

12.45 A.M.—Received signal from Agamemnon that she had payed out 1,010 miles.

5.15 o'clock, A.M.—Cable landed.

6 o'clock A.M.—Carried to the Telegraph-house, where a strong current was received from the other side of the Atlantic. Captain Hudson of the Niagara read prayers and made remarks.

1 o'clock, P.M.—The Gorgon fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns.

On the 6th we were receiving strong electric signals from Valentia all day.

HOW THE CABLE WAS LAID.

Mr. Field describes the feeling which pervaded all on board the Niagara, while the cable was being laid, as 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 the most perfect silence and attention pervaded the men, lest a single moment of negligence should destroy the cable. On the first day after the paying out began, it was found that the cable was being payed 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 board the Niagara had caused so much local attraction as to seriously derange the compasses, rendering it impossible to steer the ship. Next day Commander Dayman, 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 to do 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 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 before the Niagara reached land, and to his exertions therefore the success of the achievement is largely indebted.

On Wednesday morning, August 4, at five o'clock, land appeared to the N. W., about thirty-five miles distant. An hour later the Agamemnon signalled that she had paid 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 Captain Otter, her commander, who had for some weeks been engaged in surveying Trinity Bay and the Bay of Boules' Arm, boarded the Niagara to pilot her into the harbor. At 8 p.m. Captain Otter reported the telegraph station nineteen miles off. There had been payed out from the Niagara 995 miles, 17 fathoms.

As it would have periled the safety of the cable to have waited for daylight before resuming operations, the steamer was kept right on through the night. Captain Otter, who is a skilful 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 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 1½ o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 4, she came to anchor close to the shore, in 17 fathoms of water, having succeeded in her share of the great undertaking. She had payed 1,013 miles, and telegraphic signals were constantly flowing through the entire length.

Mr. Field landed near the Telegraph Station, Trinity Bay, at two 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 paid 1,010 miles of cable. Mr. Field then telegraphed to the Associated Press the glad tidings of success.

When day broke, the boats were all lowered, and 1,300 fathoms of cable were carried ashore. First Lieut. James H. North handed the shore end to Capt. Hudson, who placed it on the beach. A procession was then formed, headed by Capt. 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 a mile, where they deposited the end of the cable. Capt. Hudson then offered prayer and a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the ceremony of landing terminated. The officers and crew then returned to their respective boats, reaching their vessels at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Gor-

gon 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 were as heartily returned from the Niagara. All hands then went below to rest from their labors.

The closing entries on the Niagara's log are exciting in the extreme. The sighting of land without a single mishap and with yet sufficient cable left; the captain of a British war steamer coming on board to pilot the Niagara to the anchorage; the signal from the Agamemnon that her work was performed with equal success; the conveyance of the end of the cable into the telegraph house on shore; the final experiment; and the thrill of joy as the electric current passed and returned from shore to shore without interruption. Well might "Capt. Hudson then read prayers," and the triumph this acknowledged and sanctified by joyously announced by a salute of twenty-one guns. Never has the wilderness on the shores of Trinity Bay echoed to such an exulting pean, and never was more regal palace built than that modest station house, which the swift-winged, peaceful oceanic messenger between two mighty nations has adopted as its home. This positive knowledge that THE THING IS DONE is enough to make a man shout aloud in the intensity of his excitement.

In conversation with Mr. Field, we learn 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 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 sent 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 twenty miles difference between them. When the cable was landed at both ends, Mr. Field applied his tongue to the end and received the cheering 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.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE AGAMEMNON.

On the arrival of the Agamemnon at Valentia Bay, her captain made the following report:

VALENTIA, Thursday, August 5th.

The Agamemnon has arrived, and she is about to land the end of the cable. The Niagara is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. Good signals exist between the ships.

We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with the Niagara cable was made on board the Agamemnon on the following morning.

By noon on the 30th 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships; on the 31st, 540; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2nd, 1,256; on the 4th, 1,854; on anchoring, at six in the morning, in Douglas Bay, 2,022.

A breach of continuity occurred in the cable on the evening of the day the Agamemnon and the Niagara parted company in mid-ocean, which lasted one hour and a half. The Agamemnon was stopped and the injury repaired, though not until hopes of holding on to the cable had been abandoned. On the 30th encountered a head gale, against which the ship, under full steam, could hardly make headway. On the three succeeding days the gale continued, with violent squalls, sea running tremendously high, and no one expecting the cable to hold on from one minute to another. On Wednesday the weather moderated, shallow water was gained, and all went well until the Agamemnon anchored in Douglas Bay.

The rate of the Niagara during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of cable paid out from the two ships being generally within ten miles of each other.

With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very favorable.

INTERNATIONAL MESSAGES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

The following message was received from Trinity Bay for Mr. Archibald, one of the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company: