The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.] *E variis sumendum est optimum.*—Cic. [12s 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No 34 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858. [Vol. 25

Mr. Field's Account of the Laying of the Cable.

The U. S. steamship Niagara, which arrived at New York, had on board Cyrus W. Field, Esq., who communicates some interesting particulars relative to the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. It will be seen that he pays a high compliment to Capt. Dayton, of Her Majesty's steamer Gorgon, and also to Capt. Otter, who was stationed at Newfoundland.

Mr. Field describes the feeling which pervaded all on board the Niagara while the cable was being laid as being one of the most intense excitement. Every man exerted himself to the utmost to achieve success in the work. Throughout the six and a half days, perfect silence and attention pervaded the men, lest a single monient of negligence should destroy the cable. On the first day after the paying out began, it was found that the cable was being paid out at a rate which, in proportion to the distance run, would, if continued, have defeated the enterprise. This was owing to the fact that the cable on the Niagara, had caused so much local attraction as to seriously derange the compasses, rendering it impossible to steer the ship. Next day, Commander Dayton, of the Gorgon, being apprised of the fact, ran ahead of the Niagara, steering in the most direct course for Trinity Bay. This he continued day and night until they arrived, never leaving the deck except for a few moments, and verifying his position by repeated observations of the sun, moon and the stars.

When his arduous task was accomplished, his eyes were swollen and suffused with blood from long loss of sleep, and he was almost prostrated from the immense fatigue which he had undergone. Without his assistance the cable would have been exhausted long the Niagara reached land; and to his agency, therefore, the success of the achievement is largely indebted.

On Wednesday morning, August 4, at 8 o'clock, land appeared to the northwest about 35 miles distant. An hour later the Agamemnon signalled that she had payed out 926 miles of cable, being precisely the same quantity as that laid from the Niagara. At 7½ P. M. Her Majesty's steamer Porcupine hove in sight, and Capt. Otter her commander, who had for some weeks been engaged in surveying Trinity Bay and the Bay of Bull's Arm, boarded the Niagara to pilot her into the harbour. At 8 P. M. Capt Otter reported the telegraph station nineteen miles off. There had been payed out from the Niagara 995 miles 17 fathoms.

As it would have perilled the safety of the cable to have waited for daylight before resuming operations, the steamer was kept right on through the night. Capt. Otter, who is a skillful pilot, is also a very prudent man. Anticipating that the Niagara might arrive in the night, he had caused boats to be stationed up the bay, along the course laid out for her, and at a signal the men in them kindled blazing torches, and people along the shore lighted huge bonfires to guide the mariners on their way.

The Niagara guided by her careful pilot, steamed slowly up the bay, and at half past one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 5, she came to anchor close to the shore, in 17 fathoms of water, having succeeded in her share of the undertaking. She had payed out 1,013 miles, and telegraph signals were constantly flowing through the entire length.

Mr. Field landed near the telegraph station, Trinity Bay, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and walked to the station house, half a mile distant, through the wilderness, not a person being visible on the beach. At the telegraph house he found the operators from London fast asleep, not one of them expecting that the enterprise would succeed. Indeed they had not unpacked their trunks, anticipating that in a week or two they would be ordered back to London, the station house was unfinished, work upon it had ceased, and none of the instruments had been prepared for use. The astonishment of the operators when they learned that the cable was laid, may be conceived. At 2.45 A. M. a signal was received from the Agamemnon stating that she had payed out 1,010 miles of cable. Mr. Field then telegraphed to the Associated Press the glad tidings of success.

When the day broke the boats were all lowered, and 1300 fathoms of cable were carried ashore. First Leiut. J. H. North handed the shore end to Captain Hudson who placed it on the beach. A procession was then formed, headed by Captain Hudson, and Mr. North, followed by the officers of the Niagara, captains of the Gorgon and Porcupine, their officers, crews, and the crew of the Niagara. Each taking hold of the cable, they marched up from the beach to the Telegraph station-house a distance of half a mile where they deposited the end of the cable. Captain Hudson then offered prayer and a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the ceremony of landing terminated. The officers and crews then returned to their respective boats, reaching their vessels at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Gorgon and Porcupine carried the American flag at the fore, the Niagara the English flag at the fore, and the Telegraph flag at the mizzen.

The Agamemnon telegraphed at 1 p m. on the same day (Thursday, Aug. 5.) that she had landed her end of the cable. On the announcement of this fact the Gorgon fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and her crew, manning the rigging, gave three hearty cheers, which was as heartily returned from the Niagara. All hands then went below to rest from their labors.

Thus was finished the great enterprise, in one year-year exactly from August 5th, 1857. When the end of the cable was taken on shore at Valentia, Ireland, the other end was taken on shore at Trinity Bay; and a singular circumstance is, that the very cable laid in Trinity Bay and landed here, is that which was recovered from the coast of Ireland after the failure of the first attempt.

Trinity Bay is a deep Bay, with, barren and ragged shores, covered with stunted fir trees, and here and there a small village of fishermen's huts is seen. Its direction is for forty miles from the entrance about S.S.W., then returning about N. W. around an Island called Bull's Mouth, and proceeding ten miles it arrives at a small circular harbor about a mile in diameter—being the head of the Bay. Here, on the West side, is the landing place. A road has been cut through the thick, low fir trees, to the house erected by the Company for the electricians. It is a frame house of two stories, set on piles, and altogether unpretending

From the landing place of the cable to the head of Conception Bay is only a small strip of land about five miles in width: and the object of making this point the station, is the facility with which it can be connected with Cape Breton by another submerged wire. The nearest neighbor of the electricians is five miles distant, and the next fifteen miles, so they will be obliged to content themselves with telegraphic reunions

Mr. Field states that the reason why signals and not words were sent through the cable as it was being laid, is that on the previous attempt the clerks indulged in irrelevant conversation which distracted their attention from duty at a time when the slightest obstruction might be fatal to the work. The Directors therefore ordered that signals only should be s nt through the cable from ship to ship. Both vessels had Greenwich time, and the electric current played to and fro between them for ten minutes each way.

The signals showed that on the first day the speed of the Agamemnon slightly exceeded that of the Niagara, but on the succeeding days they went at the same rate, there never being more than 20 miles difference between them. When the cable was landed at both ends, M. Field applied his tongue to the end and received the cheerful information that the insulation was perfect, in a shock that nearly threw him over. The reason why messages were not transmitted earlier was the fact that all the apparatus at both ends was new and untried, and required a great deal of care and skill to adjust.

Mr. Field states that there is not th slightest doubt that the cable is an entire success, as great or greater than its most sanguine friends had looked forward to. By the Persia yesterday he wrote to the directors to prepare another cable at once as it is evident that the present one, which will in a short time, he believes transmit messages as rapidly as an aerial line, will be entirely insufficient for the business which will flow to it.

Until the 1st of September the line will be closed to all messages save those from the Governments of Great Britian and the United States. During that time Mr. Field will keep the public advised of all matters affecting the success of the cable.

Curious Scene in the House of Lords.

The London correspondent of the Witness in noticing the discussion on the Jew bill in the Lords, says:—A curious scene occurred after the division. The minority insisted on calling for proxies, which not a little embarassed those who had been intrusted with the votes of absent Peers, on the faith that they would not relax their opposition to the Jew Bill. An attempt was made to stop the call on the ground of irregularity, but it would not do; and hence many Peers who had voted for the compromise themselves were at a loss to know what to do with those of their friends. Some refrained from using them at all, others who had voted for the bill, gave their proxies against it, amid the laughter of their companions; while others again, more bold, or having more authority, gave the proxies they held in favour of the Bill—much to the astonishment of some of those absent Peers when they see the side of the division list in which their names are made to figure.

POETRY.

For the St. Andrews Standard.

THE MEMORY OF HOME.

E'en as the sea-born shell,
Far, far removed from ocean's fost'ring breast,
Still murmurs forth the sound it loved so well,
The waves' low music as they sank in rest:
So my fond heart upborne on life's wild sea,
Whate'er I do, where'er my footsteps roam,
Mid softest notes of nature's melody
Still sweetly echoes with the strains of home.

C.

By Ocean Telegraph.

Latest from Europe.

TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.
August 25th, 1858.
(By Telegraph from Valentia to-day)

INDIA.

Bombay dates to the 29th of July have been received in London. The mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

CHINA.

A treaty of peace has been concluded with China. England and France are to be indemnified!

To-day's papers have a long and very interesting report, by Mr. Bright the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The "North America" with the Canadian and the "Asia" with direct Boston Mails leave Liverpool on Saturday the 28th, and the "Fulton" leaves Southampton for New York on the same day.

The Value of Character.

Character, said Douglas Jerrold, is like money; when you have a great deal of it you may risk some, for, if you lose it, folks still believe you have plenty to spare. There is a large amount of keen and truthful observation in this sentiment. How many in this world act upon it throughout their entire life, and get credit for the possession of a goodness they never really own, we shall never know, but we are at liberty to conjecture. There is no man so vile as to effect utter indifference to a reputation, nor is there any man so rich as to be able to disdain all regard for money. But there is many a bankrupt who maintains himself in good standing on change, and is esteemed a man of opulence because he keeps his losses to himself. In like manner there is many a licentious man who is considered a model of propriety, because undetected in his criminality. His character has been forfeited here and there; but the aggregate loss not being known, he is still presumed to be wealthy in his remaining store of unappropriated morality.

It is an old saying, that if you give a dog a bad name none can be convinced of his honesty. In precisely a similar manner, if you bestow on him a good one, it will be difficult to so far divest him of it as to make him worthless in the public opinion. He who has the credit of being an early riser, may lie in bed till ten o'clock, and if discovered will be supposed to have done so by accident. He who is characterised as sleeping till noon, may rise by daybreak, but he will find nobody to believe the act usual or voluntary. Sound reputation therefore, is a moral capital out of which innumerable ventures may be made, without subjecting its owner to impertinent inquiry should a hazard result occasionally in a large debit to account of profit and loss, but woe to him who, with only a small modicum of that reputation, flatters himself that he can be caught tripping without having his loss magnified at least to ten times its actual proportions by the double convex lens of the suspicious and the malignant.

It is only a rich man who can afford to wear a shabby coat. In him it looks like a noble scion of all adventitious claims to regard, or less like a notable affection for economy. In a poor man it is translated into a sign of increasing poverty, and his creditors will discover that they all need the amount of "that little bill" immediately. So, too, it is only a man of unimpeachable character who can afford to do certain things considered equivocal. It is, in him, a manly independence, the out-acting energy of conscious innocence. In men less fortunate, it is pronounced a result of their natural tendency to evil, and every dubious movement is brought up in bold review to corroborate that uncharitable judgment.

Be wary, then, ye who enjoy the esteem of the world. It is a precious gift, one not easily acquired—one that will wear long, well and usefully—one that should never be lightly treated nor periled without serious apprehension.

THE HAMILTON, C. W., BANK ROBBERY.—John Monkhouse, assistant teller in the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton, Canada West, was absent from his post on the 6th inst., supposed on account of ill-health, but as during the evening it was found that he was not at his residence, suspicion was aroused and an investigation disclosed a deficiency of $13,129. On searching for Monkhouse it was ascertained that he had left by one of the trains of the night previous His pursuers were thrown off the scent by a trunk bearing his name that he checked through to Detroit, which lead to the belief that he had gone West, but which on being overhauled at Detroit by the person despatched for it and him, was found to contain nothing but bricks. On the 7th the residence of Monkhouse and his father was searched, and the sum of $8112 found in various parts of the premises. The father of the delinquent was thereupon arrested.—The police have received such information as makes their course perfectly clear, and there is no doubt the fugitive will ere long be arrested. The robbery of the money took place on the 6th inst., after business hours. The Hamilton Spectator says:—

"The fugitive is a Scotchman, about thirty years of age, and is of a quiet and retiring disposition. No reason can be assigned for his committing such a crime; he was not in debt, did not gamble, nor was he at all dissipated. He has always been looked upon as a most exemplary member of society, and why he should be tempted to commit a crime like this puzzles those who are best acquainted with him.

He seems to have taken every precaution to evade the police, and to have laid his plans with the most consummate tact; but nevertheless, nothing will avail; he must inevitably be detected and arrested. Telegrams have been forwarded to the leading money and and exchange brokers both East and West so that he will be met by difficulties on an should be attempt to exchange the bills for gold or bills on other banks."

Tell Me Again.

A poor Caffre had heard a missionary speak of "the wrath to come," though he did not know the meaning of it. He came into the colony, was brought to the missionary, explained his anguish, and asked what he must do.

Mr. Hood preached to him the Saviour; he listened with eagerness, and stood trembling and said, "Sir, I am old and stupid; tell me again." And being told again, the tears rolled down the sable cheek of this man of noble and athletic frame, and he confessed his wonder at the love of God and the compassion of the Saviour.

He resolved to come and live near the missionary, that he might hear again the glad tidings. The little space in the village was, however, already occupied, and as he had acquired property, and that property was cattle, there would be no room to graze them.

He told his difficulty to the missionary, and added, "I am a Caffre, and I love my cattle; but I'll part with the last one I have if that stands in the way of coming to hear the word!" He found the pearl of great price, and he would part with all he had to procure it. The missionary arranged matters for him, and he now resides on the spot, a consistent, devoted Christian Moravian.

The West.

A correspondent of the Carleton Sentinel writes from Wisconsin as follows:

I have been in this country over thirteen years, and I never before knew so complete a failure of wheat as there is this year; there are thousands of acres that will not be cut. The early sown will be a little over half a crop, but the proportion of early sown is very small, for the reason that it was impossible to get in early, in clay or low land, on account of the very backward spring.—Oats will be a tolerably good crop: corn looks very fine, and if the frost holds off, as it generally does, it will be a very heavy crop.

I forgot to say in the proper place, that it was the rust that was the means of the failure of the wheat in Wisconsin. There is a large amont of old wheat in the country yet the crop last year was excellent. I do not anticipate a scarcity of bread, but it will make very hard times, for the reason that wheat is the staple of the country, and when the price of wheat is down, or the crop cut off, the country feels the effect of it. This is the true state of the case.

We regret to learn that the potato blight has taken effect upon some fields in the vicinity of Fredricton. An area of several acres of the most promising description, owend by M. Mackey, Esq., has suffered severely, and we fear that partial damages have been sustained in other situations.—We are however happy to find that the disease appears only where the potatoes are nearly ripe.—[Reporer.

Steel Ships.

The superior lightness, durability and elasticity of steel over iron, renders it more suitable for many of the uses to which we put that metal; and one of the last substitutions that's been made is the construction of ships of steel. It is a well known fact that within certain limits, crank ships sail better than steady ones, because of their superior elasticity, and they give to the impact of the waves, and glide through the opposing forces, when a steadier and safer ship would inflexibly receive the whole force and not move an inch. This fact, having been considered, the homogenous metal, which is a sort of half-way house between steel and iron, is being largely used in ship-building, and there are now in England many in the course of construction. The first vessel ever built of steel was the small steam launch for the Livingstone expedition up the Zambesi river; and another one, the Rainbow, of 160 tons, has just been launched from Mr. Laird's works on the Mersey, which is intended for the navigation of the Niger.

A Thoughtless Marriage.

Last week, in a thriving coal village, near Kilmarnock, an enamoured youth and girl were united in the bond of matrimony, but with singular improvidence had made no provision whatever for the connubial requirements. The foolish benedict had got no house to shelter his young wife, or any nuptial couch on which they might repose. In these exigencies he proposed to take his wife to his mother's, but the maternal lady, not having approved of her son's marriage, negatived this scheme, and a brother of the bride to whom a like plan was suggested, equally scouted it. These rebuffs so ruffled the temper of the young pair as to make them quite oblivious of their obligations to love and to cherish. They had a regular fisty cuffing, and separated to occupy their ante-nuptial positions.—[North British Daily Mail.

Individual Responsibility.

The commanding officer of the little garrison of British heroes at Lucknow, ascribes their salvation from destruction by the infuriated Sepoys during that dreadful siege of three long months, to the fact that owing to the extreme paucity of their numbers, "each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position; and so thoroughly did this consciousness incite every officer and man, to discharge his whole duty, that the overwhelming force of the enemy could never succeed in gaining an inch within the bounds of their feebly fortified quarters." Were every member of the Church of Christ impressed with a like sense of the results depending on his own individual efforts to save souls from the power of the great adversary, what victories would be achieved to the glory of his great name.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—At this time last year the potato blight had fully set in, and the crop generally was considered ruined. We are gratified to state that, so far as our knowledge extends, there is not the least symptom of the blight up to this writing, and we are almost inclined to predict that we shall escape the mischief altogether this year.—[Gleaner.

A young man recently died in Savannah, Ga., from excess of fat. He was growing at the rate of 1½ pounds per day at the time of his death, which was attributed to the pressure of fat upon the heart. Three days before death he weighed 646 pounds.

The New York Telegraph Celebration Committee have decided to request the Atlantic Telegraph Company to pass, as the second dispatch over the ocean cable a greeting from the city of New York to London.

Two cases of yellow fever—one of them fatal have occurred on Staten Island. The disease is supposed to have been contracted by bathing in the vicinity of the quarantine anchorage and making excursions among the infected shipping.

Upon a rag picker who was arrested in Cincinnati, the other day, were found some 40 dollars in bank bills which had been carried about him so long that they had become mouldy. The shiny fellow is said to have saved [illegible] dollars, which

A Mrs Cantlie at Cornwallis, N S, has come to her death by the bursting of a fluid lamp.

nal issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available