Result of the Late Disgraceful Fight.

The late disgraceful fight has resulted in the horrid death of one of the combatants, a young man scarce 20. The Coroner was engaged during the whole of yesterday in holding an inquest, during which a post mortem examination was had on the body. We have heard of no arrests save the engineer and pilot of the 'Saratoga,' the boat which conveyed a portion of the friends of the combatants to the spot selected for this disgraceful & bloody scene.

The names of those arrested are Elias Kingston and Cornelius Dodge. They are now confined in the City Prison, by direction of the Coroner. The fight took place in a valley between Hastings and Yonkers, in Westchester County, about 21 miles from this city. The testimony taken at the inquest we give below. The magistrates and police officers are on the alert, and we learn it is their determination to arrest all who were engaged in this affair.

Mr. Wm. W. McCoy, being sworn, says: I am the brother of the deceased, reside at 14 Dover street; deceased was born in Ireland; was 20 years of age on 24th June last; he was a boatman; he left Hoboken yesterday in the steamboat Saratoga; went up the North River for the purpose of fighting Christopher Lilly; I went with deceased to the ground at his request; cannot tell the name of the place or county carried a basket containing a bottle of wine and some sponges to wipe him off with; also his fighting shoes; Lilly was not in the same boat; we found him on the ground; the ground was about a mile from the landing; Sanford and a man called Henry were my brother's seconds; the steamboats Napoleon and Saratoga went to the fight; do not recollect the names of the other two; the body was brought to city in the Saratoga, and landed up town; it was then put in a carriage by my direction, and taken home; Ford and McCluskey were Lilly's seconds; Yankee Sullivan was bottle-holder for Lilly; I do not know who was bottle-holder for my brother; do not know the time-keepers; my brother was trained by Sanford, in Hoboken; Murphy lives on the corner of Rosevelt and Water streets; heard persons towards the last of the fight say, 'take him out of the ring, or he will be killed;' my brother, before going into the ring said he would whip the man, or not come out alive; there was a doctor on board the boat and at the ring; do not know him; think he lives in New York; he is grey headed; do not know whether he was employed to go or not; the doctor towards the last of the fight used the lancet to his eye; he fought one or two rounds after his eyes were closed.

John McCoy, another brother of the deceased, sworn—Reside at 14 Dover street; was at the fight, it was about 20 or 21 miles from the city; James Sanford and Henry Chanfroid were my brother's seconds; they went up in the boat with us; the bottle-holder to my brother was Richard Fagan, he lives at 14 Dover street; we got to the place about twelve o'clock, the ring was formed when we got there; I saw Yankee Sullivan, Bill Ford and McCluskey on the ground; I also saw Sam Beesly, Patrick Kavanagh, Dennis Kavanagh, Pat Closey, Joe Murphy, and John Austin; saw Joe Murphy offering to bet on Lilly; also saw Austin betting; the fight lasted three hours; a Doctor Lansing went up with us; did not see him lance my brother's eye; at the conclusion of the fight saw my brother outside the ring on his back insensible; it was the second ring fight my brother had fought; I heard that Sanford put up money with my brother; the fight was for one hundred dollars; I heard that Austin put up the money for Lilly; after the fight Lilly ran up the hill; Lilly went up the river in the Indiana; I do not know where he went after the fight.

Enoch E. Camp sworn. I reside in the city; was present at the fight near Hastings village, yesterday. It commenced two minutes before 1 o'clock; there appeared to be several persons acting as bottle-holders. Yankee Sullivan was one of them; the fight lasted two hours and forty-one minutes. At the 120th round, McCoy did not come up; saw McCoy lying in one corner of the ring, prostrate; I heard a minute or two afterwards that he had swooned; the whole mass of people then rushed to the center of the ring; then they cried out 'stand back, give him air;' I then went up to him and saw him on the ground gasping for breath; he took only three breaths and then ceased to breathe. I asked if there was a physician on the ground and was told there was one near him: he was pointed out to me; I should know him again if I saw him: the body was then carried to the brink of the river and placed on some bushes; the physician was still near him; I asked if the man was dead and was told he was; I then took hold of his arm, his pulse was still slightly perceptible; the body was then taken on board the Saratoga.

I came down in the Steamboat Gazelle; in the 86th round, I heard the cry 'take him away,' which was repeated in the 89th round heard no reply either time; at round 93, some person cried out 'don't give him any time, Lilly strike for his head:' I expostulated most earnestly to have him taken out of the ring; several other persons did also; the seconds paid no attention to it; at the 106th round, some one cried out, 'Lilly knock his eye out,' and hit him on the nose, that is the spot;' at the 115th round, McCoy threw Lilly by main strength and fell on him, when down he patted Lilly on the head. I suppose the man called a doctor was a mere botch, as he did nothing to relieve the man.

Joseph J. Golden sworn. Am Justice of Peace at Dobb's Ferry, Westchester county. On Tuesday about 9 o'clock, first heard the fight was to take place; made inquiries, and was told it was too late, as it had already taken place; proceeded to the spot and found it had not taken place; commanded them to desist and disperse; some of them said they knew I was doing my duty. Notwithstanding the admonitions they completed their arrangements, and went on with the fight; saw one of the parties lifeless; proceeded to the wharf for the purpose of preventing the removal of the body; tried to prevail on the citizens to interfere.

Drs. Combe and Hosack gave as their opinion, that death was produced by suffocation, caused by the infiltration of blood into the air cells of the lungs, the result of external violence:

Verdict of the jury, that Thomas McCoy came to his death by blows and injuries received in a fight with Christopher Lilly in Westchester county, on the 13th inst., in which John McCluskey, William Ford, James Sullivan, James Sanford, Henry Chanfroid, Richard Fagan, John Austin, and Joseph Murphy, were engaged as principals.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1842.

See First Page.

Extra Pay--Mr. Lightner--Tariff.

The Gazette lately rebuked us for the manner in which we published a vote that was taken on a resolution connected with the Tariff question, and complained that it was a misrepresentation of Mr. Lightner's course on the Tariff. The Gazette stated that Mr. Lightner was absent, attending to *private business* during the whole of the extra session, & this being the fact, it denounced our notice of his conduct as a "falsehood." The Gazette's statement was the first certain knowledge we had of Mr. L's neglect of duty, and on refering to the journal we find the fact corroborated. But this is not the worst of it; Mr. Lightner not only neglected his duty, during the whole of the extra session, but, as we learn from the "Keystone", actually DEMANDED AND RECEIVED HIS REGULAR PAY FOR THE TIME HE WAS ABSENT ATTENDING TO HIS PRIVATE BUSINESS.

What has the Gazette say to this piece of "Lightner Reform?" Do any of the fabrications against democratic officers, that appear in the report of the celebrated "Investigating Committee," equal this little piece of federal *honesty?*

Will the Gazette look over Mr. Lightner's report and see the penalty that it recommends should be inflicted on extravagant and dishonest public servants?

The Insolence of Office.

We subjoin, from the Phila. Times, an account of an outrage perpetrated by the federal whig Postmaster of Philadelphia and his underlings, upon an inoffensive young man, whose place they probably wanted for some supple tool of their own. If anything could add to the revolting character of the affair, it is the fact, that the young man is the sole dependence of a widowed mother and a sister, and that his only care is to maintain them decently and comfortably. The reflection that he rendered a helpless family entirely destitute, no doubt gave great zest to the exercise of tyranny by the Philadelphia Postmaster. Paxson, we are told, is not without friends, who have already taken measures to have the matter properly represented at Washington.

We can but hope that the postmaster will be promptly stripped of the authority with which he is invested, and be thrust from the place he has 'disgraced.—If Mr. Tyler is the man he ought to be, the complaint of the poor carrier will not be unheard, nor listened to with indifference:

'A MORTIFYING SCENE.—*Row in the Post Office—Removal of a Carrier.*—A disgraceful scene occurred at our Post Office yesterday morning, which resulted in the immediate discharge of one of the letter carriers, named Wm. H. Paxson. It seems that Mr. P. has been in the P. O. man and boy for over sixteen years, and has always borne an irreproachable character. Differing somewhat from the new clerks in politics, he has latterly been made the quiet butt of all their abuse. On Wednesday afternoon, not content with abusing him, three of the scamps fell to villifying Col. Page, the late Postmaster, and denominating him a thief, &c. &c. &c. Indignant at this, Paxson took it up. A quarrel ensued, and after an *almost* approach to fisticuff, ended by an appeal to Mr. Montgomery.

Yesterday morning the matter came up before the Postmaster. Mr. Montgomery said many hard things about his amiable predecessor—called him we are told, and all the old clerks, a d—d set of old thieving scoundrels,' and put his fist in the face of Mr. Paxson. A general *melee* then ensue'. Mr. P. was knocked down, held there, and stamped upon, by the underlings of the office, when he was permitted to get up, and told forthwith to leave his situation.

These are the plain facts just as they were related to us. We have not intentionally misrepresented or exaggerated in the least. It is a startling picture of affairs in a public office, and we are pained to think that we should have occasion to chronicle so disgraceful an event.'

A Good One.

An *Irishman* played off a first rate *Yankee* trick on a police officer in Albany a few nights since. He got into a fight, and while he was dropping his opponents in the most convenient manner, an officer attempted an arrest, and to keep out of the clutches of the law he had to give up fighting and take to running. He sloped his course to the dock, and when the police arrived they could see nothing of him but discovered a hat floating in the river, which led them to suppose that he had jumped into the water and was drowned. The news reached his friends, and they were thrown into a state of grief and despair.—But they were astonished, when, about dark, the drowned man walked in, safe and sound, and told how he came possum over the officers by throwing his hat into the river, jumping over the fence and hiding away.

Attempted Assassination of the Secretary of State of Maryland.

The Baltimore Sun of the 16th instant, gives the details of a murderous assault made upon the person of John C. Legrand, Esq., Secretary of State, which took place in the vestibule of the State house at Annapolis, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst. The perpetrator of the act was a young man named T. C. Loockerman, who for sometime past, has cherished a most malignant feeling toward Mr. L., arising from jealousy.

The cause of Loockerman's enmity is thus detailed by the correspondent of the Sun: "As I learn, this young man (Loockerman) married some time ago a very amiable young lady, a daughter of Major Jones, of this city, at whose house Mr. Legrand was an occasional visiter. Loockerman's conduct, however, subsequent to his marriage led to a separation, and the young wife continued to dwell under her father's roof, where Mr. Legrand, of course, continued his visits. Under the peculiar circumstances of the position of the parties Mr. Legrand, as the friend of the family, grew in the eyes of Loockerman into a rival, and out of this the assault has occurred."

At the time above specified, Loockerman posted himself at the door of the State House, armed with a bludgeon and a dirk, the latter concealed, and as Mr. Legrand approached, Loockerman obstructed his entrance to the building. Mr. Legrand immediately attempted to thrust the man aside, when the latter struck at him, Mr. Legrand receiving the bludgeon on his left arm, and promptly returning with his fist a severe blow, which felled his antagonist to the floor. Before he could improve his advantage, however, Loockerman had partly risen, and drawing his dirk, stabbed Mr. Legrand in the thigh, severing the muscle and causing him instantly to fall; thus lying at the mercy of his assailant, with the malice of a fiend, he was twice stabbed in the body, the dirk entering the right breast just above the lower rib, and again about three inches below, the wound inclining in an oblique direction towards the hip. Loockerman then made his escape, there being no one present but a young man, who seems to have hesitated a little too long as to what he ought to do. Mr. Legrand arose and was able to make his way into the Executive Hall—surgical aid was immediately summoned, and despatches sent off to Baltimore for Drs. Buckler, Smith and others. Our latest information is, that he had been very sick, vomiting quite freely; and that between 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday night his pain was increasing, and the physicians were not without apprehension as to the result.

A Reward of $250 has been offered for the arrest of Loockaman.

Another.

A Tennessee paper gives an account of an attemnt to assassinate W. G. Brownlow, the editor of the Jonesboro' Whig, at a Camp Meeting on Sabbath, in Salisbury county, by a mob led on by F. McCullen, a member of the Virginia Legislature.

They approached him behind, felled him to the earth with clubs—he arose, snapped a pistol at the breast of one of the villains—was felled again to the earth—and beaten in a most brutal manner.—The time, the place, the manner of the attack, should bring down upon those engaged in it, the severest punishment of the law.

It is a very surprising fact that President Tyler still holds on to the executive office, after what has been done to get him out. A petition was got up in this place and extensively signed, requesting him to resign his office, and unaccountable as it is may seen, he had not complied with the request, at the latest dates! Such contumacy is abominable, or as we are told one of the signers declared, "most tolerable and not to be endured." There is but one way left to get Mr. Tyler out of the place the whigs took such vile means to secure for him; and that is to send a committee on to Washington, to represent to him how very wrong it is for him to hold on; and how much better it would be for him to let Mr. Mangum be President. Such a committee, it will be borne in mind, was once sent on from this city, to lecture Gen. Jackson.—Isaac Lightner, (Extra pay Lightner) was upon it, we believe, came home and read a long report on the matter in the Court House to the people who had powers of endurance enough to hear him out. Why not follow this example, and send a committee to Tyler? We have no doubt they would receive as much attention, and do equally as much good—as did the committee that waited upon Jackson.

Cabinet Changes.

The New York Union, an organ of President Tyler's administration, says:

"Rumors of changes in the Cabinet, and appointments to fill vacancies, continue to appear in the newspapers; some are true and some merely speculative. Mr. Cushing, there appears to be no doubt, will go into the Treasury department at an early day, but the successor to Mr. Webster is not yet decided upon. In fact, it is no easy matter to fill that department with the ability with which it is at present sustained. There is talent sufficient for any department in every section of the country, but other considerations are likewise required, to give effect to this selection. The Secretary of State should be of the old democratic school, of high character and attainments, of positive influence, available and efficient; one who would add strength to the Cabinet, and give additional energy and decision to the administration. It requires both time and reflection to select such a person as Premier, and we are quite sure that it will not be done in haste and without due consideration."

Accident.—An Alderman of the East ward had the third finger of his right hand seriously scraped in attempting to *head* a hen. We'll give his name to-*morrow*.

The Chesnut Theatre has been opened by Miss Maywood.

Awful.—There are twenty-five lawyers in the little village of Banghampton, ~~Brown~~ Broome Co. N. Y.

The proceedings of the "Beaver county Guards," in relation to the late Encampment, will be published in to-morrow's Post.

Political changes.

In 1840 the success of the federal party swept over the country like a tornado, and at the end of the Presidential campaign of that year the democratic party found itself overwhelmed and beaten down. But how great was the change effected in one short year. Federalism deceived the people in all the promises made during the contest, every step it took in carrying on the Government but served to develope some new feature obnoxious to pure republican principles and the interests of the great body of the people, and the enthusiasm which carried it into power with such a triumphant majority, was suddenly changed to deep indignation, and at the end of the election of 1841, we find a change of *one hundred and twenty four thousand seven hundred and sixty three votes* in favor of Democracy.

The campaign of 1842, opens as unfavorably for federalism as did that of 1841, and the prospect is that before the elections are all over, the democratic gain of 1841 will be doubled.

We have often been amused with the ingenuity of some people in misspelling words. Some there are who are so wilful as to spell *very* with two *r's*; others find it impossible to spell the word *right* correctly; making it "*write*," "*rite*," "*wright*," "*wrighte*," &c., and transposing each of these different words so as to have them *wrong* in every case. There is a man in Allegheny, who has two rooms for Rent, and he makes the fact known by writing these words on a placard:

'TOO ROOMES TO LETT.'

It is a little strange that he should have managed to spell the third word correctly.

A queer Mistake.

Our collector called upon a worthy patron, who speaks English but imperfectly, and presented a bill. "*Shust* call a couple of days ago;" said he, with great complaisance. He won't forget to call.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Reply to the 'Gazette' and 'American.'

Messrs Editors: I did not see the Gazette and American of yesterday in due time, to pay my respects through your paper of to-day, to Mr. White and Mr. Biddle. In attempting to repel the charge of Locofocoism, brought against me by Mr. White, I feel I am treading on very insecure and ticklish ground. To enter the lists, single handed, against two able and experienced editors, is enough, you will admit, to intimidate an obscure and unpretending individual. I must, therefore, studiously avoid, in the prosecution of my defence, the use of language, which might add the 'Post' to the present number of my learned and talented opponents. Will you promise, Messrs. Editors, in the true spirit of chivalry, to take no part in the unequal contest, now in progress, whilst I disclaim, for the gratification of Mr. White, any, even the slightest, connexion with Locofocoism? In order that there may be 'no mistake' about my position, it may also be advisable to inform our neighbor of the Gazette that I *actually* belong to the Liberty party.

It is extremely judicious in friend White not 'to go into any defence of Mr. Sheridan;' for such an attempt, in all probability, would prove a complete failure. There are certain things which the greatest men now living can not accomplish; and in all such cases 'discretion is the better part of valor.'

Notwithstanding the keen discernment of neighbor White, he is egregiously mistaken in another important particular. He says 'as far as we have been able to ascertain, the course of Mr. Sheridan meets with the approbation of the Liberty party.' As the editor of the Gazette is a prominent professor of Religion, it will not do to accuse him of intentional misrepresentation. It must, therefore, be inferred that he is totally ignorant of a subject upon which he has undertaken to enlighten his readers. Every body who knows any thing about the Liberty Party, is thoroughly convinced that Mr. Sheridan can not calculate, with any degree of certainty, on receiving a *single vote* from that quarter.

How the *accomplished* and *gentlemanly* Editor of the American will account to his *numerous* subscribers, for the manner in which he compliments their understanding, it is not easy to determine. It says, 'it is well known to every body that the Recorder's office is the most advntageous and profitable of any other on the whole ticket, and that the one for Assembly, of all others, as to profit is the most thankless.' Now who possesses! of any intelligence, does not know, that it is impossible for any person on the Liberty ticket to be elected, and that such is the *universal* opinion of the Liberty men themselves! Whereas it is generally believed, by politicians of all parties, that the Whig and Antimasonic ticket will succeed, by a respectable if not triumphant majority. And yet in the very face of these facts, our neighbor of the American has the hardihood, broadly and boldly to insinuate that Mr. Sheridan's chance of election is as good on the Liberty, as on the Whig and Antimasonic ticket. Were not he (Biddle) *steeped* in duplicity, he would not dare thus to impose upon the credulity of the public.

The *courteous* Editor of the *truth-telling* American, gravely charges me with being a 'friend of the Disolution of the Union and Free Trade with the Abolitionists of England.' To this base and malevolent allegation, it would perhaps be all sufficient, to give an unqualified denial. But I may be permitted to remark, that I was the firm and unwavering friend of the Tariff Bill of 1824 though its operation seriously affected my *personal* interests; that I deeply regretted the passage of the 'Compromise Act,' and predicted the evil consequences that would necessarily result from it; and that I have defended, on all suitable occasions, not only in conversation, but in the periodicals of the day, the present 'Tariff Bill,' in every step through the House and Senate. In a word, I go for the protection of home manufactures, to the *total exclusion* of all foreign merchandize. Hence it will be seen whether I can be justly charged with entertaining 'Free Trade' principles.

As regards the Abolitionists of *England*, I know no more about them than Mr. Biddle knows, or ought to know; and, if public report be true, *he is the last man in all creation* who should accuse any one of undue attachment to the English people. How unaccountably strange it is, that persons who live in 'glass houses,' will indulge in the dangerous and unprofitable practice of throwing stones!

My sentiments in relation to the scandalous and oft-repeated charge, of a desire to dissolve the Union, maliciously got up, industriously circulated against the Liberty party, appeared a few days since, over the letters 'J. M.' in the columns of the Gazette: Whoever will take the trouble to read the article in question, must be convinced that the 'hue and cry' about the dissolution of the Union, is a piece of political knavery, resorted to by unprincipled demagogues, for the vilest party purposes.

I have done with Mr. Biddle. There is nothing to be gained in a controversy with persons of a certain description; by coming in contact with *filth*, we will unavoidably get our clothing soiled.

STARLIGHT.

Home Affairs.

New Boat.

We were yesterday on board a new steam boat owned by the Messrs. HAWNA, of this city, which, so far as we are capable of judging, we consider a most excellent craft. The hull was built by Mr. S. Walker, of Elizabeth, and is, like all jobs from his yard—perfect. The carpenter work is by Mr. Mason, and the Engine is from the shop of Messrs. Stackhouse & Nelson. These gentlemen have introduced a new fixture in the Engine of this boat, called a "*Balance Valve*," which, it is supposed by competent judges, will add much to its power.

The Boat is 126 feet on deck; 20 feet beam; 18 feet floor, and 3½ feet hold.—She is intended for the Allegheny trade,—a trade which, within the last few years, has become quite important—and will be ready for operation in a week or ten days.—The owners are practical steamboat men, and their experience in the business has enabled them to turn out a boat, which cannot be excelled in the same class.

The Weather.

Yesterday the weather was quite raw and cold, and we saw people in all quarters of the city putting up their stoves, and making other preparations to receive old Jack Frost in a becoming manner.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

A mob of lazy loafers assemble at stated periods in the Market house of Allegheny city, much to the annoyance of the citizens in the neighborhood, and the passers by. On last Sunday afternoon they numbered about fifty, we are informed, and raised such a row as was really disgraceful to that usually quiet city.

A friend has promised us a list of their names which we will publish as soon as received. So look out.

The indefatigable members of the *Uncle Sam* appear dissatisfied with our notice of their engine. We are sorry for this, as we know to a certainty, that they are clever fellows. They are the last persons in the world we would offend. But we would just suggest that hereafter it would be better for them to throw water on the fire, instead of trying to "knock a nigger down" merely for peeping out of a window.

The Clay Club is a miserable abortion. They can't raise active members enough to officiate, and we believe they have already held their last meeting. Would it not be well if they would change it into a literary society; they would do their patron as much service. However, for their especial edification, we publish the following lines:

"Oh Clay, Oh Clay, soft, soft Clay,
Rotten is his staff who leans on Clay!"

We are pleased to observe that the foundations of many new and elegant brick buildings are being laid. This is a cheering indication. Allegheny city must go ahead!

Maine Election--Brighter Yet.

The returns come in gloriously from every part of Maine. The democrats hav elected their candidate for Governor by a majority larger, by some thousands, than that of last year, and the Legislature will be democratic in both branches, by increased majorities! In the 59 towns given in our table, Fairfield's majority over Robinson is 3,463—A GAIN OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX VOTES SINCE THE LAST ELECTION! Whiggery is annihilated.

	1842.			1841.		
TOWNS.	Fairfield,	Robinson,	Scattering.	Fairfield,	Kent,	Scattering.
20 in Cumberl'd	4477	2690	249	5305	3865	137
18 in York	3166	1761	526	4942	3214	47
9 in Kennebec	1460	1710	213	1669	2189	119
4 in Penobscot	797	695	245	1080	1078	129
2 in Lincoln	1643	1224	87	1829	1822	66
53 towns,	11,543	8080	1320	13,895	12,168	498
	8,080			13,168		
Dem. maj.	3,463			1,727		

Commercial News.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—Sales of about 1000 barrels of Howard Street Flour of good standard brands were made from stores yesterday at $4,12½. We are not advised of any sales to-day. Buyers are offering $4 pretty freely, but holders refuse to sell below $4, 12½. The receipt price is $4.

There has been a fair demand for City Mills Flour. Yesterady and to-day about 3000 bbls. were sold at $4 cash.

The stock of Susquehanna is very light—Limited sales at 4,12½.

GRAIN.—The market for wheat has been very unsettled to-day, and though we do not alter our quotations, prices are evidently tending downwards. Sales of good to prime Md. red Wheats were made yesterday and this morning at 70a80 cents, and other descriptions lower as in quality. Later in the day purchasers declined paying the rates which had prevailed in the morning. A cargo of fair Virginia white Wheat was sold today at 80 cents, and a cargo of fair red Pennsylvania at 81 cents. We quote Md. Corn, white and yellow at 50 a 51 cts. Md. Rye is very dull at 42 cents. Sales of Oats to-day at 20a21½ cents.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for prime Western Bacon continues good and prices are without change. Hams are selling at 7½ a 8 cts. as in quality. Sides at 4½ cents; Shoulders at 4¾a5 cents; and assorted lots at 5¼ a 5¾ cents, principally at 4½ cents. We are not advised of any transactions in either Beef or Pork. We note a sale of near 200 kegs No. 1 Western Lard to-day at 7½ cents on time.

WHISKEY.—There was a fair inquiry yesterday and to-day, and sales of bbls. to a considerable extent were made at 22 cents. We quote hhds. at 21 cents.—*American.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES.—Since our last, about 100 [illegible] each kind have been taken—Pots at [illegible] Pearls at $5,62½.

FLOUR—There is no change to notice [illegible] continue our quotations at $4,56¼ a [illegible] common to good brands of canal.—*N. Y.*

P. Chouteau, Jr., has given notice [illegible] Drafts drawn by P. Chouteau, Jr. & [illegible] Lonis, on the American Fur Company [illegible] paid by him at maturity. The suspension [illegible] Company, it is anticipated, will only [illegible] rary. It was produced mainly by a large [illegible] of funds locked up. We hope soon to [illegible] operation again. *St. Louis*

PEASE'S HOARHOUND CANDY, a certain cure [illegible] colds, and consumption.—can be had at Temperance Agency, 86 Fourth street.

J. T. STEWART, Upholsterer and Paper [illegible] No. 49, Fifth street, between Wood and Market sts. Hair and Straw Mattrasses always on hand; orders executed with neatness and despatch, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM LARIMER, JR. ..... Joseph [illegible]
LARIMER & CO., Exchange Brokers [illegible] street, third door below Market.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

HARRISBURGH, September 14 [illegible]

SALE OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMMONWEALTH, AT AUCTION.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of [illegible] entitled, "An act to provide for the ordinary [illegible] the Government—payment of the interest on the Debt—receiving proposals for the sale of [illegible] Works, and for other purposes," there will be [illegible] public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 23d day of [illegible] next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Stocks, [illegible] the Commonwealth, to wit:

3750	shares of stock in the Bank of Pennsylvania.	
5233	do	in the Philadelphia Bank.
1708	do	in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.
900	do	in the Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.
2500	do	in the Union Canal Company.
1500	do	in the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company.
500	do	in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.
1000	do	in the Schuylkill Navigation Co.
320	do	in the Bristol Steam Towboat Transportation Company.

Also, at the State House, in the borough of Harrisburg, on Monday, the 28th day of November [illegible] o'clock, A. M.

2905	shares of stock in the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company.	
2000	do	in the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company.
2000	do	Franklin Railroad Company.
400	do	Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Co.
600	do	Codorus Navigation Co.
995	do	Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Co.
2500	do	Monongahela Navigation Co.
4500	do	Harrisburg Bridge Co.
2400	do	Northumberland Bridge Co.
2160	do	Monongahela Bridge Co.
1600	do	Allegheny Bridge Co.
560	do	Wilkesbarre Bridge Co.
400	do	Lewisburg Bridge Co.
600	do	Big Beaver Bridge Co.
600	do	Danville Bridge Co.
180	do	Nescopeck Bridge Co.
350	do	French Creek Bridge Co.
100	do	Conemaugh Bridge Co.
60	do	Schuylkill and Pottsgrove Bridge Co.
100	do	Loyal Hanna Bridge Co.
92	do	Milton Bridge Co.
171	do	Robbstown Bridge Co.
200	do	Towanda Bridge Co.
1250	do	Franklin and Allegheny Bridge Co.
120	do	Schuylkill Bridge at Norristown Company.
300	do	Williamsport Bridge Co.

ton county. C. A. M'[illegible]

Also, stock in the following Turnpike Companies, to wit:

2124	shares in the Harrisburg, Carlisle and [illegible] burg.	
4310	do	Chambersburg [illegible]
2154	do	Bedford and Stoystown.
2564	do	Stoystown and Greensburg.
1780	do	Greensburg and [illegible]
3477	do	Huntingdon, Cambria [illegible]
100	do	Erie and Waterford.
1360	do	Perkiomen and Reading.
512	do	Gap and Newport.
250	do	Waynesburg, Greensburg [illegible]
180	do	Morgantown, Churchman's Ball.
200	do	Little Conestoga.
580	do	Berks and Dauphin.
100	do	Lancaster, Elizabethtown [illegible]
250	do	Easton and Wilkesbarre.
100	do	Susquehanna and Lebanon.
1240	do	Milford and Owego.
640	do	Downington, Ephrata [illegible]
400	do	Centre and Kishacoquillas.
50	do	Susquehanna and York.
1600	do	Centre.
400	do	York and Gettysburg.
116	do	New Holland.
500	do	Spring House, North [illegible]
300	do	Bethlehem.
5600	do	Cayuga and Susquehanna.
328	do	Susquehanna and Wayne.
516	do	Susquehanna and Tioga.
967	do	Bridgewater and Williamsport.
322	do	Pittsburgh and New Castle.
350	do	New Alexandria and [illegible]
947	do	Belmont and Easton.
680	do	Pittsburgh and Butler.
882	do	Philipsburg and Susquehanna.
1010	do	Butler and Mercer.
100	do	Mercer and Meadville.
		Anderson's Ferry.
		New Haven.
320	do	Pittsburgh and Steubenville.
500	do	Ridge Road.
280	do	Bethany and Dingman's [illegible]
300	do	Robbstown and Mount [illegible]
660	do	Mount Pleasant and [illegible]
672	do	Somerset and Bedford.
100	do	Hanover and Carlisle.
717	do	Millerstown and Lewistown.
779	do	Bellefonte and Philipsburg.
500	do	Philadelphia, Brandywine and [illegible]
		London.
100	do	Belmont and Ogdensburg.
860	do	Harrisburg and Middletown.
256	do	Philadelphia and Germantown.
980	do	Lewistown and [illegible]
360	do	Armstrong and Indiana.
154	do	Clifford and Wilkesbarre.
560	do	Indiana and Ebensburg.
329	do	Washington and [illegible]
855	do	Washington and [illegible]
400	do	Lycoming and Potter.
280	do	Middletown and [illegible]
1160	do	Pellefonte, Aaronsburg and Milmanstown.
200	do	Butler and Kittanning.
1610	do	Milesburg and Smethport.
204	do	Derrstown and Yoe.
240	do	Mount Pleasant and [illegible]
408	do	York Haven and [illegible]
200	do	Abingdon and Walnut Grove.
280	do	Warren and Ridgway.
96	do	Lewisburg and Youngmans town.
360	do	Somerset and Conneaut.
24	do	Carbondale and Lackawaxen.
320	do	Somerset and Cambria.
128	do	Lewisburg and Jersey Shore.
160	do	Ligonier and Johnstown.
40	do	Warren and New York.
96	do	Titusville and Union.
224	do	Armstrong and Clearfield.
160	do	Warren and Franklin.
80	do	Sugar Grove and Utica.
80	do	Brownington, Harrisburg and Ulin.
200	do	Snowshoe and Packer.
48	do	Lackawaxen.
200	do	Butler and Freeport.
64	do	Sterling and Newfoundland.
96	do	Lenox and Harmony.
224	do	Pittsburgh Farmers and [illegible]
160	do	Bedford and Holidaysburg.
160	do	Luthersburg and Punxsutawney.
160	do	Birmingham and [illegible]
64	do	Bald Eagle and Nittany.

The terms and conditions of said sales [illegible] known on the days aforesaid, or by an adjournment [illegible] time, to this office. State stock will be [illegible] ment at par, or certificates of credit, which [illegible] entered on the books of the Auditor General [illegible] ance of a resolution of the General Assembly [illegible] the 7th day of April, 1842.

By order of the Governor.

A. V. P[illegible]
Secretary of the [illegible]

sep 20—dts