An article copied in your widely circulated journal from an English paper headed "Prospects of the Russo Am. line" is calculated to mislead the public as to "this gigantic enterprise." In the first place, Sibley and Ballings have not "just contracted" for the construction of this telegraph. It is now in course of construction through B.C. & A.D., under grants from the respective states. In the next place, the W.U. & Co. has not subscribed a single dollar to the stock of this line. The stock has been taken by individuals, and the W.U. & Co. is not interested in the amount of a single dollar in its stock or disbursements. The W.U. & Co. is however interested in its success to the extent of messages that may go over its lines on the way to or from Europe or Asia. This is all the interest the W.U. or any other Co. has in the success of the B.A. line.

We are told by the writer that the B.A. is an untried experiment - To lay down electric wires in such disagreeable vicinity to the North Pole etc." This is, however, disagreeable not strictly true. The telegraph from St. P. through Finland around the Gulf of Bothnia where it connects with the Swedish line on to Stockholm and Denmark reaches the same degree north.
as the extreme point of the line. So the line from S. P. to exchange one of the Telegraph points in Europe reaches 6° S. So that we see the proximity to the S. P. does not stop electricity in the wires—and besides it is a well known and well tested fact that in cold dry climates such as a great portion of the R. D. line will traverse that the Electric Telegraph works infinitely better than in warm moist

latitudes. As to snow and sleet I suppose this is quite as much in Russia where the Telegraph wires are already stretched over vast as we will find in our line. In fact sleet is less frequent in high northern latitudes than in the

more middle ones; in fact, the farther north we find more sleet than in southern Russia. In the

lower Danube and in the Caucasus the Rus. sleet is more disturbed by this cause than in all the other parts of the Empire. And I can tell our Philosophers that neither snow or sleet prevents the sleet, from extending, if it did we would not have a mile of

del, in America for of all other countries we

have more of these here than elsewhere.

Now as to the bears and uncured savages "in promiscuous variety" our Philosophers if he thinks, to stop the Telegraph on their account he had better take a walk along the Pacific line from Omeika...
to California and thence up through Oregon and Washington to British Columbia, New West,
where the line is now open and make his
repart on bears and Indians. Shooting the
maple off the Del. "Saucy," he says, "suspending
on wooden poles a distance of two miles
neared as if every mile of Del in America's mid.
Suspended on wooden poles. Again" fancied
vaying all the requisites to the Eastern Extremity of
Siberia and leaving the wines exposed to winter
becas and summer fawns", as if this
The condition of every mile of past and wine. Del
in the whale world to the extent of 30 miles.
The pecuniary side of the matter need
receives his attention, he puts Queen $270,000 in
$1,150,000 for interest and expenses. This is based on the
$10,000 as capital 7% would be 700,000, leaving 450,
and fees and expenses. If the line should not cost half that
then the interest would be that much less. I suppose
The next question is revenue; he gives 700,000
messages a day at $8,140, or about $3,140, and
but suppose the messages should be twice
that number how then. Don't the Telegraphic
correspondence of the whole would be determined and fixed at two hundred a day; I think not when the message in Europe and America reach millions a year. But his figures would hold good. He puts a message from London to the answer at £2, 2s. 6d., but by our convention with Russia this is reduced to about £1. 10s. on through messages in call this £2. Then he says the charge from Behring’s Strait to New York will have to be £2. 15s., but I will call it £3. from the answer, for that is our line. This will give £5. for a through message, 200 a day will give £365,000 a year £146,000 of this goes to European and Russian lines £109,500 to our line and £109,500 to American lines of this £109,500 we get 40% back or £43,800 and about 20% from Russian lines, say about £20,000.

Thus we have £109,500, and the rebate of £43,800, our 200 messages a day at £5; but put the messages at 500 a day which will be quite low enough and we have £383,250, for our receipts.
This calculation must be extended a little further than the messages from Suez to New York outside of England, we must embrace the whole of Europe, Asia, and Egypt, including India, China, and Japan, because the Russo-American line will connect with all these countries before it reaches England. The message from France and Germany calculates on commerce and mails should be equal to England at the coast.