EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce the bill to disestablish the Irish Church, made provision for the temporalities, and to discuss the royal college question. Mr. Gladstone followed up his motion with a speech in defence and explanation of the bill. After commending the importance and the importance of the task, he held he was aware of the necessity of giving historical and political reasons for proposing such a constitutional change—reasons which would show the bill as an act of the present position, and the consciousness in Parliament of the difficulties of such a policy. The House had at times been induced to waste the property of the Irish Church, so that the bill in question might not shock the public mind. It had been necessary at times to support the secularizing of the Church by the enactment of penal laws. If this secularization was maintained, sufferings on the part of the Irish people would recline on the part of the Irish people would never cease.

Adverting to his previous action, Mr. Gladstone declared that it had resulted in making the House and country unanimous in the conviction that they would not dwell upon the arguments which had been put forward against it. Disestablishment in his course was adverse to the welfare of religion and the interests of Protestantism. He denied that it contemplated any invasion of the rights of property, and argued that Parliament, as it had the right to create corporations, had an equal right to extinguish them. He referred to the objections to disestablishment, which were based upon the act of union, and answered them by maintaining that the Irish Church, as at present constituted, defeated the intent of the act of union, and prevented any real union between the people of England and Ireland. The only means of establishing the union was religious liberty and equality. The bill would be conclusive, should it pass, of controversy, but experience was, it is to penalty or pain. He proceeded to explain the bill, which is intended to take effect on the day after January 1, 1871, or as soon as it has received the royal assent. A commission will be appointed for a period of ten years to guard the property of the Church, and to provide for the creation of new interests. All ecclesiastical appointments for Ireland are to be made, or made without freehold, and no money is to be employed for sectarian purposes. These provisions are to take the place of the sustenancy money now paid to the Church. The money and property of people may desire to have the benefit of the Church, and those who wish other religious organizations. In such case the Queen, in council, would recognize the new constituted religious bodies, but would not create them. The result would be the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and jurisdiction, and the right of bishops to the peerage. All ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and then the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be complete. Provision is made for the clergy, who are to receive life annuities. All private endowments are to remain in force. The Church is to be handed over to the council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the repairs of St. Patrick's and eleven other cathedrals, these structures being regarded as national monuments. Church buildings no longer required are to be handed over to the Board of Works for the benefit of a public and liberal grounds are to be placed under the charge of guardians of the poor. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities in lieu of the regium donum, and the Roman Catholic college at Maynooth and the Presbyterian colleges are to be granted capitalized sums of money. The Maynooth College is to be had in regard to Trinity College. A short time ago, Trinity College, Dublin, owners at twenty-two and a half years' purchase. Church leases are to be sold, commencing with the first option. The capitalized value of Church property is estimated at £8,500,000, of which £8,600,000 is to be appropriated to compensation, and to provide for the wants of the people. As to the bill, is to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people—not for the benefit of the Church or clergy, nor for teaching religion, but for relief in cases of unavoidable poverty or suffering, while at the same time it is not to cancel the obligations laid upon property for relief of the poor. Grants are to be made to provide for the care of lunatics, for training nurses, and for the support of country hospitals. Mr. Gladstone proceeded at considerable length to urge upon the House the great results which were to be expected from the passage of this measure, in the tranquillity of Ireland, and the union, security and power of the empire.

Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone and spoke briefly, saying that the conduct of the Ministry in regard to the Irish Church as politically wrong, and that the bill as an act of confiscation, but the government had the right to bring the matter at the proper time for a full and thorough discussion, and he would not oppose the introduction of the bill.

The motion made by Mr. Gladstone was agreed to, and the bill was introduced and read for the first time. The 18th day of March was appointed for the second reading, and the House then adjourned.

The *Times* says the scheme for the disestablishment of the Irish Church fairly accomplishes the task, and the government deserves the support of Parliament.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill for the current fiscal year.

Several amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may be required to report to the House. Mr. Sherman gave as a reason for this amendment that under the existing law the Commissioner does not have to report to any of the public money.

An amendment increasing the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, &c., from six to eight millions, was agreed to.

An amendment, appropriating $5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to fulfil the contract with Miss Vinnie Ream for a statue of the late President Lincoln was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the bill to strengthen the public credit, and Messrs. Sherman, Morton and Williams were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Stewart the Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill removing political disabilities, and Messrs. Stewart, Sumner and Fenderdick were appointed a committee of conference in regard to it.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The legislative appropriation bill, being still under consideration, Mr. Grimes moved several amendments to the bill, which were agreed to, making the appropriation of $5,500 for the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and abolishing the office, and reducing the number of clerks employed in the Navy Department and providing that none not provided for in the bill shall be appointed.

The committee reported an amendment, which was laid over, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit at the United States Mint and its branches refined gold and silver bullion, suitable for coinage, and in payment thereof to deliver to the parties making such deposit uncurrent bars at such rates and upon such terms and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wade offered an amendment giving the department employes ten per cent. increase upon their salaries.

Pending action on it, the Senate, at 4.30, took a recess.

Evening Session.—On reassembling, the bill more relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and the British possessions, and reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations, February 26. He moved an amendment to the second recitation, the object of which is to protect the grant already made to the cable between Florida and Cuba, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Morton moved as an additional section that the act regulating the salaries of certain civil officers of the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Ferry said he was in favor of the repeal of the Tenure of Office act, but at this stage of the session he would not vote to place it in the appropriation bill.

Mr. Howard made the point that the amendment of Mr. Morton was out of order, not being germane to the matter under consideration.

The Chair decided that the amendment was in order, when

Mr. Howard appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Trumbull, without indicating how he would vote, asked Mr. Morton to modify his amendment, as it would lead to debate.

Mr. Morton said the friends of the repeal did not intend to debate it. The vote could be taken in five minutes, and the appropriation bill would not be endangered in the House, that body having already voted for the repeal by a large majority.

After some further discussion, Mr. Howard withdrew his appeal, and

Mr. Sumner moved as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Morton, the anti-bill reported from the committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Trumbull believed that the Tenure-of-Office bill should either be repealed or essentially modified, but he would not countenance this attempt to put it in an appropriation bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which was rejected—yeas 17, nays 32.

Mr. Sumner then recurred to the amendment of Mr. Morton, when it was rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cole, Conness, Dixon, Drake, Grimes, Henderson, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson (N. H.), Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Wade, Welch, Willey, Williams and Wilson—24.

The bill was then passed, with amendments, and goes back to the House for concurrence.

The Post-office appropriation bill was then taken up.

The bill was passed.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up, and several amendments were reported by the Committee were agreed to.

At 12.45 the Senate was still considering the bill, intending to pass it before adjourning.

HOUSE.—Senate amendments to the House bill relating to captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi Sound, Concurred in.

Senate amendments to the House bill to repeal a certain section of the act of March 3, 1863, relating to the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the laws relating to customs, were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked for.

Senate amendments to the House bill in relation to additional bounties. Concurred in.

Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory to the act of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, Concurred in.

Senate amendments to the House bill in reference to certifying checks by National Banks, Concurred in.

Senate substitute for the House bill regulating repeaters in the Metropolitan Districts.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

Senate bill respecting the organization of militia in the Southern States. Passed.

Senate joint resolution tendering sympathy to the people of Spain.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following as a substitute for the Senate joint resolution.

Resolved, That the people of the United States sympathize with the patriotic people of Spain in their efforts to establish the liberties of the Spanish nation. That the people of the United States congratulate with the people of Spain in their efforts to secure political independence, and they will welcome to the family of free and independent nations any government that guarantees the liberty of all men and the recognition of the principle of the absolute sovereignty of the people.

Resolved further, That the President is hereby authorized to recognize the independence of Spain whenever, in his opinion, a republican form of government shall have been established.

After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Brooks called attention to the apparent inconsistency between the first and second branches of the resolution, but said that he was nevertheless in favor of the second, the question was taken, and the joint resolution as amended was passed unanimously.

Senate amendments to the House bill to compensate the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge for the destruction of the rebel piratical vessel Alabama. Non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked for.

The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The House met again at 9 o'clock, the Speaker in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table. Senate bills to provide for giving effect to treaty stipulations between the United States governments for the extradition of criminals. Explained by Mr. Banks, and passed.

Various Senate bills were acted upon, when there being no quorum voting, the bill went over till to-morrow, and the House, at 11.30, adjourned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Caucuses of the Members.

Pursuant to notice, the Republican members of the Forty-first Congress met in caucus in the Hall of the House of Representatives last evening. G. B. Cosgrave, of Massachusetts, was called to the caucus to order, and nominated Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Chairman, who was unanimously elected. Messrs. Ketcham, of New York, and Pitch, of Nevada, were chosen Secretaries.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, when the roll was called, and 129 out of 136 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, the members of the Fortieth Congress were added to the floor as spectators.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) moved that the New Hampshire delegation and Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, be allowed to participate in the caucus.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, and Mr. Ingersoll appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Ward (N. Y.), the appeal was laid upon the table by a vote of 65 to 41.

On motion of Mr. Garfield it was resolved that the order of nomination by caucus shall be as follows—First, Speaker; second, Clerk; third, Sergeant-at-Arms; fourth, Doorkeepers, and fifth, Postmaster.

The Hon. H. L. Dawes, in an eloquent and impressive speech, nominated the Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress, and said:

Mr. Chairman—The office of Speaker of the American House of Representatives is worthy the highest ambition. The third in rank under the Constitution, it has become, in the economy of our Constitution, second in the public mind only to that of President.

This distinction is not a little due to the illustrious names associated with the discharge of its duties, and the honorable and distinguished men among which is that of the distinguished gentleman now about to retire so gracefully from its responsibilities and honors. It was, therefore, to me a matter of no unalloyed satisfaction, and unfeigned gratification, that any considerable number of members of my party should have considered me worthy of that high position, but when it became evident to me that another would be likely to be more acceptable to a majority of those members, my earlier preferences and wishes ceased to be longer occupy the position of a candidate. I embrace this opportunity to publicly express my deep obligation to those whose partiality I have thus enjoyed. It only remains for me to discharge the pleasant duty of giving expression to the choice which has thus become unanimous. I do this, sir, in the full assurance that the office will lose in the future none of the dignity and lustre which has so distinguished it in the past.

With these remarks, in a hastily necessary for me to say, that I arise to move, sad I do now, the nomination, by acclamation, of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Blaine was then nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes debate was restricted to five minutes for each member, and not more than twenty minutes on any one question, and a majority of all the votes cast was made order, when

Mr. Howard appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Trumbull, without indicating how he would vote, asked Mr. Morton to modify his amendment, as it would lead to debate.

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Mr. Blaine was then nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes debate was restricted to five minutes for each member, and not more than twenty minutes on any one question, and a majority of all the votes cast was made order, when

Mr. Van Horn (Mo.) moved to amend by limiting debate to one minute in each member.

Mr. Maynard moved the following as a substitute to the original resolution:

Resolved, That on the meeting of the Forty-first Congress, the will proceed to elect a Speaker, and then adjourn until the next day before electing other officers.

Both the substitute and the amendment were rejected, and the original resolution was adopted.

Rev. Stephen Gladd is nominated for the office of Clerk of the House, Colonel E. R. Eckley, of Ohio, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Dickey nominated Mr. McPherson, the present incumbent, and Mr. Maynard presented the name of Col. S. McKee, of Kentucky, a member of the present Congress. Messrs. Bingham, Dickey and Maynard were appointed tellers, and the ballots proceeded to ballot for Clerk, with the following result:—McPherson, 83; Eckley, 39; McKee, 30. Mr. McPherson having received a majority of all the votes cast, was, on motion of Mr. Bingham, declared the unanimous choice of the caucus.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, nominated Colonel Ordway, the present incumbent, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Orth nominated H. D. Washburne, of Indiana.

The first ballot resulted: Ordway, 75; Washburne, 57; and Mr. Ordway was declared elected by the caucus.

O. S. Baxton, of New York, was then nominated for Door-keeper.

The time having arrived for the meeting of the House, the caucus adjourned without nominating a postmaster.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus last evening, at which Mr. Randall presided, and Messrs. Cox, of Ohio, and Clay, of Kentucky, acted as Secretary. The caucus made the following nominations: For Speaker, Mr. Cox, of Indiana; for Clerk, C. W. Carrigan, of Penn; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Owen Brown, of District of Columbia; for Door-keeper, David Wagoner, of Illinois; and for Postmaster, William Mason, of New York.

FROM TRENTON.

New Jersey Legislature.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

TRENTON, March 2.—No bills of an important character were acted upon in either house to-day, with the exception of the "Transit bill," which came up in the Senate on its second reading, as the special order. This bill is not the transit bill which was passed in the House a short time ago, which bill only reduced transit duties, but is one introduced as a substitute for Senator Gardner's bill. The provisions are based on the recommendations contained in the Governor's message last week. It abolishes the payment of transit duties on all railroad and canal companies incorporated in the State, and provides for a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the cost of the works of the different companies. Several amendments were offered by Messrs. Cobb and Little, which led to considerable discussion between the two gentlemen and Senators Hoppock and Rooblins.

The bill provides for the payment of the tax as follows: Mr. Cobb offered an amendment to the effect that the transit tax be paid quarterly, but contended that if paid annually, it would be a yearly tax to the State of thirteen or fifteen thousand dollars. He argued that it was time the State should cease to discourage and refuse to tax works which would reduce the taxes of these wealth corporations and put the burden upon the people. Mr. Little said that these united companies have heretofore paid dividends of from six to ten per cent. and as they had previously paid tolls and state duties quarterly, they could listen to any that they quarterly. If allowed to pay annually, the State would be necessitated to borrow money at a high rate of interest. The amendment was adopted, which was adopted, including after the words "taxing works" all property belonging to the company not otherwise taxable.

The general reelling and expression in relation to the tax on railroad and canal companies is to this bill tends to the belief that it will pass the Senate, and be a uniform law for all companies upon railroad and canal companies throughout the State. It was made the special order, on its third reading, for to-morrow morning.

The election held here yesterday in relation to the removal of the seat of government, was decided in favor of their non-removal, by a majority of over 1,100, out of a vote of 2,752.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE POOR OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following table shows the number of paupers in the Almshouse, each day, from the month of January, 1869, to December 31, 1868.

Months.	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Child'n.*	*Total.*
January	1,769	1,567	313	3,679
February	1,840	1,597	338	3,770
March	1,844	1,549	333	3,759
April	1,816	1,269	311	3,166
May	1,690	1,237	299	3,226
June	1,190	1,468	294	2,912
July	1,117	1,533	281	2,931
August	1,134	1,492	280	2,906
September	1,149	1,570	268	2,981
October	1,153	1,568	257	2,963
November	1,325	1,638	276	3,237
December	1,564	1,673	260	3,477
Totals	16,382	18,704	3,540	38,626

The Physician and Superintendent of the Insane Department are not included in these totals.

The number of patients in this Department, Jan. 1, 1868, was 218 465 628

The number admitted in 1869 ..... 187 210 392

The whole number receiving the benefits of the department in 1868 ..... 400 615 1,015

The largest number at any time was 280 400 680

The smallest number at any time was 172 252 424

The largest number of men was received in July, and the largest number of women in June.

The smallest number of men was received in November, and the smallest number of women in December.

It is not to be assumed from this statement that more persons become insane during these three colder months. Whatever may be the influence of the institutions, the statistics of this do not warrant us in the conclusion.

Table Showing the Discharges in 1868.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cured	51	42	93
Relieved	36	46	82
Unimproved	7	5	12
Not insane	2	2	4
Whole number discharged	116	114	234
Remaining, Dec. 31, 1868	247	433	680
Total population, United States			392
Total population, foreign			376
			689

The number of persons who received out-door relief during the year was

Americans	19,826
Foreigners	32,800
Children	58,267
Total	144,542

Of all above number, 3,888 were colored, 19,935 Irish; 1,850 English; 31 Welsh; 284 Scotch; 11 Italians; 219 French; other foreigners, 10,591. Philadelphians, 8,861; Pennsylvanians, 5,959; black adults, 4,419; black children, 5,248.

THE CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1869.—The new City Directory for the present year was distributed yesterday. It contains 561 pages, and is, therefore, not so unwieldy as it is one for the previous year. The reduction has been effected by dispensing with the business directory as a part of the volume, and issuing that in a distinct and separate work. The Directory proper contains about 168,808 names. The following numbers of persons in public, charitable, and other public and private institutions in our city are also given: Blind, 1,000; Deaf and Dumb, 1,000; Idiots, 1,000; Lunatics, 1,000; Charitable and Benefit Societies, 36; Financial and Commercial Associations, 6; Libraries, 14; Literary, Scientific, &c., Art Associations, 18; Banks, 35; Banks for Savings and Loan Institutions, 5; Cemeteries, 34; Churches, Regular, 90; Roman Catholic, 1; Christian, 1; Congregational, 3; Churches of Christ, 3; Evangelical Association, 1; Friends (Orthodox), 1; Friends' Meeting Houses, 12; German Reformed Church, 6; German Church, 1; Episcopal, 1; Jews' Synagogue, 1; Lutheran (Evangelical), 27; Methodist Episcopal, 65; Moravian, 2; New Jerusalem, 1; Presbyterian (New School), 31; Presbyterian (Old School), 22; Presbyterian (Cumberland), 1; Presbyterian (Reformed Synod), 3; Presbyterian (United), 31; Presbyterian (independent), 1; Protestant Episcopal, 59; Reformed, 5; Roman Catholic, 33; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 3; Consuls, 27; Medical Colleges and Societies, 22; Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries, 36; Canal Companies, 7; Gas Companies, 38; Coal and Iron Companies, 3; Turnpike Companies, 7; Improvement Companies, 8; Iron and Steel Companies, 16; Navigation Companies, 3; Railroad Companies, 32; City Passenger Railway Companies, 17; Steamship Companies, 28; Daily Newspapers, 18; Tri-weekly, 3; Semi-weekly, 2; Weekly, 48; Semi-monthly, 4; Monthly Publications, 32; Quarterly, 3; Secret and Beneficial Societies, Masonic, 60; Odd Fellows, 40; Other Societies, Associations (Odd Fellows), 27; Order United American Mechanics, 2; Scientific Bodies, 75; Societies for the Prevention of Temperance, 34 divisions; Good Templars, 22 orders; Improved Order of Red Men, 3 wigwams; Junior Sons of America, 4.

FIRE.—About seven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the building No. 122 South Front street. The first floor was occupied by Wm. H. Mowbray, manufacturer of the second floor and four-story stories by Wm. H. Groves, manufacturer of fine cabinet ware. The fire started in the rear of show cases. The fire spread through the floor. The damage to Mr. Mowbray was about one thousand dollars, fully insured. The damage to Mr. Groves was slight the building was flooded with water, and the damage to his stock, which is large, is also slight and fully insured.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate:

1 share Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	$179 50
100 Steubenville and Ind. Railroad, 12 per cent.	8,540 00
1 sh Philadelphia Library Company	30 50
1 share Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	179 50
1 sh Mercantile Library, at	11 00
1 share Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	179 50
100 shs American Buttonhole Co., 96 95	625 00
100 shs do. do. 96 95	625 00
100 shs do. do. 96 95	625 00
100 shs Camden and Atlantic R. R. Co.	5,000 00
25 shs Mechanics' Gas Fitting Co.	4,450 00
100 shs Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	979 00
100 shs Phila. and Oil Creek Coal Co.	50 00
100 shs do. do. 50 00	50 00
100 shs Eldorado Oil Co., 1c.	25
Real Estate, Northeast corner Dowling, No. 1021 South Fifth street	5,616 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2207 Market street	2,300 00
Three-story brick store, No. 9 North Front street, subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $36 00	10,000 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 922 Spruce street	15,250 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 661 Lehigh avenue	1,475 00
Two-story, frame dwellings, Front street, south of Moore street	2,800 00
Lot, Vanderne street, Northeast Ward	1,100 00
	1,550 00

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of North Ward have made the following nominations: For Collector, Theodore Chandler; Charles Wilson; City Council, William Cobham, Samuel Hunter; Clerk of Common Pleas, Joseph Ferguson; Joseph C. Delacour; Trustee of Cemetery, Wm. Hunter; Commissioner of Deeds, Wm. Hunter; Daniel H. Condit; Commissioners of Appeal, Charles Wilson, Jacob Wolf; Constable, John W. Sparks; Clerk, First Precinct, James R. Colhower; Second Precinct, Joseph C. Delacour; Judge of Election, Joseph C. Nicholls; Constable, James Wilson; Inspectors, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Wolf; Judge of Election, First District, Joseph Thompson; Second District, George Fitzgerald; Inspectors, First District, J. M. Waite, Daniel H. Hunter; Second District, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Condit; Pound Keeper, James W. Ayres.

The following is the ticket for South Ward: Freeholder, Joseph Cooper; Council, Richard Perks, John Coler; Assessor, James H. Kurtz; Collector, Wm. Cooper; Board of Education, David Hittenhouse; Judges of Election, John Walker, Alfred Hessey; Inspectors of Election, Condit; Second District, I. H. Wood, Jr., B. V. Hunter