The North

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE

WM. H. BAYNE] FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN:
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Court advertising 25 per cent higher.

State of N. Carolina—Duplin county.

Duplin Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown, vs. Dicey Brown. } Petition for Divorce.

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May 4, 1844. 272-3m.

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"The river is clear enough to see but a very little depth below the surface of the water. From the long time which the vessel had been sunk, being now about 145 years, it could not but be expected that she would be covered with mud. Experiments were therefore commenced with pricking with long poles, with iron points. Timber was soon found a little below the mud. The mud being soft, poles went down with little effort, until they were stopped by striking, what any one from the sound and sensation of the hand, could have no doubt was wood. By jamming the pole hard it would stick fast, so much so, that it could with difficulty be pulled out, and, on sticking down a pole with a barbed point, fastened to the pole, by the pole being driven into a socket, and a rivet put through the pole and iron, to make the iron fast to the pole, so much power was applied to the pole, that it tore it from the iron, before the iron would let go of the timber, and it was left fast sticking in the wood. This is the part of the vessel nearest the shore, and from which a small part of the deck is supposed to be blown off, and, no doubt from the firmness with which the iron drove in, it must have gone endways into the wood.

"An attempt was therefore made, to find by pricking other timbers at the distance a knee of a vessel would ordinarily be placed, and the attempt was successful, and after setting up poles, and making them plump at these various points, they made the curve of a part of the side of a large vessel. An experiment was afterwards tried, by boring with long augers, with tin cases round them to save the chips. On going further into the river, in 20 or 25 feet water, and boring, the result was a little mud of one or two feet in depth, then through a plank of soaked wood, very spongy, and which a shipwright of great skill and experience, who was employed, as well as others, do not hesitate to say it it is pine. The augers would then drop a number of feet, and then bring up, and on boring, the timber was found to be English oak, and in a perfect state of preservation. Some of the chips were charred, thus confirming the traditions, that she was partly burned; specimens of these chips we now have. This experiment was many times repeated. In some cases timber was bored, which it took nearly an hour to bore through, and, in other cases, the augers would be brought up on something solid, whether on an iron box, a cask or barrel of specie, or on iron bars, it was impossible to tell, only that it could not be bored.

"By pricking, we found the timber extended so far that the vessel was of large dimensions, and as we struck metal in various places, and as nothing else but a vessel could account for the result of the experiments with the augurs—and as the chips were English oak and charred—and, as the gun corresponded with what we expected her armament should be—taking into consideration the various accounts and traditions of the disposal of and location of Kidd's vessel and cargo—we, who were prosecuting the survey, could come to no other conclusion than that this is the vessel with the immense treasure obtained by the renowned freebooter of former days, who carried on his depredations and atrocities to such an alarming and successful degree. We therefore stopped our survey, and under the direction of persons of great skill and experience in submarine operations, we are now having built, and nearly completed, apparatus and machinery for working under water, removing and raising large weights, such as has never been supassed, and with the recent improvements in such kind of apparatus, perhaps never equalled. Our apparatus already consists of a number of diving dresses and helmets, which we have proved to work admirably, with over four hundred feet of tubing of the best description.

"Our pumps are of excellent workmanship, and of great power—we have also a diving bell of great size and strength, with most approved and powerful means of raising and lowering the same, also other apparatus necessary for the prosecution of the object, which we cannot mention in detail. We are now adding to our present apparatus, and shall continue so to do anything that will aid in the enterprize. If we think it expedient, we shall sink shafts, or build a coffer dam. We would however, remark, that although we expect much labor, skill and expense will necessarily have to be devoted to the object, nothing of difficulty, under proper management, need be anticipated in the operation. The water at the greatest depth is not more than thirty feet at high water, and no very great degree of mud. The stern of the vessel is also near the shore with good banks, where works can be erected—every facility employed for removing mud, either by working with the use of

The Potomac returned to this Point this morning after a month's cruize in the Gulf, mostly on the coasts of Louisiana and Texas—having communicated, as well outward-bound as returning, with steamers close in with the North East Pass below New Orleans, by which communications for the mail were sent ashore.

On the afternoon of the 9th, the Frigate came to anchor off the bar of the harbor of Galveston. Next morning, Lieut. Palmer was despatched ashore in one of the ship's boats, bearing a communication from Commodore Conner to the U. S. Charge de Affairs in Texas, as well as orders for the commanding officer of the U. S. Flirt, supposed to be lying within the harbor. On the morning of the 12th, the Flirt appeared in sight, and, on hearing the Frigate saluted the broad pennant at our main. Having learned by signal that our Charge, Gen. Wm. S. Murphy, had come out in the schooner, a boat was despatched for him, and he repaired aboard the Flag Ship, where he remained, as the guest of the Commodore, a portion of two days. On Monday, Capt. Newell, and others of the Potomac's officers, accompanied Gen. Murphy ashore in in the Flirt, in reciprocation of his visit to the Flag Ship,—he being honored on leaving the ship, with a salute of 17 guns.

We were received with great cordiality, and hospitably entertained by the citizens of Galveston. Having taken the Potomac's Band ashore with us, the ladies of the city were highly regaled with serenading parties, and the commander of the Flirt gave a party on board his neat little craft, which afforded us a tolerably fair sample of Texian beauty, fashion, and manners. Indeed, in our visits among the families and minglings in the social circles of Galveston, we were every where met with a warmth of feeling and a graceful politeness, and entertained with an intelligent and refined conversation, that would have contrasted favorably with the most intellectual females circles in any of the newly-settled towns of the "States."

President Houston being on a flying visit to Galveston, our curiosity was gratified with the doings of a political meeting, at which the Texian President addressed his "countrymen and fellow citizens," in explanation and defence of his Administration, which has been, and continues to be, assailed with great bitterness by his political and personal enemies, who are both numerous and influential, especially in and about Galveston. Gen. Houston is an effective stump-speaker; and, on this occasion although he named no one, he was sarcastic, and so *chafingly* severe, that it was soon discerned at whom his satire was levelled, by the *wincing* of certain leaders, and, ultimately, by their loudly vociferating opprobrious epithets against him; which being retorted by his friends, the elements of this political cauldron were soon in a state of most violent effervescence, bubbling over and seeking vent at the half dozen doors of the large storehouse where the meeting was held.—In a few minutes, however, this highly excited mass was reduced to a quiescent state, and we were agreeably surprised to find that every one engaged in this Texian "*row*" came off without the loss of any member of his body, or even of a single drop of blood! The President then finished his harangue; he was, however, a little more chastened in his style, and a little less pointed in his sarcasms than before the outbreak.

The anti-administration speakers occupied the balance of the day. Gen. McLeod, Gen. Baker, &c., harangued such of the crowd as remained behind, a good many having gone off with the President. These speakers abused Houston without stint, uttering the most violent denunciations against him, and charging him with the treasonable design of attempting to negotiate Texas back as a *dependency* of Mexico, &c. &c. They also charge him with secret hostility to the project of annexation to the United States, asserting that he prefers cultivating amicable relations with England, by which Texas might enjoy some peculiar benefits of English commerce, and British *protection*, &c. &c.

It is manifest, to a dispassionate observer, that Texas possesses neither the political nor physical elements requisite to constitute an independent nation, at the present juncture; and it is equally manifest that should she not soon become an integral part of the U. States, direct necessity will drive her into a humiliating *dependency* on some powerful European government.

It wont do to be desperately enamored of a pretty face till you have seen it at the breakfast table.