From the Easton Whig.

WHIG CONSPIRACY.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of last week contains the development of a secret conspiracy entered into by the whig members of Congress for the purpose of more effectually carrying on their war against the Administration, and to control the political action of the people. Instead of attending to the business of the nation they are manufacturing deceitful statements for political purposes, and using their "privileges and pay" in disseminating them in every part of the union. The Globe states that not a single appropriation bill has passed, except that for the pay of members of Congress. The consequence is, the Army and Navy have been supported entirely by the shreds and remnants of appropriations remaining unexpended from the last year—the Secretary of the Navy cannot give the necessary repairs to vessels, nor fit out ships for the protection of commerce, and that the time is at hand when the officers and seamen cannot be paid, not because the revenue is inadequte, but because the chief object of the whigs is to embarrass the Government and cripple the business operations of the country. Only six public acts have as yet been passed, though Congress has been in session four months, and yet we can hear of Mr. Bell's two day's speech to empty benches, and whig members of Congress abusing their franking privileges by loading the mails with pictorial representations of Log Cabins and Military chieftains —The Pennsylvanian says:

"We have received information from the interior of the state and New York, establishing the following facts, viz:

1. That soon after the meeting of Congress the federal whig members formed themselves into a sort of *secret Jacobin Club*, for the purpose of making use of their public stations, privileges and pay, to control the political action of the people of the United States.

2. That this club appointed an "*Executive Committee*," who have taken upon themselves the power to appoint secret Committees, to aid them in every county throughout the Union. This committee is composed of Messrs. R. Garland, of Louisiania; John Bell, of Tennessee, J. M. Botts, of Virginia, Thos. Corwin of Ohio, M. H. Grinnell of New York, Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, Truman Smith, of Conn., Charles Naylor of Pennsylvania, and J. C. Clark of New York.

3. That the federal whigs in Congress have contributed large sums of money, and placed it in the hands of their secret Executive Committee, to be used in controlling the suffrages of the free and independent voters of these United States.

4. That this secret Committee, by means of their county committees and otherwise, are not only printing and circulating large quantities of speeches and essays, false and foul in their character, but are in every quarter attempting to raise subscribers for the Madisonian, to give as wide a diffusion as possible to their libels upon the administration and the leading democrats of the country.

5. That the means of paying for the trash they have printed, is their *official pay* as members of Congress, and that not only such papers but the Madisonian sent to subscribers, are forwarded *under frank, in palpable violation of law*,

6. That for the purpose of getting means from the Treasury, to carry on the operations of this Jacobin Club, keep up a correspondence with their secret committees abroad, and send out, free of postage, not only their libellous publications, but the Madisonian to its subscribers, Congress is to be kept in session under pay until next September.

OHIO TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The township elections in Ohio have just taken place. They have not heretofore been conducted on party grounds, but the boasting, coaxing and threatening of the Whigs since the nomination of Harrison, have produced an excitement never before witnessed in Ohio in these elections, and they have to a very considerable extent been carried by party tests. The result is cheering to the Democracy beyond expectation. The Ohio Statesman of the 10th says: "the news we have received is of so glorious a character, as to put all the bragging of rowdy whiggery to shame and confusion. No one can read the following overwhelming results and doubt the course Ohio will take next fall. The watchword of her Democracy is *onward*—ONWARD!

"Freemen, cheer the hickory tree,
In storms its boughs have sheltered thee."

Democrats, courage!—you have stood the first shock of the enemy with a spirit that knows no equal. Rome and Greece, in their palmiest days could not produce a more noble legion of freemen than the Ohio Democracy. You have not only stood the first shock or the enemy fairly, but you have spiked his cannon at many points, and driven him from the field. We repeat, all is right in Ohio—her hardy tillers of the soil, Jefferson's last hope for American freedom, are as true as steel.—A few bank ridden cities and towns may boast of their *gains*—they are but ephemeral triumphs of panics, threats and oppression that the bone and sinew of the land will easily overcome."

As goes Fort Stephenson, so goes the State. Col. Croghan's old Fort again disobeyed Harrison's orders, and again victorious over the British Whigs. Cheering news from the North indeed. The stern and hardy cultivators of the soil are true as steel, and though a few in the towns and cities are prepared to bow to the old federal yoke of persecution and proscription, the staunch supporters of Jefferson and Jackson—the independent yeomanry of the land are as true to their principles as the needle to the pole.

Extract to the Editor,

LOWER SANDUSKY, April 6, 1840.

Dear Sir; Our Township election has resulted in a complete victory to Democracy. The election was contested strictly upon party grounds, and every man of both parties were at the polls. Since my residence in this county, I have never known an election in this (Sandusky) township, attended with more interest and excitement. The whole number of votes polled was 385, and the average Democratic majority about 50. Our majority last fall was 24. Harrison stock don't prosper about the site of old Fort Stephenson. The followers of the old General are dispirited and disheartened, and having become thoroughly convinced that they can do nothing here, are about to "take the road to Huron." Yours.

In Steubenville, where the whigs last fall triumphed by an average majority of 19, the Democrats have now conquered by an average majority of 29 votes.

In Massillon, Stark county, although the opposition run a mixed ticket, they were beaten by 60 majority.

In Paris where the Democratic majority is usually 15 to 25 is now 85.

In Bethlehem where the whigs boasted of their gains and their certain success, they were beaten by 100 votes.

In Osnaburg where our party never but once before defeated the whigs, our majority is 66.

In Kenton, Hardin county, the Democrats completely routed their opponents. A letter to the Ohio Statesman says:

"The Democrats are wide awake and will not be gulled by their shallow tricks. Some of the best men in our county have left the ranks of the Whigs and united themselves with the Democratic party. Every thing in these '*diggings*' promises fair for Van Buren, Johnson, Shannon and democracy.'

In Tiffin, Seneca county, the whigs claimed a majority of 60 to 70, and were beaten by a majority of 28.

In Eden where the whigs were last fall defeated by a majority of only 18, they are now beaten by 38 to 45.

In Scipio the democratic majority is 35, over Whigs, Abolitionists and all. At the last Presidential election this town was a tie, which shows how Gen. Harrison's popularity has increased here.

Seneca county it is stated confidently will give a majority of 4 to 500 next fall.

In Coshocton where there was a fair and gallant little fight, which the whigs, in anticipation, were victors by a majority of 30, the Democrats rowed them up Salt River by a majority of 29—a Democratic gain of 17.

In Miamisburg, Montgomery county, a town in which the leading democrats were reported to have turned whigs, the democratic majority was 247, a gain of nearly one hundred votes.

In Center, Carroll county, where the Democrats were beaten last fall by 12 votes, they have now elected 11 out of 15 of the town officers.

In Ohio city where the whigs had last fall a majority of 171, the democrats reduced it at the late election to 134.

In Eaton, Preble co., where the opposition at the Presidential election in 1836 had 150 majority, they now have but 50.

In M'Cutchenville, Crawford co., the federalists were beaten 3 to 1.

In Mt. Stirling, Madison co., a strong federal hold heretofore, the demoorats have defeated their opponents by an overwhelming majority.

A Fact for the Pennsylvanian, with a Sequitur.—We take some of the Cincinnati papers; and we have never seen a word in them concerning the Harrison 'sense' committee: and our conclusion is, there is a mistake about it, in some way or other. Furthermore we say, that if there be such a self-constituted body of three, they are an aggregation of impudent and impolitic asses,—with whom neither General Harrison nor any Whigs of the Union can henceforth hold sentiments in common, without a claim to ridicule of which they are not ambitious and which they have power enough to avert and contemn.—Philad. Gaz.

Our neighbor will find the admission of the fact of the existence of the sense bearing committee and a defence of the same, in the Cincinnati Gazette of April 6th, a staunch Harrison paper. The article is also copied at length, with comments, in the Cincinnati Advertiser of April 7th—so that there is no mistake at all. We have nothing more to add to the compliments bestowed upon Judge Wright and Messrs. Spencer and Gwynne, as "impolitic asses," as the Philadelphia Gazette terms them, whether justly or not, is left to Harrisonism to decide—further than to say that the letters which they answer, are handed to them for the purpose by the great available himself. They are his near and dear friends—his "council's consistory."—The general is in bad company indeed, if the committee are no better than the Gazette describes them. But perhaps bad as the arrangement may be, any other course would be worse.—Pennsylvanian.

THE COMMITTEE.—The New Orleans Sun a paper with a acklowledged inclination to Whiggery, thus descants on that most ludicrous of all political movements the surveillance committee:

"TIPPECANOEISM.—Our observation of the political world has led us to remark that politicians, in their ambidextrous attempts to defeat each other's machinations, are oftentimes guilty of the most unaccountable absurdities. But a recent movement in relation to Gen. Harrison, seems to us, of all political absurdities, the most gross and palpable ever witnessed in this country. We speak feelingly in relation to the matter, because we acknowledged ourselves to be opposed to Van Buren, and resolved to contribute the aid of our vote to the elevation of his opponent. But if the friends of Gen. Harrison are seriously determined, as in some instances they seem to be, to make judies of themselves, for goodness' sake let them take the responsibility upon their own broad shoulders, and save the old man the contempt which some of their operations seem calculated to excite. If he is to be loaded with the indiscretions of all the donkeys who seek to profit by his popularity, he will surely be distanced in the race for the Presidential chair.

Not long since, an Association in Oswege, New York, addressed a letter to Gen. Harrison, requesting to know his opinion upon some public questions of vital importance.—This letter was answered by four gentlemen of Cincinnati, who intimate, in express terms, that they form 'his Confidential Committee.' They state that the General "will make no further declaration of his opinions for the public eye, while occupying his present position," and invite the impression that they will perform that duty for him. It is not the least singular feature of this very droll document, that the Committee say to the Association, 'If the policy observed by the Committee, should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to OURSELVES and his IMMEDIATE ADVISERS than to GEN. HARRISON!" The letter is a clumsy, bungling affair, disfigured by errors in sense and grammer, but its substance alone is sufficient to establish the conviction that it is the most ludicrous specimen of political manœuvring ever displayed before the eyes of the Ameriaan people.

What are the inferences fairly and honestly deduciable from this letter? Why, that the confidential friends of Gen Harrison have seen fit to put the old gentleman in keeping, lest he say or do something calculated to injure his own cause. It wears the appearance of a frank admission, that every thing his opponents have said of his imbecility is true, and that the proofs must be concealed. The true object, we have no doubt, of this most ill-judged movement, is to save the old soldier a great deal of labor, and prevent misrepresentation; but the course has been unfortunately chosen, for its manifest tendency is to confirm the distrust in the public mind respecting the feebleness of his intellect. As a political expedient, it is certainly absurd even to laughter."

A MOST BLOODY AFFRAY.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 6th inst.

By the passengers and officers of the steamboat Otter, we have the following particulars of a serious affray, which occurred in Bellview, I. T., two miles below Galena, on Wednesday last.

It has long been known that there was a party of desparadoes, horse thieves, counterfeiters, &c. in that quarter. A man by the name of W. W. Brown, kept a tavern in Bellview, and was believed to be the head of the gang, his house forming the half way house in their passage up and down the river. Some horses had been lately stolen, and were traced to his possession, which, upon demand, he refused to give up, or account for. On the 1st, Sheriff A. Warner attempted to arrest Brown, but he having a party of some twenty or thirty men with him, refused to be taken. The Sheriff thereupon summoned a possee of the citizens, to attack the house.—Upon approach of the Sheriff's party the party in the house fired upon them, killing one man. The Sheriff's party returned the fire and several fires ensued, in the course of which, the following persons were killed or wounded.

Of the thieves, W. W. Brown, Thomas Farley, both killed. An old man named Butty, a man by the name of Welsh, and several others were seriously wounded; some others slightly wounded. A man named Filler, and another of Brown's party, died before the Otter left.

Of the Sheriff's party, there were killed, Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Vaughen. Mr. E. Day, and Mr. Jno. Brinker, were mortally wounded, and the latter was reported to be dead before the boat left, having been shot through the body. Mr. Welsh, Col. Collins, Mr. Beaty, Gen. J. G. McDonald, and several others were slightly wounded.

Those defending the house, had the doors fastened, and defended it from the windows and other apertures, chiefly from the upper story; each man having a table before him, on which he had four or five loaded rifles.—The assailants forced open the doors and succeeded in capturing a number of the men in the house. When the Otter left, they had in custody eight or ten prisoners, whom they intended to try and punish by lynch law, that evening. The following are the names of some of those arrested,—Trask, Fax, Coy, Stower, and Thos. Welsh. Between two & three thousand of the citizens of the surrounding country had collected on the ground, very much excited.

Thomas Farlay, noticed in the above, as one of those killed in Brown's house, is supposed not to have been of his party, but to be a traveller, who, in company with two or three others, had stopped at the tavern, and were in the house at the time of assault.

Brown was a very desperate character, and his family are all represented of the same stamp. Mrs. Brown, his wife, herself fired several times, from a back window. Five or six of Brown's party fled, and had not been taken.

The arrangements on both sides, had been pending several days, and several propositions had been made by the citizens, to Brown, to leave the town, which he refused, when the citizens combined for the purpose of taking him.

The scene inside of Brown's house, where the dead and wounded men were yet lying on the floor, and the exasperated crowd walking about amongst them, the floor covered with blood, is represented as being truly appalling.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Baily, at New York, intelligence has been received from England, to the 20th ult. from Liverpool, and 19th from London.

England has now declared war against China.—Lord Auckland has received instructions to that effect.

We have the details of such active preparations of war in British India and in England, as invariably precedes a more open and formal declaration. By an overland mail, received at London from India, the London papers of the 11th ult. published accounts from Canton to 15th of Dec. last, and many days later from Calcutta. The news was immediately given to the public, and produced great excitement in London. There is not yet any formal declaration of war by England, but it is well known that such a thing would not be done till the government is ready to make a blow. The preparations in India and England are on a very extensive scale.

Declaration of war against China by the British.—Intelligence reached London on the 11th of March, by the overland mail from India, stating that the Governor General of India has, in the name of the British Government, declared war against China. This important news is contained in the despatches from Bombay, dated January 31, and was brought to Marseilles on the 7th. The most extensive preparations were making in the India harbors. His lordship had advertised for 40,000 tons shipping, for the transport of the troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay.

The expedition was to rendezvous at and sail from Calcutta. Seven regiments quartered in this last presidency had been ordered to prepare for embarcation, and the whole expedition was to consist of 16,000 men. Its destination was not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton or some other point on the coast, of which forcible possession would be kept until the Chinese Government should be brought to reason.

The last accounts from Canton are dated December 8. The Emperor had addressed to Governor Lin a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods for war, and the trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Americans continued to pursue their trade unmolested, and their ships were arriving and departing as usual.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—The returns from the interior of the State continue favorable to the progress of the democratic cause. There can no longer be any doubt that the friends of democratic principles are recovering their ascendancy in the country. In the midst of the shouts and clamor of the whigs, the sturdy farmers are fast recording their approbation of the conduct of the general administration, and their severe rebukes of the profligacy & recklessness of the State authorities.

WARREN COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Argus, writing from Glenn's Falls, April 8th, says that last year the Evening Journal claimed 5 of the 10 towns, but in fact it stood 5 to 5. This year the democrats have carried 7 of the 10 towns, to wit:

Dem. Supervisors.	*Federal.*
Caldwell,	Athol,
Chester,	Luzerne,
Bolton,	Queensbury.
Horicon,	
Johnsburgh,	
Hague,	
Warrensburg,	

In Queensbury, the whigs last fall got 194 majority; this spring, their supervisors was elected by only 91; difference, 103.

RENSELAER COUNTY.—The Troy Budget gives returns from all the country towns, and sums up as follows:

	Dem.		Fed.
Greenbush,	212	Lansinburg,	65
Schodack,	95	Hoosick,	65
Stephentown,	56	Schagticke,	50
Berlin,	17	Pittstown,	80
Gratton,	95	Nassau,	150
Petersburg,	150	Brunswick,	15
Sandlake.	00	Sandlake.	00
	627		425
	425		
Dem. maj. in country towns,	202		

WESCHESTER COUNTY.—The Weschester Spy names ten of the 21 towns which are known to have carried the democratic ticket, viz: Westchester, Eastchester, Yonkers, Greensburg, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Pelham, North Castle and White Plains. To these may be added four others, and probably more. So that the democrats count upon 14 or 15 of the 21 towns.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The special election for supervisor in the town of Lawrence has resulted in the choice of the democratic candidate by a majority of 125. Last fall 68, Democratic gain 57. This completes the elections for that country. The Ogdensburgh Republican of Monday, says:

"The board of Supervisors for St. Lawrence county stands 14 democrats to 11 federalists. Will our cotemporaries of the federal press who have been propogating idle rumors about the character of this county, please to note this fact in their papers? They can excuse themselves and their past conduct by saying that 'Harrison guns in St. Lawrence county have a tremendous recoil!"—N. Y. Post.

A DULL PROCESSION.

"Not a drum was heard, or a cheering note!"

The Whig procession in Winchester, Va., must have been a most doleful and melancholy looking spectacle—no spirit—no music—but simply a string of long-faced whigs, tugging along upon their shoulders a few empty pig-stye's as representations of log cabins; and some half dozen whiskey barrels, which they took care to empty before starting, with straws stuck in the bungs, and "Hard Cider" painted on the ends, were "*toted*" slowly and silently through the town. This certainly was most correct, it being in perfect keeping with the unmusical and doleful notes they have been singing throughout the country, about its ruin and destruction. A good merry tune, such as "Yankee Doodle," from the Winchester Band, might have had the effect of shattering the delicate nerves of these sensitive gentlemen. What do they want with music who have none in their souls—whose bosoms are filled with "treason, stratagems and spoils?" The following note was returned in answer to a very polite and *condescending* invitation to the Wincester Band, to perform for the whig procession held there last week, when Mr. Rives and the grandiloquent and far famed Mr. Huffman, of Coffin Handbill memory, honored the town with their appearance on the occasion.—Balt. Rep.

GENTLEMEN:—We received your letter, inviting the Winchester Band to join with you in the procession to be held on the 15th instant, and to play on the march to Neffstown, and on the return to Winchester. We have only to say that it does not meet the views of the members of the Band, to join in a *Logcabin* procession, as we are entirely opposed to the introduction of such edifices in this boasted land of improvement. You must therefore, excuse us from joining in a farce of which the getters up, we think, must feel ashamed.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
J. W. CAMPBELL.
On behalf of the members of the Band.

From the Annapolis Herald.

TAXATION.

We are really tired of writing articles on the subject of banks and their abuses, because we think no man can any longer doubt that they are sole authors of the difficulties so frequently harped upon by the whig press. But when we see these whig papers laboring day by day to induce their readers to hold the democratic party responsible for the doings of the banks, we are compelled to refer to the subject pretty often. Our object in noticing the subject this time, is to call the attention of the farmers and planters of the State to the *heavy tax* which the present *political* suspension of the banks imposes upon them. When we consider the long indulgence which the Legislature has granted the banks, it is easy to perceive that there is no earthly necessity for a longer curtailment for their circulation and loans, and thus reduce the price of wheat, tobacco and other products so far beneath their real value. Before the suspension there were, we judge, at least *forty millions* of gold and silver in circulation! The suspension has withdrawn this immense sum from the channels of trade, and inasmuch as its place has not been supplied with paper money, the farmers and planters may easily see the cause of the rapid decline in the price of their produce. The withdrawal of this amount of specie from circulation and locking it up in the vaults of the banks, will, between this and the first of January, abstract money enough from the pockets of the farmers and planters to pay the interest of the State debt. There is yet another way in which the suspension *taxes* producing classes. Our bank notes are now at a discount of six per cent. in the city where our merchants make the most of their purchases, and consequently their goods cost much more than they would if their notes were at par. This additional cost falls upon the customers of the merchants—the farmers, planters, mechanics and laborers of the State. If the farmers and planters are content to be taxed in this ruinous manner for the benefit of a combination of banks that are supported and upheld in thieir faithless cause by the whig party, we have no course of complaint. But we incline to the opinion that they will not be deceived by the false reasoning of the whig party, but will look into these matters in time, and resolve on aiding the Democracy to bring so ruinous a system of taxation to a speedy termination.

FALL OF PRICES.

In Wednesday's Globe we gave a statement of the contraction of bank issues that took place between the first of January, 1839 and the 1st of January, 1840. To judge properly of the effect this has had on prices, some other things must be taken into consideration than the mere reduction in the quantity of paper medium. As currency increases in amount, other things remaining the same, prices rise; and as currency decreases in amount, other things remaining the same, prices fall. But this reduction of paper medium has taken place under circumstances in which it was impossible for "other things to remain the same." The stoppage of specie payments twice by the banks, in the short period of two years, has put an end to confidence—a most important element of price. A hoarding of specie has been the necessary result, and to such an extent has this been carried, that in one State alone, and that the State of Pennsylvania, the amount of hard money held back from circulation by individuals, has been estimated by a Whig journal of Philadelphia, at fifteen million dollars.

Is a cure wanted for these evils? Then wind up the broken banks, and let the solvent resume specie payments. This will restore confidence, and bring into circulation the hard money that is hoarded.—Globe.

The Cat let out of the Bag.—It is a common saying with the Whig politicians of Baltimore, that "the times will get no better until there is a cnange in the general government," which means in plain language, that they intend to keep them as they are with the view of trying to effect that change by such means. Nicholas Biddle once said, 'that The day had past when the people could be converted into Whigs by *reasoning and argument*, and that the *torture* must now be applied to them," to *force* them into a support of that party. This accounts for the continuation of "hard times" in our commercial cities, and the efforts of the Whig employers to reduce the wages of the laborers in their service. Having tried all other means to get hold of the reins of the general government in vain, they now resort to a curtailment of every man's business by a rigid application of the Bank screws, hoping that the embarrassments and sufferings that will follow may carry the elections in their favor. But it may yet turn out that the rod which they have prepared for the people's backs, will inflict a severe chastisement upon themselves. —*Annapolis Herald.*

MORE SIGNS.

The Whigs of Michigan had carried Oakland county by a majority of 200, set about procuring the removal of the Sheriff of the county, by charges against him of malfeasance in office. He was accordingly removed by the Whig Governor, and a new election ordered which has just taken place; and lo! instead of a Whig majority of 200 in the same county, the same individual has been re-elected by a majority of over 300—making a difference of over 500.

In Jackson county in the same State, where the Whigs succeeded last fall by a majority of 64, the Democrats have elected their Supervisor by 50.

In Clinton Township, which was last year carried by the Whigs, the Democrats have now succeeded.

In other Townships similar changes have taken place. The hard cider is turned to small beer.

We are indebted to the politeness of a Texian officer for the following intelligence:

THE UNITED STATES & TEXIAN BOUNDARY.—We understand from an officer of the army who has just arrived from the mouth of the Sabine river, that in consequence of a claim raised by the Texian commissioner in behalf of his government, to one half the waters of the Sabine Lake, and also one half the stream between the outlet of that lake and the sea. The question was fully discussed by the commissioners on the parts of the two governments, who not being able to agree upon it, have adjourned the commission until this point can be referred to the two governments for their action and decision thereon.

The United States military engineers attached to this commission have, we understand, established the geographical position of the mouth of the Sabine river from astronomical observations, as follows, viz: Latitude 29°, 41 1 2′ north; longitude 94° 0 1-2′ west from Greenwich. The variations of the magnetic needle 8°, 40′ east.—*N. O. Bee.*

A SALUTE FROM BUNKERHILL!

The Boston Post of the 14th says:—The democrats of Charleston elected their candidates for Town Officers yesterday, by an average majority of one hundred and six votes,