

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER. COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

V. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in the following places, viz: N. W. corner of third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Tribune Buildings, (opposite City Hall,) New York. S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore. No. 12, State Street, Boston.

He is fully authorized to receive the money and accept for it, for all new subscribers and advertisements he may obtain.

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Office—Corner of Scott st. and Market Street, Cincinnati.

Advance payment being to the mutual advantage of the subscriber, and the Proprietor, it is hoped that mode of payment will be adopted whenever convenient.

OHIO ELECTION.

Our friends over the river have not yet found out exactly the result of their late election. They have elected their Governor, beyond doubt, by a majority greater than that given to Bartley in 1844—say about 2000. They have gained four, and perhaps five, Members of Congress—elected a majority of four or six members of the House of Representatives; and an equal number of the Senators certain, and probably a majority of two. This is doing well, very well, especially when we take into consideration the many false issues made by the Locofocos, and the apathy of the Whigs, which they have always shown over there, when not stimulated by the near approach of a Presidential election. But we had hoped that the Whigs of Ohio would give their opponents Kentucky play this year; and that the people—the honest yeomanry of the country—after witnessing the wickedness and imbecility of the party in power, would rise in their full majesty, as the people of Pennsylvania have done, and send Locofocoism, so far as Ohio is concerned, to its long home. But, as we have said before, the Whigs of Ohio have done well, and should receive the hearty congratulations of their Whig brethren every where. This is the first time they have succeeded in electing their Governor, since 1830, except on the eve of a Presidential election; and they have done better this year than they did in 1844. Ohio is doubtless thoroughly Whig, and whenever the Whigs there will it, they can triumph over Locofocoism.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The election for Members of Congress, Canal Commissioners and Members of the State Legislature, took place in Pennsylvania on the 5th inst. and resulted in a complete overthrow of Locofocoism. The party is routed horse, foot and dragons. In the history of elections there has been nothing to surpass this one, if there has ever been anything to equal it.

The Whigs have elected the Canal Commissioner, on a general ticket, by a majority of 5,000 or upwards; which shows that there is a majority of the people throughout the state opposed to Locofocoism, and affords the same test of the strength of parties that a gubernatorial or a Presidential election would have afforded. They have elected 16 or 17 of the 24 members of Congress, and a majority of the members of each branch of the state Legislature; thus making a clean sweep of the state.

The Whigs labored under great disadvantages in the Congressional election. One of the great issues between the two parties could not be fully made out, owing to the fact that every member from the state, except one, voted against the present Tariff, and declared himself in favor of the Tariff of 1842—the odious Whig Tariff.

But so odious and detestable had Locofocoism become, even in this modified form, that the people determined to rid the state of it, and they have done it most effectually, and we hope forever.

To show the extent of the victory in Pennsylvania, we have only to state that last year the Locofocos had 67 members of the House of Representatives, and the Whigs 33; more than two to one. This year the Whigs have, so far as heard from, 59, the Locos 39.

In the Senate, last year, the Locos had 18, the Whigs 14, and 1 Native. This year the Whigs have 19, the Locofocos 13, and 1 Native. This change in the Senate is the more remarkable, as two-thirds of the members held over, which left 11 Districts only for the Whigs to make their gains in.

In the Congressional election, the change has been equally as great. The Whigs have gained at least 6 members, and if they had united with the Natives in the Fourth District, as we think they ought to have done, they could have defeated the notorious Charles J. Ingersoll, by electing Little, a Native Whig. The vote in that District stood as follows:

Conrad, W. 2294
Little, N. A. 8510
Ingersoll, L. 3736

Winning a majority of 1967.

Against Ingersoll and Locofocoism.

The Districts, where there is a Native Whig, ought to have been prevented from a union of the Whigs and Natives.

See the advertisement of PETER A. WHERE & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Goods, in Cincinnati, and in the Reviewers, dear Sir, in Cincinnati, and if you want a Hardware, Covington, and if you want a thing in their line, give them a call.

The Kentucky Yeoman says: "They (the Whigs) cannot repeal the Sub-Treasury because our State Banks cannot be relied upon in every case as safe depositories of the public money. Besides this is the only constitutional Treasury, and the people want none other."

When this only constitutional Treasury, in a modified form, was first proposed in Congress by Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, a Whig, as a safer (and therefore preferable) depository of the public money, than the State Banks, it was most vehemently opposed by the Democratic party generally, and especially by the Globe, the then organ of the Administration. State Banks were then the Democratic pets, and no other depositories of the public money could be so safe as these pets; and their notes, too, were to afford a better currency than the Old United States Bank, which always had been equal, at least to gold and silver. But when these State Banks failed to be safe depositories of the public money, or to afford a better currency, then the Sub-Treasury was at once discovered to possess all the safeguards necessary for the safe keeping of the public money; and all who did not immediately take up with the scheme were denounced as British Whigs. But it is truly laughable to hear persons say that the "Sub-Treasury is the only constitutional treasury, and the people want none other!" Just to think that we had no constitutional treasury during the Administration, of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, not to name the second Adams and Jackson—that neither of these statesmen and patriots, nor any one associated with them, had sagacity enough to discover that they were daily violating the constitution by using an unconstitutional treasury—leaving the glory of making that grand discovery for Martin Van Buren! It seems to us that nothing could be more absurd and ridiculous than such a supposition.

THE LEXINGTON MURDER.

We have seen and conversed with a gentleman from Lexington, who left there since the date of our correspondents' letter; but he can furnish us with but few additional particulars of this most horrid affair. Every thing in relation to it seemed to be shrouded in mystery. The place where the body was found was evidently not the one where the murder was committed, as there was no appearance of blood at or near the place. The murder was therefore evidently committed at some other place and the body carried there.

Suspicion is fixed, we learned, upon the inmates of a house of bad fame situated between and three hundred yards from the place where the body was found; blood having been discovered at one or two places between the two points.

When his body was found he held in his right hand a lock of hair, which by its length, appeared to be that of a female and to have been torn from the head by violence. A hook and eye were also found tangled in his hair. He had evidently made a severe struggle against his murderers.

We hope to obtain further particulars before our next, and to hear that the perpetrators of this horrid deed have been discovered and are likely to be brought to punishment. Hays was a Printer, as stated by our correspondent, and was for a short time in our employ in Lexington, as a Journeyman. He has evidently been partially deranged for some months, if not for years.

The Yeoman says it agrees with the Whigs "that the present Tariff ought to be repealed because it affords a great deal too much protection." What think the Pennsylvania Democrats? Are they, too, of the opinion that the present Tariff affords too much protection? Is the complete route and overthrow of the Democracy in that State by the honest yeomanry, to be taken as evidence of a wish that the Tariff be still further reduced, for the benefit of the poor British Lords? Hardly, Mr. Tanner, hardly. You have certainly over-shot the mark; and when the accounts are all squared up, you will find that the people of the United States are not willing that the best interests of the country shall be sacrificed, millions of capital entirely sunk, and thousands of poor laborers turned out of business, merely to gratify the whims of Jimmy Polk and Sir Robert Walker. They possess discernment enough to discover that it requires capital in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, to establish and carry on Manufacturing; and large profits are as likely to be made there as here, by these who engage in it; and they have patriotism and love of country enough to prefer that their own countrymen, their own neighbors, and their own relations, should make large profits, and become rich, than the people of other countries.

But we are glad to see these Democratic Editors showing their hands. The people will now see what kind of cards they intended playing. The entire destruction of the Tariff, and a resort to direct taxation is their aim. The President could then quadruple his present regular army of office holders, and bid defiance to the working portion of the community. Those in office, and those wishing to get in, would in all probability, constitute a majority, or be able to control a majority of the voters, and would, of course, support those from whom they obtained; or expected to obtain; the means of living, without labor.

We see by the memoranda of the steamer Jas. L. Day, that among the vessels she left at Brasos Santiago was the schooner Enterprise. This is the name of the vessel which was supposed to have been wrecked, on board of which was Capt. Godfrey Pene, and several Volunteers of this city who were on their way home.

Louisville Courier.

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We find the following statement in the last Intelligencer. The Editor of that print thinks that by its publication he has established his charge against the Whigs of the Boone Senatorial District of having imported enough to elect Dr. Hawkins, whose majority in the District was 28. Admit all that the Editor wishes to prove by this statement, he would still have a majority of 27. The reward, that we were authorized by several respectable citizens of Boone to offer for the proof of a single illegal vote in that county, the Editor thinks he is now entitled to, and exultingly asks: Can a plainer case of corruption be made out? Were it a hanging matter, the testimony would be sufficient against the said John Robinson. Don't be so fast, neighbor. The John Robinson whose name was seen on the Burlington book, may be a legal vote of Boone County. We know there are one or more families in Boone by the name of Robinson, and one of these may be the identical John Robinson, whose name has been seen with such astonishment by Messrs. Fowler Russell and Riddell, and the John Robinson they saw and conversed with and from whom they received such indubitable proof of Whig corruption and rascality, may like Paddy, not have been himself at all, but some body else's quizzical sort of a gentleman, that wanted to have a little fun, with these gentlemen and excite a little honest indignation in their breasts against the Whigs, for their manifold ineptitudes. It is not at all likely that John Robinson, if he had been guilty of what he told these gentlemen he was, would have been so arrogant a fool as to tell them of it; knowing that he had laid himself liable to a heavy penalty. Our Boone friends, however, will set the matter right, when our neighbor may cease his grieving over poor weak, fallen human nature. But here is the certificate.

We saw, and conversed with a man on Wednesday, the last day of the late election, who said his name was John Robinson. He further said, that he lived in Louisville. That he in company with 15 others, residents of Louisville, came to this county for the purpose of voting for the whig ticket, that their expenses were borne, and that they received \$1 per day for their services, and that for every extra vote they could give after that time, they were to receive 50 cents. That they were put ashore at different places, four at a place, that he, Robinson, and three others were landed at Stevens' wood yard. That he and the other three did vote at Burlington, for Dr. Hawkins and Watts.

We further know that the name of Robinson is (and we are credibly informed that the names of the others are) on the poll books and that they are not known to live in Boone county.

J. B. FOWLER, THOS. ROSSELL, CYRUS RIDDLELL, Boone Co., Oct. 5th, 1846.

Whenever the Democratic papers speak of the Tariff of 1842, or any other Tariff that is intended to afford any protection to the industry and skill of our own country, they cannot refrain from the use of their stereotyped slang about "oppressing the poor laborer to benefit the rich Manufacturer." It is strange that men who make such loud professions of love for their own country, should show so much dislike for their own countrymen; men who, for the most part were born and raised among them, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh; and at the same time show such a partiality for those about whom they know nothing. American manufacturers are as hateful as hateful can be to them, because they are rich while British manufacturers are the most lovely creatures upon earth, because, we suppose they are poor! A very likely circumstance indeed, that British Manufacturers, who wield an immense capital, are poor. But are not these haters of rich men aware that by breaking down and destroying our Manufacturing establishment, they are injuring the poor more than the rich in this country. Take away from the poor man his employment and you take away his all; but take away from the rich man his employment, and he loses his profits only, and retaining his riches, to be used as profitably in some other way as in manufacturing—perhaps more so.

COVINGTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the above institution will be again open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in November. Mr. Orr, the Principal of this Institution, has acquired a high reputation as a Teacher. His Institution is one of the handsomest locations in our city, combining, in a high degree, every requisite for a Female Academy. From the acknowledged qualifications of Mr. Orr as a teacher, and the uniform good health enjoyed by our city, we do not hesitate to say that parents will find it to their interest to send their daughters there.

A letter from Monterey, written a few days after the battle, and published in the New Orleans Commercial Times, states, that the 1st Tennessee Regiment had less than 350 men in the fight and lost 123 killed and wounded. Col. Mitchell's Ohio regiment lost about 60 men; and the 1st, 3d and 4th Infantry (regulars) having a fraction over 400 men, lost over 100 men in killed and wounded. The Mississippi regiment had 6 killed and 43 wounded. The loss of the Baltimore Battalion and Louisville Legion had not been ascertained, but supposed not to be very severe.

The Richmond (Ky.) paper announces the death of Dr. Wm. J. CHESTER—17th Sept. at Camp Ervine, about five miles from Port Lavaca, Texas. Dr. C. was a volunteer in the Madison company of volunteers, and was a great favorite with his company, and indeed, was a favorite with all his acquaintances as a man of his numerous good qualities will ever be. He had been left at Little Rock to take care of the sick. After the recovery of the sick left under his care he hastened to join his company, but was taken sick and died before he reached it.

There is a great wrong practiced by some of our countrymen in the exportation of patriots, which our government should take measures to prevent.—*Lon. Jour.*

That is just what the native Americans desire to prevent. They are exported to this country and by a summary process they become citizens in "short order." We should not be surprised if some of those who have recently been committed to the almshouse in the city of New York, should present themselves as legal voters at the next election in November.—*Nashville Orpheon.*

THE ARMY.

Our late exchanges contains a good deal of matter, about the army, but very little news from it. There has been no more fighting of course. The most important part of the news is that Santa Anna is about to place himself at the head of the Mexican Army, and will march immediately to some one of the assailed points, perhaps to meet General Taylor's army; and that his presence in Mexico inspires the people there with new hopes. Santa Anna is no doubt secretly grieving that he did not get hold of Mr. Polk's two millions, and cursing John Davis for defeating the project. He speaks of the Americans as a "perfidious" enemy. See his letter in another column.

The Intelligencer publishes a section of a law passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1846, in relation to free schools, for which it says David Tod voted. Perhaps he did, we do not deny that he did; but what does that prove? Nothing at all. For he may have been in favor of the law as it passed; but might have been equally as favorable to it if the word white had not been in it. Is there any proof that he would not have been? So that our neighbor has practiced nothing yet, to prove that Tod was not in favor of placing white and black children upon an equal footing as regards the funds set apart for common schools. We think it highly probable that the views of neither Tod nor Sebb, in relation to the Black Laws of Ohio, would have been acceptable to the people of Kentucky.

AMPUDIA'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

The following is a translation of Gen. Ampudia's Address to his troops, upon learning of the advance of Gen. Taylor upon Monterey. The address is conceived in good taste, and it is useful in showing the mounted force of the enemy hovering upon the skirts of our army, and the estimation in which Ampudia held Gen. Taylor's troops:

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the North to his companions in arms.

SOLDIERS.—The enemy numbering only 2500 regular troops, the remainder being only a band of adventurers without valor or discipline, are, according to reliable information, about Saratoga, to commit the barbarity of attacking this most important place. We count nearly 3000 regulars and auxiliary cavalry, and these will defeat them again and again, before they can reach this city. Soldiers, we are constructing fortifications to make our base of operations secure, and hence we will rally forth at a convenient time, and drive back this enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Soldiers! three great virtues make the soldier worthy of his profession—discipline, constancy under fatigue and valor. He who at this moment does not desert his colors, is a coward and a traitor to his country. Our whole nation, and even foreign countries are the witnesses of your conduct. The question now is, whether our independence shall be preserved or forever lost; and its solution is in your hands.

I have assured the Supreme Government of the triumph of our arms, confiding in your loyalty and enthusiasm, and we will prove to the whole world that we are worthy sons of the immortal Hidalgo, Morelo, Allende Turbide and so many other heroes who knew how to die committing for the independence of our cherished country.

Soldiers! victory or death must be our only device.

REDO DE AMPUDIA.

Headquarters, Monterey, Sept. 14, 1846.

I. O. O. F.—Grand Lodge of the United States.—We learn that the Grand Lodge of the United States, which has been in session in Baltimore for the past five days, adjourned at 8 o'clock on Friday night, sine die.

On Wednesday last, on the 10th inst., Hon. R. K. Meigs, of Philadelphia, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, which is the chief official station in the association. Mr. Meigs is a citizen of Philadelphia, of high standing and respectability, much esteemed by all who know him. On the sixth inst. P. G. Master Thompson, of Mass., having received the majority of all the votes polled, was pronounced duly elected Deputy Grand Master.

P. G. Master Jas. L. Ridgely, of Md., was unanimously elected Grand Secretary, and P. G. Master A. B. Warner, was also unanimously elected Treasurer.

The Order has cause for congratulation, at the judicious selection of officers, chosen to preside over its interests the ensuing term.

From the annual report of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, we observe that during the past year the Lodges throughout the United States and Canada have raised to \$932,314 the number of new initiations were 32,314; suspensions 2,713; expulsions 43; Past Grand Masters initiated 5,500; and Past Grand Masters initiated 144. The revenue of the Subordinate Lodges during the year has been \$708,205 40. The number of contributing members at present connected with the order is 90,793. The number of widowed families relieved during the year was 817, and the number of brothers who reached the order 485. For the relief of brethren the amount paid by the various Lodges has amounted to \$154,247 63, since the last annual report, and for the relief of widowed families \$15,686 12. The sum of \$3,674 25 has been paid for the education of the orphan children of deceased members of the order, and \$22,786 02 for the burial of brothers who died in the order.

The total amount paid for burying the dead \$197,317. The increase of Lodges as compared with 1845, has been 307; of income \$252,228 16; of members 28,900; of amount of relief afforded \$71,956. The following is the report of the Maryland Grand Lodge for the year—Number of Lodges 32; initiations 1381; suspensions 169; expulsions 14; Past Grand Masters initiated 5,385; number of brothers relieved 683; number of widowed families relieved 79; number of brothers buried 42; amount paid for relief of brothers \$7,152 48; amount paid for relief of widowed families \$3,657 39; amount paid for education of orphans \$1,772 54; amount for burying the dead \$83,381 40. The total amount thus paid for relief by the Lodges of the State was \$15,973 69. The progress of the order is represented by the Grand Sire's report to have been very great throughout the limits of the Union, and no where more so than in Washington and the District of Columbia.

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THE BATTLE AT MONTEREY.

Fifteen Hundred Mexicans and Six Hundred

Ohio Killed and Wounded.—Santa Anna's

Ohio Regiment destroyed.—Desperate Fighting

—Attack on Vera Cruz to be attempted.

The steamship McKim arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst. from Brazos,

whence she sailed on the 5th. She brought

over 200 sick and discharged volunteers.

Although she brings nothing later from Monterey,

the following from the Matamoros Flag, however, contains further particulars:

THE VICTORY AT MONTEREY.—Further particulars of this Capture.—The steamer Mercer,

arrived last evening from Camargo, brought

down as passenger Maj. Coffee, who gives us

further intelligence of the taking of Monterey.

Major G. reports the loss on the part of the

Mexicans to have been much greater than

was first stated. It has been ascertained

that fifteen hundred would not cover their

loss in killed and wounded. On the part of

the Americans six hundred was the full extent

of the loss.

Gen. Taylor, previous to the attack, is said

to have had no idea of the extent and strength

of the Mexican fortifications. But the valor

of his troops faltered at no opposition. Besides

the soldiers, he had to fight the whole

mass of the Mexican population, who fired

from the tops of their houses, and did great

execution. To particularize the performance

of any one regiment or command, where all

did so well, would be an injustice. All have

gained imperishable honors. The valor dis

played by our whole army is unparalleled in

history. Individual acts of heroism were

performed which will render the actors immortal.

Gen. Worth has covered himself with glory.

His tactics as displayed in the capture of

three of the most important positions, will

live in the brilliancy of execution with those

of a Wellington or a Ney.

Captain Ridgely has won new honors.

For cool, determined bravery and skillful man

euvering, he receives the highest praise.

Capt. C. F. Smith is highly spoken of.

The Texan and volunteer troops have gained

immortal honors. The Texan Infantry,

with axes and spades, picked holes

from one house to another, and drove the

Mexican infantry from street to street. As

they gained the houses, the dread rifle was

made to do its work. The Mexicans were

driven from the streets and house-tops. A

Mexican cannon was borne upon the shoulder

of our men to the roof of a house, and

made to play upon the enemy.

When the flag of truce was received, and

the capitulation agreed to, the whole army

was disappointed. It was only then they

were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans.

Previous to this, they had been fighting them

protected by their breastworks, and at every

disadvantage. Now they had got amongst

them and were giving them a dose that was

operating effectually.

We extract the following from a letter in

the Delta.

The Americans had found the streets of

the city barricaded with stone walls; but

no obstacles, no difficulties were found in

surmountable by American valor! The

enemy thought to have Monterey recorded

in history as the Saratoga of Mexico, and

to win unfading laurels in the repulse

which they were to inflict upon the Ameri

can forces.

The fiercest of the fight was in the very

streets of the city, and there the deadness

of Texan retribution found no obstruction

to its revenge in the walls of stone

which had been reared to oppose its ad

vance. The Texans acting as light In

fantry actually made their way from house

to house with axes and spades. At the

close of the fight they had to mourn the

loss of Cap. Gillespie.

On the evening of the 23d, our force

had entered the city on all points—every

important position excepting the citadel,

had been captured; but so desperate was

the contest, that on attempting to form the

3d Infantry, but 71 men could be collected,

and the rest were killed or wounded. The

youngest Captain in the regiment, on the

morning of the 24th, the attack was again

commenced, but during the day the ene

my capitulated.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at

1500 in killed and wounded—ours will

reach 600. Lieut. Col. McClung, of the

Mississippi Volunteers, has died of his

wounds. For the first time since the com

mencement of the war, our Volunteer

corps have had an opportunity of proving

that the aspirations so frequently heaped

upon them are unfounded; they have cor

