

FROM THE ARMY!

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER. LATER FROM MEXICO. Arrival of the Alabama. Return of General Quitman and Shields...

The following despatch from your correspondent at Richmond was transmitted to Washington by Telegraph...

Colonel Harney comes home for the purpose of recruiting. Colonels Morgan, Garland and Burnett...

The Monitor Republicano, published at the capital, stated on the 4th ult., that a sufficient number of Members of Congress had arrived at Queretaro...

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Colonel Hays left for Puebla on the 13th, escorting Major Polk and Mr. Smith, bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott.

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The American Star, published at the capital, states on the 24th, that a communication from Mr. Blair had been received at Queretaro...

The Picayune of the 25th states that a national salute had been fired on the previous day, in honor of the arrival of General Quitman, Shields, and other distinguished officers...

From the Public Ledger. Mexican News. Resolution in Guadalupe: Death of Ampudia—Triumph of the Church Party—Pronouncements of Perote—Santa Anna at Iruatze—Depart of Conales.

Louisville, Dec. 8, 1847. The steamboat Potosi, from New Orleans, arrived here to-day, having left that city on the evening of the 29th ult.

The papers furnish additional items of intelligence received at New Orleans by the arrival of the Alabama. The publication of the Genus of Liberty has been stopped and the editor thrown into prison.

A revolution is stated to have broken out at Gaudalaxara, with the design of favoring the election of Gomez Farias to the Presidency.

Gen. Rea and Santa Anna, with a single brigade, are at Iruatze, intending to make an attack upon the next train. Bustamante, who had gone to Queretaro, has a force of 5,000 men under his command.

The Arcos of the 18th inst. says: The members of the Mexican Congress have determined to assemble in the city of Morelia, (the ancient Valladolid), now capital of the State of Michoacan.

The forces under General Lane at Puebla are actively engaged in ferreting out the haunts of the guerrillas, who had, however, given but little trouble since the affair of Humantla and Atlixco.

A Mexican courier had been captured with letters from Atlixco, Orizaba and Toluca, and among them was found a document from Santa Anna, in which he says that just as he had matured his plans for attacking Perote he received the orders from the supreme government to resign the command of the army.

The Monitor Republicano, published at the capital, stated on the 4th ult., that a sufficient number of Members of Congress had arrived at Queretaro on the 1st, for the transaction of business.

Senor D. Jose Maria Godoy, deputy from Guanajuato, was elected President of Congress, and D. Jose Manil Hernandez, deputy from Durango, Vice President.

The health of Herrera is still precarious, though improving. Some say that Elorriaga will receive a majority of votes in the contest for President, ad interim, and others are divided in opinion between the chances of Herrera, Almonte, Canplido, Gemesales and Rosio.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that Gen. Lane had another brush with the Mexican forces under Gen. Rea, at Puebla, and routed him entirely.

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The report that Jarauta had sent a communication to Gen. Patterson is confirmed. It is said that Jarauta has retreated towards Queretaro, completely broken up.

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The Calamity on Lake Michigan. The Hundred and Fifty-five Persons Lost. The Western papers came to us with accounts of the destruction on Lake Michigan of the Propeller Phoenix.

The Phoenix was first discovered on fire from the deck of the propeller Delaware at a quarter to four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, off about 18 miles, bearing about north by east.

The Delaware was at once got underway and headed for the burning propeller, and drove with all speed for two hours, when, arriving within fifty rods of the wreck, they heard a voice calling loudly for assistance.

One boat was immediately lowered down and sent in pursuit of the suffering man. It succeeded in picking him up directly and bringing him safe to the Delaware, when he was at once divested of his clothing and dry garments given him instead.

Both boats were then sent in pursuit of more bodies, while the Delaware was made fast to the wreck and succeeded in towing her to Sheboygan, where she sunk in eight feet water.

At this time one of the Phoenix's boats came up from the shore where the two boats had gone from the burning vessel, taking with them forty-two of the crew and passengers.

The Delaware soon left her downward passage, and in passing the track where the burning vessel was found, fell in with many floating bodies to the number of about 100. Some of them were standing upright in the water, some of the women were lying on sides, some—the children generally—on their faces.

The Delaware was within four miles of the land, and the wind was fast driving them ashore, so it was not deemed advisable to pick them up, as plenty of boats had been sent from Sheboygan for that purpose, and all not picked up by the boats would drift ashore by the following morning.

From a long account in the Detroit Advertiser, we select the following: In a hurried intercourse with Mr. M. W. House, first engineer of the Phoenix, who came down on the Delaware, we gathered the following particulars:

Mr. House, who was then on duty as engineer, discovered the fire about 4 o'clock A. M., when to all appearance the fire covered but a very small space. It spread however along the underside of the deck with the rapidity of a powder train, and notwithstanding three pumps and several lines of water buckets were put in operation immediately, it was found impossible to check the flames.

The clerk and an Irishman were saved by taking to the rudder chains, and were rescued from their perilous situation after the arrival of the Delaware, by the small boats. When taken on board they were almost entirely helpless, and could not, in any probability, have remained in the position they were in much longer.

A lad, about fourteen years of age, one of the porters of the boat, who, in company with another boy, had worked incessantly from the commencement of the fire until their pump gave out, after getting near the bow of the boat, formed a determination, with his comrade, to jump overboard, and try to save themselves by swimming.

As to the origin of the fire, it was impossible to ascertain, as each of the survivors with whom we conversed, had different opinions. The most probable conclusion is, that it took fire near the boilers, as the first that was discovered of it the flames were rushing out of the ventilators, used for carrying off the hot air, situated directly over or near the boilers.

While the Phoenix was yet on fire she was taken in tow by the Delaware, and when near the harbor of Sheboygan, the bow of the vessel burning, let the anchor drop, when they were obliged to cut the chain, and she went ashore on the beach. It is thought a large amount of sugar, molasses, and other stuffs that were in the bottom of the hold will be saved.

The loss of life is the largest, we believe, ever occurred on the lakes, and the property lost is immense. It is reported that these 150 Hollanders had considerable money with them, as they were making a

location in the west. But how uncertain is life! It is, indeed, powerful to regard this sad catastrophe.

These were eyes witnesses of this dreadful scene, say that language is inadequate to give even a poor description of it—all was confusion—the cries and screams of the poor Hollanders, collected together in crowds on the bow of the boat, were enough to make the most resolute heart fail, and impress on the minds of those fortunate enough to escape, recollections of that awful hour that time can never obliterate.

Young and old—the vigorous and decrepit—women and children, were all huddled together perfectly frantic at the awful doom that awaited them—the still small hope that the Delaware would arrive in time to assist them, served only to prolong the sufferings of those who clung to the boat to perish by the devouring element.

At one time the rigging of the vessel was completely crowded by those who sought refuge from the flames and smoke; the fire spreading rapidly, upon reaching the rigging the whole was in one instant a perfect blaze, and those who still clung to their last hopes, dropped like the scared and yellow leaves before the chill blast of winter.

THE LOSS OF THE PROPPELLER PHOENIX CONFIRMED.—Two Hundred Lives Lost.—The difference between the speed of lightning and the ordinary travel is illustrated by the fact that the confirmation of the loss of the propeller Phoenix, announced by telegraph on Saturday, has just reached Buffalo.

On Saturday evening last we received a telegraphic despatch from New York, announcing the distressing intelligence of the burning of the propeller Phoenix on Lake Michigan, on a Sunday of last week, and the destruction of a large number of lives.

Capt. Robinson, of the schooner, saw and conversed with the mate of the Phoenix, who is on board the propeller Delaware, and gathered from him the following particulars:—On Sunday, the 21st instant, the propeller Phoenix, having on board some two hundred men, women and children, emigrant passengers, mostly from Holland, besides the crew of about thirty-five persons, and forty cabin passengers, bound for Chicago, made Manitowoc Bay, Lake Michigan, in heavy weather for shelter from the gale.

She had proceeded to within 15 miles of Sheboygan, being about equidistant from that place and Manitowoc, and about six miles off shore, when a fire was discovered in her hold. Every effort was made to extinguish it and with good success. But the vessel seemed doomed to destruction, for they had no moor-mastered the fire in the hold, than it broke out between the decks, having been communicated from the boiler.

The wind was quite fresh, and blowing directly on shore, which accounts for her being so far off land. Capt. Sweet was confined to his berth by sickness, and the command devolved upon the first mate.

The greatest terror and confusion ensued on the second appearance of fire, and all hopes of saving the vessel was abandoned. A rush was then made for the small boat, when Mr. David Bliss, of Southport, with great presence of mind and determination of purpose, ordered and drove them away from the boat, directing the mate to take possession of it and lower it away.

The Propeller Delaware here in sight about the same time the boat left, and new hopes were raised on board, that she might reach them in time to save them from destruction—but it was a vain hope. The boat that left for shore arrived in safety, but before the Delaware could come up with the burning vessel, she sunk, and all on board, except two picked up, had perished either by fire or flood.

The calamity involves a greater destruction of human life than has ever occurred in one event, upon these waters. Most of those on board were foreigners, and their loss will not be realized, but still it is a dreadful catastrophe, which carries to destruction in a short time more than two hundred human beings, with so small a chance of escape as appears upon this occasion.

The Phoenix was owned by Messrs. Pease & Allen, of Cleveland, and was insured for \$12,000.

This account varies somewhat from others in regard to the number on board—and those saved—and may not be strictly correct, but it is made up from the best information we could obtain.

GONE TO AMERICA.—In the course of the present registration in this country, some opposition was made on the retention on the roll of a missing freholder; but, on inquiry, the revising breiaster saw reason to believe that the absent elector had only gone to America.

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The People's Advocate.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbridled by gain.

E. W. CARR, Sen Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock Streets, Philadelphia is authorized to act as Agent for the People's Advocate, and receive and receipt any monies due the same for advertising, &c.

Our thanks are due those patrons who have aided in sustaining the People's Advocate, by promptly handing us the moiety we ask for a year's subscription: but unfortunately, a large portion of our subscribers seem to have imbibed the idea that simply the use of their names on our subscription book is all the patronage required.

1st; That we cannot and will not publish the Advocate unless we can pay as we go.

2nd; That we cannot pay as we go if our subscribers do not pay before they go, or not at all.

3rd; That we have not the ability or desire to publish a paper on credit.

New Post-Office.—A new Post-Office has been established in Middletown, in this county, called "Birchardsville"—John S. Birchard, P. M.

The "Parlor Magazine" for December is an interesting number: it is embellished with beautiful engravings, and the reading matter is just what it should be.

DISCONTINUED.—The "Tioga County Herald" lately published at Wellsboro' by George Hildreth, Esq., has been discontinued—the editor (fortunate man) having retired to his farm.

The contract of the government with Mr. E. K. Collins, who stipulates to run a line of mail steamers semi-monthly between New York and Liverpool, was concluded on the 29th ult.

Mr. Whitney addressed the Georgia Legislature on the 16th ult., upon his great project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by Railroad.

Congress met on Monday last. It was expected the message would be delivered on Tuesday. Much anxiety is felt to know the views of the Executive, with regard to future operations in Mexico.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Among the reports from the various departments of the government, says the Public Ledger, that from the Postmaster General will possess peculiar interest.

The Calhoun men are coming here to propose and advocate with great earnestness their project to define and defend a boundary line, and limit the operations of the war to the defence of that line.

The opinions of Mr. J. Q. Adams were of great consequence. Mr. Adams will go for annexation to embarrass the administration, and to help it, and will scarcely take as elevated ground as the abolitionists generally.

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Lighting the Capitol.

The Washington Union of last Friday, says:—We witnessed last evening one of the most beautiful spectacles we ever beheld.

The new chandeliers in the Senate Chamber and Representatives' Hall were both lighted, as were also the new and beautiful ante-room of the chamber, and several of the passages leading through the building; and, above all, the immense lantern, filled with burners, towering above the Rotunda.

These, reflected from the mirrors above, appeared like double stars, and multiplied to nearly double the number. Each chandelier furnishes light equal to 5,000 spermaceti candles.

Mr. Crutchett has performed his duty faithfully, and has exhibited great ingenuity in his arrangements, and the effect of the whole has been so successfully developed, that we have no doubt Congress will be much pleased with the result of his labors.

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature of Wisconsin, recently convened, has passed an act for the organization of another Convention to form a Constitution for that State.

MEXICANS ALREADY VOTING.—If we have annexed no part of Mexico to the United States, yet it seems, by a statement in the Matamoros Flag, that we have annexed some of her citizens.

THE MORMONS have located their grand gathering place about half way between the Utah and Salt Lake in California, on a stream which connects the two waters.

THE WAR QUESTION.—The all important question in the next Congress will be the condition of affairs with Mexico—the past, the present and the future.

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