of two hundred and ten acres of land more or less, being the farm on which Sarah Roberts formerly lived—Taken to satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, one at the suit of Sarah Vickers, and the other at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hardcastle, against Joseph Caldwell, William P. Kerr and Charles Goldsborough, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The farm of said Charles Goldsborough on which he at present resides, called Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less: Also, one bay mare, one sorrel mare, one horse cart, and one yoke of oxen and cart. Taken & will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, at the suit of John D. Green & Lambert Reardon, use of John Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton, use of John S. Higgins, use of Thomas White of Dorchester, and Thristram Thomas & William H. Thomas, use of Thomas J. Henrix, and James Chambers, Administrator of John Crowder, use of James Willson, Jr. use of John W. Blake, use of Henry Goldsborough, will be sold for Cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—Part of Mount Hope, situated on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less. Also part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of land more or less. Seized & taken to pay and satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of eight writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, and State of Maryland, for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman. Also by virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against said Edward Auld, at the suits of William Hubbard and Catharine Somerville, will be sold for Cash at Easton Point, on SATURDAY the 17th day of *May* next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one Lot at Easton Point, containing ¼ acre of land more or less—one other Lot at Easton Point, containing ¼ acre of land more or less, which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon—one other lot containing 1¾ acres of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins—also one lot on the Landing Road, containing 1-8 acre of land more or less; three head of cattle, two horses, one gig and harness, one Cart, subject to a Bill of Sale to E. N. *Hambleton* and Thomas *Henrix*. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Isaac P. Cox, at the suits of Martha Chaplain, Executrix of James Chaplain, Henry Holmes, use of Thomas Coward, & Carson Bowdle, use of John Sleigh, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th of *May* next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—285¼ acres of Land more or less, called Part of Bennett's Freshes, Part of Bolden, Part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Darden. Seized and taken to satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and cost due, and to become due. Attendance by THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas: Chaplain will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on *Monday* the 19th day of *May* next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. *M.* and five o'clock P. *M.* the following property to wit: Part of a tract of Land called Powicks or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by THOS: HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26, ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed, against Greenbury Turbutt, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: All and singular that tract of land lying & being in Oxford neck, known by the name of Part Moorfields, part of Judith's Garden, Adventure Chance, part Oldham's Discovery, two head of horses, one yoke of oxen, one ox cart, two end mahogany dining tables, one high post bedstead, bed and furniture, six windsor chairs. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26. 4w

AGRICULTURE.

IN order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the developement of new resources and valuable improvements in the Agricultural World, it is reasonable to presume that a proper medium for the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge, must prove of the first importance. A Periodical Publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful.

Under these impressions, the Publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community The Farmer's Magazine, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot render to their country a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in subserving, as they hope to do, its agricultural interests.

The leading feature of this publication will be sustained by our own ample resources, united to the promised contributions of several Agricultural Societies, and the assistance of distinguished agriculturalists, in this and other states.

The Literary and Scientific department will be conducted by a gentleman heretofore editor of a popular literary journal.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on *Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Œconomy*, &c. and the co-operation of agriculturalists and the friends of Agriculture throughout the country; to whom is respectfully submitted the following

Proposals for Publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

THE PRACTICAL
FARMER'S MAGAZINE
Or Agricultural & Literary Gazette

The Farmer's Magazine is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c. Agricultural improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman: improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistance, comfort or ornament with Information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c, and in short whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, for sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded for the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and sciences, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, state of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.—The Farmer's Magazine will be published Semi-Monthly; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for binding, while the quality of the paper, the beauty of the type, (entirely new,) and the general execution of the work, will be such as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its Patrons.

☞Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St Philadelphia.

***Editors copying the above may contribute to the interests of an invaluable science, and will receive a copy of the work.

April 26

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Thomas Bailey, esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 8th day of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro fellow, who calls himself George Grayson, & says he is a slave to the estate of Edward Lloyd, and came from the city of Washington. *He* is about five feet four inches high, about 24 years of age, and had on when committed, a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
April 26 Baltimore County Jail.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by J. B. Bosley, esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 12th of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself John Wm. Wilmor, and says he belongs to Judge Done of Annapolis.—*He* is about four feet four inches high; about 12 years of age. *Had* on when committed, a dark green twilled roundabout and pantaloons.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
April 26 Baltimore County Jail.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

One of the most interesting and affecting chapters in Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, is that in which the historian narrates the particulars of the siege and capture of the capital of the eastern empire of the Turks, under the command of Mahomet the Second, in the ever memorable year 1453. The whole of the chapter is too long for insertion in our columns, but the following extracts will be read with interest, at the present period, when Constantinople is menaced by the great powers of Europe.

"After a siege of forty days," says the historian, "the fate of Constantinople could no longer be averted. The diminutive garrison was exhausted by a double attack; the fortifications, which had stood for ages against hostile violence, were dismantled on all sides by the Ottoman cannon; many breaches were opened; and near the gate of St. Romanus, four towers had been levelled with the ground.

"Several days were employed by the Sultan in the preparations for the assault; and a respite was granted by his favorite science of astrology, which had fixed on the 29th of May, as the fortunate and fatal hour. On the evening of the 27th he issued his final orders; assembled in his presence the military chiefs; and disposed his host through the camp to proclaim the duty, and the motives of the perilous enterprise. To this holy warfare the Moslems were exhorted to purify their minds with prayer, their bodies with seven ablutions, and to abstain from food till the close of the ensuing day. A crowd of dervishes visited the tents, to instil the desire of martyrdom, and the assurance of spending an immortal youth, amidst the rivers and gardens of paradise and in the embraces of black eyed virgins. Yet Mahomet principally trusted to the efficacy of temporal and visible rewards. A double pay was promised to the victorious troops—"The city and the buildings," said Mahomet, 'are mine; but I resign to your valor the captives and the spoil, the treasures of gold and beauty; be rich and be happy. Many are the provinces of my empire: the intrepid soldier who first ascends the walls of Constantinople, shall be rewarded with the fairest and most wealthy; and my gratitude shall accumulate his honors and fortunes above the measure of his own hopes."—Such potent motives diffused among the Turks a general ardor, regardless of life, and impatient for action: the camp re-echoed with the Moslems' shout of 'God is God, there is but one God, and Mahomet is the apostle of God;' and the sea and the land, from Galata to the seven towers, were illuminated by the blaze of their nocturnal fires.

"In the confusion of darkness, an assailant may sometimes succeed; but in this great and general attack, the military judgment and astrological knowledge of Mahomet advised him to expect the morning, the memorable twenty-ninth of May, in the fourteen hundred and fifty-third year of the Christian era. The preceding night had been strenuously employed; the troops, the cannon, and the fascines were advanced to the edge of the ditch, which in many parts presented a smooth and level passage to the beach; and his fourscore galleys almost touched with the bows and their scaling ladders, the less defensible wall of the harbour. At day break, without the customary signal of the morning gun, the Turks assaulted the city by sea and land; and the similitude of a twisted thread has been applied to the closeness and continuity of their attack. The foremost ranks consisted of the refuse of the host a voluntary crowd, who fought without order or command, of age or childhood, of peasants and vagrants, and of all who had joined the camp in the blind hope of plunder and martyrdom.—The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall; the most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated; and not a dart, not a bullet of the Christians was idly wasted on the accumulated throng. But their strength and ammunition was exhausted in this laborious defence; the ditch was filled with dead bodies; they supported the foot steps of their companions; and of this devoted vanguard their death was more serviceable than their life. Under their respective bashaws and sanjaks, the troops of Anatolia and Romania were successively led to the charge; their progress was various and doubtful; but after a conflict of two hours, the Greeks still maintained and improved their advantage; and the voice of the Emperor was heard encouraging his soldiers to achieve, by a last effort, the deliverance of their country. In that fatal moment, the Janizaries arose, fresh and vigorous, and invincible. The sultan himself on horseback, with an iron mace in his hand, was the spectator and judge of their valor; he was surrounded by ten thousand of his own domestic troops, whom he reserved for the decisive occasion; and the tide of battle was directed and impelled by his voice and eye. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain and to punish; and if danger was in front, shame and inevitable death were in the rear, of the fugitives. The cries of fears and of pain were drowned in the martial music of drums, trumpets, and atabals; and experience has proved, that the mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honor.—From the lines, the galleys and the bridge, the Ottoman artillery thundered on all sides; and the camp and the city, the Greeks, and the Turks, were involved in a cloud of smoke, which could only be dispelled by the final deliverance or destruction of the Roman empire.

"The defence began to slacken when the attack was pressed with redoubled vigour. The number of the Ottoman was fifty, perhaps an hundred times superior to that of the Christians; the double walls were reduced by the cannon to a heap of ruins; in a circuit of several miles, some places must be found more easy of access or more feebly guarded; and, if the besiegers could penetrate a single point, the whole city was irrecoverably lost. The first who deserved the Sultan's reward was Hassan the janizary, of gigantic stature and strength. With his scymetar in one hand, and his buckler in the other, he ascended the outward fortification; of the thirty janizaries who were emulous of his valour eighteen perished in the bold adventure. Hassan and his twelve companions had reached the summit, the giant was precipitated from the rampart; he rose on one knee, and was again opposed by a shower of darts & stones. But his success had proved that the achievement was possible, the walls and towers were instantly covered with a swarm of Turks; and the Greeks, now driven from the vantage ground, were overwhelmed by increasing multitudes, amidst these multitudes the emperor, who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, was long seen, and finally lost.

"The nobles who fought round his person, sustained to their last breath the honorable names of Palæologus and Cantacuzene: his mournful exclamation was heard, 'Cannot there be found a Christian to cut off my head?'—and his last fears was that of falling alive into the hands of the infidels. The prudent despair of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried under a mountain of slain. After his death, resistance and order were no more; the Greeks fled towards the city, and many were pressed and stifled in the narrow pass of the gate of St. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate Phenar on the side of the harbor. In the first heat of their pursuit, about two thousand Christians were put to the sword; but avarice soon prevailed over cruelty; and the victors acknowledged, that they should immediately have given quarter, if the valour of the emperor and his chosen bands had not prepared them for a similar opposition, in every part of the capital. It was thus, after a siege of fifty-three days, that Constantinople, which had defied the power of Chosroes, the Chagan, and the caliphs, was irretrievably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second. Her empire only had been subverted by the Latins; her religion was trampled in the dust by the Moslem conqueror."

Conquest of Turkey.—A translation of a part of Baron Von Valentine's Treatise on the Art of War, relating to this subject, has just been put forth in London. This work is certainly well timed. From the calculations of the original work, the conquest of Turkey is pronounced no difficult task. One of its great defences has hitherto been the plague. The losses of the Austrian troops are incredible. Those of the Russians have also been very great, but nothing in proportion to those of the Germans. Russia is declared the most formidable enemy of the Turks, not only from her actual superiority, but from a prevalent opinion among the latter, that they will one day be driven out of Europe by this northern neighbour. The Turks now fight at a greater disadvantage than ever, as their use of the sabre makes them seek out the enemy's cavalry, while a well instructed infantry now constitutes the principal force of the European armies. They fight well behind entrenchments, which they seldom fail to make at any post: still little can be said in praise of their knowledge of fortification, having no idea of a regular system in it, any more than in the other arts of war.—Shumla (227 miles from Constantinople,) is the Thermopylæ of Turkey, being the gate of the Balkan mountains; but this could be turned, though the attempt has once failed. Two hundred thousand men would be sufficient to achieve the conquest in one, or at most two campaigns; of whom fifty thousand would form the main army.

From the Salem Gazette.

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

The following article comes to our hands from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers:—

Extract of a letter, written by a very intelligent and respectable man, dated in Maine, April 5th, 1828.

"I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of Dropsy, being suddenly relieved by means of the bark of Common Elder. One, a woman advanced in years, in the last stages of the disease, who had lost a brother, a short time previous, by the same disease. The other, a young woman who had been for eighteen months confine-

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