

with all contemporary circumstances. We may, indeed, be permitted to remark, that rarely can such a minute and faithfully drawn picture, as that which follows, be presented two hundred years after the subject of it is in his grave.

Thomas Hamilton, otherwise called Tam of the Cowgate, is represented, in Douglas's Peerage, as the son of Hamilton of Priestfield, a branch of the house of Innerwick, which, in its turn, was a cadet of the noble house of Hamilton. Scot of Scotstoun tells us, in his "Staggering State of Scots Statesmen," a very acrimonious and curious memoir, that his grandfather was a merchant in the West Bow of Edinburgh. It, such was the case, it only renders the elevation of him of the Cowgate a little more honourable. The mother of our hero was Elizabeth Heriot, of the family of Tra-brown, probably a relation of Angus Heriot, of Tra-brown, the mother of George Buchanan. He was born in the year 1563, received his university and legal education in France, and commenced practice in Edinburgh, as an advocate, in 1587. His talents very soon attracted attention. In 1592, he was raised to the bench, under the title of Lord Drumcarr. In 1595, he secured the office of King's Advocate, and next year he was found in the list of eight persons, to whom King James committed the charge of all the state patronage and finances, and who, from their number, were called Octavians. After the departure of James from Scotland, in 1603, Tam of the Cowgate was one of the Commissioners appointed on the part of Scotland to manage the proposed union with England; a scheme, however, which was not destined to be crowned with success for another century.

As he now enjoyed some very lucrative offices, and was singularly moderate in his expenses, he soon waxed rich. There was at this time a great deal of church land under a very uncertain sort of proprietary, being only enjoyed by persons who had received grants of it from the Protestant Regents in the minority of King James, and liable, it was generally thought, to be revoked, and again applied to ecclesiastical purposes, whenever the crown should be strong enough to carry such a measure into effect. This land came into the market occasionally in large lots, and was sold at low prices, proportioned to the likelihood of its revocation. King James, after his translation to England; and subsequently, King Charles, were perpetually threatening to restore the church to its former wealthy condition; the proprietors were, of course, in a state of great alarm during nearly the whole of these reigns. But Tam of the Cowgate, who was himself a sturdy Presbyterian, appears to have had the shrewdness to see that the Sovereign would never be able to effect a purpose so contrary to the genius of the nation; and, accordingly, he bought the lands with as much confidence as the sellers disposed of them with fear. He began his purchases in 1597, and in the course of about thirty years, had acquired about twenty large estates, besides all the vast territories and jurisdictions which had once belonged to the Knights of St. John, the successors of the Templars. On some of these estates he wrought gold and silver mines. This is not believed to have ever been a very profitable business, in Scotland, though certainly the country is not deficient in these precious metals. Tam, however, was one of those persons who can make silk purses out of sow's ears. Having worked a silver mine in Linlithgowshire into something like a good career, he sold it to King James for five thousand pounds; and it is said that the poor monarch never made five shillings more by the concern, the vein being in reality exhausted.

As he increased in wealth, he increased in dignity, and was promoted in office. In 1612, he was appointed Lord Clerk Register, and Secretary of State, two excellent offices, though the salary attached to the latter was only one hundred pounds. In the following year he was raised to the peerage, under the title of Lord Binning and Byres, and in 1616 he succeeded Lord Preston as President of the Court of Session, a seat which it was not deemed to be in the peer to hold, though so declared to be in the subsequent reign. "For many years," says Mr. Taylor in his Life of Sir Thomas Craig, "he [Lord Binning] continued, with apparent ease to himself, and acknowledged advantage to the country, the occupations of these high offices. Nor was this all; he was a friend and patron of learned men; he was deeply read, not only in civil law, but in matters of state policy, and in general history. To those who, ignorant of its proper distribution, complain of the want of time, it may form a useful lesson to regard the multitudinous labours of this remarkable man. According to our modern notions of intellectual labour, the various notes and observations collected by him in the course of his studies, and the marginal references yet seen upon his books, would rather appear the relics of a life wholly devoted to literary labour, than the fruits of those scattered hours which must have been stolen from the duties of bench, the severer labours of the council-board, or the pleasures and intrigues of a court." As a judge, he was chiefly remarkable for his shrewdness. "In an action for the imputation of a writ," says Forbes, in his Journal of the Court of Session, "which the Lords were convinced was forged, puzzled for want of clear proof, Lord Binning, taking up the writ in his hand, and holding it betwixt him and the light, discovered the forgery by the stamp of the paper, the first paper of such a stamp being posterior to the date of the writ quarrelled." On another occasion, a Highland witness had come to give evidence for his chief. The feudal ideas of Clanship are well known, even in the present day, to be, on some occasions, opposed to the fair exposition of the truth; and, if so, it was still more the case in the time of Tam of the Cowgate. Terror, however, and the questions of the President, had overpowered in Donald the love of the clan, and he had been compelled to tell the tale as it happened. On coming out of Court he met a clansman who arrived on the same errand, and was going in to be examined. "Well, Donald," said he, "how did you come on?" "God knows," replied his bewildered friend, "my wife are not just settled yet." But I am afraid I have told the truth." "Indeed how could you do such a thing?" "Oh! to be sure, I began, and was going to tell the story my own way, when an awful man that sits in the middle, broke in upon me with such a multitude of interrogatories, as they called them, that he quite dumfounded me, and I lay at his mercy; then he whistled the truth out of me as easy as ye would wind the thread of a pin. He's a tall man, with a velvet cap on, and an eye in his head as quick and bright as a partridge. If ye would tell a good tale of the chief, beware of him."

In 1619, "Tam" was created Earl of Melrose, being then in possession of the lands of

that abbacy. About eight years after, he procured this title to be changed to that of Haddington, on the plea that it was more honourable to him, as it was more than from a "kick-living." But his descendant, the present Earl, has recently regained the interesting title of Melrose, on being raised to the British peerage, which is the last, and not the least desired honour of the family.

When Mylne wrote his account of Melrose, about 1750, he found a tradition, that the first Earl was a somewhat severe landlord and had thereby provoked the satire of Mr. Thomas Forester, the eccentric and poetical minister of that parish. It is not supposed, however, that there was any farther reason for such an unfavourable report, than that the Earl was a good lawyer, and as such, probably seemed strict in his claims upon his vassals and tenants. Though he was perhaps anxious to turn every thing to the best account, and certainly must have been possessed of great talents for money-making, since he became the richest man of his time in Scotland; he is not remembered as having been what is called miserly—a disposition as seldom connected with a degree of ambition like his, as is want of foliage the characteristic of tall trees. On the contrary, to judge by the traditions of his family, he possessed a vivacity of temper not generally endurant of the slow pace of avarice. The old lord was one evening, after a day's hard labour in the public service, solacing himself, with a friend, over a flask of wine, in his house in the Cowgate—attired for his better ease in a nightgown, cap and slippers—when he was suddenly disturbed by a great hubbub, which arose under his window in the open street. This soon turned out to be a bicker between the High School youths and those of the college; and it also appeared that the latter, fully victorious, were, notwithstanding a violent defence, in the act of driving their antagonists before them. The Earl of Haddington's sympathies were instantly and warmly awakened in favour of the retiring party, for he had been brought up at the High School, and going from thence to complete his education at Paris, had no similar reason to affect the College. He therefore sprang up, dashed into the street sided with and rallied the fugitives, and took a most animated share in the combat that ensued, so that, finally, the High School youths, acquiring fresh strength and valour at seeing themselves befriended by the prime judge and pious councillor of their country (though only in his nightgown and slippers), succeeded in turning the scale of victory upon the College youths, in spite of their superior individual ages and strength. The Earl, who assumed the command of the party, and did not hesitate to exert his spirit by words as well as action, was not content till he had pursued the Collegians through the Grassmarket, and out at the West Port, the gate of which he locked against their return, thus compelling them to spend the whole night in the suburbs and fields. He then returned home in triumph to his castle of comfort in the Cowgate, and resumed, where he had left off, the enjoyment of his friend and flask. We can easily imagine what a rare just this must have been for "King Jamie."

When this monarch visited Scotland in 1617, he found the old statesman very rich, and was informed that the people believed him to be in possession of the Philosopher's Stone; there being no other feasible mode of accounting for his immense wealth, which rather seemed the effect of supernatural agency than of worldly prudence or talent. King James, quite tickled with the idea of the Philosopher's Stone, and of so enviable a talisman having fallen into the hands of a Scottish Judge, was not long in letting his friend and gossip know of the story which he had heard respecting him. Whether the Lord President was offended at the imputation has not been recorded; but it is probable that he took it in good part, as he immediately invited the King, and the rest of the company present, to come to his house in the Cowgate next day, when he would both do his best to give them a good dinner, and lay open to them the whole mystery of the Philosopher's Stone. This agreeable invitation was of course accepted; and the next day accordingly saw his castle thronged with the gay and gorgeous figures of England's King and courtiers, all of whom the President treated to their heart's content. After dinner the King reminded him of his Philosopher's Stone, and expressed the utmost anxiety to be speedily made acquainted with so rare a treasure, when the pawkly lord addressed his Majesty and the company in a short speech, concluding with this information, that his whole secret lay in two simple and familiar maxims,—"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day, nor ever trust to another's hand what your own can execute." He might have added, from the works of an illustrious contemporary,

This is the only witchcraft I have used.

The guests, who expected to find the Earl's talisman of a more tangible character, were perhaps disappointed that the whole matter turned out to be, like the subject of Hamlet's reading, mere "words"; but the King, who could appreciate a good saying, took up the affair more blithely, and complimented his host upon the means he had employed in the construction of his fortune—adding that these admirable apophthegms should henceforth be proverbial, under the appellation of "Tam of the Cowgate's Philosopher's Stone." The King appears to have been obeyed in this by his Scottish subjects with more readiness than he found in certain other of the edicts which he issued upon the occasion of his visit to Scotland; for, long after the Episcopal form of worship, which he then engrained upon Presbytery, had passed away and been forgotten, Tam of the Cowgate's Philosopher's Stone was remembered with satisfaction, and it has even been used as an adage within the recollection of aged persons still alive. It was perhaps in allusion partly to the above anecdote, that Arthur Johnston, a contemporary Latin poet, thus complimented the sage of the Cowgate:—

Pius nulli Fortuna dedit de gente Britannia,
Nullum enim tam reverenter habet.

Born comparatively in humble station, entering the world without wealth or patronage, running rapidly up the scale of affluence and preferment, preserving himself in troublesome times free from enemies, and at last attaining in some measure the very Herculean Column of every species of greatness, he might truly be said, by setting the long disputed question of the triumph of talent over circumstances, to have convinced the world that skill, and skill only, leads to fortune.

A striking and most ludicrous idea may be obtained from the following anecdote, of the estimation in which the wisdom of the Earl of Haddington was held by the King and at the same time perhaps, of that singular monarch's usual mode of speech. It must be understood, by way of preface to the illustration, that King James of the new bridges given access to the Old Town.

who was the author of the Earl's popular appellation—"Tam of the Cowgate," had a custom of bestowing such ridiculous sobriquets on his principal councillors and courtiers. Thus he conferred upon that grave and sagacious statesman, John Earl of Mar, the nick-name John of the Skates—probably in allusion to some circumstance which occurred in their young days, when they were the fellow-pupils of Buchanan. On hearing of the alliance between the Haddington and the Mar families, his Majesty exclaimed, betwixt jest and earnest, "The Lord haud a grup o' me! I'd Tam of the Cowgate's son marry Jock of the Skates' daughter, what will come o' me?" The good-natured monarch probably apprehended, that so close an union betwixt two of his most able statesmen might make them too much for their master,—"as hounds are most dangerous when they hunt in couples."

The Earl of Haddington died in 1637, full of years and honours. At Tynningham, the seat of his descendant, the present Earl, there are two portraits of his Lordship; one half length, the other a head. Both have the same costume, namely, the gown of the keeper of the Privy Seal, of black satin, twisted with gold, a ruff, &c. The face represents a man of sixty-four and upwards, with a very short crop of hair, which, originally light-coloured or reddish, has become gray through age. His features are thin and sharp, expressive of peculiar acuteness; the forehead narrow, tall, and wrinkled; while the dark hazel hue of his "partridge-eye" quite justifies the Highlander's expression. At Tynningham is also preserved his state dress; and it is a circumstance too characteristic to be overlooked, that in the crimson velvet breeches there are no fewer than nine pockets! Among many of the Earl's papers which remain in Tynningham House, one contains a memorandum, conveying a curious idea of the way in which public and political affairs were then managed in Scotland. The paper contains the heads of a petition in his own handwriting to the Privy Council; and at the end is a note "to gar the Chancellor" do something else in his behalf.

The cynical Scotstair, who could find throughout the confined sunshine of the Earl's prosperity, scarcely a single shade whereon to exercise his malicious pencil, records with his usual satisfaction, that if his lordship was fortunate till the day of his death, at least his children were involved in disaster and poverty. This seems to have been fully as much, however, the result of accident and the troubles of the civil war, as of any degeneracy in the noble personal talent or virtues. The second Earl (Thomas) joined the Covenanters, and was made colonel of one of their regiments. In 1640, when stationed at Douglas Castle, in East-Lothian, in order to watch the motions of the garrison of Berwick, he met his death in following singular manner. His lordship had for his page an English boy, named Edward Paris, whose temper he had the misfortune to exasperate one day, by telling him jestingly he was a pack of cowards, that his countrymen were to be beaten, and run away, at Newburn. The boy resolved upon revenge; this insult in the most decisive manner, and that not only upon the author of it, but also upon those who had witnessed and partaken in it. Sir James Balfour says, that Paris was intrusted with the key of the powder vault, and that Lord Haddington repeated so much confidence in the youth, that he considered no other individual of his company so worthy of this important charge. He paid dearly for his jest, and for this misplaced confidence. On Sunday, the 30th of August, at noon, as the Earl and many of his officers and vassals were standing in the courtyard of the castle, the page went down to the vault, and with the utmost deliberation, thrust a hot iron into one of the powder barrels, which instantly exploding, blew the principal building of the castle into the air, with all the people in it, and threw down the side walls of the court upon the unfortunate Earl and his attendants. Lord Haddington, with his brother and other kinsmen, all the tenants, it is said, of the estate of Tynningham, about thirty gentlemen, a great number of soldiers, and not fewer than sixty-four male and female servants, perished in this dreadful calamity, together with the wretched page himself, of whose body no part was ever found, except an arm, the hand of which still gripped the iron spoon with which it had kindled the barrel!

While the surviving children of Tam of the Cowgate shared in the misfortunes of the time, or disipated their patrimonies by what Sir John Scott calls the "riotous style of living," the line of the family was carried on by a series of luckless representatives, in whose hands the immense estates acquired by their sagacious ancestor, rapidly disappeared. The eldest son of the second Earl died before he came of age, after having made an imprudent match with a French woman, who, in little more than six months of married life, involved his estates in such debts as were not fully paid by his successors in twice as many. Other minorities succeeded, and were attended in those disastrous times with effects the reverse of those which are now so favourable to infantine heirs. The languishing talent and length revived by the family were, however, at the celebrated Chancellor of the Duke of Rotkiss; from which procellor the Duke's generations of poets, cooed two successive generations of poets, and other ignominies, whose spirited characters reflected back credit on the name of their distinguished ancestor. It is needless to remind the reader, that another century has not seen this second flame exhibit symptoms of decay.

To all that has been said respecting the philosopher of Cowgate, we may add, that, though his land-buying propensities were such and so well known, that every body who wished to reduce their "dirty acres" to the pleasant form of cash, thought of applying to nobody but him; yet he does not seem to have ever felt a desire of living in a house of his own property. What makes the circumstance of his continuing to rent the house in the Cowgate the more remarkable, is, that the son of his landlord Macmillan was "in a selling way" long before the decease of the Earl of Haddington. We can once by account for this seeming inconsistency; by supposing that the Earl had got an exceedingly long and exceedingly cheap lease of the house when he first inhabited it, and found the rent which he paid for it to be less than the interest of yearly value of its purchase money. That the rent was very moderate is proved by a circumstance still remembered in the family, namely, that he also rented a tenement on the opposite side of the Cowgate, which he occupied as a coach-house and stables, and the rent of which, though perhaps little enough, caused him to complain, not without some show of reason, that he paid more for his stables than for his house!

Robert Johnston, the author of a Latin History of Scotland, still in manuscript, (Advocate's Library,) testifies to the property of the Earl's mode of acquiring wealth, by saying,—"In forsum auctoritate eloquentis gradum, oblatum, et multa fructuosa proceidia, sine injuria, inquam, possedit."

The old Earl had a watch-tower at the top of his house, where he used to sit whole days, (when not better employed) making observations of the proceedings of his labourers and work-people out of doors.

This lady, (Henrietta de Coligny, great grand daughter of the celebrated Admiral Coligny,) afterwards married a Huguenot Count, from whom she speedily got herself separated; and as she turned Catholic immediately after, Chistann, Queen of Sweden, took occasion to say, that her apostasy was owing to her hatred of her husband, for she had desired never again to meet him either in this world or the next.

One of these was a linen manum, the late Lord Hailes, whose mother was the sister of the amiable, witty, and unfortunate Lord Binning.

STATE OF GLASGOW.—A proclamation from the Home Secretary's office declares that, divers most daring, violent, and cruel outrages have been lately committed in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and especially the parishes of Old and New Monkland, whereby some of his Majesty's subjects have been cut, shot, maimed, and otherwise grievously injured, and great terror and alarm occasioned to the quiet and peaceable inhabitants.

ROYAL GAZETTE.
FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 10, 1832.
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } F. P. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week, }
SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week, } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
HENRY SMITH, Esq.
Civil Appointments.
John Balle, Esq., to be Register of Deeds and Wills.
John Robinson, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace and of the Interior Court of Common Pleas in the County of Carleton.
By the numerous recent arrivals at St. John from Great Britain, London dates to the 23rd, and Liverpool to the 27th have reached us:—our advices however contain little of importance.
KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.
An Examination of Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts has taken place this week. They were examined in Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Sophocles, Euripides, Pindar, Livy, Tacitus, Virgil and Horace; in the Ethics and Rhetoric of Aristotle, Cicero's Offices; in Euclid, Algebra and Logic; and in English and Latin composition. The examination began on Monday morning, and concluded on Tuesday afternoon, when the following Certificate was exhibited in the Hall:
"We certify that the Students whose names are underwritten were examined by us for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, according to the Statutes of the University on the 8th and 9th days of October, 1832; and that we found them fit to be admitted to the said Degree:—
Thomas Saunders Wetmore,
Henry James Jarvis,
James White Peters,
Henry Simpson Peters,
William Hunter Odell,
Samuel Denny Street,
William Thomas Wilmot.
Witness our hands this 9th day of the Month and year above written:—
JAMES SOMERVILLE, L. L. D. } Exam.
JEROME AILEY, D. D. } ners."
YORK ELECTION.
VOTES POLLED FOR
Counell. Taylor. Hartt. Smith. Total.
Fredericton, 11 77 18 1 107
St. Mary's, 7 144 4 0 155
Douglas, 50 130 42 0 222
Kingsclear, 19 88 45 0 152
Queensbury, 13 85 9 0 107
Prince William, 13 72 16 0 101
Northampton, 57 11 5 0 73
Woodstock, 210 18 5 0 237
Brighton, 60 4 5 0 69
Wakefield, 152 6 21 0 179
Kent, 59 10 8 0 77
651 645 182 1 1479
The three Parishes of Kent, Wakefield and Brighton and the upper sections of the Parishes of Woodstock and Northampton, form the New County of Carleton, and the six lower Parishes, with the lower sections of Woodstock and Northampton, comprise the County of York.
The number of Electors who voted on Freeholds in the lower Parishes, were 844,—in the upper Parishes 635, of which, these voted for:
Counell. Taylor. Hartt. Smith.
Six lower, - - 113 536 134 1
Five upper, - - 538 49 48 0
651 645 182 1
of the 49 votes which appears for Mr. Taylor in the Parishes composing the County of Carleton, 23 were polled for non-resident Electors, and of the 113 for Mr. Connell in the Parishes of York, proper, there are 21 for non-resident Electors.
Result.—Mr. Connell has a great majority of votes in the New County, and Mr. Taylor a much greater majority in the old County, and had not the struggle happened between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Connell, Mr. Hartt would have had the majority of votes for the lower part of the County.
On Thursday a large party of gentlemen proceeded in the new Steam Boat Woodstock on an excursion to the Grand Lake, and returned last evening, highly gratified with their tour in this interesting but hitherto little visited part of the Province.
The Boat, after passing through the Jimsey, went up to the top of the Lake into the small River called Coal Creek, and would her way through this narrow stream at the overhanging woods reaching to the water's edge, and almost touching her on each side to the very mouth of the Coal River, or rather caves, which are worked by the present association. The pits or caves are three miles above the entrance from the Lake, about 200 chaldrons of coals were lying there ready for shipment. The Boat reached this spot about dusk, and remained till seven the next morning, thus giving the party an opportunity of exploring the caves and examining the different operations of the miners. These have as yet been inconsiderable, but we hope the time is not far distant when a Company will be formed, and a capital procured of sufficient amount to authorize the employment of a competent person to make an accurate and scientific exploration of this Coal

District, and the commencement of works on a more extended scale, should this survey be as encouraging as we have every reason to think it would be.

On her return the Boat stopped for about an hour, and landed the party at the Newcastle Pitts.—The stratum of Coal here is about a foot in thickness and only seven feet below the surface of the ground; we understand Coal has been taken from this spot for nearly twenty years past.

About the middle of the Lake, the Woodstock was met by the John Ward proceeding up with a party from Fredericton, thus exhibiting the novel spectacle of two steam boats on this noble sheet of water, which, strange to say, had never before been approached by a steamer, and had been visited by very few of the persons on board. The Woodstock left the Jemseg about 8 o'clock, and reached the Indian Lake about half-past 9.

It would be doing injustice to the Proprietors of this Boat, not to observe that every attention was paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers which the accommodations would admit of; and that the good stores provided by the steward, added not a little to the pleasure of the excursion.

We heartily recommend our readers to follow our example and visit the Grand Lake, without delay, and we can promise them they will not be disappointed.—Saint John Courier.

More Steam.—The public, we are glad to learn, are likely to be accommodated with greater facilities for travelling during the ensuing season, on the Bay of Fundy, than have heretofore existed. In addition to Mr. Foulis's prospectus in another column, to which we would draw public attention, we understand that Mr. Whitney, the proprietor of the steamer Henrietta, has made arrangements for building another boat, to ply in the bay. The machinery, which is to be of considerably greater power than the Henrietta's, was ordered from England two months since. The new boat, we learn, is intended to ply regularly to Windsor, in her route, which will be a great convenience to many persons travelling between this City and Halifax, who, in availing themselves of a steam conveyance across the Bay, are now compelled to take land carriage from Annapolis to Windsor.—Ibid.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—We understand that the Board of Health have replied to the Collector of Customs' letter, asking if he should give clean bills of health to vessels sailing from this port, that although the Cholera had nearly disappeared it would be prudent on the whole to wait some time longer before granting clean bills.—Avalon's Gazette.

SEPT. 24.—Several deaths by cholera and some new attacks have taken place within the last forty-eight hours. They are attributed to the changes of the weather and to excesses.—Ibid.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—In our last we stated that Lieutenant-Colonel McIntosh and Capt. Temple, had been again arrested for the affair of the 21st May, by a warrant issued by Mr. Roy, one of the Magistrates of the city. On Monday this affair came before the Judges in Chambers by a writ of Habeas Corpus, when both the gentlemen were liberated from arrest. The Judges, in denouncing their decision, spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the conduct of the magistrate who issued the warrant.—Courant.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.—We are happy to learn that in a very short time, Bills of Health will be granted, as but very little malignant cholera remains. The prevalent diseases of the city are now dysentery and cholera morbus—so we are informed by good authority. The granting of this indispensable paper will be hailed with joy by the mercantile community, and be gladly felt by every man of business. There are now waiting in this port not less than one hundred vessels for the above document, and probably 5000 passengers are detained, rather than risk the expense and embarrassment which would arise at their ports of destination, were they to proceed without clean bills.—Gazette.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. Anthony Thomson, to Miss Mary Ann Bardsley, both of Dipper Harbour.
On the 4th instant, at Wickham, Queen's County, by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Cornelius C. Vaughan, of Saint John, to Catherine, fifth daughter of Mr. Jacob Day, of the former place.

DIED.
On Monday evening last, at the house of her Father, in St. John, Jane, wife of L. A. Wilmot, Esquire, of this place, Barister at Law. In this amiable young Lady, her inconsolable partner and other relatives have sustained a loss, the effects of which Religion only can assuage; while her numerous friends will long cherish the memory of the flower so early plucked from its mortal sphere. A bride of scarcely 4 months, 3 of which she was confined by illness, at a distance from her beloved and devoted partner, and removed from this earthly scene in her 21st year, her fate is a melancholy commentary on the brevity of human happiness. "Be ye also ready, for ye know not at what hour the son of man cometh."

TO BE SOLD OR LET.
In Gage Town, a new and commodious Dwelling House, &c. with an excellent Kitchen Garden, and a few acres of land, well fenced, and in good farming condition. The proprietor flatters himself that on inspection the premises will be found suited to the accommodation of a respectable family. For further particulars please to apply at the Royal Gazette Office, Fredericton, to Mr. L. H. De Veber, Saint John, or to Wm. Jenkins, Gage Town.
Sept. 28th, 1832. 8w.

WANTED.—A respectable and trustworthy Female, who could be engaged to take charge of a little Girl, four years of age, during a voyage from England to this Province in the following spring. The opportunity might be desirable, if such a person were proceeding to England with the intention of returning, or expected here by friends who could now form the engagement on her behalf: the best accommodations would be provided for her as a Cabin passenger from Bristol or Liverpool, and she would be at her own disposal on her arrival at Saint John. Letters, post-paid may be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Jacob, King's College, Fredericton.

A FEW SETS of the revised edition of the Laws of the Province of New-Brunswick, are for sale at Mr. Francis Beverly's Book Store.

Auction, at the Royal Oak Inn.
ON Saturday the 20th day of October, instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M., will positively be sold to the highest bidder, that well known FARM, situated two miles below Fredericton, the property of Caleb Twiler, containing over Nine hundred Acres. It will be offered in Lots of any number of acres, to suit purchasers. The immense quantity of Hard Wood, Birch and Spruce Timber, with the superior quality of the Soil, all under the eye from Market, must needs call for the attention of Purchasers.
Payment in Cash, by the third day of Oct., or on payment of a fifth, and the residue will be given by
WM. TAYLOR,
Agent and Auctioneer.
Fredericton, Oct. 1, 1832.