[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

troller of the Currency, and one by the Treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and in case such notes shall have been delivered to the Comptroller by an officer or agent of such association, then in the presence, also, of such officer or agent; and a certificate of such burning signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof given to such officer or agent.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any such association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as hereinbefore provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, at the discretion of the court in which he shall be tried.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such banking association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the stock pledged by such banking association as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees; and all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association, and all expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders, collectively, of any such association shall at no time be liable to such association, either as principal debtors or sureties, or both to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise; nor shall the directors be so liable, except to such amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such association, adopted by its stockholders to regulate such liabilities.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of any association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be assignable on the books of the association in such manner as its by-laws shall prescribe; but no shareholder in any association then under this act shall have power to sell or transfer any share held in his own right so long as he shall be liable either as principal debtor, surety, or otherwise, to the association for any debt which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue, but all such dividends, interests, and profits shall be retained by the association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is thus indebted to the association.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no banking association shall take as security for any loan or discount a lien upon any part of its capital stock; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons; and no such banking association shall be the purchaser or holder of any part of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, on security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock; or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of instalments due thereon, and stock so purchased or acquired shall in no case be held by such association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him; shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no stockholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every such association shall be managed by not less than five, nor more than nine directors one of whom shall be president of the association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own in his own right at least one per centum of the capital stock of such association not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and the half of one percentum of its capital if over two hundred thousand dollars. Each director shall take an oath that he will so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the bona fide owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing to the association of which he is a director, which oath subscribed by himself and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any such association first elected shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually, on such day in the month of January as the stockholders of said association may prescribe; and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director removing from the State, or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election; and if, from any cause, an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but at an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation in the city, town, or county in which the association is located; and if no newspaper is published in such city, town or county, such notice shall be published in a newspaper in the county adjoining.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That every such association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits shall exceed the above named proportion, for the space of twelve days, or any part thereof, such lawful money of the United States, shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits, such association shall not make any loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored; *Provided*, however, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: Provided further, That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any association in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, are required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section, to the extent of three-fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty-five per centum, to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association as provided in this act.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That no association shall at any time be indebted or in any way liable, to an amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts that is to say:

First. On account of its notes of circulation.

Second. On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by such association.

Third. On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association or due thereof.

Fourth. On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock, and dividends thereon, and reserved profits.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That no association, or any member thereof, shall during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts; and all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That the directors of every association shall semi-annually, in the months of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such association as they shall judge expedient; and on each dividend day the cashier shall make and verify by his oath, a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of the association, as it shall be on that day after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain—

First. The amount of the capital stock actually paid in and then remaining as the capital stock of such association.

Secondly. The amount of the circulating notes of such association then in circulation.

Thirdly. The greatest amount in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Fourthly. The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Fifthly. The amount due to depositors.

Sixthly. The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seventhly. The total amount of dividend declared on the day of making the statement.

Eighth. The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to the association, and in its possession at the time of making the statement.

Ninthly. The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States then remaining on deposit with any association, banks or bankers; specifying the amounts so on deposit in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

Tenthly. The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleventhly. The amount of balances due from other banks, bankers and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelfthly. The amount on hand of bills, bonds, stocks, notes, and other evidences of debts discounted or purchased by the association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgement.

Thirteenthly. The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the association, specifying the amount of each.

Fourteenthly. The amount of real estate taken in payment of debts due to the association.

Fifteenthly. The amount of the undivided profits of the association.

Sixteenthly. The total amount of the liability to the association by the directors thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount of endorsers or sureties.

The statement thus made shall forthwith be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That every association may take, preserve, and receive charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, such rate of interest or discount as for the time the established rate of interest for delay in the payment of money, in the absence of contract between the parties, by the laws of the several States in which the associations are respectively located, and no more; *Provided however*, That interest may be reserved or taken, in advance, at the time of making the loan or discount, according to the usual rules of banking; and the knowingly taking, reserving, or charging of a rate of interest greater than that allowed by this section shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the debt or demand on which the same is taken, reserved, or charged; but the purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, drawn on actually existing values, and payable at another place than such purchase, discount, or sale, at the current discount or premium shall not be considered as taking, reserving, or charging interest.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liabilities of any person, or of any company or firm, (including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof,) to any association, including liabilities as acceptor or of bona fide bills of exchange, payable out of the State where the association is located, shall at no time exceed one-third; exclusive of liabilities as acceptor, one-fifth; and exclusive of liabilities on such bills of exchange, one tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in.

Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That no association shall, at any time, pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, nor shall it in any mode put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association, which notes shall not, at any such time be receivable at par on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall it knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

Sec. 49. And be it further enacted, That all transfer of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt owing to any association or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, surities on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in the contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a veiw to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, utterally null and void.

Sec. 50. And be it further enacted, That if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association derived from this act shall be thereby forfeited; such violation shall however, be dertermined, and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, before the association shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Section 51. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person or persons, to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and, in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller; and the association shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day by him employed in such examination, and ten dollars for every twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty, which shall be paid by the association by him examined.

Section 52. *And be it further enacted*, That every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or other officer of any association, who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall, without such authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud any other company, body politic, or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer or agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

Section 53. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. And a copy of such list, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall, at the beginning of every year, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the first quarter after the organization of the association.

Section 54. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised, whenever in his judgment the public interests will be promoted thereby, to employ any of such associations doing business under this act as depositaries of the public moneys, except receipts from customs.

Section 55. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the United States or its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts, under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Section 56. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate with holes, or shall unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by any such association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be re-issued by said association, shall upon conviction forfeit fifty dollars to the association who shall be injured thereby, to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Section 57. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be an imitation of the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any association doing a banking business under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such circulating notes, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious circulating note, issued or purporting to have been issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 58. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any engraved plate or block after the similitude of any plate from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than five nor more than fifteen years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 59. *And be it further enacted*, That suits, actions, and proceedings by and against any association under this act may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, held within the district in which such association may be established.

Section 60. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress, at the commencement of its session—

First. A summary of the state and condition of every association from whom reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of specie held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.

Second. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the amount outstanding.

Third. To suggest any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the bill holders and depositors may be increased.

Fourth. To report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking departments during the year. And such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year; and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and one thousand copies for the use of the Department, shall be printed by the public printer and in readiness for distribution on the first meeting of Congress.

Section 61. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association or corporation lawfully in existence as a bank of circulation on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, organized in any State, either under a special act of incorporation or a general banking law, may at any time within ——years after the passage of this act become an association under the provisions of this act; that in such case the certificate of association provided for by this act shall be signed by the directors of such banking association or corporation, and in addition to the specifications required by this act shall specify that such directors are authorized by the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of such banking association or corporation to make such certificate of association, and such certificate of association shall thereafter have the same effect, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as is provided for as to other associations organized under this act. And such association or corporation thereafter shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as is here prescribed in this act for other associations organized under it, and shall be held and regarded as an association under this act.

Section 62. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association authorized by any State law to engage in the business of banking, and duly organized under such State law at the time of the passage of this act, and which shall be the holder and owner of United States bonds to the amount of fifty per centum of its capital stock, may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States such bonds, or any part thereof, in the manner provided by this act; and upon making such transfer and delivery, such bank or banking association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency notes, as herein provided, equal in amount to eighty per centum of the amount of the bonds so transferred and delivered.

Section 63. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the failure of any such State bank or banking association to redeem any of its circulating notes issued under the provisions of the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, when satisfied that such default has been made, and within thirty days after notice of such default, proceed to declare the bonds transferred and delivered to the Treasurer forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly. And thereupon the circulating notes which have been issued by such bank or banking association shall be redeemed and paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner as other circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act are redeemed and paid.

Section 64. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds forfeited, as provided in the last preceding section, may be cancelled to an amount equal to the circulating notes redeemed and paid, or such bonds may be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and after retaining out of the proceeds a sum sufficient to pay the whole amount of circulating notes, for the redemption of which such bonds are held, the surplus, if any remains, shall be paid to the bank or banking association from which such bonds were received.

Section 65. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress reserves the right, at any time, to amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, February 25, 1863.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

Thos. D. Messler, Comptroller, makes the following exhibit of the financial condition of the road on Jan. 1st:

Dr.		
Cost of railway, equipment and structures		$17,799,352 22
Cost of supplies on hand for current operations	$470,429 72	
Amount due from other Companies	110,246 39	
Miscellaneous assets	317,926 47	
Unlocated assets	504,201 05—	1,402,803 63
Interest on bonds for one month		64,277 50
Construction expenditures for one month, viz:		
On Western Division	$ 39,332 12	
On Eastern Division	60,424 44—	97,756 66
Operating expenditure for one month, viz:		
For conducting transportation	$ 48,221 07	
Motive power	60,196 21	
Maintenance of way	43,999 36	
Maintenance of cars	15,139 03	
General expenses	15,449 04—	185,104 70
To balance to debt of Income Account		195,429 59
		$19,746,755 30
Cr.		
Capital stock		5,772,591 41
1st Mort. coupon bonds	$5,250,000 00	
2d Mort. coupon bonds	3,160,000 00	
3d Mort. regis'd bonds	2,000,000 00	
Ft. W. & C. RR. bridge coupon bonds	189,500 00	
P. Ft. W. & C. RR. Co. deposit coupon bonds	337,173 00—	12,936,673 00
Amount due other companies	56,539 25	
Miscellan's liabilities	30,685 70	
Due for expenditures in January and prior	287,934 33	
Due J. F. D. Lanier et al., Trustees	313,102 75—	688,352 03
Earnings for one month, viz:		
From Freights	$223,320 42	
Passengers	86,294 03	
Express matter	2,938 23	
Mails	7,820 00	
Rent of railway	7,083 33	
Rent of buildings	200 00	
Miscellaneous sources	691 35—	337,350 38
Excess of expend. over earnings in Jan. ult		11,788 48
		$19,746,755 30

Railroad Consolidation.

The arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has at length been perfected, the Fort Wayne Company having receded from the amendments introduced by them in the contract. As the agreement now stands, ratified by the two companies, the gross earnings of the two roads are to be consolidated, and divided between the two at the rate of 26½ per cent. to the Cleveland company, and 73½ per cent. to the Fort Wayne company. Each road pays its own expenses, and preserves its own management and officers intact. The Presidents of the roads act as an Executive Committee, and their first act was to confirm in office the present general officers of both roads.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road continues to pay for the lease of the joint track from Rochester to Pittsburgh, but will in future carry passengers between points on the leased line, the same as the Fort Wayne line, the receipts going into the joint fund. The two roads are to be run to their mutual benefit, freight being sent over the route that will best serve the purposes of the shippers, and at the same time conduce to the greatest profit of the joint fund. Passengers can purchase tickets by whichever route they choose.

The contract can at any time be terminated by the joint action of the two Boards. It goes into effect on the first of April.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—At Smithville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, John Strohm, Jr., is appointed Postmaster in place of Hiram Walton, resigned.

At Codorus, York county, Pennsylvania, Charles K. Markle is appointed Postmaster in place of Jacob Spangler, resigned.

At Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, John Smith is appointed Postmaster in place of Wm. Spiers, resigned.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

RESIGNATIONS AND DISMISSALS.

Our Pickets Attacked at Readyville.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OFF.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, March 24.

The following resignations have been accepted on account of disability: Capt. S. P. Newman, 115th, First Lieut. James B. Cleveland, 41st Ohio; Capt. J. W. Morgan, 41st Ohio; Lieut. Col. R. Mundy, 6th Kentucky Cavalry; Ass't Surgeon H. Strong, 74th Illinois; Capt. W. E. Kintigh, 38th Ohio, and Lieut. J. W. Jones, 121st Ohio; Second Lieut. O. P. Jaques, 74th Indiana; Second Lieut. L. T. Dunham, 52d Ohio; Capt. Israel B. Owens, 22d Indiana; Capt. McHenry Brooks, 27th Illinois; Ass't Surgeon J. W. Compton, 17th Kentucky.

For incompetency: Capt. Daniel Boswell, of the 68th Indiana.

John McLure, has been appointed general superintendent of the government boats on the Cumberland river; all officers on the river to cooperate with him.

The rebel cavalry attacked our pickets at Readyville to-day and were driven off.

The weather is cold, with heavy rain and thunder.

OPERATIONS AT PORT HUDSON AND NEAR VICKSBURG.

Important Dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following dispatches were received at the Navy Department this morning:

CAIRO, March 24.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have just received a communication from Lieutenant Commander R. R. Breese, dated Black Hawk, March 20th: The Hartford is below Warrenton. Admiral Farragut's Secretary came on board this morning, en route to Admiral Porter. It will take him a week at least to communicate and get back.

He says the Hartford passed the fort at Port Hudson, but the other vessels were repulsed, and one they saw in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed. [Signed] A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain Commanding Squadron.

CAIRO, March 24, 7:30 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have just received a communication from Lieut. Commander R. R. Breese, dated Black Hawk, March 19th. The Admiral has got through Steele's Bayou with five iron-clads and the Price and into Deer Creek, and is making all haste for the Yazoo river. Doubtless he is there now.

Gen. Sherman and his troops are following him up. [Signed] A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain and Commander of Station.

The New Jersey Resolutions.

TRENTON, March 25.—Last night resolutions were passed denying the truth of the representations made for partisan purposes, that New Jersey intended to resist by force the execution of certain acts of Congress. The last resolution declares that the people of New Jersey are a law-abiding people, and ardently devoted to the union of all the States, and while they may condemn and protest against certain laws as unconstitutional and unjust, yet until repealed or declared unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the courts and the ballot-box for redress.

After an animated discussion they were passed by a party vote. The Republicans opposed them in consequence of the implied censure upon them.

This morning the resolutions passed the House by a large vote.

Death of Wm. J. Whiteman---Gen. Burnside Serenaded.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—William J. Whiteman, of the late firm of Springer & Whiteman, of this city, died at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday.

General Burnside was serenaded at the Burnet House last night. He takes command of this Department.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

They received a FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL, at the LONDON WORLD'S FAIR, 1862.

A small choice assortment promised us, and to arrive next week. HENRY KLEBER & BRO.,

Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos, No. 53 Fifth street.

mh21

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case; very little used $220 00
A 7 octave Chickering, rosewood, found cordwood, in first rate instrument 200 00
A 7 octave Hays & Co., rosewood; a handsome Piano, in good order 175 00
A 6½ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front 165 00
A 6½ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round corners; an excellent Piano 160 00
A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners 150 00
A 6 octave Haller, Davis & Co., rosewood 125 00
A 6 octave Stodart, mahogany 80 00
A 6 octave Swift, " 75 00
A 6 octave German, " 60 00
A 6 octave Dunham, " 50 00
A 6 octave Lond., " 40 00
A 6 octave English, " 20 00
A 5 octave " 15 00
For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
mh2 81 Wood street.

KNABE'S SQUARE PIANOS

Are still ahead of Steinway, and all other Pianos made in this country. The following have just arrived this week:

One 7 octave CARVED PIANO.
One 7 octave FRONT ROUND PLAIN PIANO.
One 6½ " " " "
Two 6½ " " " "

Also, a large new stock of

HAINES BROS. PIANOS,

Best in the world at the price.

PIANOS FOR $200, warranted five years. Full Iron Frame, Overstrings, and finished back and front. Made by Marshall & Traver, Albany, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street,

Sole Agent for the above make Pianos and Prince's Melodeons. mh11

STEAMBOATS.

FOR DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE AND SAINT PAUL.—The new and splendid Northern line steamboat packet DAVENPORT, Capt. R. G. Gray, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, March 25th, and will positively go through as advertised.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

mh5 R. G. GRAY,

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.—The new and beautiful passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayres, leaves Pittsburgh for Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m.—Returning, leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, at 8 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville. mh7

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer MINERVA, Capt. John Gordon, leaves Pittsburgh for Wheeling every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 a. m., punctually. Leaves Wheeling for Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 p. m. The above steamer makes close connections at Wheeling with fine side-wheel steamers for Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. GOLLIDAY & CO., Agents, 114 Water street.

PETROLITE OIL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors.

Capacity two thousand barrels daily.

Office, MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1863.

There has been another large decline in Gold, our New York dispatch of to-day quoting at 140. The decline there has produced a corresponding result here, and our bankers have reduced their figures to 133 for Gold and Demand Notes, and 130 for Silver. Eastern Exchange remains unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull and languid both here and in the East, and prices have declined in New York and Philadelphia at least 10c per bushel within the past two weeks. We quote from first hands at $1,30@1,35 for Red, and $1,35@1,40 for White. The stock, although light, is ample to meet the demand. Rye is firm at 90c, and not much offering. Ear Corn is selling from depot at 85c, and from store at 90. Several sales of Oats have been made to Army contractors at 55c in bulk, and 38c sacked; sale from first hands of 650 bushel at 65c. Barley is nominal, and the season is about over.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady and we note sales in lots of 15,000 lbs at 6c for Shoulders; 7¼@8c for Sides; 8¼c for Plain Hams, and 10c for Sugar Cured. There is no change in Lard or Mess Pork.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull, and the demand is limited and entirely local; sales of 150 bbls Extra Family from store at $7,00 to $7,50—the latter figure for choice brand.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is firm and we note a sale of 3 bbls choice Roll at 28c. Sale of 15 bbls Eggs in lots at 14c.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales in lots of 125 bush Apples at $1,50, and 60 bush Peaches at $3,25 to $3,50, as to quality.

SALT—Sale of 800 bbls No. 1 Extra at $1,75 per barrel.

FISH—The market is firm with sales at $10 per bbl for No. 3 Large Mackeral; $6 to $6,50 per half bbl for White Fish, and $5,00 for Lake Herring.

CHEESE—Sale in lots of 90 boxes W. R. at 14c; 14 boxes Hamburg at 14½c, and 20 boxes Goshen at 15.

POTATOES—firm but unchanged; sales in lots of 375 bush Neshannocks at $1,00 per bush.

GREEN APPLES—Sale of 100 bbls "Ohio" at $2,50 per bbl, and 125 bbls, York State, at $3,00.

ONIONS—Sale of 20 bush common at $1,50 per bushel.

MAPLE MOLASSES—We note small sales at $1,00 per gallon.

The Oil Market.

March 25.—The Crude Oil market has been very quiet and dull to-day, as we were unable to hear of a single transaction. There is, however, but very little here, and buyers anticipating large receipts and a decline in prices, are unwilling to operate only in a small way. In the absence of sales we quote at 9½@—bbls returned, and 14½@—bbls included.

Refined, the Crude, is very quiet, though prices are without material change. We quote at 27@28c for good city brands in 50s, and 27@28c, free. Sale of 100 bbls "Brilliant" in bond, at 34c, delivered in Philadelphia.

Benzine may be quoted at 22@30c for deodorized, with but a limited demand.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

March 23.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, only reaching to about 1,200 head. The market, in consequence, is more active, and prices have advanced 25c per 100 lbs on our former quotations. First quality Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at from 10½@11c; fair to good at from 9@10c, and common steers at from 7@8c, according to quality.

The market opened this morning with more activity than we have noted in the past week, and all the stock offered sold freely at our above quotations.

Sheep—The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, are larger than they have been for a long time past, reaching 5,600 head; the market continues very firm, and the top price paid for the last week are well maintained, ranging at from 9@10c ℔ lb. gross, according to the condition and quality. Stock Sheep are selling at from $4,50 to $5,50 ℔ head as to quality.

Hogs—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the different Yards reach about —— head this week. There is a good demand, and prices have again advanced, ranging at from $8,25 to $8,75 per 100 lbs net, according to quality. 650 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Orouse & Co., at from $8,50 to $8,75 per 100 lbs net. 1,000 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard, at from $8@8,25 per 100 lbs net.

Boston Cotton Goods Market.

March 23.—The Shipping List says the market has been very quiet during the week, and active movements are not looked for until next month. With the rates of gold are so changeable, buyers evince a disposition to keep out of the market and purchase only such goods as are wanted for immediate use.

Heavy Brown Sheetings are still held at 45c by first hands, but no sales have been made at that figure the past week. The bulk of the stock of these goods is in the hands of jobbers and speculators, and they have been making sales at comparatively low and irregular prices. Prices of Bleached Sheetings and shirtings are quite nominal. Drills are quiet, and with a very small stock prices are nominally 41 @42c. Stripes, Ticks, Cotton Flannels and Cottonades remain without change. Print Cloths are quiet, ranging at previous prices. Delaines the demand is quite limited at previous prices.

The market for woolens is almost as quiet as for cottons. The unusually cold weather for the season has undoubtedly tended to check somewhat, and with a favorable change a revival is looked for.

Financial Matters in New York.

March 24.—Gold has another decided turn downward this morning. The opening price was 150 bid, and the sales at the session were $63,000 from 149 to 149⅝, and falling at half past 12 o'clock to 149@149¼, and at one to 149⅛@149⅝. The market for foreign exchange is paralyzed by the bill in gold, and the rates are entirely nominal. Drawers this morning offered sterling at all rates asking 162@163 for sterling but we heard of no sales.

Government stocks were strong. The coupon sixes of 1881 touched 105⅝, the highest point they have reached yet. A lot of the five-twenty coupons was taken at 103. The old certificates of indebtedness brought par and the new 97⅞@98.

In the railroad list the business was very large. New York Central and Erie old closed the same as last evening.

The Western roads generally ruled a little lower. Southern old and Cleveland and Pittsburgh declined ¼. Michigan Central, Cleveland and Toledo and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Chicago rose a fraction. Illinois Central was