

Greece.—The ardor and confidence with which the Grecians attack the naval squadrons of their Ottoman oppressors by means of fire ships, displays in a striking light the different qualities imparted to the mind of man by freedom and slavery. If a naval squadron belonging to a Christian nation were destroyed by these engines, it would be passed over as one amongst those usual vicissitudes of war resulting from superior skill, sagacity or enterprise; but there the matter would end—the opposite party would be on his guard against a repetition of these attacks in a second engagement, if he was not prepared to fight his enemy with his own weapons. The vanquished party sets himself down seriously to learn this mode of annoyance, and thus turns his own defeat into a means of future vindictive hostility. But the Turks behold all this destruction, and proceed in the same direct line to their own extermination again. The Greeks now rely upon fireships the same as Americans would do upon frigates or seventy fours—they constitute a part of their naval armament. The attack made by the aid of these engines, is not in the dark, when there would be some apology, but in the broad blaze of day—their enemies are pulling alongside of their frigates, in the face of their cannon, with their fireships in tow, and a whole squadron is seen wrapped in flames, as if they were sent out by the Grand Seigneur for this specific purpose. This game is not played once or twice, but three, four, five or six times in succession during the course of a single campaign. The Ottoman empire has arrived at its crisis. Alexander waves his hand from the polar regions, commands the Turkish crescent to recede from the European firmament, and the satellite now hastens to obey. The Turkish navy has furnished ample fuel for Grecian fireships, and this is all the protection afforded by Mahomet to his faithful followers. The world has now outgrown Ottoman idolatry, and the whole system falls by its own weakness.

The stupidity of the Turks by sea, baffles all belief to those who have not been eye witnesses. The Captain of the vessel was formerly seen in the cabin attentive only to his opium and his indolence. The *Greek Pilot* was the only one to be entrusted with the management of the helm, and in case the wind was unfavorable, it was not an unusual thing for him to order the Pilot a round dozen at the gangway for so daring an offence.

The Grecians, it seems propose that the allied powers should join an attempt for the recovery of Palestine. We presume that they reason thus: seeing so many Christians, French, English, Germans and Spaniards, who, stimulated by a love of literary curiosity, visit those regions, they very naturally imbibe the idea that they would not encounter so many hazards from the Turks and Arabs without more compensating advantages; and therefore conjecture that all Christendom is ready to make another attempt to gain the Holy Land, and perhaps they believe that the visits of travellers are preliminary only to the accomplishment of such a subject. Did ever Grecian History shine with more radiance than it now does?

In short, in proportion and as illumination beams upon Europe, Turkey must to a greater or to a lesser extent partake of the illumination—in plainer language, her government, based on ignorance and superstition, must fall. If a horde of savages should reside for a year in Baltimore, would they take their bows and their arrows to hunt their daily meals?—They would be compelled in their chase to pass by the markets affording all means of sustenance in abundance—animal food killed and dressed to their hands. But we will suppose that they pass on—they will still be compelled to encounter the same spectacle—other populous cities, other abundant markets. However onwards still they go, most heroically adhering to their ancient forest prejudices—determined to find bears, cougars and rattlesnakes, and disinterestedly starving in the way of so much abundance. This is neither human nature nor common sense, and this is the precise spectacle afforded by America and Europe to the Turks.—*Balt. Amer.*

Indian Schools.—By a report from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, it appears that there are now established among the Indians within the limits of the U. States, thirty two schools, having a competent number of teachers; and that nine hundred and sixteen pupils attended these Schools.—The Schools are maintained by various benevolent societies. *Petersburg Int.*

Mr. Perkins' Extraordinary Steam Gun.—A discovery has been made which will, in all probability, adjust the account between population and food in the most satisfactory manner. We allude to the new Steam Gun of Mr. Perkins, which promises very fair to send the whole race of heroes to their long homes in a very short time. According to the following account, we extract from the London Mechanic's Register, the effects of this invention will leave every plague or pestilence at an immeasurable distance behind in point of destructiveness. Ten of his guns, supposing one shot in twenty only to tell, will sweep away 150,000 men in a single day!

"We were enabled on Wednesday, though the kindness of Mr. Perkins, to examine minutely, at his manufactory in the Register's Park, the extraordinary piece of mechanism called the Steam Gun. It is simply formed by introducing a barrel into the steam generator of any engine, and by the addition of two pipes towards the chamber of the gun, introducing a quantity of balls, which, by the action of a handle to the chamber, are dropped into the barrel and fired one by one, at the rate of from four to five hundred in the minute.

"The explosive force of the steam which rushes from the generator and expels the balls is about 700 lbs. to the square inch: with this force a musket ball fired against an iron plate at the distance of 100 feet from the gun, is completely flattened; and when a force of 840 lbs. to square inch is applied, the ball is actually driven to pieces in such a way that none of its fragments can be collected. As the gun is now fixed having a direct communication through a wall with one of Mr. Perkins' engines, it cannot of course be removed from the spot, the bar-

rel merely being susceptible of alteration, but in the event of the invention being applied to purposes of warfare, it would be easy to attach a portable steam engine of small dimensions which could be removed with as much rapidity as any piece of ordnance now in use. The cost of such a machine altogether would be comparatively small, and as Mr. Perkins is about to construct a 4 pounder, which can be moved about with great facility by two horses, the public will have a good opportunity of judging of its practical merits, of which, however, there cannot be a doubt, after the experiments already made at the Manufactory.

"The most extraordinary part of the affair is the smallness of the expense in charging artillery of this nature, compared with that of the present system. In Mr. Perkins' Steam Gun, one pound weight of coals is found to produce the same effect as four pounds weight of gunpowder, viz: one of coals will generate sufficient steam to expel, with equal force, as many balls as four pounds of powder. Of the rapidity with which the discharges are made, we say little after what we have observed of the mode in which the balls are expelled, but there is another great advantage, which on the score of humanity, deserves commendation. An explosion from this gun is next to impossible; for the greater the rapidity of firing, the less is the danger, as the stream of vapour rushes forward, without check, and finds vent in the open air. How many lives, on the contrary have been lost by the bursting of our common field pieces, and how little reliance is to be placed upon the greatest care in cleansing them in the heat of a battle. Ten guns, upon this principle, would in a field of battle, be more than equal to 200 on the present system; and a vessel of only six guns would be rendered more than a match for a seventy four.

"If any two rulers of the earth were to know, that in the event of declaring war against each other, a plague or pestilence would blast both armies, and sweep them from the face of the earth, they would pause before they made such a declaration; but what plague, what pestilence, would exceed, in its effects those of the Steam Gun?—Five hundred balls fired every minute, and one out of twenty to reach its mark—why, ten of such guns would destroy 150,000 daily.—Mr. Perkins considers steam discovery as in its infancy, for he says he is convinced that a steam engine might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight, from Dover to Calais."

Price Current.

JAN. 14.		Petersburg Norfolk	
Bacon, - -	7 to 7½	8 to 8½	
Brandy, Apple,	32	50	34 46
— Peach,	60	65	44 66
— Cogniac,	130	200	110 131
Corn, - - - -	175	200	164 167
Cotton, - - - -	13	14½	13 14
Coffee, - - - -	18	25	19
Flour, superfine,	500		
— family, -	600	700	
Gin, Holland, -	90	100	99 106
— American,	39	50	39 41
Iron, per ton, -	86	100	90 96
Molasses, - - -	35	35	33 31
Rum, Jamaica,	125	180	90 96
— Antigua, -	75	100	64 71
— New-Eng.	37½	45	36 37
Sugar, brown, -	9	13	8½ 13
— loaf, - - -	15	23	14 19
Salt, loose, - -	76	87½	66 60
— sack, - - -	500	550	303
Tea, Y'g Hyson,	110	120	110 116
— Imperial,	150	200	146 146
Tobacco, - - -	83	10	33 8
Wheat, - - - -	80	85	83 93
Whiskey, - - -	53	55	50 51

MARRIED,
On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by Henry Garrett, Esq. Dr. John B. Osborn, of Newbern, to Miss Mary T. M. Bryant, of this place.
In Bertie county, on the 10th ult. Mr. William C. Carter to Miss Tempe Hollyand, on the 2d inst. Mr. John Robbins to Mrs. Rachel Veale.
In Northampton county, on the 11th ult. at the seat of James Moore, Esq. Dr. Edwin Whitehead, of Southampton county, Va. to Miss Martha E. Lawrence.
In Warren county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Caswell Drake, Mr. Eaton R. Newsom, of this county, to Miss Mary S. Harris, of Warren. 43

Notice.
THE Subscriber having been solicited by a number of his friends in the country, to remove to Petersburg for the purpose of selling Produce, takes this mode of informing them and the public that he has done so, and is now ready to attend to any business which may be entrusted to his care. He pledges himself that no attention or exertion shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He has a large brick Lumber-house, (nearly fire proof) contiguous to no wooden building, for the purpose of storing Cotton, &c. &c. for which the customary storage will be required. He may be found at all times at the Counting Room of Mr. John V. Willcox, opposite Niblo's Exchange Coffee House. **W. M. GILMOUR.** January 14. 44-4t

Twenty Dollars Reward,
WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery of **CHARLES,** A stout negro, about 25 or 30 years of age, the property of Col. Carter Jones, of Northampton county.—Charles was committed to the jail of said county, charged with the commission of a rape, and escaped from thence on the night of the 18th of October last. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said negro to the Jailor of Northampton county. Jan 14, 1825. 44-4t

Notice.
THE unequalled horse **NAPOLEON** will stand the ensuing season at *Dr. David Dancy's*, in Tarboro', N. C. Terms made known in due season. Tarboro', Jan. 18, 1825. 44-4t

Quantico Canal Lottery, OF VIRGINIA.
FIFTH CLASS.
To be drawn on the 8th day of February, 1825.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$10,000 is 10,000
1 do of 6,000 is 6,000
1 do of 4,000 is 4,000
1 do of 3,000 is 3,000
1 do of 2,000 is 2,000
1 do of 1,538 is 1,538
6 do of 1,000 is 6,000
6 do of 500 is 3,000
6 do of 200 is 1,200
156 do of 24 is 3,744
312 do of 12 is 3,744
468 do of 8 is 3,744
780 do of 4 is 31,200
8760 Prizes } \$79,170
15600 Blanks } 24,360 Tickets.
Whole ticket, \$4 00
Half ditto, 2 00
Quarter ditto, 1 00
Certificate of 10 tickets, \$26 40
Ditto 10 half ditto 13 20
Ditto 10 quarter ditto 6 60
Orders, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries of Maryland or Virginia, for tickets or shares in the above brilliant Lottery, will receive prompt attention if addressed to **Whyte's Lottery-Office,** PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA. January, 1825.

NOTICE,
To all persons concerned.
THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that Wm. B. Eaton purchased of him a Tract of Land, lying in this county, known and called by the name of the JUSTISS' TRACT, for which said tract of land, a part of the purchase money, amounting to \$1700, is still due and unpaid. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against buying said land, for I shall claim of the purchaser the above sum, with interest, in case the same is not duly paid by the said Wm. B. Eaton.
ROBERT FREEJ.R.
Halifax, Dec. 28, 1824. 41t

Stop the Runaway.
MY old man **ABRAM** went off this morning—he is the same fellow that has been out for several years and passed as a free man by the name of *Reuben Wiggins*—he is a stout fellow, brown complexion, fifty-three or four years old, his hair a good deal white, and a scar on the nose that I gave him when brought home. A generous reward will be given for securing the said negro in any jail, or delivered to me.
J. BISHOP.
The said fellow may wish to get to Plymouth, and pass again as a free man.
Dec. 1, 1824. 37-tf

Ladies' Fancy Goods.
MRS. SNEDER, mantua maker and milliner, has the pleasure of informing the ladies in this place and its vicinity, that she has made arrangements to receive the latest fashions direct from New-York, and also a constant supply of the various articles in her line of business—she has now on hand, or expects to receive in a few days—
Leghorn flats and gipseys,
Ladies' head dresses and Crazy Jane caps,
Silks and satins, gimps,
Rose trimmings for dresses,
An elegant assortment of ribbons, curls, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
January 6.

New Goods.
THE Subscribers have just received their fall supply of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Boots, Hats, &c.*
Also, about 250 bushels prime Turks Island SALT—all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for Cash or country produce.
J. & J. W. Simmons.
Halifax, Dec. 9.

Lands & Negroes FOR SALE.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months, at the residence of the Subscriber, on Thursday, the 10th of February next, (if fair, otherwise the next fair day)
Twenty likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, and boys. Also, all my crop, together with stock of every description, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
At the same time and place I shall sell my land on the same credit, except for a part of the purchase money, a credit of one, two, and three years will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This tract contains eight hundred and fourteen acres, and is bounded by Roanoke river on the north side, and lies within four or five hundred yards of Wilkins' Ferry, and is perhaps among the best ranges for stock in this section of country. The land would be disposed of privately if application should be made and terms agreed on.
William B. Eaton.
January 2. 43-3t