

Noble County Register

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The Noble County Register

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The undersigned has established an Agency 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.

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March, 1858.

2-6m.

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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.

2-6m.

From the Boston Journal.

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 visit was the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with a capital of £350,000, for the purpose of connecting Europe with America by a submarine 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 3/8 of an inch thick, then coated with hemp 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, Agamemnon, Leopold, Susquehanna, Willing 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 cog, and firmly 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, 389 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 snapped, 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 attempt laying the cable in June. It was also thought best to begin the submersion in mid-ocean and pay out toward either shore. Accordingly the Telegraph fleet, consisting of the U. S. steam frigate Niagara and her Majesty's steamers Agamemnon, Valorous and Gorgon, left Plymouth on Thursday, 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 statute miles of cable on board. The weather, at first favorable, became unusually boisterous, so that the fleet were not ready to commence operations until the 25th of June.

The first splice was made between the Niagara, and Agamemnon on the morning of the 26th of June, and after each ship had payed out about three miles the cable broke on board the Niagara owing to its overrunning and getting off the pulley leading on to the machine. Both vessels put about and returned, a fresh splice was made, and again lowered over at 7. The paying out proceeded beautifully until early on Sunday morning when the signals suddenly 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 Agamemnon, and no satisfactory conjecture has since been made.

The cable was again spliced on the 28th, and the steamers parted. Everything worked beautifully during that night, and the next day. But at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 29th the announcement of "No signals" was made on board the Niagara. At the time 142 miles of cable had been payed out.

It was subsequently ascertained that the cable parted for some reason unknown, 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 public confidence in the final success of

the undertaking was most depressing.

But the managers continued indefatigable. 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.

From the Boston Traveler.

The act of incorporation of this company 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 enable the company to establish and work Telegraphs between Great Britain Ireland 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 Newfoundland by a submarine electric telegraph.

Thus establishing electric communication between Europe and America, having a capital of three hundred thousand pounds divided into three hundred shares of one thousand pounds each. The number of shares was afterward 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 companies 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 shareholders) should be constituted with the necessary powers to carry out the undertaking, 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 borrow one third of the capital on bond or mortgage; but one third of the money 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 authority to require the Directors to call an extraordinary meeting of the company, 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 constituting a quorum. A two-thirds vote of the company shall authorize the Directors 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 Directors 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 Provinces 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, to 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 securing the due fulfilment on the part of the company of all contracts for the transmission of signals and messages for her Majesty on her Majesty's service. This ex-officio Director is not to go out of office with the other Directors, but 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 Directors and of the Company, and has power

to examine all books and documents of the Company, but has not the right to vote, and does not receive any remuneration 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 performance of the contracts with Government, or the regular, speedy and impartial 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 referred 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 Superior Court at Westminster, whose decision 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 authorized and empowered to make arrangements with the New York, Newfoundland, London and other companies, 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 reasonable charges for the transmission of messages, 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.

CERUS W. FIELD, AND THE FIELD FAMILY.

Every great enterprise must have its hero, wherever there is a Waterloo there must be a Wellington, and is

such a victory as achieved by the Atlantic Telegraph, there must be a leader 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 distinguished honor belongs. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, if not the originator of the scheme, is as much entitled to the distinction of being called its author, as De Witt Clinton is of being the author of the Erie Canal. Without his courageous 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 remembered 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 among the nations of the earth. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where his father a distinguished Congregationalist clergyman, still resides. He is one of a family of six brothers, who have all risen to distinguished 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 Dickinson Field is a leading citizen of his native State, and was recently a State Senator. 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 eminent clergyman and editor of the New York Evangelist. Cyrus West Field, the youngest brother, is an eminent clergyman and editor of the New York Evangelist.

Cyrus W. Field, the youngest brother, is an eminent clergyman and editor of the New York Evangelist.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, and was born in 1822. Upon arriving at a proper age he came to the