

The letter which we publish to-day from Brazos, under date of Dec. 6, intimates that all the disposable force at Tampico will march also upon Victoria, and that from Victoria a joint movement will be made, probably under the chief command of Gen. Scott, upon the large and well fortified town of San Luis Potosi. In this case we may expect a fierce battle at the last mentioned place. The possession of Tampico will be of immense importance in the further prosecution of the war, as it is the point through which reinforcements and supplies can most conveniently be sent into the interior in the direction of Potosi. Why it was abandoned by Santa Anna is a mystery; but his idea probably was, to draw off so much of the American force from Gen. Taylor's line of operations hitherto, that by sending bodies of cavalry thither, as he appears to have already done, he (Santa Anna) would be able to recover possession. The reported capture of a train of 65 waggons between Camargo and Mier, is perhaps the first fruits of that policy. It is stated that 3,000 Mexican cavalry were within twenty miles of Saltillo, by the last accounts. Are these a part of the 5,000 cavalry that recently left Potosi for parts unknown, headed by Santa Anna himself? General Taylor had arrived at Monterey from Saltillo, prior to November 27.

MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st December, by the British steamer Clyde, which arrived at Havana on the 7th, state that the Mexican Government had drawn on the Church for \$2,000,000, much against the Church's will, as follows—on the Archbishop, \$1,000,000; on the Bishop of Buebla, \$400,000; on the Bishop of Gaudalaxara, \$200,000; on the Bishop of Michoacan, \$170,000; on the Bishop of Oajaca, \$100,000; on the Bishop of Durango, \$80,000. Popular opinion was in favour of this exaction, as the Church has recently shewn itself too officious in the cause of the Monarchists.

Another change had taken place in the Mexican Ministry. Antonio de Haro y Tamariz had resigned the seat of Secretary of state, and had been temporarily succeeded by St. Juan Almonte.

Four American seamen were brought into Vera Cruz as prisoners, on the 28th ult. having been shipwrecked and driven ashore. They are doubtless the four who were on board the Mexican prize-schooner Tabasqueno, recently captured at Tabasco, and which, by the last accounts from Anton Lizardo, (near Vera Cruz, where the American squadron is stationed) had been driven from her moorings in a gale of wind, (25th ult.) and has not since been heard from. The steamer Clyde alone took \$1,600,000 in specie to England, on the 2d inst. from Vera Cruz. Despatches from Santa Anna were received at the capitol on the 23d ult. dated at San Luis Potosi. He had made arrangements to post his troops at certain quarters not made public. He presses the government for more resources.

Accounts from San Luis praise the discipline and valor of the army. There were twenty five thousand men, with fifty two pieces of artillery. Five thousand additional troops were expected daily. The Magazines of powder, and the stores of ball and other missiles are said to exceed belief. Every piece of iron that can be found, is converted into pikes, or other deadly weapons. In one storehouse alone there are 200 mechanics working day and night, mounting guns, and manufacturing munitions of war. There are 500 more at work in the fortifications, which are being strengthened in every possible manner. One thousand women, filled with enthusiasm in the national cause, had come down to the camp from San Diego and Tlascala, to aid in making articles for the soldiers.

Santa Anna had a grand review of the whole army on the 13th November. It is described as a magnificent pageant. So overpowered was he by the boundless enthusiasm which greeted him as he passed along the lines, that his feelings overcame him, and the tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks. Provisions were pouring into the camp in immense quantities.

Accounts from Chihuahua to the 20th October, confirm the arrest of the American traders, six in all, whose property was confiscated. James McGoffin, Henry Connelly and Mr. Francisco were the principal victims, and lose large fortunes. Mexican traders from New Mexico reported Colonel Doniphan's movement upon Chihuahua. Five hundred men were equipped to resist the latter at El Paso del Norte, where there is a fort which they were to occupy.

Indian depredations continue in the central and northwestern departments. The "Yankees" were charged with being in league with the savages. Gen. Armijo had been defeated by the Indians, losing 30 men before he retreated. Porto Paz, in Lower California, was blockaded in October by the United States corvette, which made prizes of two Mexican schooners. She then proceeded to Gammas (Guayamas?) and bombarded the city.

Our advices by this arrival lead to only one conclusion—a desperate battle is to be fought at or near San Luis Potosi. Mexico will have thirty thousand of her best troops in that conflict, and the United States will probably have at least half that number.

By the steamship Alabama, at New Orleans, dates from Monterey to the 1st, and from the Brazos to the 11th December have been received. Some wounded officers and 256 sick and discharged soldiers arrived in the Alabama. The navigation of the coast off the Brazos increased in danger. The Sea, from Tampico, a substantial steamer chartered by Government, was lost on the 6th instant, all hands saved. The Alabama and several vessels discharging at Brazos had been twice obliged to put to sea with parts

of their cargoes on board. Bark Wm. Ivy, with mules, blown off on the 6th had not returned on the 11th.

Upon the Rio Grande, from Camargo to the Brazos, there was the greatest activity among the troops, and every thing indicated a speedy movement onward toward Tampico. General Shields was at the Brazos, awaiting an opportunity to proceed by water to Tampico, with about four hundred Alabama troops. The third and fourth Illinois regiments which had proceeded from Camargo to the mouth of the river, returned to Matamoras, and with the remainder of the Alabama troops, would march to Tampico, via Victoria in Tamaulipas, under command of General Patterson. The second Ohio, and first, second, and third Indiana regiments, would also accompany General Patterson, in the movement upon Victoria and Tampico.

General Scott, and suite, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th December, and would leave for Rio Grand in the early part of the week following.

The steamship M'Kim arrived at New Orleans on the 20th December, from Brazos, St. Jago, and reports the loss of the U. S. steamer Gopher, which was literally smashed to pieces and sunk at her anchors, in a strong south east gale, having previously broken some of her machinery while crossing the bar. The U. S. steamers De Rosset and John R. Thompson were despatched to her assistance, and barely succeeded in saving some thirty lives before she went down.

General Taylor was to move in column on the 8th, 9th and 10th December, for Victoria, which is about equi-distant between Monterey and Tampico, with about 1500 men.—No further demonstrations would be made towards San Luis Potosi until the arrival of orders from the U. S. Government.

General Taylor had imprisoned the Alcalde of Monterey and his son, and several *valiente hombres*, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American army, and had even threatened to hang this dignitary and his accomplices.

It is stated that Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Satillo and San Luis Potosi.

COMMISSIONERS FOR PEACE OR WAR.—The New York Tribune states, "on the most reliable sources from Washington," that Senators Benton and Crittenden, and Silas Wright, of New York, are to be appointed Commissioners to proceed to Mexico, and make an effort to close the war by peace or the sword, and are to be clothed with almost unlimited powers, Mr. Benton acting also as Lieutenant General of the army, by which he supercedes Generals Scott and Taylor.

#### DIED.

On Wednesday last, at his residence in Regent Street, in the 41st year of her age, Janet, wife of the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, and daughter of the late James Muir, Esq., Rosebank, Greenock.

#### LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

AS the period is approaching for the recommencement of the issues at the Infant School, contributions are solicited at the earliest period, to enable the necessary supplies for the Winter to be laid in.

"It should be understood that the operations of the Society are not intended to interfere with the exercise of private benevolence towards objects with whose cases parties may be well acquainted and whom they may deem deserving of their more enlarged bounty, but rather to protect the community against the influx of persons belonging to other Parishes, and to guard against misdirected charity to the undeserving, whereby the means of relief to the deserving are diminished; and to give relief in that form which prevents the possibility of misapplication which is too frequently attendant on donations in money. For this purpose the Ticket system has been adopted—one place of issue selected—and a Register kept of all parties relieved,—thereby making Subscribers the dispensers of their own charity, preventing imposition by bringing all to one place for relief, and enabling a reference at any moment to each case, and the means of further investigation, if required.

"It is hoped that the benefits of such a system will be so apparent as to induce general support in a community which is much exposed to the influx of persons having no just claims upon it, while it affords the fullest security that no one will be sent away unrelieved, as far as their immediate necessities require."

The Register kept daily at the place of issue exhibits the name of the applicant relieved, the number of the applicant's family, the party recommending, and the amount of relief afforded, with such remarks as any particular case may call for; and is open for inspection.

Contributions of Clothing, Potatoes, Meal, &c. received at the Infant School; and of Money, by the Rev. Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Wolhaupter, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Reade, and Miss Fayerweather, and at Beek's Book Store, where Tickets may be procured.

Frederickton, October, 1846.

#### LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE issues of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will commence on Wednesday the 9th instant, at the Infant School, and will be continued daily, (Fridays excepted) at 3½ o'clock.

Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Beek's Bookstore.

December 5, 1846.

All Letters must be Post-paid.

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