

stance, hereinafter referred to, this alternative clause of the treaty became only nominally operative. When the two Governments at issue, came at last to agree of themselves upon the umpire, the Austrian Ambassador, with great courtesy, carried out their united wish. But the existence of the clause in the treaty had had its full effect. It had hampered America in her effort to secure an umpire, who might be supposed to be unbiased. It had encouraged England to refuse all of the numerous personages of so various nationality, whom America suggested, and enabled her to force upon us her own choice.

But, while England was unreasonably pressing Mr. Delfosse, we were cheered to see the good fight made against him, (not personally, of course, for the integrity and high sense of honor of Mr. Delfosse have never been questioned by those who know him, but on those general grounds which govern such selections,) on behalf of America. What, then, was our consternation to behold the extraordinary somersault, so unexpectedly executed by our, then, Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, in the closing scene of his Last Appearance, landing him on his knees, at the feet of Mr. Delfosse, to beseech him to do us this service! Truly here was a feat, which, for the moment, fairly took away the breath of us simple spectators, and it must have been scarcely less surprising to the performers themselves. But it serves to show what rich resources of unimagined agility, a supple and dexterous diplomacy holds at the disposal of a Master in the Art!

THE WHOLE EFFECT.

Take it altogether, looking at the whole history of the Fishery Commission, from its inception in the Treaty of Washington, through the discouraging circumstances which attended its constitution, to the award finally registered at Halifax on the 23d of November, 1877, it may well be doubted, whether, should Great Britain decide to pocket the