be unable to behold the final issue—God reigns, and all is well. It is good for me that I have been afflicted—my estate, my friends, my children, myself, are not my own, but God's, who may do with his own what he will—welfome then disappointment, sickness or death, for God is present, and confident of his protection, all is safe.

Even in our recent calamity, there are visible grounds of consolation, which may assist in strengthening the belief which every Christian cherishes, that all is for the best.

The great zeal, activity, and eagerness for improving the country, displayed by our lamented Governor in Chief, hath dready excited a kindred spirit—his successors will find it requisite to attend to his example, and be more disposed han they might have otherwise been, to see with their own eyes, and to pursue similar plans for ameliorating the country, so that the public spirit of the noble Duke will still live. Indeed the spirit of improvement, roused by his example, hath gone forth, and can neither be checked by envy for imbecility.

It is no small advantage to behold one of the most noble eers of the British Empire giving such an example of detotion to the duties of his office. Looking at the sacrifice which he made, who dare flinch from his duty? With him molument, power, and splendour, had no weight; for these he had often enjoyed in a much higher degree in his native which he had always exercised in his public employments, eemed rather to increase than abate, during the short period of his administration in this country. It is to be hoped, hat in this important particular, such a precious example will not be lost, but that public men will feel the propriety of adopting the same punctuality in discharging their duties, and in this way our Governor will live in their conduct, as he lives in all our hearts.

Another advantage of great importance to the well being of society, may be rationally expected, as a consequence of our Governor in Chief's unexpected death—it may tend to dissipate that jealousy and envy, which the poor so frequently cherish against the powerful and rich. Those who are obliged to labour for their subsistence are too apt to hink that no cares or misfortunes disturb the wealthy and he great, but that they are surrounded with all that can tratify the taste, please the eye, or amuse the imagination.—Itas! when they behold a nobleman of the first rank, encountering with cheerfulness, for the good of the people