

American.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, Sept. 10.—Mr. De Sauty, the electrician in charge of the Atlantic Telegraph at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the cable, for publication, beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the associated press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and there is no reason whatever for the rumor that the cable has parted.

A Card.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Anonymous communications having appeared in some of the newspapers both here and in England, which may possibly mislead some persons to suppose that the enterprise for connecting America and Great Britain by telegraph, which has just succeeded, was planned by others than those who executed it, we feel constrained to depart from the rule we had adopted to disregard anonymous communications, and to state explicitly that such a supposition, if entertained, would be entirely erroneous.

With respect to Mr. Horace B. Tibbets and Mr. Frederick N. Gisborne, the two persons particularly alluded to in those communications, there is written evidence to disprove the claims of both of them. The charter of the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, which was obtained by Mr. Gisborne in 1852, did not authorize nor allude to a telegraph across the ocean. When our negotiations with that company began in the early part of 1854, we found it almost Mr. Tibbets, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Otis P. Jewett, and Mr. Darius B. Holbrook. With them the negotiations were carried on, principally through Mr. Tibbets and Mr. Gisborne. To explain their plans and resources, they put into our hands a copy of their charter, a prospectus, a list of their property, some testimonials to their engineer, and their latest circular, dated New York, January, 1854. In none of these is there the remotest allusion to crossing the ocean by telegraph. From the circular of 1854, the following extract is taken:—

"The telegraph line of this company is designed to be strictly an inter-continental telegraph. Its terminus will be New York in the United States, and London in the kingdom of Great Britain. These points are to be connected by a line of electric telegraph from New York to St. John's, N. F., partly on poles, partly laid in the ground, and partly through the water, and a line of the swiftest steamers ever built from that point to Ireland. The trips of these ships, it is expected, will not exceed five days, and as very little time will be occupied in transmitting messages between St. John's and New York, the communication between the latter city and London will be effected in six days, or less. The company will have the purpose of intercepting the European and American steamships, so that no opportunity may be lost in forwarding intelligence in advance of the ordinary channels of communication."

The charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company was drawn by one of us on the complete a communication with Europe passage from Boston to St. John's, and was introduced into the legislature of Newfoundland, and was read for the first time on the 25th of March, 1854. The charter began by declaring that it was deemed advisable to establish a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe by way of New-

foundland, and by one section gave authority to establish a submarine telegraph across the ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland. By another section prohibited any other company or person from touching the coast of Newfoundland or its dependencies with a telegraphic cable or wire from any point whatever for fifty years; and by a third section granted the company fifty square miles of land upon the completion of the submarine line across the Atlantic.

In that charter the scheme of this enterprise was first written. By the scheme we do not mean the idea of an ocean telegraph, for that it appears, had existed long before in different minds, and was mentioned as early as 1843 by Prof. Morse, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Nor do we mean any other scheme for putting the idea into practice by whomsoever contrived, but this scheme, this particular scheme, which, first written in that charter has been fulfilled by slow, toilsome processes, and of which the cable now stretched across the Atlantic is the fruit and monument.

The result is as much a truth discovered as a work done. It was not a work of chance, but the accomplishment of a plan or scheme. This scheme originated with the two gentlemen whose names are last subscribed to this card, and by the former of them was communicated to the remaining associates, and afterwards carried into execution in the manner and with the means now known to all. In its development and execution the land lines in Newfoundland and Cape Breton, the lines across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., the generous aid of the English people, and the noble engineers and electricians, the co-operations ever to be remembered of American and English naval officers and seamen, were the successive gradations. If any other person will declare under his own signature, that he suggested this scheme to any one of us, mentioning the time, place, and persons present, we will not only oppose him with our own personal contradiction, but shall probably have means of meeting his statement with other evidence.

Subjoined is a note from Mr. Archibald, stating the formation of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. One, Mr. White, is dead.— This card is signed by the remaining five:—

PETER COOPER,  
MOSES TAYLOR,  
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,  
CYRUS W. FIELD,  
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry I have to state that when Mr. Frederick N. Gisborne obtained the charter of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company from the Legislature of Newfoundland, and until about a year after your charter was obtained I was the Attorney-General of that colony. During that time I was in constant communication with Mr. Gisborne, and certainly it was no part of his charter to establish a telegraph across the ocean. His plan and that of the company which organized under his charter being to communicate with Europe by steamers from Halifax to St. John's, and by intercepting, off Newfoundland, homeward and outward bound steamers. Your inquiry being confined strictly to the above point, I do not now enter into any explanation of other matters in reference to Mr. Gisborne's connection with the project of the Newfoundland Elec-

tric Telegraph. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. ARCHIBALD.

Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE ST. THOMÆ POST-OFFICE.

- A. Abrahamson Isaac, Abram Harry, Alexander Madlano, Alquest G. G., Androw David, Ditto, Ditto, Antilla Maria E., Audien Thomas, Amestor Miss, B. Batella W., Baranda Antonio, Bernard Monsieur, Bernard P. N., Benjamin Mary A., Benary Mary A., Behagen Geo. R., Ditto, Beaulieu Maria, Ditto, Brezani Blas, Bresten Elisha, Brown Mary A. C., Bramly Edmond, Brakke Maria, Bark Cathrine, C. Carra Ella Marcuty Le-once, Carvano L., Carane Anne, Charan Jose A., Christiansen C., Christian S., Christen Louisia, Christian Maria, Christian Cornelius, Coster Geo. Antonio, Coster Alexander, Cornelius Francisca, Ditto, Ditto, Cornelius Hans Peter, Ditto, Clemons Elias, Crickey W. Esq., Caruelus L., D. Daniel Judo, Dejong Maria, DeCoster Jacob, Demsey Martha Amelia, Dewent Marian, Dix C. A. Mrs., Dunigan Ann, Daniel Mathew, E. Eithynick Heister, Ditto, Ellis Clementina, Emanuel Paul, Es M. von, Emma Antonella, F. Paris Elizabeth, Ferris Egonius, Ferri Giuseppe, Fos Maria J., Foster Fox, Foster William, Foster W. H., Francis Maria, Frederick Elizabeth, Franklin M. Laurentina, Fins Wilhelina, G. Garcia Juan, Garcia Maria, Gullhof Anonor, Gonzales Jose Eugenio, Gordon Cathrine, George Johannes, H. Hagen Carolina, Hardy Louisa, Ditto, Hansson Mary, Hendrick Rebecca, Hevlyger Geo. Benjamin, Hoken Mall, Henry Rebekah, Halsbury Adelaide, Harver China, I. Irvin Ann Eliza, Ditto, Jackson Louisa, Jacobs Johana, Jackson Fosa, Rosanna, James Nicky, Jacobs Christian, James Charlotto, Jacobson Nancy, Jacobsen Elosor, Jacobson Mary, Josephs Julia, K. Kennedy A. G., Kanar Sophia, L. Larsen Lars, Larsen Pola, Lewis Adam, Leayett Barysa, Levy Grace, M. Mannel William, Malitte Jean Ferdinand, Maltse Miss, Meyer Mathilda, Morrison William, Monasto Joseph, Mueschel Mary, Murphy Elizabeth, Mure Ann Eliza, Moses S., N. Nathaniel, Martin Anthony, Nathanial Cathrine, Ditto, Ditto, Nison Samuel, Nickerson Ellen, Novell Victoria, Nolan Agnes, O. Ogeest Monsieur, Ousli Henry, P. Paulo Magdalena, Pasmine Quisenoo, Pellence Maria Louisa, Ditto, Perrain Monsieur, Petersen Sophie, Pettrina Maria, Peterson Ann Eliza, Peltormier Daisy, Q. Quillin Edward, R. Ramsay Isabella, Ramado Draelmanis, Rodgers H. Esq., Roberts Dorothy H., Rogers Sarah R., Runer A., Ruolo Koback, S. Samuel Fredrick, Scrip Mr., Shappard Mrs., Shuster Mary, Simon Louisa, Skatte J. Capt., Smith William, Smith Isler, Severance Emanuel, Stubbs Alexander, Stephens Jane Ann, Stephen Betty, Sevenoven James, Smith Esroy, T. Tensent Henry, Thomas Jean Ramon, Thomas Rosetta, Thomas S. Daniel, Thomas Sarah E., Thomas George, Tulozan Reine, Tutan Eliza, Tuba Alexander, Thorild Elizabeth, Van Alster, V. Waso Bento, Wheeler Ellen, Wiskin Eliza, Williams George, Williams Mary Ann, Williams Mr., Yarwood E. M., St. Thomas Post-Contoir, 30th September 1858. STRANDGAARD.

Udskrift af St. Thomæ Jurisdiction Sankta Thome S.S.

June 1858 den 11. October den 11. October 1858

Under Post Kongelig Regl. S. R.

Under Post Kongelig Regl. S. R.

Oberlin

at vare for personlig Hæftelse  
af Creditoren for Hofmand Philip  
Hauer Simmonds af St. Thomas.

Den St. Thomas Bygning den 11. October 1838  
og herfor Pundsbog ved L. S. Jørgensen N. 4.

Siddelin  
enp  
Protocollationens Rigtighed bekræftet  
Siddelin  
enp

✓  
Udkræftens Rigtighed bekræftet

af L. S.

Simon L. S. Jørgensen N. 4. 1838