

That the real state of Andalusia will be kept secret as long as possible, we believe; but when it can be so no longer, we shall have a Manifesto, or some other official document from the Government, similar to the one which preceded Ferdinand's departure to Catalonia, detailing the progress of disaffection in that quarter during the last two years perhaps.

But does not this faint stream of light, now dawning upon us from the South, throw a broad glare upon Ferdinand's sudden journey to the North? Should it turn out, as we predict it will, that rebellion, if not as active, is as ripe for action, in Andalusia and Murcia, as in Arragon and Catalonia, may we not at once understand why his Catholic Majesty felt uneasy in his capital, between two insurgent bodies, and why he preferred moving towards the French frontier, at the same time placing himself in the centre, as it were, of the Army of Occupation?

It will be said, perhaps, that if there were real danger to be apprehended from remaining at Madrid, why were the Queen, and the other branches of the royal family, left behind? This apparent anomaly is easily explained. Self-preservation, we know well enough, is not the weakest principle in the character of Ferdinand. We do not think we do him injustice when we say that in any imaginable case of peril, his first thought would be for his own person. On the other hand, neither he nor his Ministers could be ignorant that the departure of the whole of the Royal Family from the capital would have been the signal for a simultaneous explosion from every point of Spain where the spirit of disaffection prevailed; and where does it not prevail... openly or in secret.

We fix our attention, and would fain fix that of our readers, upon these various facts, and the conclusions to which in our minds, they inevitably tend. We are much mistaken if the events of each succeeding week do not fully confirm all our anticipations.

Turning our view from the South to the North of the Peninsula, we discern nothing to justify a reasonable hope that the King's presence will calm the agitation which there prevails. His Majesty has issued a Proclamation, addressed to the Catalonians, in which he tells them that his arrival in their province is the best proof that he is not under constraint... that, in fact, he is "every inch a King." But what does he require as the condition and guarantee of their return to their obedience? That they should "give up their arms, within four and twenty hours," after becoming acquainted with this Proclamation... and leave "the chiefs of all classes at his disposal, that they may undergo the fate which he may please to inflict upon them." If these offers be rejected, (as rejected they certainly will) then the Royal Decree of the 10th ult. is immediately to be carried into execution... in other words military force will be employed, and a civil war proclaimed.

One fact is mentioned in these accounts, which speaks volumes as to the real state of that part of Spain. The Junta of Commerce at Barcelona sent a Deputation to Tarragona to compliment the King; but they fell into the hands of the rebels, and were made prisoners.

NEW YORK Nov. 10.

The following decision settles an important point in favour of aliens, and seems to show that special acts of the legislature, which we heretofore have frequently applied to, are in such cases unnecessary.—*Com. adv.*

**IN CHANCERY.**  
*Cruikshank vs. Lambert and others.*  
This was a bill filed for the foreclosure of a mortgage. One ground of opposition set up by the defendants was, that the complainant being an alien, could not sustain a suit in our courts in relation to real property. The case was fully argued by Mr. Roosevelt on the one side, and Mr. G. Griffin on the other. Yesterday the Chancellor delivered his decision against the plea, and assigned his reasons at length. He held that the ancient law on this subject had been much relaxed in modern times. That a more liberal spirit prevailed towards foreigners. And as to a mortgage, although in form a conveyance of real estate, it was in fact a mere security for a personal demand. The alien could not perhaps, call upon the Court for a strict foreclosure of the equity of redemption, so as to vest absolutely the title of the freehold in him; but it was competent to the Court to decree a sale of the premises for the satisfaction of the debt, at which sale a citizen might become the purchaser. It may now, therefore, be considered as settled law, that aliens while their governments are in unity with our own, may invest their funds on mortgages in this state, with the same security, in every essential particular, as other individuals.

**COLONIAL.**  
**IMPORTANT.**

**N. E. BOUNDARY.**  
The Counties of Hertford, Devon, and Cornwallis, in Lower Canada, have, at separate meetings, passed the following

**RESOLUTIONS.**

1. RESOLVED, That the establishment to the south of the St. Lawrence, from opposite Quebec to Meis, are bounded by heights, at the distance of from 2 to 12 leagues from the bank of the river.
2. That this part of the country is surcharged with inhabitants, who have no means of establishing themselves in the neighbourhood of their friends and families, where they could the more easily receive the aid and assistance indispensable at the commencement of an establishment.
3. That from beyond these heights run the waters of the river St. John, upon the borders of which there is an extent of land of about 15 leagues in superficies, altogether proper for the formation of a new establishment, and offering an opening, near and convenient, for the superabundant population of the ancient establishments.
4. That the opening of these lands being once commenced, this part of the province will become, in a little time, one of the most flourishing portions of the domains of His Majesty, as well by its natural fertility, as by the multiplied communications of the different branches of the river St. John.
5. That our neighbors of the United States of America, could not see, without coveting, the fine plains of this part of North America, which offer to the industry of man a theatre the most vast and advantageous.
6. That the measures for the establishment of this part of the Province are unhappily arrested by the pretensions of the government of the United States, raised in the course of their negotiations with the government of His Majesty, upon all the territory situated from the sources of the river St. John to the distance of 2 to 12 leagues from the banks of the St. Lawrence.
7. That it is for the greatest interest of Lower Canada, generally, and particularly for that part South of the St. Lawrence, containing a population of about 60,000 souls, that the just rights of His Majesty

upon this extensive country, be promptly recognized and established.

8. That they are convinced of the injustice of the pretensions of the American Government, and that they will not regard any sacrifice on their part as too considerable, to second the views of His Majesty's government in the preservation of the land claimed.
9. That the safety and future growth of the lower part of Lower Canada depends upon the constant firmness of His Majesty to maintain his just rights; and the hopes of the rising generation repose upon his promptitude, to cause to cease all doubt in this respect.
10. That the inhabitants see with alarm and regret, that this interesting part of the possessions of His Majesty is despoiled of its wood, to the great detriment of the subjects of His Majesty, who may establish themselves here;—and that nothing is more proper to discourage the injurious depredations, than to form some establishments there.
11. That a Committee be appointed to prepare an humble petition to His Majesty, embracing the sentiments and views of these meetings; and supplicating him to give to the subject all the attention it merits.

Of the meeting in Hertford County, Colonel Frazer was President, Capt. Girard, Vice President, and Capt. Lewis Blais, Secretary.

Of the meeting in the County of Devon, Mr. Fortin was President, and Mr. Letourneau, Secretary. Both members of the Provincial Parliament.

Of the meeting in the County of Cornwallis, Hon. Mr. Tache, was President, and Mr. J. B. Tache, Secretary.

Committees of Correspondence were appointed.

The Quebec Old Gazette says, "It has been observed that the future importance of Lower Canada depends entirely upon the decision of the question—that it will no longer be any thing, if they take from it 1500 leagues of its territory, in one of its most fertile parts—and that it is for the interest of England, of the Province, and of the inhabitants, that this immense tract of land be not dismembered from Lower Canada. The King is to be petitioned to grant lots of 100 acres to each individual who will settle on it."

The above Resolutions are published in French, in the Quebec Gazette of the 25th ult.—and not with an English translation, as is usual.

It will be among the greatest subjects of regret in this unpleasant affair, if it shall be supposed to interfere with the interests of our Canadian friends, and that they should yield to any excitement on the subject.—*Boston Palladium.*

**PROVINCIAL.**

(From the Saint Andrews Herald, Nov. 28.)  
THE privations attending the settlement of new countries, are many and great, and can only be well understood by those who have experienced them. But the first and extreme difficulties being subdued, we question whether there is not as much enjoyment and happiness to be found in a country, but recently settled, as in that which from time immemorial has afforded all the conveniences and even elegancies of life. The rapid changes which are taking place in this Province, are perpetual sources of rational enjoyment, and such are totally unknown in old settled countries. Those advanced in years delight to show the spot, where, within their memory, and often within a very few years, no trace of civilized man, could be discovered. Only a dozen years have elapsed, since it was declared by many of the best informed men in the country, that a road from St. Andrews

St. John, could not be made, at any reasonable distance from the sea shore, and at that time it was thought to be a most arduous and dangerous undertaking, to go to Saint John by land. We well remember when the late war broke out between G. Britain and the United States (1812), that an express was sent by land to St. John with the intelligence, but it was doubted whether the person who undertook to perform the task could do it, although eminently qualified for the purpose. Now, in 1827, it is asserted, and by many believed, (amongst others, by ourselves,) that it would be a profitable investment of capital, to run a Coach twice a week between Saint Andrews and Saint John; and we are informed that at Saint John, a wish prevails that the line should be continued to Halifax, and that it is thought that money might be made by the undertaking. The present contract for carrying the Mail to St. John, weekly, is said to be £175 per annum; and it is thought that the Post Office would not object to give £250, to have it carried twice a week. It is believed that the Legislature, to encourage an undertaking so particularly calculated to promote the commercial interests of the Province, with which every other is so intimately connected, would not hesitate to give for a term, at least £100 per annum; and further, that private Subscriptions would produce £100 to assist in the purchase of Horses, Carriages &c. We have thus thrown together a brief outline of the scheme, leaving it to others more competent to the task, to mature it; and shall conclude this article, with asserting, that it is our firm conviction, that the time has arrived when such an undertaking ought to be commenced. The improvement of the roads and the increase of population make it feasible, and on every consideration it is desirable.

**Administration Notices.**

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Martin Miscall, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, and all those indebted to said estate a re required to make immediate payment to  
GEO. MINCHIN,  
CHONER M'LAUGHLIN, } Executors.  
Fredericton, July 7, 1827.

ALL Persons having just demands against the Estate of Malcomb M'Kenzie, late of the Parish of Kent, County of York, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and those indebted to make immediate payment to  
JOHN PAYSON, Adm'r.  
MARY PAYSON, Adm'x.  
Sept. 4, 1827.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of David Currey, late of the Parish of Gage-Town County of Queens, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from this date, and all those indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to  
STEPHEN CURREY, } Executors.  
RICHARD CURREY, }  
Fredericton, Oct. 9, 1827.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JACOB RUSSELL, of Kingsclear, deceased, are desired to render their accounts duly attested within three Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
WILLIAM RUSSELL, Executor.  
Fredericton, Oct. 15th 1827. p 89

**RAGS! RAGS!**  
CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN,  
AND COTTON RAGS AT THIS OFFICE!