

WASHINGTON.

The Irreconcilables Refuse To Be Reconciled.

THE PROGRAMME OF DELAY.

Wild Projects of the "Idiots" on Both Sides.

MR. FIELD'S BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION.

A Movement to Investigate the Electoral Commission.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

An Extra Session of Congress Probable.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1877.

THE EFFORTS OF THE EXTREMISTS TO DELAY THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The dilators have made up their minds to do the worst they can. They have been visited and argued with to-day by moderate and prominent democrats, but they say they will have their way and will obstruct and delay the count of the eight States which remain as much as they can, in the hope that some unforeseen circumstance may turn up to enable them to carry the undisturbed count past the 4th of March.

The House will meet to-morrow at ten and may then, under the law, discuss Pennsylvania for two hours; the vote may take another hour, so that by one, or at the farthest two, the joint meeting should be convened to proceed with the count. It is said that an objection will be made in Rhode Island, and if so, they might waste the remainder of the day. The count follows South Carolina, which will be sent to the commission, and may take up Tuesday. After Tennessee and Texas comes Vermont, where an objection will be made, and after Virginia and West Virginia comes Wisconsin, the last State on the list, where also an objection will be made. Some of the moderate democrats fear that the count may not be completed before Friday. This would mean that the whole country is to be kept in anxiety and its business deranged and protracted for almost the whole of another week, and for no reason in the world. Everybody knows and every democrat concedes that Mr. Tilden has not even the ghost of a claim to any one of the eight States which still remain to be counted. It was for a long time believed that the Tilden electors in South Carolina had a small majority, but the democrats sent a committee of the House down there to investigate, and this committee, the majority composed of democrats of undoubted zeal and of unquestionable ability, reported unanimously that the Hayes electors carried the State. In not one of the eight remaining States have the democrats any claim to a vote, and objections are therefore merely frivolous and dilatory. They cannot avail to elect Mr. Tilden or to give him any claim or strengthen any legal protest or quo warrant proceeding which he may undertake hereafter, and they can only have one purpose—to prevent the completion of the count and throw the country into confusion.

The moderate democrats have so far been very patient with the dilators, and this was natural and right. They are not disposed to make here and now an open rupture in their party, and they preferred in caucuses and in private conversation to persuade the hot heads to reasonable action. Seemingly men of both parties see very clearly that the declaration of Mr. Hayes as President, under the circumstances, leaves the democratic party in a very strong position before the country, with the moral and well-founded prestige, in which it can appeal to the voters with undoubted effect in the Congressional and legislative elections of 1878, if it now accepts its defeat under the count and throws the country into confusion.

A good many of the shrewdest republicans acknowledge in private discussion that the installation of Mr. Hayes may cost them a majority in the Senate after 1878, and a majority in the House as well, but they have great faith in the democratic capacity for blundering, and these filibustering schemes seem to prove that their confidence is not unfounded.

It is doubtful, however, whether the majority of the democrats will suffer themselves to be drawn any further into discredit by dilatory proceedings by the malcontents. It is pretty certain that there will be no more caucusing. Saturday's caucus had not a quorum, and a good many men declare they would not attend another, but would vote as their own good sense should lead them, and will not expect to attend another, who promptly raised a dilatory motion out of order on Saturday, will stand on that ground and will act with the moderate men, and it is possible that a majority of the House may curtail the two hours given for debate when the objection is merely frivolous, as it is in all the remaining States. In this case South Carolina ought to be reached to-morrow, and the count could be completed on Tuesday evening. It would certainly be to the credit of the democratic party if the matter should be thus concluded.

Meantime there are not lacking on the republican side persons as foolish as the filibustering democrats. These on their part urge that the Vice President shall be compelled to count the votes at once and without waiting for objections, and "get done with this thing."

A slang phrase has come into use here to designate the hot heads on both sides. They are commonly called "idiots," and these republican idiots seem really anxious for some inscrutable reason to have their party do some irregular act to violate the plain provisions of the Electoral law in order to get in Mr. Hayes.

CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The appropriation bills will not get through at this session, and an extra session of Congress will have to be called. It is understood that a bill will be brought into the House to-morrow requiring the next Congress to meet on the 5th or 6th of March, as was the practice under Mr. Johnson's administration. It is not known whether the Senate will pass such a bill. The matter has not been sufficiently discussed yet. Some republicans would like Congress to meet at once, others object and prefer that Mr. Hayes shall call it for May.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1877.

THE SITUATION OF THE ELECTORAL QUESTION.

The following items sum up the situation here to-day:

The bill to be offered by Mr. Field for a new election has been altered so as to contemplate the election of the Secretary of State as President, to hold office until a new election can be had.

A resolution is to be offered in the House at the first opportunity for the recognition of the Nicholls and Hampton State governments.

It was reported this evening that an attempt was making to persuade the three democrats of the House on the Electoral Commission to resign and thus impede the count. Judge Abbott, one of these members, was asked about the matter, and not only denied any knowledge of such an effort, but said he should not allow anybody to approach him with any proposition to even listen to such a proposition.

The telegrams which are received and shown about here by the moderate filibusters, urging resistance to the counting of the votes, are, it is noticed, entirely from localities where the greenback heresy prevails, and from the Hill Allen kind of people, whose battery is "down with the bondholders."

THE ACTION OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Mr. Walling, of Ohio, offered a resolution in the House, yesterday, instructing the Committee on Rights and Privileges to inquire how far the rights and privi-

leges of the House had been subverted by the joint commission, and to report as soon with recommendations which action would be proper on the part of the House.

The resolution failed, but will be renewed. Mr. Meahan, of Ohio, will offer upon Wednesday next, if not before, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire how far the joint Commission appointed by the two houses has examined into and acted upon the questions assigned to it under the operation of the bill appointing the commission, and whether it has fully discharged all the duties imposed upon it by the provisions of the bill.

These two resolutions are intended to bring before the House the whole question of the electoral vote and the manner in which, as members of the House claim, it was unjustly and improperly disposed of.

PINCHBACK ON THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. Pinchback is here from New Orleans, and General George A. Sheridan is coming. Mr. Pinchback reports that citizens of Louisiana are paying taxes quite freely to the Nicholls government.

Another prominent republican from New Orleans, who visited General Butler to-day, says that the Federal government could not sustain itself an hour unless a sufficient military force is held there to provide a soldier for the protection of every man connected with it.

THE SILVER COMMISSION—COMPLETION OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS—WHAT EACH WILL RECOMMEND.

The Silver Commission has finished its labors, and the majority report, by Senator Jones, and the minority report, by Senator Boutwell, will be presented to the Senate early next week. The majority report, which will be at once a statement, an argument and information of the whole matter, will recommend the adoption of the whole standard silver and silver-making silver a legal tender for all amounts, and providing for unrestricted coinage. It will summarize all attainable facts in regard to the production and circulation of silver throughout the world. For the first time the actual product of the Comstock lode in Nevada will be tabulated from official reports ranging back through years. The flow of silver to India and the Orient, and the amount of silver Germany has sold and what she still has to sell, will accompany the vast mass of statistical and political information to be appended to the majority report. The minority report will oppose the principal recommendation in the majority report, and will adduce facts in the history of the United States and foreign countries to sustain its conclusions.

NAVY OFFICERS ANXIOUS.

The officers of the navy are growing apprehensive of their future on account of the danger that the appropriation bills may not be passed. They are now only receiving half pay, and for the first of the next month there will not be a penny at all to pay them. The great distress and embarrassment among them, not to speak of humiliation, at not being able to meet their obligations and expenses of living.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1877.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL TOUCHING THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Fears are expressed that the counting of the electoral votes may not be terminated before the close of the present week, and hence, as no person in that case could, under the provisions of the recent electoral act, be declared the President, there could be no such vacancy as is contemplated by the constitution. This apprehension is shared by many of the Democrats, as is evident from the action of the caucus last night in instructing Representative Field to report from the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House a bill, amendatory of the act of 1792, to meet the possible contingency, and providing that in case there be no election of President and Vice President under the count of the electoral vote, the presiding officer of the Senate shall assume the functions of President, and a new election be held at a time to be fixed by the committee. The majority hope, however, that the count will be completed by Thursday at least, and will devote their energies to that end, but they are uncertain as to a final result by that time, as they cannot see what motions or objections may be made merely to cause delay in the count, or what device of success some efforts for delay may meet with.

The near approach of the new Presidential term has already attracted a large number of visitors from all parts of the country to the capital, and according to present indications there will be as many strangers here as on any previous 4th of March.

Representative Lord, of New York, who was detained by sickness and death in his family, has returned to Washington. He is opposed to any dilatory action in regard to the electoral count.

Many Southern republicans are urging the appointment of Senator Alcorn as a member of the Cabinet of President Hayes (should that gentleman succeed to the Presidency) on the ground that such an appointment would be entirely satisfactory to the South, and that it would aid in enabling the republicans to regain control of Mississippi and other Southern States.

George W. Julian, of Indiana, has arrived here, and will argue the democratic side of the South Carolina case before the Electoral Commission.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The following is the condition of the general appropriation bills.—The Invalid Pension bill has become a law. The Consular and Diplomatic bill has passed both houses and awaits the President's signature. The Navy, the Deficiency, the Legislative, the Indian, the Fortification, the Post Office and the Military Academy bills are in conference, and therefore in a way of early passage. The Sunday Civil Expenses bill is pending in the House for consideration. The River and Harbor bill has been reported to the House and recommitted, and the Army Appropriation bill was reported yesterday. The latter bill provides that no money shall be appropriated for recruiting the army beyond the number of 17,000 enlisted men and limits the pay of the General of the Army to \$11,000, of the Lieutenant General to \$9,000, and of a major general to \$7,000 per annum.

None of the money appropriated by the act is to be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over that portion of any railroad which was constructed by the aid of a land grant on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the United States government.

The number of cavalry regiments is reduced to eight; artillery regiments to four and infantry regiments to sixteen. Cavalry companies may be recruited to one hundred, and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defence of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas.

THE LOUISIANA TAX COLLECTIONS—GOVERNOR PACKARD IN RESPONSE TO GOVERNOR NICHOLLS.

The republican Governor (Packard) of Louisiana telegraphs United States Marshal Pitkin, who is now here, as follows:—

Nicholls' despatch to Burke relative to tax collections in Louisiana merits no confidence. Nicholls' tax collector can neither collect taxes nor get legal recognition for such collectors. The assessments rolls for the collectible taxes this year are in the hands of the holding over tax collectors appointed by Kellough, and all these officials recognize the government of which Packard is the legally constituted head. Nicholls' men cannot obtain possession of a single tax roll in the State. The Nicholls organ, the New Orleans Democrat, of the 22d inst., complains that Packard warrants are so rapidly advancing in rates.

MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Lewis Payne, of Hudson, Columbia county, has been nominated for United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

SECRETARY MORRILL'S CONDITION.

Secretary Morrill is now able to sit up, and see his friends, and will probably be able to attend to his official duties as usual in a few days.

GAMBLERS' SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A shooting affray occurred to-night between Dick Holland and Tom Harshorn, two gamblers, over the settlement of money matters. Holland, while intoxicated, placed a pistol in Harshorn's hand, but it missed fire; and the latter promptly drew a revolver and placed it in Harshorn's hand with a like result. A second shot was more successful and Holland was shot in the breast. His wound is not considered fatal. Harshorn is under arrest.

THE NEW DOMINION.

DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION AND ITS CAUSES—THE CANADA ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25, 1877.

Hon. Mr. Palliser, the new Minister of Agriculture, has presented the annual report of that department for 1876 to Parliament.

The number of immigrants during the year was 30,545, being the smallest immigration since 1864, and less by 6,000 than for 1875. The figures include the special Monnoitie and Icelandic immigration, the former numbering 1,357 and the latter 1,165.

The decline in the total arrivals for 1876 compared with any of the previous years since the Confederation is very marked, but the number of the emigrants for the Western States has been far greater than in Canada. It is generally remarked that this decline, since 1875, is owing to the commercial depression which has prevailed over the whole of this Continent and the greater part of Europe.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC CABLE.

The bill to amend the Canada Atlantic Cable Company act omits from the Board of Provisional Directors Sir Francis Hencks, Henry Labouchere, J. Stanwood and F. A. Hastings, and allows an extension of time with increased powers.

EXPORTS FOR JANUARY.

The exports from the Dominion, exclusive of British Columbia, for the month of January, amounted to \$2,286,292.

The imports entered for consumption during the same month amounted to \$4,940,451.

THE STRANDED AMERICA.

EFFORTS OF THE WRECKERS PARTIALLY NEUTRALIZED BY THE GALE—THE CREW PLACED ON SHORE—THE YVESKIL STILL UNHARMED AND HER ULTIMATE FATE UNDETERMINED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOS ANGELES, N. J., Feb. 25, 1877.

The heavy gale which commenced on Friday morning and reached its height at four o'clock Saturday morning has blown itself out and the tremendous sea is fast going down. It has, however, partially undone the work so effectually accomplished before by Captain Merritt in moving the America, and a portion of the work will have to be done over again. When the gale commenced everything was in readiness, and the stranded vessel was as quiet and easy in her bed as if alongside her wharf in the city. She was kept constantly in motion until about three o'clock, when the sea became so heavy that it broke completely over her decks, carrying everything movable with it and washing the men from their several stations.

WORK DISCONTINUED.

Finally, at half-past three, they were ordered from their work and sent below. Captains Pozzoli and Merritt were constantly on deck urging the men to do their work. The officers and men behaved splendidly throughout the whole night. Had it not been for the severity of the gale the ship would have undoubtedly gone ashore. Captain Merritt and Major Wardell and other old and experienced wreckers may have had a short time to spare, but the hardest and the sea higher than they ever experienced on this coast. The wind blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and on Saturday morning, at six o'clock, the sea and side were so high that the complete spray came running into the tops of her chimneys.

THE CREW SENT ABOARD.

On Saturday morning at half-past nine o'clock the crew were sent ashore in the boatwain's chair, landing on the beach at the foot of the wharf, and completely worn out by their hard work throughout the night. There was scarcely a dry spot in the ship, and the cabin was a complete sea. It is best to send them ashore, which was accomplished as above stated without a single accident. They were comfortably cared for by the people on the wharf. The sea was a clean break over the America, the spray came running into the tops of her chimneys.

CONDITION OF THE SHIP.

The ship has stood the test of the received by the sea thoroughly and to-day is as tight as a cup. She has made no water at all, proving her to be one of the best built ships on the coast. The cargo is safe. Not one in a hundred could have stood it. The only damage received was the loss of her rudder. At daylight this morning the Coast Wrecking Company's cutter, the "Hull," under the command of Captain Merritt, was sent to the wreck to see if she could be raised. The cutter was sent to the wreck to see if she could be raised. The cutter was sent to the wreck to see if she could be raised.

THE WHISKEY RING PARLONS.

A FUGITIVE REVENUE AGENT BELIEVED FROM PROSECUTION ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS AND "OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25, 1877.

Another member of the exploded Whiskey Ring has just been the recipient of Executive clemency, leaving but four now to become subjects of future leniency. This morning United States District Attorney Hilles received a letter from the Attorney General transmitting a number of enclosures, as follows, the first being a copy of a cable message dated at Brussels and received February 14, 1877:—

CABLE MESSAGE.

TO ATTORNEY GENERAL TAYLOR, Washington.—I hereby certify that B. F. Brashear is in very bad health and under my medical treatment. It is very doubtful if he is restored to good health.

PHYSICIAN TO THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

I certify that Henry Collignon is a practicing physician in good standing here.

JOHN WILSON, United States Consul.

This document bears the following indorsements:—

Referred to the Attorney General:—

In view of the sickness of Mr. Brashear and other circumstances known to the Attorney General in his case, I have no objection to the proceedings against him being discontinued or dismissed.

FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ORDER.

In accordance with the instructions of the President you will enter a nolle prosequi in the case of the United States against B. F. Brashear.

ALFONSO TAFT, Attorney General.

FEBRUARY 25, 1877.

In accordance with the order of the Attorney General, District Attorney Biss entered a nolle prosequi in the United States District Court, and the defendant was discharged.

CAREER OF THE DELINQUENT.

Mr. Brashear was United States revenue agent, and was sent out here in 1874 to look after the alleged crookedness. The distillers raised a fund of \$10,000 per year for him, of which he received payment for two years. Just before the grand smash he resigned his office and visited Europe where he still remains, and, as the medical certificate above indicates, is in Brussels. It was indicated here at the same time that other members of the Ring under section 9,48, United States Revised Statutes.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 25, 1877.

Last evening, near Crook City, Indians attacked and captured Dick Dunn's and Horbeck & Ryan's cattle trains and killed two men, named McGonigle and Riey, and severely wounded another named Jones. The three men were connected with the train.

Lieutenant Cummings, with soldiers and citizens, are in hot pursuit of the Indians who captured Dough-ton's cattle on False Bottom.

THE BESSIE MOORE MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1877.

The police have succeeded in finding a trunk of clothing belonging to Bessie Moore, for whose murder in Texas Ade Rothschild was arrested. The trunk was in the baggage room at one of the railroad depots, where it had been sent by Rothschild.

FIRE AT ATHOL, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 25, 1877.

Pierce & Tyler's block, at Athol, was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss on building, \$4,300; insurance, \$5,600. Joseph Pierce's loss on furniture and stock, \$5,000; uninsured. Tyler & Sumner, merchants, loss \$1,800; insurance, \$1,600.

GRANT AND HAYES.

Beams from the Rising and the Setting Sun.

A FINAL SUNDAY TALK.

The Southern Troubles To Be Left for "My Successor."

A FAINT RAY FROM FREMONT, OHIO

Funny Allusion to Threatening Letters, Pistols and Bowie Knives.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

WHO IS TO BE POSTMASTER GENERAL—A REMINISCENCE OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION AND WHAT IS TO RESULT FROM IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1877.

It was stated to the Herald correspondent to-day, by a gentleman prominent in political circles of Missouri, that the position of Postmaster General in the Hayes Cabinet is to be given to Mr. Chauncey J. Filley, Postmaster at St. Louis. Such is the present plan, and has been since the Cincinnati Convention, as a reward for Mr. Filley's course there, which practically gave the nomination to Hayes. It will be remembered that the Missouri delegation was for Morton, but when it was seen that he could not be nominated, Filley, who led the body, made an arrangement to throw the vote of that State for Hayes. These seventeen votes led off in the bolt to which Mr. Hayes is indebted for the place in the White House.

THE OFFENSIBLE REASON.

Another reason for giving the place to some Missouri man is that the State has not been represented in the Cabinet since Mr. Bates resigned his seat in that body under Lincoln. This will be presented as the ostensible reason. The real one is that Mr. Filley, more than any other man, was something of a success in the uncertain manoeuvres of the Convention which made the President.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

GENERAL M'ARTHUR A DEFAULTER IN A LARGE SUM—RESULTS OF OUTSIDE SPECULATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1877.

Mr. John McArthur, postmaster in this city, recently informed his bondsmen that he was short about \$40,000 in his cash account, and asked them to help him out. This they refused to do, and on Saturday he filed a petition in bankruptcy, making the United States his preferred creditor.

MR. M'ARTHUR'S STATEMENT.

He states that he has taken between \$35,000 and \$40,000, and placed the same in his private business here to tide him over the hard time, thinking he could replace it, but he found he could not do it. On Saturday he sent his resignation to Washington and asked that some one be appointed to discharge the duties of the office. Special Agent Stewart, of the Post Office Department, is now in charge.

General McArthur was appointed to succeed Colonel Johnson four years ago, but though known as a military politician, has borne an excellent reputation. He was carrying on heavy iron works and was generally supposed to be successful, but it is alleged that investigation will disclose that he was given to speculation if nothing worse.

HIS MILITARY CAREER.

During the war he rose to a generalship in the southwest from an Illinois colonelcy and was reputed a good soldier, though it is now recalled that he was a heavy drinker in his youth. He is a native of Ohio. Until to-day no doubt was entertained that Hayes would reappoint him.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1877.

The steamers of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company will commence running on Thursday. Reports from the north state that all the ice in the river between here and Albany is hourly expected to move. All the ferries on the Hudson will be open this week.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.

Indications.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic States, southwest to northwest winds, lower, followed by higher, temperatures, rising barometer and clear weather. For the Gulf States, rising barometer, north and east winds, stationary or lower temperature and partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lake region, rising barometer, northwest, veering to northeast winds, colder, partly cloudy weather and occasional snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds, cooler, clear, followed by cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, colder, fresh and brisk northwest winds and partly cloudy weather, clearing away in the southern portions, but with occasional snow at the northern stations. The rivers will remain stationary or fall slowly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
9 A. M.	15	3 P. M.	35
12 M.	26	6 P. M.	42
3 A. M.	29	9 P. M.	49
6 A. M.	29	12 M.	52
9 A. M.	27	42 12 P. M.	56
Average temperature yesterday	31	Average temperature yesterday	37
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	25 1/2		

THE WEST INDIES.

THE MAIL FROM JAMAICA TO NEW YORK—A SEVERE STORM—REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN HAYTI.

KINGSTON, JAM., Feb. 7, 1877.

Sir William Grey leaves this island on the 12th of March for England.

The Atlas Steamship Company have secured the contract for seven years more for a monthly steamship service between Jamaica and New York. The contract has been given much against popular feeling, which ran in favor of the Pacific Mail, but the latter did not tender, as the Government would not concede the fixing of the dates of sailing to the company.

A severe storm has been blowing for some days on the north side of the island, but is here left on the south side. It was not considered safe for vessels to leave Dry Harbor and other ports on the north side.

Things remain comparatively quiet in Hayti at present, but there is a revolutionary spirit under the surface which may break out at any moment. President Gaudin's life is not considered safe.

AROUND THE HORN IN A SMALL BOAT.

[From the San Francisco Call, Feb. 11.]

John Ruch wants to be famous. He intends to put himself in the way of exploring the profound depths of the ocean by starting for Cape Horn in a peanut shell of a boat. To be more precise, he wants to build a three-ton boat, twenty feet long, five feet beam and four feet depth of hold, fitted with two masts, the foremost square rigged and the main mast schooner rigged. He also wants to find another man and a boy, as totally devoid of discretion as himself. After having succeeded in this, he intends to sail from this port in June for Liverpool by the Cape Horn and New York, touching at Valparaiso and the Falklands for supplies, and by the blessing of Providence and good luck he expects to be back in New York in seven or eight months for the passage, providing it is a success. Ruch has sailed as mate of coasters and deep sea vessels fourteen years, and is confident of his ability to navigate his little craft around the world.