

Noble County Register.

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LIGONIER, IND. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1858.

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Noble County Register

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able terms.

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Will promptly attend to all business
that pays.

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Will attend promptly to all Legal Busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
courts of Noble and adjoining counties.

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DEALER in the different varieties of
FAMILY GROCERIES, also a full as-
sortment of Wines, Liquors, Domestic and
Imported. Refreshments of all kinds always
on hand.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Ligonier, Indiana.

ESPECIALLY offers his professional
services to the citizens of Ligonier and
vicinity.

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Ligonier, Indiana.

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Passengers conveyed to and from the
cars free.

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Office in the Court House, Albion, In-
diana. Prompt attention given to all
Legal business entrusted to his care.

E. B. WOODWARD,

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WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO
all kinds of conveyancing and all other
business appertaining to that office.
OFFICE over Fisher & Hostetter's store,
Ligonier, Noble Co., Ind.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

OFFICE on Main Street, Ligonier, Indi-
ana.

LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned has established an Agen-
cy for the purchase and sale of Real-estate
in Noble and adjoining counties, and has
effected arrangements which offer superior
inducements for those wishing to buy or sell
the same, in this section of the State.

Particular attention will be paid to Renting
Houses, Leasing farms, and other business
which it may be necessary for non-residents
to leave in the hands of an agent.

LAND WARRANTS

Bought, sold, and obtained for those entitled
to the same under the late act of Congress.

JAMES McCONNELL.

E. H. STOCKER, J. W. C. McCONNELL,
STOCKER & McCONNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

AND General Agents for Buying and Sell-
ing Real Estate, Examining Titles,
Making Collections and Paying Taxes.
Auburn, Indiana. 2-6m.

J. BARRON,

DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry & Patent Medicines
Kendallville, Indiana.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the
above variety of Goods, are invited to call
and look at this stock.

Kendallville, March, 1858

The Atlantic Telegraph.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

We compile from different sources
at hand the following sketch of this
grand undertaking, over whose success
the civilized world is now rejoicing:

In the year 1856, Cyrus W. Field
visited England, the result of his vis-
it was the formation of the Atlantic
Telegraph Company, with a capital of
£350,000, for the purpose of connect-
ing Europe with America by a subma-
rine telegraph cable. In August, 1857
an attempt was made to lay down the
Atlantic Submarine Cable, resulting in
a disastrous failure. The cable was
2,500 miles in length, weighing nearly
one ton per mile, capable of bearing
a direct strain of over five tons without
fracture. The center of the cable was
formed by seven copper wires, twisted
into a cord 1-16 of an inch thick. This
strand was coated with gutta percha,
forming a small rope of 1/8 of an
inch thick, then coated with hempen
twine twice soaked in pitch and tar;—
lastly an external sheathing of 18 iron
wires, each wire being a strand of seven
finer wires, making in all 128 wires.

The submersion was commenced on
the 5th of August, 1857. There were
present the six steamers Niagara, Aga-
memnon, Leopold, Susquehanna, Wil-
ling and Mind, intended to assist in
various parts of the operation. The
cable came up from the hold of the
ship, around a central block, so to the
open space above decks; it was there
wound around grooved sheaths, geared
together by cogs, and finally planted
on girders. Thence it passed over a
fifth sheath, out over the stern into the
sea, sinking by its own weight. A
trifling accident happened on the 9th;
this was repaired and on the 11th, 380
miles (statute) had been submerged. The
engineer here concluded that there
was too much "slack" in the cable's
course, and some modification in the
machinery was consequently made. This
appears to have been badly attended
to by a subordinate. The cable snap-
ped, and thus ended the attempt of
1857.

It having been concluded from Lieut.
Maury's calculations that the average
state of the weather was much better
on the Atlantic in the early part of
the summer it was decided this year to at-
tempt laying the cable in June. It
was also thought best to begin the sub-
mersion in mid-ocean and pay out to-
ward either shore. Accordingly the
Telegraph fleet, consisting of the U. S.
steam frigate Niagara and her Majes-
ty's steamers Agamemnon, Valorous
and Gorgon, left Plymouth on Thurs-
day, June 10, 1858. The Niagara had
850 tons, and the Agamemnon 450
tons of coal and each about 1,000
nautical, or a little less than 1,500 stat-
ute miles of cable on board. The weath-
er, at first favorable, became unusu-
ally boisterous, so that the fleet were
not ready to commence operations until
late on the 25th of June.

The first splice was made between
the Niagara and Agamemnon on the
morning of the 26th of June, and af-
ter each ship had paid out about three
miles the cable broke on board the Ni-
agara owing to its overriding and get-
ting off the pulley leading on to the
machine. Both vessels put about and
returned, a fresh splice was made, and
again lowered over at 74. The paying
out proceeded beautifully until early on
Sunday morning when the signals sud-
denly ceased. The cable was cut, and
the Niagara repaired to the rendezvous.
The cause of the rupture was equally
mysterious to those on board the Aga-
memnon, and no satisfactory conjecture
has since been made.

The cable was again spliced on the
28th, and the steamers parted. Every-
thing worked beautifully during that
night, and the next day. But at 9 o'
clock p. m. on the 29th the announce-
ment of "No signals" was made on
board the Niagara. At the time 142
miles of cable had been paid out. It
was subsequently ascertained that
the cable parted for some reason un-
known, about six fathoms from the
stern of the Agamemnon. About 400
miles of cable were lost during these
trials, the effect of which on the pub-
lic confidence in the final success of

the undertaking was most depressing.
But the managers continued indefat-
igable. The fleet sailed the second
time from Queenstown on the 17th of
July, joined the cable on the 29th,
and on the 5th of August the world
had news of success.

THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY.

The act of incorporation of this com-
pany obtained at the second session of
the English parliament for the year
1857, and receiving the royal assent,
July 27, of that year, is a document of
twenty-one pages. It is entitled "An
Act to incorporate and regulate the
Atlantic Telegraph Company, and to en-
able the company to establish and work
Telegraphs between Great Britain, Ire-
land and Newfoundland; and for other
purposes." It begins by setting forth
that in October, 1856, a company was
established in England to connect
Great Britain or Ireland with New-
foundland by a submarine electric tele-
graph. Thus establishing electric com-
munication between Europe and Amer-
ica, having a capital of three hundred
thousand pounds divided into three
hundred shares of one thousand pounds
each. The number of shares was af-
terward increased to three hundred and
fifty, all of which were issued and the
sum of £600 paid on each share. It
also set forth that in consequence of
agreements entered into with other com-
panies and persons, and in order that
the undertaking, which is one of great
importance both to the public and the
nation, shall be speedily carried into
execution, it is desirable that a new
company (including the original share-
holders) should be constituted with the
necessary powers to carry out the un-
dertaking, and the Atlantic Telegraph
Company was therefore incorporated,
with all the rights and privileges, and
assuming all the liabilities entered into
by the old company. The right was
granted to the new company by a two
thirds vote, to increase the capital stock
to £1,000,000, the Directors having
authority to create additional shares of
not more than £1,000 nor less than
£20 each. The right was given to bor-
row one third of the capital on bond
or mortgage; but one third of the mon-
ey received for calls must be applied to
the re-payment of such money until the
whole shall be discharged.

Ten shareholders holding stock to
the amount of £15,000, have the au-
thority to require the Directors to call
an extraordinary meeting of the com-
pany, the time of the annual meeting
being fixed for the month of February,
in London; twenty shareholders having
stock to the amount of £50,000 con-
stituting a quorum. A two thirds vote
of the company shall authorize the Di-
rectors to subdivide the £1,000 shares
into 50 shares of £20 each, a £1,000
share conferring fifty votes upon the
holder. The board of Directors is fixed
at eighteen, but the number may be
reduced at any regular meeting, but
not below eight. The qualification of a
Director is the holding of £1,000 in
the stock of the Company, and the Di-
rectors of the original company shall be
the first Directors in the new company.
The remuneration of the Directors is to
be fixed by the stockholders. The
Company has authority to elect from
the shareholders ordinarily resident in
the United States or the British Prov-
inces of North America, not more than
eight of the former and four of the
latter; who shall be Honorary Directors,
shall have the right to be present,
take part in and vote at the meeting of
Directors, but are not to be counted in
determining whether there is a quorum,
and shall receive no remuneration for
their services.

The British government reserves the
right to appoint an ex-officio Director
of the company, for the purpose of se-
curing the due fulfillment on the part
of the company of all contracts for the
transmission of signals and messag-
es for her Majesty on Her Majesty's
service. This ex-officio Director is not
to go out of office with the other Direc-
tors but he is removable at the pleasure
of the government. He is to be a
shareholder in the Company or not, as
the Government may think fit; he is to
be present at all meetings of the Direc-
tors and of the Company, and has pow-

er to examine all books and documents
of the Company, but has not the right
to vote, and does not receive any remu-
neration from the Company.

He has the power, in the case he is
of the opinion that any act or course of
the company is prejudicial to the per-
formance of the contracts with Govern-
ment, or the regular, speedy and impar-
tial transmission of messages for the
public; or otherwise disadvantageous to
government or the public, to veto the
taking of such course or the doing of
such act, when the matter shall be re-
ferred to the Lords, Commissioners of
the Treasury, whose opinion shall be
final unless the Board of Directors see
fit to appeal to two Judges of the Su-
perior Court at Westminster, whose de-
cision shall be final and conclusive on
all parties. The election of Directors
of the Company, ordinary or honorary,
is subject to the approval of the Lords
Commissioners of the Treasury.

The undertaking of the Company
was set forth to be the laying down of
one or more submarine Telegraph cables
between Ireland and Newfoundland, or
on the Continent of America, and the
working of such lines. They are au-
thorized and empowered to make ar-
rangements with the New York, New-
foundland, London and other compa-
nies, for the transmission of messages,
and for the charges on the same as may
be necessary for the carrying out of
the object of the company. They are
empowered to fix and receive reason-
able charges for the transmission of mes-
sages, and may demand pre-payment of
the same. With the exception of the
priority of government messages, all
others for the public are to be received
and sent without favor or preference,
according to the order of time in which
they shall have been received by the
company.

From the N. Y. Times.
Cyrus W. Field, and the Field Family.

Every great enterprise must have its
hero, wherever there is a Waterloo
there must be a Wellington, and in
such a victory as achieved by the At-
lantic Telegraph, there must be a lead-
er to whose courage and generalship the
world is indebted for the completion of
that stupendous work. We believe
there is no doubt as to whom this dis-
tinguished honor belongs. Mr. Cyrus
W. Field, if not the originator of the
scheme, is as much entitled to the dis-
tinction of being called its author, as
De Witt Clinton is of being the author
of the Erie Canal. Without his cou-
rageous energy or perseverance it is not
probable that the work would have
been carried through in many years,
and his name will be as justly remem-
bered in connection with the enterprise
as that of Fulton with steam navigation.
Mr. Field is a very good specimen of
the American character, and a type of
that boldness and enterprise which has
placed Americans in the front rank a-
mong the nations of the earth. He
was born in Berkshire county, Massa-
chusetts, where his father a distin-
guished Congregationalist clergyman,
still resides. He is one of a family of
six brothers, who have all risen to dis-
tinguished positions in their various
professions. The elder brother, the
Hon. David Dudley Field, of this city,
is well known on both sides of the
Atlantic as one of the authors of our
revised Code. Matthew Dickenson
Field is a leading citizen of his native
State, and was recently a State Sena-
tor. Johnathan Edwards Field is a
lawyer in Stockbridge, and also a State
Senator. Stephen Johnson Field is
one of the Judges of the Supreme
Court of California, Henry Martyn
Field, the youngest brother, is an emi-
nent clergyman and editor of the New
York Evangelist. Cyrus West Field,
who will be remembered in all time for
his connection with the Oceanic Tele-
graph was born at Stockbridge in the
year 1822. Upon arriving at a proper
age he came to the city of New York
and commenced business under the
training of A. T. Stewart, the eminent
merchant. He subsequently became
the head of one of the largest houses in
the city engaged in the manufacture
and sale of paper. Four years ago in
a social party, composed of some four
or five of our eminent business men,
the subject of connecting Europe with

America was broached. Mr. Field at
once became impressed with the idea of
its feasibility, and turned the whole en-
ergies of his mind to bear upon the sub-
ject. He very soon, with others, formed
an association in this city, composed
of Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Mar-
shall O. Roberts, Chandler White, S. F.
B. Morse and David Dudley Field, for
the purpose of effecting a communica-
tion between the Eastern and Western
worlds. As a first step Mr. Cyrus W.
Field, with his brother David Dudley
and Chandler White, went to New-
foundland, and after overcoming many
legislative difficulties, procured a char-
ter, under which they constructed a line
of telegraph from St. Johns, Newfound-
land, across that Island of more than
300 miles, through a sterile wilderness,
composed of rock, forest and morass.—
Then followed the submarine telegraph
across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the
first one attempted to be laid, as our
readers will remember being lost. Hence
it is that Mr. Field trained himself for
future triumphs, for, undismayed, he
immediately ordered a new cable; then
against all seeming possibility of suc-
cess, secured the one at the bottom of
the Gulf, and thus finally relieved the
company against any material loss. A
telegraphic communication with Cape
Breton was thus accomplished, connect-
ing with the then existing lines in No-
va Scotia. The company then procured
grants and charters for lines from
Prince Edward's Islands, Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick, Maine and Canada.—
All these things accomplished, Mr. F.
started for England, and there, by un-
remitting efforts, succeeded in estab-
lishing the Atlantic Telegraph Compa-
ny for the purpose of connecting the
European and American Continents.

What Mr. F. has had to do to bring
about this wonderful consummation, is
familiar to the world. Failure after
failure never damped his ardor or less-
ened his enthusiasm, and on the memo-
rable occasion when the cable appar-
ently without cause, untwisted as it was
paying out from the Agamemnon, when
all were despondent, it was stated that
Mr. Field alone was sanguine and sure
of success. Such energy, such deter-
mination to triumph, has creative pow-
er, and is only to be found in charac-
ters illustrated by Columbus, Franklin,
and other discoverers, who have led the
way in the advancement of civilization,
and been the eyes, as it were, of the
world in which they lived and had ma-
terial association.

The Scientific American gives
the following receipt for cutting glass
with a piece of iron: "Draw with a
pencil on paper any pattern to which
you would have the glass conform,
place the pattern under the glass, hold-
ing them together with the left hand,
(for the glass must not rest on any plain
surface,) then take a common spike or
some similar piece of iron, heat the
point to a redness, and apply to the
edge of the glass, draw the iron slowly
forward, and the edge of the glass will
immediately crack, continue moving
the iron slowly over the glass, tracing
the pattern, and the chink in the glass
will follow at the distance of about half
an inch, in every direction, according
to the motion of the iron. It may
sometimes be found requisite, however,
especially in turning corners, to apply
a wet finger on the opposite side of the
glass. Tumblers and other glasses may
be cut and divided very fancifully by
similar means. The iron must be re-
heated as often as the crevice in the
glass ceases to flow.

Facts are stubborn things, said
a lawyer to a female witness under ex-
amination.

Yes, sir, replied the lady; and so
are women. If you get any thing out
of me, just let me know it.

You'll be committed for contempt.
Very well, I'll suffer justly, for I
feel the utmost contempt for every law-
yer present.

The other day a Jew was quiz-
zing an Irishman and kept at him until
he was somewhat aggravated, when
turning round he tartly remarked:
"Yes, don't your sowl, if it hadn't been
for the likes of yees, the Savior would
have been alive now, an' doin' well."

How to Tell the Age of Horses.

We find the following wrinkle in an
exchange, which involves an improve-
ment on the ancient modus operandi
of investigating the age of horses.—
"The age of a horse is now more easily
told by his eyes than teeth in this way.
After the horse is nine years old, a
wrinkle comes over his eyelid at the up-
per corner of the lower lid, and every
year thereafter he has a wrinkle for
each year over nine. If, for instance,
a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve;
if four, he is thirteen. Add the num-
ber of wrinkles to nine, and you will
always get at it." So says a writer,
and he is confident it will never fail.—
As great many people have horses
over nine, it is easily tried.

Webster had an anecdote of old
Father Searl, the minister of his boy-
hood, which never has been in print,
and which is too good to be lost. It
was customary to wear buckskin breech-
es in cold weather. One Sunday morn-
ing in autumn, Father Searl brought
his down from the garret; but the wasps
had taken possession of them, through
the summer, and were having a nice
time of it in them. By dint of effort,
he got out the intruders and dressed
for the meeting. But while reading
the scriptures to the congregation, he
felt a dagger from one of the small-
waisted fellows, and jumped around
the pulpit slapping his thighs. But
the more he slapped and danced, the
more they stung, the people thought
him crazy, and were in commotion as to
what to do; but he explained the mat-
ter by saying, "Brethren don't be alarm-
ed, the word of the Lord is in my mouth
but the devil is in my breeches!" Web-
ster always told it with great glee to
the ministry.

The closing hours of Dr. Kane's
life are beautifully described by his bi-
ographer, Dr. Elder. He had come
from England to Havana, in hope of
being revived by the air of the tropics.
But life was ebbing fast. Here his
mother joined him, but it was only to
minister at his dying bed. In her pres-
ence and care he found the only com-
fort the world could impart. Dr. El-
der thus tenderly speaks of the closing
scene:

"He had come from the long voyage
of a lifetime to his mother's knee.—
Heroism had not hardened him; the
world had not weaned him from his
heart's dependency of home affections.
Every day, two or three times a day,
he must hear the words of life from
the lips that had taught him to kiss his
infant prayer, and if Morton's occupa-
tions interrupted her, "Go on, mother;
never mind Morton, expressed his in-
terest and impatience. The tenacious
vitality of his frame held to earth till
the 16th, and then released him so
gently that the Bible reading went on
for some minutes after the other watch-
ers had been made aware of his depart-
ure."

Ethan Spike of Hornby says
"I do think that of all the graceful fig-
ures of the mazy dance, which light
fantastic toes is capable of doing, wals-
en is the most graceful. The hull
finger—as I understand it, is both sim-
ple and natural. It's huggin—that's
what it is. Sects jest make themselves
into verbs active and and passive; they
hug and git hugged. It's real good
and I like it, through I must say that's
rather more satisfaction huggin a girl
to hum, than right out afore folks."

Recreation is intended to the
mind as whetting is to the scythe—to
sharpen the edge of it, which would
grow dull and blunt. He, therefore,
that spends his whole time in recrea-
tion is ever whetting, never mowing;
his grass may grow and his steeds
starve. As contrarily, he that always
toils and never recreates, is ever mow-
ing, never whetting; laboring much to
little purpose; as good no scythe as no
edge. Then only doth the work go for-
ward when the scythe is so seasonably
and moderately whetted that it may cut
and not cut; that it may have the help
of sharpening, I would so interchange
that I neither be dull with work, nor
idle and wanton with recreation.

[Bishop Hall]