The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. November 17, 1875.

Of the seventy-two counties in Kansas, the Republicans carried all but three at the last election.

IN Potter county where there has been no license granted to sell liquor for the past twenty years, there was but two votes polled for the Prohibition ticket.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has issued his annual Thanksgiving Proclamation, naming Thursday, the 25th instant, the same day recommended by President Grant.

IN Cumberland County where Pershing has 706 majority for Governor, the Republicans elect their candidates for Prothonotary by 146 and Treasurer by 397 majority.

THAT great and good little fellow, Pershing, runs behind the old blatherskite, Piollet, 1,005 votes in the State. Who dare say that the Democracy are not as discriminating as they are virtuous.

PHILADELPHIA city gives Hartranft 17,282 majority in the total vote of 113,858, and elects the entire Republican city ticket. Bigham, who was opposed by the Union League and Reform Association, has 6,585 majority.

PERSHING acted wisely, in holding on to his Judgeship. He will now have an opportunity of continuing his valuable services on the bench, of which Democratic papers had so much to say during the campaign.

THE usual Democratic majority in Montgomery County is about 1500. This year Hartranft carries the County by 35 majority, while the Democratic County ticket is elected by 150 majority, except the Recorder whom the Republicans elected by 10 votes.

WASHINGTON is fast filling up with members of Congress, preparatory to the opening of the Session on December 1st, and the fight for offices of the House, is waxing hot among the Democratic aspirants. Sam Randall, of this State, and Kerr of Indiana, are the principle competitors for Speaker. Randall is a salary grabber, Kerr was not. We are interested in the choice of the "honest Democracy."

THEY'LL keep a "foolin' around" in Bedford county until she turns up Republican one of these days. At the late election Pershing had only 193 majority, Tate for Prothonotary had 35, and Reynolds for District Attorney had but 29, while Cleaver, (Republican) was elected Register and Recorder by a majority of 40, and Henderson, (Republican) had 55 majority for Sheriff.

To hold the whiskey vote steady, before the election the Democratic press, habitually spoke of the Temperance party as the "Prohibition wing of the Republican party," now it is trying hard to extract a little comfort from the allegation that Hartranft is a minority Governor, because his vote is not greater than that of Pershing and Browne added together. Suppose we add Hartranft's and Brown's vote together and Pershing's minority in the State is 25,400.

A BITTER war of words is now raging between the "Rag-baby" Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the "bloated bond holders" of New York. The inflationists of the two former States charge their hard money brothers of New York with the defeat of Allen and Pershing, and threaten to take bitter vengeance of Tilden in the National Convention of next year. Meanwhile the New York *World* and other democratic journals of that State make merry over the slaughter of the "rag-baby."

SOME idea of the rigorousness of the Government prosecutions against the St. Louis whisky ring may be gained from the fact that a review of the situation up to date shows thirty-one persons who have pleaded guilty. Some two million dollars have been assessed, of which it is calculated that fully four-fifths will be realized. This, it is thought, will cover the larger part of the amount stolen by the whisky ring, thieves from the Government during the last three years. The rascals should now be allowed to serve literal terms in the penitentiary.

THE result on Tuesday (November 2) in the election of Senators in this State was as follows: Philadelphia, George Handy Smith: Lancaster, John B. Warfel; Lebanon, Jacob G. Heilman; Blair and Cambria, John A Lemon; Beaver and Washington, George V. Lawrence; Mercer and Lawrence, Fred H. Bragg; Erie, Henry Butterfield;—Republicans; and the following Democrats: Pike, Monroe and Carbon, Charlton Burnett; Lycoming, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan, Robert P. Allen; Clinton, Clearfield and Centre, Thomas J. Boyer; Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forrest, D. P. Thomas; Fayette and Green, James W. Hayes.

THE Democracy are trying to persuade themselves that it wasn't much of a storm they encountered on the 2nd inst., and are busy figuring up their chances for President in 1876. The New York *Herald* a warm supporter of Tilden, who at present has the inside track for the Presidential nomination, does no appear to take much stock in his chances, and pours a stream of cold water down the Democratic spinal column as follows:

"The Republicans control States enough to enable them to elect the next President, with the aid of New York, and the result of Tuesday's voting is not such as to take New York out of the list of debateable States next year.

THE vote for Recorder of Montgomery county was returned on election night as showing a majority of one for the Democratic candidate. On the official count, however, it was ascertained that in Limerick township there were 554 votes returned, and only 553 names on the list. The election officers and boxes were sent for, and it was found that one man had voted two tickets. One of these was thrown out, leaving the vote on Recorder a tie—8,363 for each candidate. Judge Ross then ordered the election boxes from every district in the county in court, and a recount of the ballots was made, giving the Recordership to the Republican candidate by ten majority. But for the manifest error in the vote of Limerick township, and consequent *tie* in the county, a recount would probably never have been had, and the Democratic candidate would have been accepted as the Recorder elect.

THE rumor that the Legislature just elected by the Republicans of New Jersey will elect a successor to Senator Frelinghuysen is a mistake. The Legislature just chosen does not elect his successor, but it performs a duty which is scarcely less important. It districts the State for the next ten years. This will assure to our sister Commonwealth a fair apportionment, and to the Republicans relief from the meditated gerrymander the Democrats would have cursed them with, whereby the voice of the people would have been smothered by a political trick. While, therefore, this body does not choose a United States Senator, it makes the paths straight for the people of New Jersey to choose Senator Frelinghuysen's successor fairly in accordance with the preference of a majority, and prevents the return of a Democrat in his place in the teeth of a pronounced popular majority against the Democratic party.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1875.

THE ELECTION

Passed off more quietly than any one for twenty years. There was no rioting, very little drunkenness, very little fighting, and, I am happy to say, very little repeating or fraudulent voting. There were cases of fraud early in the morning, but arrest followed so quickly that the repeaters dare not go on with the work they had laid out. Honesty had a fair show for one day, and the result is Tammany is beaten out of its boots. It is a glorious victory to elect the complete anti-Tammany ticket, to reduce the Democratic majority to about 20,000, and to smash the most formidable as well as the most corrupt political organization in the country at one blow is glory enough for one day.

How was it done? Easily enough. The people were roused from their apathy by the pressure the Democracy put upon them, and they made the purifying of New York politics their business for three weeks. The best business men of the city attended the primaries that good men should be nominated, and after that they used their influence in every fair way to give their nominees all the votes possible. The rum-mills, the bullies, the strikers found good true men in their way, and they had no chance to put in practice their usual tactics. In short, the decent men, the tax-payers found that they had some interest in governmental matters. Of course, they carried the city,—they can do so any time they set themselves about it.

It was a very gloomy night at Tammany Hall,—a funeral could not be more dispiriting or depressing. Kelly, the Boss, made a doleful speech and the mourners dispersed. Gone were their visions of plunder,—gone were the hopes of an immunity from punishment for crime—gone were their hopes of rule, in brief, every thief and blackguard in New York was in mourning that night. It was quite different at Irving Hall, the head-quarters of the Anti-Tammany party. A fine band pealed forth joyous notes, the air was filled with fireworks, excellent speeches were made and the excited, gratified throng did not disperse till early in the morning. New York, Brooklyn, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania together made last Tuesday a memorial day.

TAMMANY.

What is Tammany? No name appears more frequently in politics, but very few know anything about the origin of the organizatin or its method of working. It is understood to be an immense political power, but what it is, and how it works, but few know.

"Tammany Society, or the Columbian Order" was established in 1789 by William Mooney, a noted politician of that day. During the revolutionary war he had been a staunch patriot, and after its close an active politician and partisan. The order took its name from Tammany, a prominent Delaware chief, and its government was modeled after that of the Indians, a Great Father being the chief, surrounded by twelve sachems as his counselors. Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. At the beginning there was some pretext of benevolence in the order, but that was doubtless a sham. Its objects were always political and nothing else. The members met for many years at taverns, and the meetings were, after the business of the evening had been dispatched, very jolly.

While Mooney was the originator of the order, and its first chief, a greater man was from its beginning for many years its actual head, though he wisely kept out of sight. Aaron Burr, the greatest and foulest of American politicians, saw at once the advantage of having a disciplined body behind him, and he seized Tammany and subordinated it to his purposes. He was the leader of the lower classes in the city and the State, and he used Tammany to control the better classes of which it was then composed. Hamilton, his bitter enemy, was the head of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was Federal in its tendencies, and Tammany was a fair offset to its influence.

The society was then precisely what it is now—a political power in the hands of a set of men working for a common object. In 1800 the election in New York City made Jefferson and Burr President and Vice-President of the United States. It was Burr who did it, by means of Tammany men who were initiated into the society on the eve of the election, and felt in honor bound to vote the ticket it had made; but beyond that was the advantage of having a trained, disciplined force to get out its own vote, and to control the floating vote which generally decides elections.

Burr used Tammany against the Clintons, and it was his principal weapon so long as he figured in politics. Sometimes Clinton beat Tammany and sometimes Tammany beat Clinton, but in either case the organization preserved its vitality. It was a power sometimes humbled but never crushed.

Martin Van Buren, originally an opponent of Tammany, having commenced politics as a Clintonian, saw, like Burr, the advantage to be derived from the organization, and he joined it. It carried him into all the minor offices he desired, and finally made him a Senator. Clinton died in 1828, and from that time for many years the society had no vigorous opposition. It became the soul and heart of the Democratic party of the State of New York, and its power was felt in Washington. Whoever was its chief had supreme control, and from his dictum there was no appeal. To hold any office in Tammany was to have the confidence of the leader, and all that leader had to do was to ask. From the Governor down to the lowest officer—he made them.

In 1854 Fernando Wood became its master spirit, and was elected to the mayoralty of the city. In 1856 Sweeny, Tweed, and their associates threw Wood overboard, and they ruled it. When the people rose in their wrath and overthrew that dynasty John Kelly took the reins and has them now, though the late election wall probably finish him, and another will take his place.

The society has a regular form of initiation, the same as other secret societies, and its members are bound by pledges, though fidelity is assured more by the profit to be derived from faithfulness than by any vows its members take. It is most admirably organized. First, there is the Grand Sachem, who appoints all the committees. The committees call all conventions of the Democratic party of the city and county, and they number hundreds. The head has the power to appoint and remove from the committees at pleasure, so every man of them is in power. At this point the real strength of the society begins. No man can be appointed to any position except upon the indorsement of these committees. The great army of office-holders, those who receive and disburse the enormous sums required to govern the city of New York, all hold their places by the will of these committees, and these committees hold their places at the will of one man, the head. This system makes the Grand Sachem the dictator of the city, for only occasionally can the people be so roused as to combine against a force so well disciplined and so admirably directed.

Then it has the moral support of the party in the State and nation. No Democratic politician who aspires to preferment can afford to be indifferent to a power that controls so great a State as New York, for Tammany not only makes municipal and State officers, but it selects the delegates to National Conventions. It is, in short, the Democratic party of the State in the hands of one man. His rule is not only acknowledged by the leaders, but they do all in their power to strengthen it, because each one has patronage to distribute in proportion to the votes he can control. The offices are all divided among the faithful, and, if there are not enough to go around, it is easy enough to make new ones.

How was it overthrown at the last election? Why, Kelly, the present head, was not judicious in distribution. John Morrissey wanted more than Kelly thought he was entitled to, and Morrissey rebelled. Kelly removed him from the committee, and he went out and appealed to the people. Kelly had cut down the wages of the laborers in the employ of the city, and was consequently unpopular with them. The Republicans were willing to do anything to kill this one-man power, and so they united with the Anti-Tammany Democrats, and carried the city.

This has been done before, and probably will be again, but it will not kill organization. It is based upon the cupidity of intelligent rascals, who have under them the rabble who want plunder, and the idiots who can be controlled. It is winked at and courted by prominent and respectable Democrats, because without this power they can do nothing. For instance, Democrats in the interior of the State of respectability and the highest social standing, such men as Seymour, Tilden, Hoffman, and hundreds of others, bow the knee to Tammany, and grasp the dirty paws of the thieves and blackguards who make up its numerical strength. The highest and best men in the party are compelled to be enrolled in its ranks, and to yield obedience to its behests.

Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny all went by the board, and John Kelly has followed them. But another will rise in his stead, the disaffected will be placated, the scattered regions will be reorganized, and the compound of shrewdness, rascality, dirt, filth and debauchery known as Tammany, will doubtless again get its grip on the Metropolis. It will certainly do so unless the respectable people maintain their organizations, and fight it as they did this fall.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Are not meeting with the success that the friends of the movement hoped for. The fact is, there is so much good preaching, both of the old-fashioned substantial kind, and the more modern sensational, in Brooklyn, that the Evangelists have nothing new to offer the people. The meetings are composed very largely of protessed Christians who do not need converting, and Moody has not succeeded in awakening them to a sense of their duty in going out and bringing the sinners in. Therefore this work is not so far producing the results anticipated. It does little good to preach to Christians, except to enthuse them and stir them up to renewed zeal, and if they will not be enthused the only good that is accomplished, is the confirming of that class in the faith, which is not the mission of the Evangelists. Good has been accomplished of course, but there is not that awakening that I hoped for and expected. There may be a change, but this is the situation now.

BUSINESS

Continues dull, though it is expected to be somewhat better now that the election is over, and people have time to turn their thoughts business-ward But it is so late in the fall, that the merchants have given up hoping, and are bracing for a dull time all winter. The lookout is anything but hopefull.

PIETRO.

Another Disaster at Sea,

The Steamer City of Waco Burned off Galveston.

Passengers and Crew, Numbering Nearly Fifty, All Missing.

Probability that Not a Life was Saved.

GALVESTON, November 9.—The steamship City of Waco, of the Mallory Line, arrived from New York Yesterday and was anchored outside, with the fleet of vessels. At one o'clock this morning she was discovered to be on fire. A strong northeast wind was blowing, with showers of rain. The passengers, officers and crew took to the ship's open boats at three o'clock and passed through the fleet. The sea was so high the other vessels could render them no assistance. The last seen of the open boats they were drifting in a westerly direction down the coast. The Agents of the line have telegraphed for a list of her passengers. One of Galveston's pilots, who had gone out on her arrival, was also on board. Carraiges have been sent down the beach, and a steam tug dispatched outside in search of the missing passengers and crew. The steamer burned to the waters edge and is now reported sinking. It is supposed the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

GALVESTON, November 9.—The City of Waco, which had burned to the water's edge, her hull rolling in a heavy sea, sunk at 1 P. M. to-day, in seven fathoms of water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The wind this morning was blowing a gale. The passengers and crew put off in the ship's boats, of which she had four, besides a life-raft. Persons who went on the burning steamer this morning report her boats all loose, except one, which was hanging to the ship's side, one end of the boat having been caught in the rigging, preventing its being launched. The mate of the ship Fusi-Yuma, which was laying about a quarter of a mile from the Waco, reports seeing a boat with persons in it pass his vessel at three o'clock this morning, going westward. He could not say that there were other boats. The sea was running very high at the time. The steam tug Buckthorn was dispatched otside this morning and has been coasting in sight of land all day. She is reported outside yet.

6:30 P. M.—Parties who have been out on the gulf shore to the western extremity of the island, have just returned and bring no intelligence of the missing boats. The agents of the line have telegraphed to Indianola and Browsville, notifying vessels to be on the lookout for them.

7 P. M.—One of the pilot boats which has been outside all day, has just returned and brings no tidings. Parties from down the island saw a farmer from near San Luis Pass, who reports having seen a small boat pass down this morning, which, from his description, it is thought may have been one of the boats from the Waco. It was some distance out in the gulf and he could not distinguish persons in it, but he saw what appeared to be temporary sails. The boat was drifting rapidly westward.

7:30 P. M.—The steam tug Buckthorn has just arrived and brings the following additional particulars: Her officers stopped at the fleet, when going out, to ascertain from the different vessels lying near where the Waco was burned all the information possible relative to her passengers and crew. Only one of them, the steamer Fusi-Yuma, could give any information. Her officers report having seen what appeared to be a raft pass them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the raft was lost sight of in the storm and darkness. The officers of the Buckthorn report, twelve miles west and five miles from shore, passing the foremast and foreyards of the Waco, with sails attached, which had burned off just above the deck, and they think this is what was taken for a raft by the Fusi-Yuma. The Buckthorn went twenty miles west and could find no trace of the missing boats.

8 P. M.—The steamer Clinton is just in from Indianola, and brings no news. The agent of the Mallory Line is arranging to-night to despatch another steamer at daylight, with hopes of finding the Waco's boats lower down the coast. The wind changed to the northwest about two o'clock, and it is thought if the boats had not made a landing on the western coast they have been carried out many miles to sea. It is stated that the life-boats are all supplied with water, but it is thought the officers or passengers did not secure any provisions for the boats. There is no reliable information to be obtained as to the origin of the fire. There were heavy showers of rain early in the night, with lightning. Some think the ship was struck by lightning, and having a considerable quantity of oil aboard, the flames could not be extinguished. The agents of the line state that there were forty-seven or forty-eight persons on board the Waco, including passengers, officers and crew. Crowds have gathered at the company's office throughout the day to learn the latest news. There is much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men on board the other vessels, which were all laying in sight, and a number of which were lying very near the burning steamer. With the exception of the efforts made by the Fusi-Yuma, there does not appear to have been anything done toward saving those on the Waco. There excuse is the terible sea, which would have swamped their boats had they succeeded in launching them.

10 P. M.—It seems the Waco was lying with her head to the gale the fire, which first appeared forward on deck, had caught in the large quantity of oil and swept over the vessel, burning everything before it. Fifteen vessels were lying at anchor, thirteen of which were to leeward of the Waco. The supposition is that if any of the passengers or crew had appeared aft on the vessel's deck, or any boats had been launched, they would have been seen by some of the other vessels, none of which can confirm the rumors of seeing boats pass through the fleet. The impression now is gaining ground that not a soul on board the ill-fated vessel is alive.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamer City of Waco was an iron screw steamship, of 1,500 tons burthen. She was built about two years ago at Chester, Pa., and was in a thoroughly good condition, having been overhauled just before sailing from this port. Her value was $200,000, partially insured. Her cargo was worth $100,000. She carried a crew of thirty men, including officers. Her passenger list numbered twenty in the cabin and steerage.

LATER.

GALVAESTON, November 11, 6:30 P. M.—The mate of the ship Caledonia, which was lying immediately astern of the Waco, states that he was on the deck of the Caledonia on the lookout, when we heard an explosion and felt a shock. Looking in the direction of the Waco, he saw that she was enveloped in flames. About half an hour later, he heard cries for assistance and saw five or six persons in the water. A few minutes later, he saw two persons floating on a fender or a piece of wood. The mate made preparations for sending all the assistance possible, by getting out life lines and buoys. The sea was running so high at the time that it was impossible to launch a boat. After hearing the explosion he watched the steamer closely, and states after the first few minutes the fire lost the fierce character at first noticed.

The statements of the men on the three vessels nearest the burning ship all agree as to seeing five or six persons in the water, and also to hearing frequent explosions on the Waco, which were, no doubt, cases of oil. All the officers and experienced seamen are of the opinion that it was impossible for a boat to be safely launched on the Waco on account of the rapid spread of the fire and the terrible sea that was running. There is nothing later from the west. Captain Sawyer, agent of the line, is out since yesterday morning with a good crew. They will remain outside as long as there is any hope of saving any one of the passengers or crew of the Waco.

Terrible Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A private dispatch received here this evening, announces the total loss of the steamship Pacific between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, by foundering at sea on last Thursday. The dispatch says all on board, including 93 passengers, were lost

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 8.—The following press dispatch has just been received:

SEATTLE, Washington T., November 8.—The *Daily Dispatch* received the following special from Port Townsend this morning: The American ship, Messenger, Capt. J. F. Gilkey, arrived nine days from San Francisco, and reports picking up, twenty miles south of Cape Flattery, part of the pilot house and Henry L. Jelly, the only survivor of the steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning and foundered forty miles south of Flattery at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. Jelly floated on the pilot house from 8 o'clock on Thursday night until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he was picked up by the Messenger.

Several boats were launched but all were foundered.

"A. F. LARNES."

Jelly is too low to give the full particulars. He states that he was in a boat which swamped and with another man succeeded in reaching part of the pilot house. The other man subsequently died from exposure and was cut loose by Jelly.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A dispatch from Port Townsend, this evening, says that Henry F. Jelly, the supposed sole survivor of the Pacific, brought here yesterday by the ship Messenger, is in a wretched condition, having been on a raft 36 hours before being picked up. He says the Pacific collided with some other vessel, whose light he saw, but in his interview with Captain Gilkey, of the Messenger, lasting 12 hours, he made no mention of the lights of the vessel, and some think him laboring under a hallucination as to that. Experienced navigators here think more likely she struck a sunken rock. Jelly makes a statement to the following effect:

"I took cabin passage on the Pacific from Victoria, leaving about a quarter past 9 on the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst. About two hundred people were on board the steamer. The crew were fighting against a southeaster, and were constantly pumping water into a boat to trim the ship. The boats abaft the paddle boxes had no oars in them; the others bad. Between 8 and 9 in the evening, while in bed, I heard a crash and felt shocked, as if we had struck a rock. I heard something fall, as if rocks had fallen. The starboard bow bell struck to stop, back and go ahead. I went on deck and heard voices say its all right, we have struck a vessel. Saw several lights at a distance; do not think they were colored, but paid little attention. Returning to the cabin, I noticed that the ship took a heavy list to port. I went on deck to the pilot house, and heard some one say 'she is making water very fast.' The captain coming out of his room, I asked him if there were any blue lights or guns. He said the blue lights were in the pilot house; got them and burned five; noticed the engines still working, but no one at the wheel. Went to the starboard side, forward of the paddle box, where a number of men were trying to get the long boat, but could not. Went to the port boat forward; helped five or six women into it; tried to get the boat off, but could not move it. There were about twenty women in it; heard the boats abaft the paddles had got off, but did not see them. Think it was about an hour after the steamer struck when she listed so much. The port boat was in the water. I was in that boat. Cut loose from the davits. The boat filled and turned over. I got on her bottom and helped several up with me. Immediately after the steamer seemed to break in two, fore and aft of the smoke stack, fell and struck our boat and the steamer sunk.—Think about all the women were in our boat and fear they were all drowned when the boat upset. This was about ten in the evening. The night was not dark, nor the sea very rough, but a fresh breeze was blowing. Afterward I left the bottom of the boat, and with another man climbed on top of the pilot house floating near. Next morning I got some life preservers that were floating near the house, and with their ropes lashed myself and companion to the house. Saw three rafts; the first had one man on it; the next had three men and a woman. I could not make out the other for the distance, except that there were people on it. I think we were thirty or forty miles south of Cape Flattery when the vessel sunk. Passed a light on Tatoosh Island between four and five in the evening. I and my companion stood on the pilot house all of Friday until about four p. m., when he died. I got him loose. The sea was running very high all day, the waves washing over us. Soon after he died I sighted a vessel, called and heard the people on the rafts calling, but they did not come near. Friday night there was but little wind until morning, when the wind and sea rose. I was then within a mile of the shore of Vancouver Island.—Sighted two vessels on the American shore, which passed on. About ten a. m. Saturday, the Messenger picked me up.

HENRY F. JELLY.

There was great excitement in the city on hearing the news. The telegraph and newspaper offices and the Merchants' Exchange were beseiged by people who had friends and relatives on board the boat. The steamer Los Angeles will be dispatched, on her arrival to-morrow, to save the survivors if any. Jelly stated informally there was no terror or confusion on the part of the passengers, and that if the boats could have been launched and properly manned, all would have been saved.

A dispatch from Seattle says the Rockwell and Hurlbut troup consisted of A. H. Rockwell and wife, M. D. Hurlbut, J. D. Cowler, and W. Tully. It is not certain that they took passage by the Pacific. On the day the vessel sailed Rockwell told an officer of the steamer Salvador that they were looking for the Pacific, but could not get ready and would go by the Salvador.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Dispatches from Neah Bay, Washington Territory, dated yesterday, give the statement of Neal O'Haley, Quartermaster of the Pacific, rescued by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcot, on the morning of the 7th inst., to the following effect:

About 250 people on board went below at eight o'clock in the evening. Everything was all right, and the lights were in place, when a shock occurred. I ran on deck and found everything in confusion, and the passengers crowded on the hurricane deck. The ship fell off into the trough of the sea, and I saw a large vessel under sail, which they said had struck the streamer. I saw her green light distinctly. The passengers crowded into the boats against the commands of the officers. I, with the chief engineer, got the port boat forward into the water; got fifteen women and six men in, but saw none of them afterward. I supported myself by a floating skylight about fifteen minutes, then got on a portion of the hurricane deck with some eight others. On looking for the steamer I found she had disappeared, leaving a floating mass of human beings. The screams for help were fearful but soon ceased, and we were alone on the raft. There were the captain, second mate, second cook and four passengers, including a young lady. At one the next morning it blew a gale from the southeast, the sea making a clean breach over the raft. We lashed ourselves, but about four a. m. the sea washed overboard the captain, second mate, the lady and another passenger. About nine a. m. the second cook died. It cleared up about four p. m., and I saw land fifteen miles distant, and a piece of wreck with two or more people on it. About five p. m. another died. On the morning of the 6th another died, leaving me alone.—About four p. m. a large empty box floated near me, and I got it on the raft, for shelter. I slept sound at night for several hours. On the morning of the 7th I saw land. On both sides I was surrounded with floating kelp which made the water smoothe. The water continued calm all day and that night at three a. m. I was rescued by the cutter.

A later report from Neah Bay credits O'Haley with the statement that the second mate told him while on the raft that the chief mate, with eight of the crew in a boat, got clear of the ship.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1875.

Republicans of Pennsylvania:

It was a grand response you made in November to the greetings of our brethren in Ohio, Nebraska, and Iowa, sent in October. It gives you occasion for sincere self-gratulation; it justifies your shouts of triumph echoing, cheeringly, from the Delaware to Lake Erie.

Splendid as have been your record and achievements in the past, you may well point with pride to your victory on Tuesday last—a pride renewed, emphasized, and re enforced by the verdict of a great people. You have easily placed yourselves at the head of the Republican column of eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

In all respects, this victory is significant and complete.

Your candidates were honest, your principles were righteous. The verdict concludes that discussion.

General Hartranft, illustrious with his military service, had won added fame by a pure and signally successful civic career. Your gratitude, your patriotism, and your solicitude for the welfare of the State compelled his continuance in the position of highest responsibility.

With a knowledge, begotten of proof, of the integrity of the State Treasury management, and with the actual demonstration that there was not now and never, under Republican officers, had been a defalcation to the amount of one dollar of the public moneys, you had the manhood and the courage to vindicate, boldly, your Treasury officers from the unfounded, false, and indecent charges of the political tramps who pursued them with malignant falsehood.

With the calmness and patience of a patriotic and intelligent people, you discussed the existing financial question, stripped of disguises, and determined to sustain the national faith and common honesty in public affairs, and set the seal of your condemnation and all the insidious attempts to compass repudiation.

Against you was arrayed a motley but numerous host, discordant in principles, united only in the pursuit of power and plunder. They clamored for *change*, but only offered delusive promises and fraudulent pretences of reform; they exaggerated the public distress (neither the existence nor remedy for which is to be found in governmental, but in social causes); they stimulated uneasiness in the public mind; they filled the land with inflammatory addresses and inflated proclamations; they vexed your ears with screaming oratory and with turgid blatant declamation; they charged that "there was something wrong," but proved nothing. Madness and senility seemed to rule the hour.

In all this chaos you stood firm, nor were you tripped in your judgment, or swayed from your integrity.

From the brawlers and the demogogues you extorted your triumph, and have exalted the strength of the people in a Republican Government.

The wolves of political sophistry and financial heresy, bearing menace and danger to national honor, and to your most sacred educational and religious institutions, were stayed and broken by the firm walls of your own Alleghenies; democratic wrecks and stranded drift-wood, now and then, alone, marking the subsidence of this tide of folly and claptrap

Rejoicing as you do, remember that your victory is the fruit of organization, laborious and minute, and without organization, your power is gone and your energies are useless.

Stand by your guns, maintain, your ranks, take the touch of elbows, and hold yourselves in readiness for the final charge along the entire line, which shall result in the crowning triumph of your Centennial year, and which shall start you in the second century of national existence, under the suspicious rule of the great historical Republican party.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS,
Secretary.

The Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Intense excitement was produced here this morning by the announcement that Vice President Wilson had been attacked with paralysis while taking a bath at the Capitol. Mr. Wilson arrived yesterday. For some days he has been suffering from acute pain in the back, and while in New-York, on Monday, he had hot iron applied, but without beneficial effect. Thinking a warm bath and vigorous rubbing would give relief at 10 o'clock this morning he repaired to the Capitol bath-rooms. After the bath Mr. Wilson went to the Senate barber shop, and while sitting in a chair commenced to roll his head in a convulsive manner. The attendants immediately applied cold water to his head and rubbed his limbs with whisky and salt. Dr. Baxter, of the Army, was summoned at Mr. Wilson's request. Upon his arrival the Doctor found nothing in the symptoms to indicate brain lesion or paralysis. From Mr. Wilson he ascertained that he had been suffering from indigestion for the past ten days, and was troubled with pain in the shoulders. Proper remedies were applied and relief soon followed. An opiate was administered to produce sleep but failed to have the desired effect. About 2 o'clock the symptoms were less favorable; the extremities became cold and there was an apparent weakening of the vital force. The patient became very nervous, rolled his head, and threw his arms about convulsively. A solution of morphine was injected under the shoulder, with no effect. The pains in the back remained and the extremities continued cold. After having been well rubbed, another subcutaneous injection was administered, a half dram of whisky being used. This produced recuperation, the pulse became strong and regular, and in a short time the patient was removed to his room in the north wing of the Capitol, where a bed had been provided. This evening his condition is very much improved, and his pulse is natural and strong. Dr. Baxter thinks there is nothing in his symptoms to cause alarm, and that a night's rest will go far to restore him. Mr. Wilson retained full consciousness throughout the attack, and to-night is quite strong and cheerful. During the afternoon the members of the Cabinet visitied the Capitol, but it was deemed best to permit no one to see Mr. Wilson, Postmaster General Jewell will remain with him all night.

Murdered in a Gambling House.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—About 4:30 this afternoon James H. Cole a resident of Ripley county, Indiana, visited a gambling house, at 183 Race street, in an intoxicated condition, and after some words was carried down stairs by a negro servant named Duncan. While going down with Duncan, Cole drew a pocket knife and cut the negro in the head. The latter returned to the room above, followed by Cole. The negro armed himself with a carriage spoke, and when Cole reached the upper end of the stairway Duncan dealt him a terrible blow on the head, fracturing the skull and rendering him insensible. Cole never rallied, but died two hours later. The negro has been arrested.

Daring Attempt at Robbery.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 12.—A daring attempt was made to-night to rob the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at this place. Three men, with veiled faces, seized the watchman, handcuffed him and tied a handkerchief over his face; they then took his key and told him they intended to rob the depot, but at this moment the baggagemaster and two brakemen of a late passenger train who were sitting inside the cars rushed out, when the robbers fled, first firing at the baggagemaster. They succeeded in escaping. The men were evidently strangers, but, left no clue to their identity except the handkerchief and the handcuffs, neither of which have any marks.

Raid on a New York Distillery.

NEW YORK, November 12.—A raid was made this morning by several United States revenue officers, assisted by police, upon an illicit still which was in operation in a bottom place near North river, and property, seized to the value of $15,000. The property seized consisted of a large copper still and connections, having a capacity of five hundred gallons each, and filled with mash, eight hogsheads of molasses and twelve barrels of whiskey. A large crowd gathered and used threatening language to the officers, but used no violence. No arrests were made.

A Singular Casualty.

CINCINNATTI, Ohio, Nov 11.—The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Detroit: "In the large Pullman car works in this city there is a brick flue, four feet square, through which are swept the wooden rubbish, saw-dust, and shavings which accumulate on the various floors, and is used for fuel. The flue was clogged up yesterday, and the gases which are usually generated by wet sawdust, exploded, blowing off the wooden cupola, and issuing through the openings on each floor, and injuring nine workmen, three of them—H. W. Hatch, John T. Lovett, and William Goerky—fatally.

Clubbed to Death.

CINCINNATTI, November 11.—At Houston, Ohio, yesterday a man named Riddle, who had rented his farm to William Snop, ordered the latter to vacate the premises, and upon his refusing to do so attacked him with a club, killing him instantly. Riddle was arrested.

In what meter should "Up in a balloon" be sung? Gas meter.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hartranft's Official Majority 12,156.

COUNTIES.	1874 LT. GOV. Ollmstead, Rep.	1874 LT. GOV. Lutta, Dem.	1875 GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	1875 GOVERNOR. Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2569	3014	2477	3 00
Allegheny	19889	15704	18.07	13248
Armstrong	3838	3023	3605	3121
Beaver	2877	2486	3 86	2702
Bedford	2224	2959	2206	3002
Berks	9299	10614	8854	13433
Blair	3390	2228	3713	2189
Bradford	5519	4284	6526	4263
Bucks	6452	6314	6713	7000
Butler	4123	3698	3796	3891
Cambria	2258	3079	2125	3399
Cameron	479	449	502	479
Carbon	2060	2420	2347	2728
Centre	3118	3083	2697	3504
Chester	6132	4554	7015	5065
Clarion	1994	2354	2196	2221
Clearfield	1582	3003	1819	3273
Clinton	1481	24 6	1771	2398
Columbia	1123	2956	1843	3757
Crawford	4821	4756	6143	5328
Cumberland	4683	4.78	5693	4209
Dauphin	5395	4197	6574	4704
Delaware	5200	2397	4071	2079
Elk	464	11.7	560	1055
Erie	5087	4612	6699	4744
Fayette	3111	3714	3472	4209
Forest	267	328	376	319
Franklin	3639	3913	4074	3954
Fulton	793	1019	684	981
Green	1409	2662	15137	2669
Huntingdon	2829	2588	2546	2648
Indiana	3590	1694	3640	1795
Jefferson	2948	2.01	1923	2248
Juniata	1059	1526	1195	1771
Lancaster	16558	6171	12715	7781
Lawrence	2781	1322	2335	1427
Lebanon	3431	2293	3839	2808
Lehigh	4097	5813	4630	6758
Luzerne	8631	10332	9928	11038
Lycoming	3553	4495	3488	4041
McKean	915	954	949	970
Mercer	4275	3845	4911	4267
Mifflin	1283	1540	1445	1586
Monroe	568	2067	662	2830
Montgomery	7389	7809	8529	8839
Montour	878	1435	1092	1332
Northampton	3921	6891	4364	7248
Northumberland	3263	3542	3893	4367
Perry	2279	2454	2423	2448
Philadelphia	59890	46887	65262	47980
Pike	228	1039	434	1050
Potter	1526	940	1223	1037
Schuylkill	7517	9184	7699	9037
Snyder	1412	1.87	1701	1319
Somerset	2653	1627	2393	1689
Sullivan	442	8 0	536	749
Susquehanna	3425	2766	3617	2951
Tioga	3614	1698	3933	1909
Union	1877	1176	1784	1177
Venango	3281	3.55	2953	2294
Warren	2306	1960	2637	1740
Washington	4252	4306	4917	4783
Wayne	2256	2436	1804	2135
Westmoreland	3916	5799	4967	6247
Wyoming	1489	1687	1369	1610
York	4083	7111	5265	8285
Totals	272516	277105	304284	292048
		272516	292048	
Majorities		4589	12156	

Brown, Prohibition, received