

is in the ancient burial place of the Haliburtons, St. Mary's Aisle, in Dryburgh Abbey. About the beginning of the last century nearly all of her numerous uncles migrated to Jamaica, and the eldest of them, Andrew Haliburton, removed thence to Scituate, near Boston, Massachusetts, where he, and, subsequently, his son William, married members of the Otis family, to which the well-known James Otis belonged. William Haliburton (whose cousin, Major John Haliburton, Clive's colleague, was, according to Mill's History of India, "the Founder of the Sepoy force,"*) removed to Nova Scotia with many persons from Scituate, when the vacant lands of the Acadian French were offered to settlers. His son, the Hon. William Hersey Otis Haliburton, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in Nova Scotia, married Lucy Grant, a daughter of Major Alexander Grant, one of Wolfe's Highland officers at the siege of Quebec, who, after the French war, settled in the colony of New York, where he married a Miss Kent, a near relative of the famous Chancellor Kent. He was killed in the Revolutionary War, at the storming of Fort Stanwix, while in command of the New York Volunteers.

Chief Justice William Hersey Otis Haliburton left an only child, the future author of "Sam Slick," who was educated at the Grammar School, Windsor, and afterward, at the same place, at the University of King's College, for Tory King's College of the Colony of New York had migrated to Windsor, Nova Scotia, where, preserving the traditions

* The only references to him in Scott's "Memorials of the Haliburtons" (printed privately in 1820 to show that that family had become extinct in the male line) are, "killed on parade at Madras by a fanatical Sepoy," and "he was the last survivor in the male line of the Haliburtons of Newmains and Mertoun." Mill speaks of his death, and says that "the name of Haliburton was long remembered by the Madras Sepoys."

There is no tablet to his memory in the burial place of his family.