Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, June 17, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Jacob Hoffman, of Berks county.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL.
A. E. Brown, James Pollock.
Samuel A. Purviance.
REPRESENTATIVE.

1. William F. Hughes,	13. Ner Middleswarth.
2. James Traquair,	14. James H. Campbell,
3. John W. Stokes,	15. James D. Paxton,
4. John P. Verree,	16. James K. Davidson,
5. Spencer McIlvaine,	17. Dr. John McCullock,
6. James W. Fuller,	18. Ralph Drake,
7. James Penrose,	19. Sohn Linton,
8. John Shaeffer,	20. Archibald Robertson,
9. Jacob Marshall,	21. Thomas J. Bigham,
10. Charles P. Waller,	22. Lewis L. Lord
11. Davis Alton,	23. Christian Meyers,
12. M. C. Mercur,	24. Dorman Phelps,

Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central committee, held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 4th inst, it was resolved that the Delegates to the late Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Philadelphia on the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter.

J. TAGGART, Chairman.
C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

The Whig Convention.

Yesterday the Whig National Convention met in the city of Baltimore, to nominate a candidate for President, and also a candidate for Vice President. What its action may be we cannot pretend to foretell with any certainty. If the wishes of the majority of the Whigs of the Union could prevail, Gen. SCOTT would receive the nomination, by a decisive vote; but from the influences that have been at work for some time, we feel no very strong confidence in such a result.

The Washington correspondent of the North American, estimates that Gen. Scott *can* be nominated on the *first* ballot if it be considered necessary. He makes the following calculation, omitting South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, as 'they are not entitled to representation in the Convention, inasmuch as the professed Whigs in the two last States voluntarily surrendered their former limited organization, and the first has hardly ever had even the name, much less the oaganization of a Whig party."

Aggregate votes from Free States,	176
" " " Slave "	117
Total,	295
Necessary to a choice in full Convention,	148

For Gen. SCOTT--Delaware 3; Maine 8; New Hampshire 4; Vermont 4; Rhode Island 3; Connecticut 4; New York 30; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 26; Ohio 23; Indiana 3; Illinois 11; Iowa 2; Wisconsin 5; Michigan 5; California 2—Total 150.

For Mr. FILLMORE—Vermont 1; New York 3; Pennsylvania (Hazelhurst,) 1; Iowa 2; Michigan 1; Maryland 8; Virginia 15; North Carolina 10; Florida 3; Kentucky 12; Wisconsin 9; Louisiana 6; Tennessee 12; Mississippi 7; Arkansas 4; Texas 4—Total 98.

For Mr. WEBSTER—Rhode Island 1; Connecticut 2; New York 2; California 2; New Hampshire 1; Massachusetts 13—Total 21.

Should any considerations induce Gen. Scott's friends to yield a part of this original force on the first ballot, and a second ballot be bad he would secure the following additional votes:

Massachusetts 8; California 2; Rhode Island 1; New Hampshire 1; New York1; Connecticut 2; Vermont 1; Pennsylvania 1; Iowa 2; Michigan 1; Maryland2; Virginia 5; Kentucky 13; Loisiana 1—Total 182—being 34 more than are necessary to a choice.

☞ We learn from the Warren Journal that a person named Isaac Decker, committed suicide by hanging himself, on the 4th inst., near Decker's Ferry, in Warren county, N. J.—His body was not found until the next day. It was stated by some that an uneasy conscience was supposed to have driven him to the deed, while some believe it to have been caused by jealousy.

The Trustees of the Bank of the United States, under the assignment to secure the notes and deposits of the Bank, give notice that they are prepared to pay a dividend on the claims established against their trust, in pursuance of a final decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, on presentation of the proper vouchers.

Give your children education, and no tyrant will trample on your liberties.

When you go out to drown yourself, always pull of your clothes—they may fit your wi- second husband.

First Gun of the Campaign.

A special election for member of Congress in the 4th District, of Maine, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Andrews, took place on the 7th inst, and ISAAC REED, the Whig who was beaten by Andrews two years ago, is now elected by some 500 majority.

This election took place in the midst of the Locofoco rejoicings, cannonades, &c., over the harmonious issue of their Baltimore Convention, and may be taken as the first *substantial* response *from New England* to the nomination of Pierce and King. N. B.—The Whigs of that District go the entire for WINFIELD SCOTT for President.

Foreign News.

The arrival of the Baltic at New York, on Sunday last, furnishes us with four days later advices from Europe. The news however is not of important character. Cotton and corn continue unchanged. In France more refusals to take the oaths of allegiance to Louis Napoldon are announced, the refusals are principally from members of the General Council, no fewer than twenty-two or more of whom have ressigned their officers rather than take the oath of allegiance. We have nothing importaut from the balance of Europe, or from the East.

☞ The House of Representatives of the United States have fixed upon the 16th of August next for the adjournment of Congress.

Extensive Mail Robbery.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The agents of the Post Office Department have been actively engaged for several days in endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrators of the recent mail robberies, and yesterday succeeded in arresting Joseph Campbell, a barkeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and his two brothers, and bringing them to this city. The mails robbed were those despatched from this city to the East, on the 6th and 7th inst., and it is supposed that upwards of $60,000 in checks and drafts were stolen. A number ot these checks and drafts were found in possession of the accused.

☞ The Honesdale Democrat, of the 9th inst., Says:—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. which is less than was anticipated by the shareholders generally. The Company has negotiated a loan of $300,000, on favorable terms, and has with-drawn its entire stock of coal from the market for the present, in the expectation of realizing higher prices before the close of the season.

EPITAPH.—The Pittsburg Dispatch proposes the following epitaph, be placed over the political graves of the renowned fogies Cass and Buchanan, the principal victims of the Baltimore Butcher shop:

Here lie old CASS and JIMMY BUCK,
By foes to earth untimely struck;
Deserted by their former toadies
They sleep in death—alas the fogies!

A Good Story.

The New York *Tribune*, relates the following story of the Hon. John McKeon. It says:—Our friend John McKeon was down at Baltimore last week, 'going it,' after his impulsive and whole-souled fashion, for Cass and nothing short, when a by-stander remarked, 'McKeon, you hand better take things more quietly—you may get into trouble if you talk so freely.' John scanned the large crowd of New-Yorkers present with the practiced eye of an ex-Diserict Attorney, and replied, 'No, Sir, I think I 'know where I am, and who are about me. There, 'for example. is J. S., whom I once convicted of 'aggravated assault and battery, resulting in homicide; there is M. M,, whom I tried for a felony; 'there is I. R., whom I tried for conspiracy and convicted of riot; there is J. A., whom I tried 'for murder—and so on for a score or two.—I don't believe there is another man present who has so many *tried friends* about him as I have, and I shall say just what I please.'

☞ California continues to sustain her character as the land of wonders. The Evening Picayune mentions an astonishing product of her prolific soil, in the shape of an enormuos cauliflower. It weighed eighteen pounds, and was three feet four inches in circumference. What was peculiarly remarkable—aside from its enormous dimensions—was the fact that it was the growth of but six weeks from the time the seed was deposited in the soil. It was raised at the Mission Dolores.

During the month of April, 7,555 passengers arrived at San Francisco, California, of which 422 were females——199 were children. Nearly one-half were Chinese. During the same time 1,915 passengers departed from the same place, 35 of which were females.

☞ HON, JAMES POLLOCK late a member of Congress, is recommended in several quarters as the next Whig candidate for Governor in this commonwealth. A better selection could scarcely be desired. He has capacity, popularity, and eloquence in his favor, to a degree surpassing almost any other gentleman in the State.

Rev. Hosea Ballou, the most distinguished minister of the Universalist denomination in the United States, died at Boston, on the 7th inst., aged 81 years.

During the last month there arrived at the port of New York 33,858 foreign passengers. It is worth while to know what the respective countries are that have given us that great increase. The following is the true account, according to the books of the Custom-house:

There arrived from Ireland 12,875, Germany 13,939, England 2,805, Scotland 718, Wales 450, France 1,472, Spain 33, Switzerland 627, Holland 317; Norway 1, Sweden 9, Denmark 37, Italy 61, Portugal 5, Belgium 10, West Indies 55, Nova Scotia 2, Sardinia 23, South America 15, Canada 4, China 1, Sicily 4, Mexico 9, Russia 2, East Indies 5, Greece 1, Poland 1. Total aliens 33,372.

A large bald male Eagle, which with its mate had inhabited 'Dole's Woods,' at Strodwater, Maine, and reared young year after year, for forty or fifty years past at least, was shot a few days ago by a person living in the vicinity. It had latterly got to be very ferocious, and had carried off two lambs, and turkeys, geese, and chickens without stint, and fearing that some child might be attacked and carried off by it, one of the owners of the woods reluctantly consented to have it shot. On Sunday last the female, after being absent for a while, came back with two others, determined apparently to keep possession of her old domain. So says the Portland Advertiser.

The most painful and heart-rending affair that we have heard of in a long time, took place in Tioga, Pa., a few days since. A woman, whose name we have not learned, being crazy, deliberatly chopped of the head of her child.

The American Miners in California, are estimated at eighty or ninety thousand in number. Among these, it is said, there is a strong disposition to excel the Chinese gold diggers.

In Savannah, a merchant commencing busines has to deposit with the authorities of the city the sum of $500. Should he fail in his merchandise he forfeits the $500.

Latest from California.

500 PASSENGERS AND $1,800,000 IN GOLD.

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday morning, with over $1.800,000 in gold dust on freight and in the hands of passengers. She brings the mails, and San Francisco dates of May 18th—a fortnight later.

The Legislature adjourned on the 5th ult., after a session or four months. Some 70 bills were passed, among which were bills for the funding of $600,000 of the State Civill Fund, the War Fund, and the floating debt of the country. Also, authorizing the receiveing of the unfunded State Warrants for the payment of the Shool Fund.

The northern part of the State had been the scene of more Indian difficulties.

Gov. Bigler was ill of billious fever, but not considered dangerous, at the last accounts.

It is said that there are about 12,000 Chinese in California, only 7 of whom are women, and large numbers are expected.

A company in Downievillo is taking out one thousand dollars per day, and seem to think it only tolerably good work.

BIG FISH.—A sturgeon was caught in the Sacramento river near the city, which weighed *one hundred and thirty pounds.*

Mr. Alexander Bell, of New Jersey, had been robbed at Panama of $3000

☞ At New Orleans they have ripe peaches, and at Cicinnati ripe watermelons—the latter brought from New Orleans.

E. Z. C. JUDSON, better known as Ned Buntline, who served out a year in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, for his participation in the Astor Place Riot, has been indicted at St. Louis for inciting the late election riots there.

'WELL, you may say what you please about Captain Speckle's meanness—theres one thing I know, and that is, he saved my life three times at the battle of Chapultepeke.'

'How so?'

'Why every time he ran away I followed him.'

Gen. Scott's Religion.

We have received some half dozen letters inquiring whether Gen. Scott is or is not a Roman Catholic, and intimating that the answer will materially affect his vote, should he be nominated at Baltimore, says the New York *Tribune*, and to which it replies in the following excellent spirit: We beg leave to answer all at once that we *don't know* to what religious denomination Gen. Scott is attached; and if we *did* know we should not say in reply to any such applications as we have received. That Gen. Scott is an honest, conscientous, God-fearing, law-abiding man, is abundantly known; further than this, we hold that no man has a right to inquire, with a view to the vote he is to cast for President. We know and detested men who electioneered against John Quincy Adams because he was a Unitarian; we know that the Chief Justice of the United States is a zealous Roman Catholic, but we never heard anybody intimate that his integrity or fitness for his high station was at all affected by that circumstance. Gen. Scott, we have understood, is an Episcopalian; but we never inquired what church he attended, and never shall inquire. It will be a sad day for our country when any considerable number of votes for President can be influenced, one way or another, by the religious professions of the rival candidates.

From the Daily News.

"No man, except he who is GROSSLY IGNORANT, need ask "who is Franklin Pierce."—*Pennsylvania of Monday.*

"He has been Governor of New Hampshire."—*Pennlvanian of Monday.*

He never was Governor of New Hampshire. Who, then, is amongst the

GROSSLY IGNORANT.

June 10th.

☞ In Missouri, Col. Benton in a speech opening the Congressional canvass, declared himself in favor of protecting iron by specific duties; said that the Polk, Dallas, and Walker Tariff of 1846 was a humbug, and to persist in it would ruin the country; that 1000 tons of Welsh Railroad iron was arriving at St. Louis, which ought to have been made at home out of the nearly pure iron ore in that state; that in Venango and Mercer counties, Pa., there were thirty two blast furnaces, now but one in operation; that in Clarion Co., Pa., the Sheriff had a number of Furnaces under execution; and that throughout that State three fourths of the iron establishments were closed up since the passage of the tariff law of '46."

Com. Stockton has avowed similar sentiments in the Senate, whilst other members of the same party have proclaimed doctrine essentially and precisely the opposite! Yet all are Locofocos, working for the party, not indeed bound by a common principle, but a common passion the love of the "spoils of victory—the "cohesive power of public plunder."

Terrible Fatality.

On Thursday afternoon last two sons of Mr. Thomas Finney of Halifax township in this county were instantly killed by lightning; and two others were seriously injured, one so severely that his recovery is despaired of. There were four brothers setting under an apple tree, in the lot in which they were at work, where they had taken shelter from the storm. The bolt of electricity did not injure the tree in any way, but killed two of the four brothers, and dreadfully burning another, who was lying in a very precarious condition. The fourth, a lad about eight years old, was sitting in the lap of the eldest brother, at the time. The elder brother was killed instantly, and the youngest escaped with being only stunned. A Dog lying by them was also killed. The age of the two brothers killed was 18 and 11. The one so seriously injured is aged 14. This awful dispensation is most distressing to the parents and family of the deceased.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 9th inst.*

Oyster Shells for Trees.—An observer writes as follows: "One of the best applications I have ever made to fruit trees, in an old and barren condition, is a compost in which finely broken oyster shells were the principal ingredient. The shell has generally a large per centage of saline matter attaching to it, in a fresh state, with some animal matter, and much lime. By breaking them and mixing them with wood ashes, and spreading it thickly around old trees, an almost immediate and a decided improvement will take place."

The Isthmus of Panama is now crossed in half a day instead of 5 or 6 days as formerly. During the present summer men will witness the locomotive puffing on the Atlantic border, and within two hours will hear it snort on the Pacific side. The two great oceans will then be connected, and doubling the "Cape" will be all but suppressed. The whole Indian, Chinese, and Japan trades will then be hurried across this famous pathway.

From the National Intelligencer.

Highly Interesting Statistics.

We are indebted to the Surperintendent of the Census for the opportunity of placing our readers in possession of the following table, exhibiting, in a luminous arrangement, facts of great interest, and in many instances really surprising, and a rapidity of increase of population the like of which was probably never before seen upon earth.

POPULATION of the principal Cities and Towns in the United States, with their decennial increase per cent from 1840 to 1850.

Cities and Towns.	Population of 1840.	Population of 1850.	Ratio of increase.
Bangor, Me.	8,627	14,432	67.28
Portland,	15,218	20,815	36.77
Augusta,	5,314	8,225	54.77
Bath,	5,141	8,020	56.
Manchester, N.H.	3,235	13,932	330.67
Boston, Mass.,	93,383	136,871	46.56
Lowell,	20,796	33,383	60.52
Salem,	15,082	20,264	34.35
Roxbury,	9,089	18,364	102.04
Charlestown,	11,484	17,216	49.91
Worcester,	7,497	17,959	127.41
New Bedford,	12,087	16,443	36.03
Cambridge,	8,409	15,215	80.93
Lynn,	9,367	14,257	52.2
Springfield,	10,985	11,766	7.1
Taunton,	7,645	10,411	36.57
Providence, R.I.	23,171	41,512	69.15
New Haven, Ct.,	12,961	20,348	56.98
Norwich,	7,239	10,265	41.8
Hartford,	9,468	13,555	43.16
N York City,	312,710	515,507	64.85
Brooklyn, N.Y.	36,233	95,838	167.26
Albany,	33,721	50,763	59.53
Buffalo,	18,213	42,261	132.03
Rochester,	20,191	36,403	80.29
Williamsburg,	5,094	30,780	504.24
Troy,	19,334	28,785	48.88
Syracuse,		22,271	
Utica,	12,782	17,565	37.41
Poughkeepsie,	10,006	13,944	39.35
Lockport,	9,125	12,322	39.04
Oswego,	4,665	12,205	161.62
Newburg,	8,933	11,415	27.78
Kingston,	5,824	10,233	75.7
Newark, N. J.	17,290	37,894	124.95
Patterson,	7,596	11,338	49.26
New Brunswick,	8,663	13,387	54.53
Philad'a. city,	93,665	121,376	29.58
exclusive of "	164,372	287,386	74.83
Pittsburg,	21,115	46,601	120.7
Alleghany,	18,089	21,261	110.73
Reading,	8,410	15,748	78.25
Lancaster,	8,417	12,365	46.9
Wilmington, Del.	8,367	12,979	67.07
Baltimore, Md.	102,313	169,054	65.23
Washington, D.C.	23,364	40,001	71.2
Richmond, Va.,	20,153	27,482	36.36
Norfolk,	10,920	14,326	31.19
Petersburg,	11,136	14,010	25.8
Wheeling,	7,885	11,391	44.46
Charleston, S. C.	29,261	42,985	46.9
Savanna, Ga.,	11,214	16,060	43.21
Mobile, Ala.,	12,672	20,513	61.87
N. Orleans, La.	105,193	119,461	16.89
Lafayette,	3,207	14,190	342.46
Memphis, Tenn.,	2,026	8,839	336.27
Nashville,	6,929	10,478	51.21
Louisville, Ky.,	21,211	43,196	103.65
Cincinnati, Ohio,	46,338	115,436	149.11
Columbus,	6,048	17,883	195.68
Cleveland,	6,071	17,034	180.51
Dayton,	6,017	10,977	80.92
Chillicothe,	3,977	7,100	78.52
Zanesville,	4,766	7,929	66.36
Madison, Ia.,	3,798	8,005	110.76
Chicago, Ill.,	4,470	29,963	570.31
Detroit, Mich.,	9,102	21,019	130.92
St. Louis, Mo.,	16,469	77,860	372.76
Milwaukie, Wis.,	1,712	20,061	1071.78

WHERE DO ALL THE EGGS COME FROM?—There are daily some one or two hundred barrels of eggs received in New York by the Erie Railroad, and porbably as many more by the various other roads and Hudson river. One hundred barrels of eggs were received in the steamer Empire City, which arrived last week from New Orleans. This is a curious fact in the history of the egg trade.—Cincinnati eggs traveling to New Orleans a distance of fifteen hundred miles over the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Atlantic to the city, fifteen hundred miles more, constitutes one of the wonders of modern commerce. Such a voyage was hardly contemplated by the Ohio hens when they cackled so proudly over their productions—*New York Express.*

CUBA AGAIN THREATENED.—A Havana correspondent of the Tribune writes, under date of May 30th:

'The excitement arising from a report to the effect that preparations were being made in the United States for the purpose of invading this Island, was considerably increased by the Isabel, from Charleston, bringing, it is said, dispatches to the Government, with information that the invaders were about to embark or had done so. This news, which was soon whispered about, with the active preparations of army and navy, the consultation of the authorities, the sailing of men-of-war, &c., and other things done to meet the danger, have added much to the anxiety felt by all parties. When I speak of excitement, I do not mean to say that which a stranger could see, but such as a person mixing and conversing with the community in general can observe when such exists. I make this remark that mistakes and contradictions may be avoided.

'The merchants and the Spaniards curse the fillibusters, but the Creole population, at least in the cities, wish their arrival. It has been rumored that there has been a rising in some part of the Island but as some five or six days have passed since the report was first circulated, it is more than probable that it is false; particularly as the place is not mentioned, nor has the mail, which has brought news from all parts of the Island, brought any information of consequence."

Gen. Pierce in Congress.

We find in the Washington Republic the following record of the Congressional doings of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

In his second Congressional term he distinguished himself by his hostility to harbor and river improvements. In June 1836, he voted *against* the bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836." *A few days subsequently General Jackson signed the bill.*

At the same session Mr. Pierce voted *against* the bill "making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned," which was also afterwards approved by Gen. Jackson. At the same session he voted *against* "the bill to continue the Cumberland road in the States of *Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.*" This was on the 29th of June, and on the 2nd of July *Gen. Jackson signad that very Cumberland Road Bill.* There is no "noise or confusion" to prevent us from arriving at Mr. Pierce's opinions on the question of improvements. He is against all improvements—of roads, rivers and harbors—by the Federal government, and committed against them on the journals of the House positively and repeatedly. If, in the event of his election, should he ever be called upon to sign an improvement bill of any name or nature, our western friends may look out for a veto. How will it read in Iowa, Illinois, along the Mississippi and the great lakes, "Franklin Pierce, and down with internal improvements!" But this is merely *en passant.*

On the 21st of February, 1837, Mr. Hubbard presented in the Senate the credentials of Mr. Pierce, elected a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, to serve for six years from the 4th of March, then following. During the session of 1837—38, he recorded himself against a harbor bill that was voted for by Mr. Buchanan and by Mr. Wright; for Mr. Pierce went with the extremes. At the same session he voted *against* a bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad company, which was a measure of such a character that even Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Grundy voted for it, and Mr. Pierce found himself in a minority of six in opposition. But it was enough that the bill contemplated "internal improvement." At the same session moreover, Mr. Pierce gave a vote which we desire to submit to the particular attention of those of our western friends, who are soliciting aid from the General Government for building their railroads. They should know that the Democratic nominee set his face as a flint against all those projects. A bill was before the Senate for the "benefit of the Mt. Garmel and New Albany Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana"—providing for a grant of alternate sections along the road, the Company contracting to *carry the mails for twenty years without charge to the Government*; which would pay the Government at the rate of one dollar and six cents for each acre granted. Mr Clay and Mr. Webster voted for this bill. Mr. Pierce, in entire consistency with his whole course on this cognate subjects, voted against it! We should like to know if our friends, Messrs. Henn and Clarke, of Iowa propose to go into the next canvass before their people as the advocotes of a candidate who is not only pledged against the improvement of rivers and harbors, but against granting any Federal aid by the appropriations to railroads even on the condition of their carrying the United States mails twenty years for nothing.

We do not propose, just at present, to follow Mr. Pierce through his Senatorial career. It is enough for our purpose to show that, as far as their especial interests are concerned, our western friends would have found them much better cared for by Mr. Douglass or Gen. Cass than by Mr. Pierce. It seems to us that they have been a little overreached in the idea that Mr. Pierce's Legislative career was a mere "blank sheet of paper." It is written over with some awkward committals. His most elaborate speech in the Senate was *against* the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, the widow of the lamented General.

Important Arrests.—Charge of Counterfeiting.—On Tuesday, officer Reed, of the Chief's Office, received a telegraphic dispatch from the authorities of Philadelphia, stating that one Gus. Smith, said to be a notorious counterfeiter, had taken the morning train for this City; and requesting that he might be arrested, as he was wanted in Philadelphia to answer a charge of passing counterfeit money. Mr. Reed, accompanied by officers Radford and Allison, accordingly repaired to the depot to await the arrival of the boat, and from the description of Smith, which was contained in the dispatch, they soon recognised him. On finding himself caught, he attempted to throw away a roll of counterfeit bank bills, but was detected in the attempt, and the bills were taken from him, which proved to be counterfeits on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, of the denomination of $5 amounted to $40. Two other individuals were found to be with Smith, whose names are John Young and Valentine G. Crosby. These men the officers also arrested on suspicion, and on searching them, found in possession of Crosby $265 in counterfeit $5 bills on the same bank. The trio were committed to prison until yesterday, when they were sent to Philadelphia in charge of two police officers from that city. The counterfeit is a new one, and is so admirably executed that the best judges are liable to be deceived by it. It is supposed that a large gang of rascals are engaged in circulating these bills.—Tribune 11th inst.