

filled with doubt and dismay at every uncommon event, and are never prepared to meet it with steady resignation.—When we see the just and pious struggling with calamity, we seem as much given to complaints as those who lived under a far darker dispensation. We do not reflect that the thoughts of God are not as our thoughts, neither his ways as our ways; for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are his ways higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts; that the Divine administration is not confined to the limits of space and time, but embraces the past, the present, and the future, rises to heaven and descends to hell, comprehending every thought, word, and action of devils, angels, and men. Nor do we sufficiently impress upon our hearts the value and intention of the present life; that it was never meant to pass away in tranquillity and ease, but is a state of preparation in which our faculties are to be exercised, and our virtues proved, and that here we must be tried that the strength and sincerity of our principles may appear.

It is impossible to conceive a state of moral discipline, without prosperity and adversity; temptations must be experienced before our faith can be proved, and they must be encountered and overcome; yet, regardless of our weakness and infirmities, we are continually measuring the Supreme Being by the standard of our own faculties, and when matters fall out different from our wishes, we think ourselves entitled to complain. We, who are unable to trace all the consequences of a single action, are offended when we see the protector of society cut off in the midst of his labours for the benefit of his country; but who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him?

Seldom hath the truth implied in these words been more clearly exemplified than in the unexpected death of the Duke of Richmond.—This mysterious dispensation of Providence, hath caused a most grievous mourning and sore lamentation through both Provinces;—for we felt ourselves deeply interested in his welfare, and entertained the most sanguine expectations of the success of his administration.

When it was announced in the public journals that this distinguished nobleman was to become our Governor in Chief, few would believe it. That a person of his illustrious rank, who had filled the most splendid offices which the Crown has to bestow, would condescend to accept an