

TWO DISCOURSES,

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,

AT MOUNT-VERNON, DECEMBER 14, 1799.

BY THE REV. UZAL OGDEN, D. D.

Rector of Trinity-Church, Newark, in the State of New-Jersey.....Delivered in that Church, and in the Church in union with it, at Bellville, December 29, 1799, and January 5th, 1800.

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May you long remain, Sir, a Blessing to these States! And, finally, with your illustrious Compatriot, GEORGE WASHINGTON, may you enjoy those Rewards of Virtue and Patriotism, which God only can bestow!

THE AUTHOR.

Newark, January 12th, 1800.

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DISCOURSE I.

II. SAMUEL, iii. 38.

*“Know ye not, that there is a Prince, and a great Man fallen
this day in Israel?”*

IT is declared by the Psalmist, that “the Lord is good unto all, and that his tender mercies are over all his works.”* The goodness of God to us, hath been exhibited in numerous and striking instances; particularly, not only in the great honour, dignity, and happiness of our original state; in our redemption from sin and misery, through the Son of his love; in “giving us rain from Heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness;”† but in raising up illustrious characters, in divers ages and countries, for the benefit of men; for their civilization; for their knowledge of useful arts and sciences; for their advancement in morals and religion; and for their enjoyment of civil and religious Liberty.

I might for hours, and even days, detail the names and merits of such benefactors of the world; and it is with pleasure I observe, that this infant country can boast of many such worthies, in various professions of life; but I mean only, at present, as a testimony of unfeigned respect to his memory, to mention but one of these distinguished men, and to dwell a little on his character.

* Psal. clxv. 9. † A&S xiv. 17.

When so "great a man" as WASHINGTON "falls," in our Israel, unaffected must we be by loss; devoid also of sensibility and gratitude; regardless, likewise, of merit, decency and general custom, if we do not mourn his death and attempt to proclaim his worth!

For what hath been more common, than, by panegyric, or by mourning, publicly to notice the death of eminent men? The ancient Greeks and Romans, as well as the Jews, were particularly attentive to such melancholy events. It was not uncommon for the Israelites to lament the death of an illustrious character among them; to reflect upon and to recount his virtues; thus, particularly, we are informed, that "The children of Israel wept for Moses, in the plains of Moab, thirty days.*" And what was more common, than for the primitive Christians to deliver eulogiums on those distinguished for virtue and piety?

Though Abner was not so eminent a character as Moses, yet, as he was "a prince," and a famed captain in Israel, his death was not suffered to pass unnoticed; but was most sincerely lamented by king David, and attended with funeral honours. "And the king said unto his servants, Know ye not, that there is a prince, and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

What rendered the death of this Prince more afflicting, was, he fell by the hand of the assassin Joab; who "took Abner aside in the gate to speak with him quietly, and smote him there under the fifth rib, and he died."†

David declared his abhorrence of the murderous act; and said unto the people that were with him, "Rend your clothes, and gird you with sackcloth, and mourn before Abner. And king David himself followed the bier, and they buried Abner in Hebron; and the king lifted up his voice and wept at the grave of Abner; and all the people wept."‡

"The news of Abner's death (saith a Jewish historian) went to the heart of David, insomuch, that the instant he heard it, he stretched forth his right hand towards Heaven, uttering execrations against the assassin, whoever he was, and all his accom-

* Deut. xxxiv. 8. † II. Sam. iii. 27. ‡ II. Sam. iii. 31, 32.

plices; and this, not only in detestation of so base and unmanly an action, but also to declare, that upon the strictest niceties of faith and honour, he had been true to Abner (who had joined the house of Saul against David)*—for whom the king, by proclamation, appointed a public mourning, with all the solemnities of tearing of garments and putting on sackcloth. He himself, with his great ministers and officers, assisting at the funeral, and giving sufficient demonstrations, by wringing of hands, beating their breasts, and other expressions of sorrow, both for the veneration they had for Abner's memory, and the sense they had of so interesting a loss. He caused the body to be interred at Hebron, with great state and magnificence, composing an epitaph himself to honour the deceased. He was the chief mourner, and a precedent to all the rest, who acted in conformity to his example."†

But while, with the most heartfelt sorrow, we mourn the death of our *beloved Washington*, how unable am I, for want of talents, documents, and a more intimate personal acquaintance, to do justice to his character! The portrait, then, that shall be exhibited, must, necessarily, be extremely imperfect; if, however, it shall bear but a small resemblance to the great original, and the contemplation of it, to us shall be of any advantage, I shall consider my labour amply compensated; and console myself, that I have endeavoured to offer a tribute of respect, gratitude and praise to exalted merit.

The ancestors of *George Washington*, came from England to this country in the year sixteen hundred and fifty-seven. He, in the third descent after their migration, was born on the eleventh of February, old stile, in seventeen hundred and thirty-two, at the parish of Washington, Westmoreland county, in Virginia. His father's family was numerous, and he was the first child of a second marriage.

His education was conducted, principally, by a private tutor. He possessed great powers of mind, which he assiduously cultivated, and, through life, they have enabled him to appear with

* See II. Sam. ii. † Jewish Antiquities, Book v.ii.

dignity, in the several great and arduous stations that he filled, and to discharge their duties with propriety.

At the age of fifteen years, he was entered a midshipman on board a British vessel of war, stationed on the coast of Virginia; he however, in compliance with the wishes of his very affectionate mother, did not prosecute this profession.

When he was but ten years old, death deprived him of his father. The charge of the family then devolved on his elder brother, a young man of promising talents, who had a command in the colonial troops employed against Cartagena. On his return from this expedition, he named his patrimonial mansion *Mount Vernon*, in honour to the admiral of that name, from whom he had received many civilities. He was afterwards made adjutant general of the militia of Virginia, but did not long survive the appointment. At his decease, his brother, George Washington, possessed the paternal seat and considerable landed property.

In consequence of the extensive limits of Virginia, the vacant office of adjutant general was divided into three districts, and the future hero of America, before he attained his twentieth year, began his military service by a principal appointment in that department, with the rank of major.

When he was but little more than twenty-one years old, an event occurred that called his abilities into public notice. In the year seventeen hundred and fifty-three, while the government of the colony was administered by Lieutenant-governor Dinwiddie, encroachments were reported to have been made by the French, from Canada, on the territories of the British colonies, at the westward. To the surprise of many, young Major Washington was sent with plenary powers, to ascertain the facts; to treat with the Savages, and to warn the French to desist from their aggressions. The duties of this mission he performed with singular industry, intelligence, and address. His journal and report to the lieutenant-governor, which were published, announced to the world that greatness of mind, manliness of stile, and accuracy in the mode of doing business, which have since characterized him in the conduct of much more arduous and important affairs.

As the troubles still subsisted on the frontiers, the colony of Virginia raised, the next year, a regiment of troops for their defence. Of this corps, Major Washington became Colonel. This year, by his activity, zeal and valour, he rendered his country considerable service, especially by sallying out of fort Necessity, with only four hundred men, and defeating a much larger body of the enemy.

In seventeen hundred and fifty-five, the British government sent to this country General Braddock, who, by the junction of two veteran regiments from Ireland, with the independent and provincial corps of America, was to repel the French from the confines of the English settlements. Upon a royal arrangement of rank, by which "no officer who did not immediately derive his commission from the king, could command one who did so," Colonel Washington resigned his regiment, and acted as an extra aid-de-camp in the family of General Braddock.

In this capacity, at the battle of Monongahela, he attended the general, whose life was gallantly sacrificed in attempting to extricate his troops from the fatal ambushade into which he had fallen. The general had several horses shot under him, before he fell; and there was not an officer, whose duty obliged him to be mounted that day, except Col. Washington, who was not either killed or wounded. This circumstance enabled him to display great abilities, in covering the retreat and saving the remains of the army. As soon as he had secured their passage over the Monongahela, and found they were not pursued, he hastened to concert measures for their future security, with Col. Dunbar, who had remained with the second division and heavy baggage, at some distance in the rear.

To effect this, he travelled with two guides all night, through an almost impervious wilderness, notwithstanding the fatigues he had undergone in the day, and though he had imperfectly recovered from sickness; but so enfeebled was he by this service, that he was obliged, in the morning, to be supported with cushions on his horse. The public accounts in England and America, were not parsimonious of applause, for the essential advantages he had rendered on this trying occasion.

Not long after this period, the regulation of rank, which had so long been injurious to the colonial officers, was changed to their satisfaction; and the supreme authority of Virginia, impressed with a sense of the merits of Col. Washington, gave him, in a new and extensive commission, the command of all the troops raised, and to be raised, in that colony.

It would be inconsistent with this short sketch of his life, to mention the plans he suggested, or the system he pursued, in defending the frontiers, until the year seventeen hundred and fifty-eight, when he commanded the van brigade of the army of General Forbes, in the capture of Fort Du Quesne. The same reason will preclude the recital of his personal hazards and achievements, in the course of the service. The tranquility on the frontiers of the middle colonies, having been restored by the success of this campaign, and the health of Colonel Washington having been greatly impaired by an inveterate pulmonary complaint, he, in seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, resigned his military appointment. Authentic documents are not wanting, to shew the tender regret which the Virginia line expressed, at parting with their commander; and the affectionate regard he entertained for these troops.

His health, however, having been re-established, he married Mrs. *Custis*,* an amiable widow, possessed of an handsome jointure, and settled as a planter and farmer, on his estate in Fairfax county.

From the time of his leaving the army until seventeen hundred and seventy-five, he cultivated the arts of peace; was constantly a member of the Assembly; a magistrate of the county, and judge of the court. He was elected a delegate to the first Congress, in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, as well as that in the year succeeding.†

But the time was now come, in which he was called upon to move in a much superior sphere; to attract the notice of the whole world of mankind; to command the armies of America in our strug-

* General and Mrs. Washington were born in the same year—By this lady he had no issue. † See Morse's American Geography, Note a.

gle for freedom and independence! And here his great assemblage of talents shone with astonishing lustre.—Here he displayed great military skill; profound generalship; the highest valour; undaunted fortitude; unwearied industry; consummate prudence; unabating perseverance; the strictest justice and integrity; great humanity and benevolence; the most perfect regard to truth and honour; a superior knowledge of mankind; great economy, and the most ardent, disinterested patriotism!

For, to obtain the freedom and independence of his country, he sacrificed his ease; endured fatigues and anxiety of mind, unutterable; staked his reputation, his property, his health and his life, while he publicly disclaimed all pecuniary recompense for his services! In adversity, he was firm and undejected. In prosperity, modest and humble. He was a father to the soldier; a friend to the distressed. Though high in power, not a single act of cruelty or tyranny, even in the greatest time of danger, can be objected to him; for he revered freedom, the laws and rights of man!

His conduct was approved by all; by Congress; by the army; by those citizens who approved not, as well as those who did approve, of the Declaration of Independence, and also by the enemy he combated. For all were convinced of the purity of his principles; the goodness of his heart; the rectitude of his conduct; the wisdom and propriety of his measures; of his military talents, and real patriotism.

To the reproach of a few, however, it must be acknowledged, that, at one period, there was a party in Congress, who endeavoured to divest him of command; but fruitless was their effort; it terminated in their own mortification and disgrace.*

Apparently, how unequal was the contest in which General Washington was engaged! How potent was the foe he had to encounter! How numerous and great were the obstacles he had to surmount! To a most formidable navy and army of one of the most powerful nations of the world, and in a country divided in

* See Gordon's History of American Independence, vol. ii. page 310.

political sentiment, many of the inhabitants of which either joined the enemy, or remained in a state of neutrality, what had he to oppose? For a long time, nothing but a raw militia, and a succession of new undisciplined levies; and, in both, a great deficiency in numbers! At best, an army, with some foreign aid, that had to combat with hunger and thirst; with cold and nakedness; and with a great defect also, in military apparatus and stores!

But this army he cherished, disciplined; felt for; attended to their wants; kept united, and, finally, after much reverse of fortune, and after many signal advantages, he led on to complete triumph and victory!

The Freedom and Independence of these States, were acknowledged by the parent country and by foreign powers! We ranked among the nations of the world! and *Washington*, covered with glory, amidst the acclamations of a grateful people, and without the least appearance of superciliousness, or proud ambition; but with profound humility and a lively sense of gratitude to Almighty God for the signal favours he had shewn to his country and to himself, retired, after an eight years war, to his beloved *Vernon*: there to devote the remainder of his days to the enjoyments of rural and domestic life; to the improvement of agriculture and useful arts, and, let me add, to be an example of virtue to all who should behold him!

Truly affecting and important was the scene, when he resigned his commission! The address he delivered on the occasion, and the answer to it, reflect so much honour on him and on Congress, that I cannot forbear reciting them.

“When the day was arrived,” says an historian, “and the hour approached, for fixing the patriotic character of the American Chief, the gallery was filled with a beautiful groupe of elegant ladies, and some graced the floor of Congress. On this were likewise the governor, council and legislature of Maryland; several general officers; the consul-general of France, and the respectable citizens of Annapolis. Congress were seated and covered, as representatives of the sovereignty of the Union; the spectators were uncovered and standing. The general was intro-

duced to a chair by the secretary, who, after a decent interval, ordered silence. A short pause ensued, when the president informed the general, that ‘The United States, in Congress assembled, were prepared to receive his communication;’ on which he arose, with great dignity, and delivered his address:”

“*Mr. President,*

“The great event on which my resignation depended, having, at length, taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands, the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country:

“Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity offered the United States, of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence;—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which, however, was superceded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause; the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of Heaven!

“The successful termination of the war, has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest!

“While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings, not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits, of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family, could have been more fortunate. Permit me, Sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

“I consider it as an indispensable duty, to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dear country, to the protection of Almighty God; and those who have the superintendence of them, to his holy keeping!

"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life!"

"The General," adds the historian, "was so powerfully impressed with the great and interesting scenes which crowded upon his imagination, while speaking, that he would have been scarce able to have uttered more than the closing period. He advanced, and delivered to the President his commission, with a copy of his address. Having resumed his place, he received, in a standing posture, the following answer of Congress; which the President delivered with elegance; though not without such sensibility, as changed and spread a degree of paleness over his countenance."

"Sir,

"The United States, in Congress assembled, receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops, with success, through a perilous and a doubtful war. Called upon by your country, to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without friends, or a government, to support you. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude; invariably regarding the rights of the civil power, through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, until these States, aided by a magnanimous and great nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence; on which happy event, we sincerely join you in congratulations!

"Having defended the standard of Liberty in this new world; having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict, and to those who feel, oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow-citizens! But the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remotest ages!

"We feel, with you, our obligations to the army in general, and will, particularly, charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

"We join you in commending the interests of our dear country to the protection of Almighty God; beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens, to improve the opportunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And, for you, we address to him our earnest prayers, that a life so beloved, may be fostered with all his care! That your days may be happy, as they have been illustrious! And that he will, finally, give you that reward which this world cannot give!"

"To see," continues the historian, "on the one hand, so great and amiable a character, taking his leave of public employments, to spend his future days in retirement; and his country, on the other side, acknowledging his unprecedented merits, and, with the most affectionate embraces, loading him with their blessings, drew tears from many of the audience."^{*}

But I will no longer detain you. As the subject, however, is so important and unfinished, I shall beg leave to dwell upon it, when we shall again meet in this place.

^{*} Gordon's History of American Independence, vol. iii. page 379, &c.

[END OF THE FIRST DISCOURSE.]

DISCOURSE II.

II. SĀMUEL, iii. 36.

*“ Know ye not, that there is a Prince, and a great Man fallen
this day in Israel?”*

WITHOUT recapitulating any of the particulars of my preceding Discourse from these words, I beg permission now to resume the subject.

The sweets, however, of private life, were not destined, by Providence, for the enjoyment of this distinguished patriot, hero and sage. His virtues were too splendid, and his talents too brilliant, to remain in obscurity! Again, he was to be called forth and stationed, like “a city on an hill;” that, in him, the world might behold also, the accomplished statesman; and that he might diffuse around him the rewards of victory; the blessings of freedom and independence; of peace and good government!

Experience demonstrated, that the bond of union of these states, that had, at a critical moment, been hastily formed, was too imbecile to support, much less to give them dignity, strength and prosperity. Necessity, then, having dictated the expedience of a federal government, more firm and energetic, delegates from the several states, composed of men of the first distinction for virtue, wisdom and patriotism, assembled in convention, at Philadelphia, in seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, to deliberate on this interesting subject. General Washington was unanimously chosen President of this illustrious body. After several months free deliberation and discussion, they formed our present federal constitution; a constitution founded on the broad basis of

justice, virtue, and freedom; of just and equal liberty; fraught with wisdom and the experience of the present age and of ages past.

This constitution having been adopted and ratified by a majority of the states, General Washington was, by the unanimous voice of their citizens, elected President of the new federal government. When the period of his presidency, four years, had expired, he was again, with the like unanimity, chosen to fill this exalted and important office. But, at the expiration of this second appointment, though assured, that, in the same honourable manner, he would again be called on to fill the same dignified station, unambitious of the pomp of office; unsolicitous of the exercise of power; not desirous of the tribute of worldly praise, and beholding his country in a state of honour, peace and prosperity, he resolved once more to partake of the blessings of retirement.

It cannot be doubted, when he entered on the duties of his office, as President of these United States, that some of the business he had to transact, was not only highly interesting, but to him novel. His general knowledge, however, of the views and interests of these states; of public business, and of the principles of justice, virtue, law and freedom; his acquaintance with the most distinguished patriotic and law characters among us; his knowledge of human nature; deep judgment; accurate observation; great industry, strict integrity, and high regard for truth, honour, justice, delicacy and propriety of conduct; and also, a dignified manner and an happy mode of expressing himself; aided, occasionally, by the advice of legal characters, enabled him to fill the chair of state with dignity and ease; with honour to himself and country, and to the great and general happiness of the union.

For it was his great care, not only to preserve the principles of the constitution from infraction, but to establish public credit; to extend commerce; to promote agriculture, science and useful arts; to distribute impartial justice; to reward merit, and to countenance genius; but also, to preserve peace at home, and peace, likewise, and useful intercourse, with nations abroad.

Foreign nations were convinced, not only of his candor, justice, integrity and generosity; but also, of his talents as a statesman, and, therefore, he was highly revered abroad, as well as greatly respected at home.

When he last retired from public employment, he published a farewell address to the United States, replete with expressions of friendship and modesty, and also, with the soundest maxims of government. Indeed, the political advice he offered to his fellow-citizens, in this performance, the result of great knowledge, profound reflection, and long experience, may justly be considered as a bequest by him, to these states, of more importance, if only regarded, than would have been to them an inexhaustible treasury!

But though he was most studious to preserve a strict neutrality with the belligerent powers of Europe; and though his truly able, patriotic and worthy successor in the presidential chair, pursued the same honourable, pacific and neutral line of conduct, yet General Washington had not long been in the enjoyment of repose, before the aggressions of a foreign power became so insupportable and alarming; and so apparent were thought to be its hostile intentions towards these states, that they began to arm; with a fixed resolution to repel, by force, insult and injury, both by sea and land.

At this serious moment, *lo! what do we behold!*

The aged statesman! The war-worn soldier! The father of his country! The *venerable Washington*, rising from his seat of peace, and girding on the armour of war! Again taking command of the armies of America, in defence of freedom and independence! And, may I not add, of virtue also, and religion?

Is this virtue human? Or is it more? Is it angelic? It astonishes; it animates the American world! Europe beholds it with wonder! And the approaching foe seems to shrink back with fear! For the very *name of Washington* was to us, not only as a bond of union, but as a strong tower of defence against our enemies!

But while this country is in a state of suspense; while uncertain whether peace or war shall be ours—Ah! *dread event!*—How shall it be expressed?—*Washington*, the “great man in our

Israel;" the glory of our country; the brightest ornament of human nature; the admiration of the world*—"falls"....dies!.... Not by the hand of treachery, as did Abner, but by the power of disease!†

O Death! How great thy triumph? Ah! how cruel thy stroke? Who feels it not?‡

* It is a fact, that General Washington's character is known and respected on the islands of the Pacific ocean. When Captain Green was at Owyhee, a Chief drank General Washington's health, and expressed a desire to see him.

† The following is a copy of a letter, dated Mount Vernon, December 15, 1799, by Mr. Tobias Lear, private secretary to General Washington, addressed to John Adams, Esq. President of the United States:

" Sir,

" It is with inexpressible grief I have to announce to you the death of the great and good General Washington. He died last evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, after a short illness of about 24 hours. His disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he had made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, he became ill. Doctor Dick attended him in the morning, and Doctor Craick, of Alexandria, and Doctor Brown of Port Tobacco, were soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, but without the desired effect. His last scene corresponded with the whole tenor of his life. Not a groan, nor complaint, escaped him, in extreme distress. With perfect resignation, and in full possession of his senses, he closed his well-spent life."

The following is taken from the Newark Gazette, Dec. 24, 1799.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, received at Baltimore, dated December 15, 1799.

" General Washington died perfectly in his senses, and from Dr. Dick's account, perfectly resigned. He informed them that he had no fear of death; that his affairs were in good order; that he had made his will, and that his public business was but two days behind hand."

‡ *George-Town, December 20, 1799.*

On Wednesday last, the mortal part of Washington the Great—the Father of his Country, and the Friend of Man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honours and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles around, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves—the spacious avenues—the beautiful and

Cease to weep, thou partner of his heart; ye relatives and friends of virtue! Cease to weep, ye fathers in council; ye citizens of America! For *Washington* weep not! He died in honour, in peace with his God; in full resignation to the will of heaven! sublime scenes—the noble mansion—but, alas! the august inhabitant

was now no more—That great soul was gone!—His mortal part was there indeed; but, ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen!—Yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty Portico, where oft the hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honours to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive—a farewell view.

On the ornament, at the head of the coffin, was inscribed, *Surge ad Judicium**—about the middle of the coffin, *Gloria Deo*†—and on the silver plate,

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,

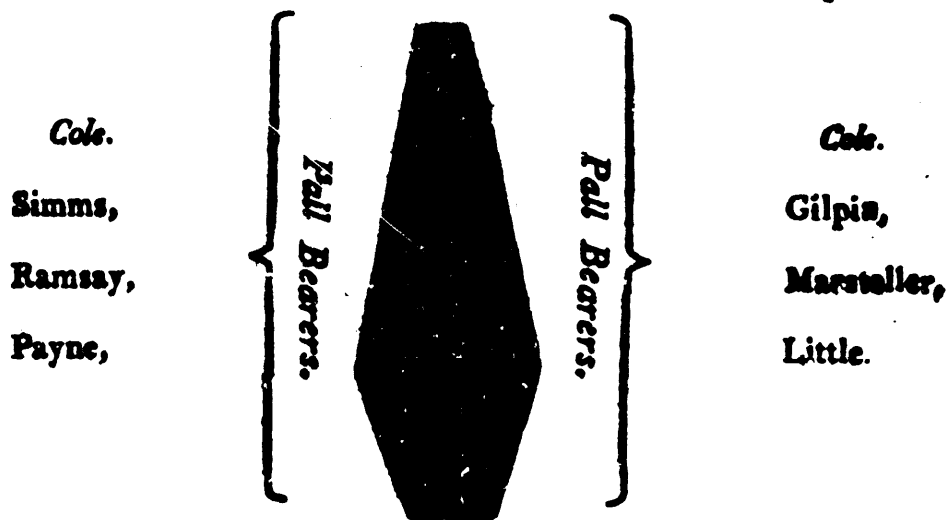
Departed this life, on the 14th December, 1799, *Æt.* 68.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was moved—a band of music, with mournful melody, melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed, and moved on in the following order:

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| Cavalry, | } | With arms reversed. |
| Infantry, | | |
| Guard, | | |
| Music, | | |
| Clergy, | | |

The General's horse, with his saddle, holsters, and pistols.



He lives ; he moves in a more exalted sphere ! He lives too in your affections and remembrance ! And his fame shall live ; shall be transmitted from age to age, with growing lustre, till time shall be no more !

Astonishing has been the effect of General Washington's death, in these states. See our venerable President, with the members of both Houses of Congress, clothed in the garb of sorrow, and reciprocating their language of condolence !* See the halls of

Mourners.

Masonic Brethren.

Citizens.

When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed their lines—the Clergy, the Masonic brothers and the Citizens descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the church was performed. The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry, the cavalry and eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, and to the venerable departed hero.

The sun was now setting. Alas ! the SUN OF GLORY was set forever....No, the name of Washington....the American President and General....will triumph over death....the unclouded brightness of his Glory will illuminate future ages.

* Philadelphia, L 25.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

On Monday sent the following letter of condolence to the President of the United States, by a committee of its members, to which the President returned the annexed answer.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The Senate of the United States respectfully take leave, sir, to express to you their deep regret for the loss their country sustains in the death of General *George Washington*.

"This event, so distressing to all our fellow-citizens, must be peculiarly heavy to you, who have long been associated with him in deeds of patriotism. Permit us, sir, to mingle our tears with yours : on this occasion it is manly to weep. To lose such a man at such a crisis, is no common calamity to the world : our country mourns her Father. The

Congress and our temples of worship, drest in mourning! See in our ships of war, and on our military staffs, the signal of grief! See

Almighty disposer of human events, has taken from us our greatest benefactor and ornament....It becomes us to submit with reverence to him who 'maketh darkness a pavilion.'

"With patriotic pride we view the life of our Washington, and compare him with those of other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient and modern names are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have too often been allied; but his name is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtue. It reprov'd the intemperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendour of victory. The scene is closed, and we are no longer anxious lest misfortune should sully his glory: he has travelled on to the end of his journey and carried with him an increasing weight of honour; he has deposited it safely where misfortune cannot tarnish it, where malice cannot blast it. Favoured of Heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakness of humanity; magnanimous in death, the darkness of the grave could not obscure his brightness.

"Such was the man whom we deplore. Thanks to God, his glory is consummated; Washington yet lives on earth in his spotless example....his spirit is in Heaven.

"Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic general, the patriotic statesman and the virtuous sage; let them teach their children never to forget, that the fruits of his labours and his example, are their inheritance."

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

"Gentleman of the Senate,

"I receive, with the most respectful and affectionate sentiments, in this impressive address, the obliging expressions of your regret for the loss our country has sustained, in the death of her most esteemed, beloved and admired citizen.

"In the multitude of my thoughts and recollections, on this melancholy event, you will permit me only to say, that I have seen him in the days of adversity, in some of the scenes of his deepest distress and most trying perplexities; I have also attended him in his highest elevation and most prosperous felicity, with uniform admiration of his wisdom, moderation and constancy.

"Among all our original associates, in that memorable league of the continent in 1774, which first expressed the sovereign will of a free nation in America, he was the only one remaining in the general govern-

the officers of our army and navy, and our citizens throughout the union, displaying the badge of sorrow! Hear the bells proclaiming the mournful event,—*Washington is dead!* See our public prints, clad in black, declaring the same awful truth! Behold numerous processions of mourning!* hear the pulpits wailing his

ment. Although with a constitution more enfeebled than his, at an age when he thought it necessary to prepare for retirement, I feel myself alone, bereaved of my last brother; yet I derive a strong consolation from the unanimous disposition which appears in all ages and classes, to mingle their sorrows with mine, on this common calamity to the world.

“The life of our Washington cannot suffer by a comparison with those of other countries, who have been most celebrated and exalted in fame. The attributes and decorations of royalty, could only have served to eclipse the majesty of those virtues which made him, from being a modest citizen, a more resplendent luminary. Misfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory only with those superficial minds, who, *believing that characters and actions are marked by success alone*, rarely deserve to enjoy it. *Malice* could never *blast his honour*, and *Envy* made him a singular exception to her universal rule. For himself he had lived enough, to life and to glory. For his fellow-citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal. For me, his departure is at a most unfortunate moment. Trusting, however, in the wise and righteous dominion of Providence over the passions of men, and the results of their councils and actions, as well as over their lives, nothing remains for me but perfect resignation.

“His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read. If a Trajan found a Pliny, a Marcus Aurelius can never want Biographers, Eulogists or Historians.

JOHN ADAMS.”

“United States, December 23d, 1799.”

* Numerous and splendid have been the funeral processions, as tributes of respect to the memory of General Washington, particularly those in Philadelphia and New-York. The procession in this last mentioned city, was on the 31st December, 1799. The following is the account of it, as published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, of January 3, 1800. The oration, on the occasion, was deli-

death and announcing his worth! Behold him the mournful theme of lay orators of the first distinction! Listen to the muse,

vered by Gouverneur Morris, Esquire, and that at the funeral procession in Philadelphia, by Major-General Lee, member of Congress:

New-York, January 3, 1800.

FUNERAL PROCESSION,

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the 31st of December, 1799, the Day appointed by the Citizens of New-York, to pay the most solemn Funeral Honours to the Memory of their beloved Chief and Fellow-Citizen, General George Washington, every kind of business ceased, and every thought was employed in preparation for the melancholy solemnity—the order of which had been announced on the preceding day, by the committee of Arrangement. The citizens, in their military and civil habiliments, with the foreigners of various nations, all eager to join in testimonies of veneration for the *Great Deceased*, having assembled in their appointed order, the procession moved under the guidance of signals, to the mournful sounds of minute-guns and muffled bells, in the following order:

Officers and

Eight Dragoons.

Sixth Regiment, in Platoons, by the left,

With arms and colours reversed—Drums and fifes in mourning.

Eight Pieces of Field Artillery,

Taken in different battles during the Revolutionary War from the British.

Cavalry.

Rifle Company.

Military Officers.

Officers of the Navy of the United States.

Officers of the Army of the United States.

Adjutant General of the United States and Suite.

Major-General Hamilton and Suite.

Citizens.

St. Stephen's Society.

Tammany Society,

In the following order:

TAMMANY SOCIETY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

1st. The *Wiskinkie* supporting the Cap of Liberty veiled in crape.

2d. The *Sagamore* bearing the great standard of the Society, covered with black cloth; on the front the representation of a marble monument

which also mourns him dead, and sings his praise ! See every countenance dejected with grief, and every heart torn with anguish !

founded on a rock. Sixteen pillars supporting a Dome, the centre of which falling inward, rests on the thirteen columns within, emblematical of the thirteen original States. The Tomb which contains the mortal part of our Great Chieftain, appears through the columns in the centre of the thirteen. On a circular pedestal on the top of the Dome, is an Obelisk, its weight resting on the thirteen inner pillars. On the tables of the obelisk and round the pedestal are inserted the most remarkable events in the life of the heroic Washington—on the reverse of the Great Standard, the Arms of the United States, encircled with black—the two Masters of Ceremonies, on either side the Sagamore, bearing the silken label (entwined with mourning) on which was written the name of the order.

3d. The *Grand Sachem*, wearing the insignia of his office; on his right the Treasurer carrying a Golden Key and string of Wampum; on his left the Secretary, with the books of laws, all decorated with symbols of mourning.

4th. The Father of the Council, in black, wearing his badge of office, and carrying the *Great Calumet of Peace*, decorated in the most solemn and appropriate manner, agreeably to the aboriginal custom.

5th. The Thirteen Tribes—the banners (which are beautifully painted with the armorial bearings of the thirteen states) covered with black cloth, and ornamented with knots of crape. On the front of each a black marble urn, on a white field, representing the sacred repository of the ashes of the departed heroes and statesmen who were the companions of our Washington in the late glorious and revolutionary war, viz. Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, Franklin, Hancock, Green, Wooster, Laurens, M'Dougal, Livingston, Putnam, Steuber, Sullivan.

ORDER.

1. New-Hampshire Tribe, headed by the Warrior, bearing the banner erect—then the Sachem, followed by the body of the tribe, four abreast, each Brother with the buck's tail in his hat, and crape round his left arm.

2. Massachusetts Tribe, in the same order.

3. Rhode-Island Tribe,.....do.

4. Connecticut Tribe,.....do.

5. New-York Tribe,.....do.

WHAT AN ELOGY? What mortal before, received such praise ;
such honours in life, and after death? And what man, before, so
justly merited them?

6. New-Jersey Tribe, in the same order.
7. Pennsylvania Tribe,.....do.
8. Delaware Tribe,.....do.
9. Maryland Tribe,.....do.
10. Virginia Tribe, headed by the Warrior bearing the banner re-
versed [Our beloved Brother Washington being a native of Virginia,
and always considered as an honorary member of that tribe.]
11. North-Carolina Tribe, the banner erect.
12. South-Carolina Tribe,.....do.
13. Georgia Tribe,.....do.
- 6th. The *Scribe of the Council* carrying the Constitution, and support-
ed on the right and left by two of the Alanks in the badges of their
office.

Mechanic Society.

Masonic Lodges, in the following order:

The Knights Templars.

The Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State
of New-York, in the city of New-York, viz.

1. Lodge L'Union Francaise, No. 14.

The Tyler with a drawn sword, the handle covered with black
crape.

The members, two and two.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Past Masters.

Senior and Junior Wardens.

A Master Mason, carrying the Warrant of the Lodge on a Black
Cushion.

Deacon.

Master.

Deacon.

The other Lodges in the order above described.

2. Phœnix Lodge, No. 11.
3. Trinity Lodge, 10.
4. Howard Lodge, 8.
5. Holland Lodge, 8.
6. Hiram Lodge, 7.
7. St. John's Lodge, 6.
8. St. Andrew's Lodge, 3.
9. Independent Royal Arch Lodge, 2.
10. St. Lodge, 1.

General Washington, it may be remarked, in several respects, hath been singularly fortunate. How many, with exalted virtues and splendid talents, have commenced their career of fame and

Three masters, each carrying a Standard, on which was a pendant of white, bordered with black, and written thereupon the Cardinal Virtues of Masonry,

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY.

The Reverend Chaplains of the Grand Lodge.

Three Master Masons, each carrying a Standard, on which was written the characteristics of Masonry,

WISDOM, STRENGTH, BEAUTY.

The worshipful Brother Cadwallader D. Colden, in mourning, holding in his hand a short Standard, with a white Pendant, trimmed with black, on which was written,

BROTHER WASHINGTON the Great—the Wise—the Virtuous; expressing also, the figure of an Hour Glass, run out, and a Sickle.

The Grand Tyler, in mourning, carrying a Sword, the handle covered with crape.

The Grand Secretary, in mourning, carrying in his hands an Urn, walking under the Dome of a Temple, supported by five columns on an equal square; at the circle of the Dome was written,

TEMPLE OF VIRTUE. SEAT OF MASONRY.

On the front of the square—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"—On the one side—"They rest from their Labour"—On the other—"Their works follow them."

The Dome carried by four Masons of the superior degrees.

The Grand Treasurer, in mourning, holding in the one hand, Incense: in the other, Flowers.

The Past Grand Officers.

The Senior and Junior Grand Wardens.

The Grand Pursuivant, carrying the Bible, Square and Compass, on a black cushion, supported by two Deacons—the Bible carried on this occasion, was the Bible upon which General Washington took his oath of office when first inaugurated as President of the United States.

The Grand Master, or his deputy, supported by two deacons.

Manhattan Company.

New-York Insurance Company.

United Insurance Company.

Branch Bank.

Bank of New-York.

usefulness to men, as heroes and statesmen? But how few have reached the goal, and obtained the rewards of merit?

Chamber of Commerce.

Marine Society.

Collegians.

Regents of the University.

Trustees of Columbia College.

President and Professors of do.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Gentleman of the Bar.

Civil Officers of the City.

Civil Officers of the State.

Members of Congress.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Civil Officers of the United States Government.

His Catholic Majesty's Consul, and Gentlemen of that nation.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Gentlemen of that nation.

Music.

Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies,

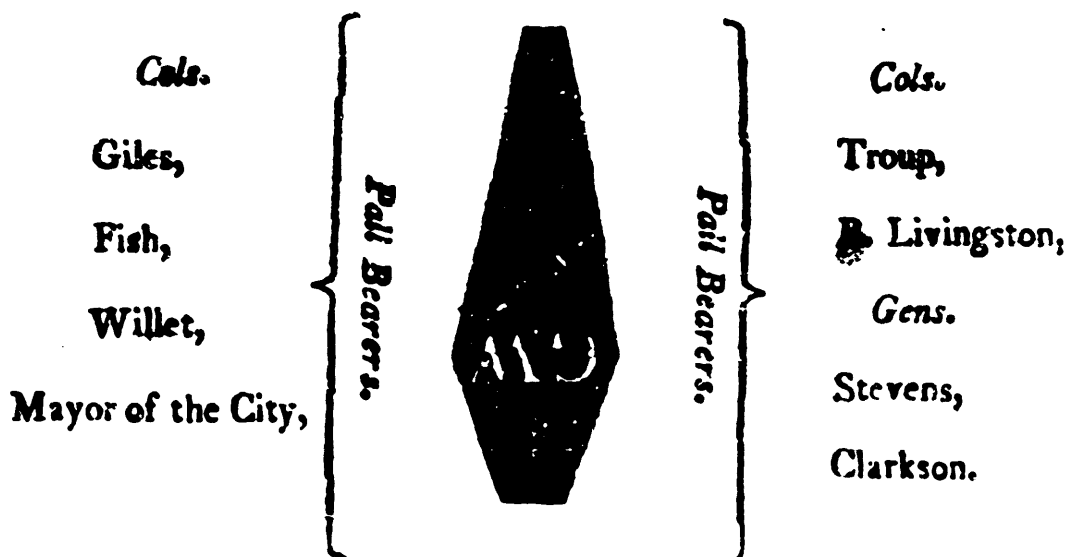
In complete Mourning—the grand officers bearing Wands decorated with crape—The Members wearing their badges with crape and bows of love ribbon.

Clergy in full dress with white scarfs.

Twenty-four Girls,

In white Robes, with white surplices and turbans, strewing laurels during the procession.

Committee of arrangement.



How many have been suddenly cut down by the scythe of death? And among ourselves, did there not thus fall a *Warren*, a *Montgomery* and a *Mercer*? How many through error in judg-

Each Pall-Bearer was accompanied by a member of the Cincinnati, in full mourning, with a white crape bow on the outward arm, and bearing a black banner, denoting some important act of the deceased. The Pall Bearers and the members of the Committee of Arrangement, wore the badges of the Cincinnati, and black scarfs with white roses on the bows. THE URN, with its attendant decorations, was supported by eight soldiers, (with others attending for relief) upon a BIER in form of a Palanquin, six feet by four. This elegant assemblage of Emblems, consisted of a funeral URN, three feet in height, of burnished gold, with the name of *WASHINGTON*, in black, upon the flat band; behind which the American Eagle, four feet high, cloud-borne, with extended but drooping wings, appeared to hover over the ashes of the Hero, holding in his beak a laurel wreath; these figures were supported by a rich pedestal and cornish of burnished gold—Underneath was a second pedestal, rising from the Bier, covered with black, on the front and rear of which, the laurel wreath was represented, tied together with the American stripes, and crowned by the American Constellation, the whole on a ground of black—The sides were adorned with military trophies, composed of military standards, cavalry and infantry, with the standards of the United States, and of the Society of the Cincinnati. In the centre of the trophies was represented the Eagle, with the other emblems and mottos of the Society, surrounded by branches of laurel—the whole decorated with black drapery, fringed and festooned. This superb and appropriate ornament formed an elegant mass of thirteen feet in height. The various colours of the floating standards, mingled with the metallic splendor of the URN, and the mournful solemnity of the surrounding black, formed one grand image, truly sublime and affecting.

Immediately followed, *The General's Horse*, in mourning, Led by two black servants, in complete mourning, with white turbans. Cincinnati, as Chief Mourners, and other Officers of the late War.

Corporation of the City.

Eight Dragoons.

Officer.

On the arrival of the procession at St. Paul's Church, the military halted, and opening their ranks, made an avenue, through which the

ment, have wandered from the path? How many have been checked, stopped in their course, by the power of envy, pride, hatred, calumny, or ambition? And how many have been turned aside by the force of gold?

Bier and those immediately attendant on it, passed into the church—the troops leaning on their reversed arms.

After the funeral oration and other solemn services of the temple, the Bier was deposited in the cemetery, and the last military honours performed over it.

The following are the words of Sacred Music performed on the 31st ult, at St. Paul's Church, by the Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies:

SOLO.

Sons of Columbia, now lament,
Your spear is broke, your bow's unbent.
Your glory's fled,
Amongst the dead,
Your hero lies,
Ever, forever, clos'd his eyes.

CHORUS.

Columbians weep! weep still in louder moan!
Your Hero, Patriot, Friend and Father's gone.

DEAD MARCH.

RECITATIVE SOLO.

The body comes!—we'll meet it on the way,
With laurels ever green and branching palm,
Then lay it on his monument: hung round
With all his trophies and great acts, enroll'd
In verse heroic, or sweet lyre song.
There shall Columbia's valiant youth resort,
And from his memory, inflame their breasts
To matchless valour, while they sing his praise.

FEMALE VOICES.

Bring the laurels, bring the bays;
Strew his hearse, and strew the ways.

GENERAL CHORUS.

Glorious hero! may thy grave,
Peace and honour ever have;
After all thy pains and woes,
Rest eternal, sweet repose.

To our reproach, had we not one of this character among us?
In the person of a general, of an hero, of a professed patriot, had

CONCLUSION.

Mourn, mourn, Columbians! mourn in solemn strains,
The name of him you lov'd, alone remains!
Your hopes in his support, from hence give o'er,
Your Hero, Friend and Father is no more.

SECOND PART.

ELEGY.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest:
By Fairy hands their knell it rung,
By forms unseen the Dirge is sung:
There honour comes! a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there,
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mold;
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

RECITATIVE SOLO.

Not vain is all this storm of grief,
To vent our sorrows give relief;
But yet, let not Columbia's race,
Misfortune, with desponding arms embrace.
Distraction, doubt and desperation,
Ill become the chosen nation:
Chosen by the great, I AM,
The Lord of hosts, who, still the same,
We trust will give attentive ear,
To the sincerity of Prayer.

SONG.

Pious orgies, pious airs,
Decent sorrow, decent prayers,
Will to the Lord ascend,
And move his pity, and regain his love.

we not a traitor? I grate not your ears with the sound of his name of infamy.*

But, to our honour, besides a Washington, have we not been blessed with numerous heroes of patriotism? With numerous patriotic legislators of wisdom, who, to their country, have rendered very important services? If all these services have not been rewarded according to their deserts,† shall we be charged with ingratitude? Or shall poverty be our apology?

It is painful to reflect, that often, but too often, uniform, persevering and successful merit; distinguished deeds of bravery and patriotism, have not only been treated with neglect, but even with insult and barbarity! Among the several worthies thus treated, whose names now occur to me, there is one whose case is so affecting, that I beg to be indulged the liberty of reminding you of it.

Belisarius was general of the armies of the emperor Justinian, and, most deservedly, high in the confidence and esteem of his prince. This general possessed superior talents; undaunted valour; the strictest probity; great modesty, and the most ardent loyalty. He was justly regarded as the most illustrious captain of the age, and rendered his country the most eminent services, by his victories in Italy, Africa, and Persia.

GRAND CHORUS.

The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!
For the kingdom of this world is become
The kingdom of our Lord and his Christ,
And he shall reign, forever and ever.

Hallelujah!

* Benedict Arnold. He rendered this country considerable service in his military character; but, to his everlasting disgrace, for the sake of gold, he agreed to deliver the very important post of West-Point, in the state of New-York, to Sir Henry Clinton; providentially, however, the treasonable scheme was timely discovered; but the traitor escaped to the British forces. See III. Vol. of Gordon's History of American Independence.

† See Gordon's History of American Independence, Vol. II. page 329. Vol. III. page 126, 358 to 362, New-York Edition, 1789.

In the year five hundred and thirty-two, so formidable a sedition was excited at Constantinople, that Hypatius was proclaimed emperor ; and so powerfully was he supported by Probus and Pompeius, nephews of Anastasius, that Justinian was on the point of fleeing the city. From this measure, however, he was dissuaded by Belisarius, who soon suppressed the rebellion : And so disinterested and faithful a subject was he, that having captured Vitiges, king of the Goths, and his whole family, in the city of Ravenna, this general chose rather to convey them to Constantinople, than to accept the Gothic crown, which he was even pressed to receive.

But see the effects of envy ! See the consequences of credulity and injustice in a monarch !

Belisarius, without proof, was accused of a conspiracy against his prince. And, behold ! in consequence of the accusation, the venerable patriot-soldier, divested of authority ; reduced to poverty ; and, after having had his eyes plucked out, abandoned, compelled to beg his bread in the streets of Constantinople !*

But our *Washington* nobly disclaimed the reward of gold for his services ;† nor did he covet the praise of men ! His country, however, with the most heart-felt pleasure, honoured him with their approbation ; with their gratitude and applause ! He enjoyed also the applause of Europe, and even of the whole world !

But, to the disgrace of human nature, towards the close of his administration, there were a few unworthy men, who had the audacity and impiety to open their lips of calumny against him ! Men who, from the baseness of their hearts and wickedness of their views, were unworthy even to utter the *name* of *Washington* ! — But men (among whom stood conspicuous the noted sot and infidel, Thomas Paine)‡ who were as unable to detract, by their

* See Procopius, Agathias and Glycas. † It is a truth, that General Washington expended for his necessary support, while he commanded the American armies, a considerable sum of money, that he did not charge to the public. See *Gordon's History of American Independence*, vol. iii. page 379.

‡ In Paris he published even a pamphlet, with a view to lessen in the public mind, the character of General Washington, especially as a

language of scurrility, folly and falsehood, from the merits of a *Washington*, as would have been futile their attempt to have poisoned the Atlantic, by infusing into it the venom of a reptile; or their effort to have extinguished the sun, by ejecting their filthy saliva towards it!

If we view General Washington in *private life*, we shall still perceive that he acted worthy of himself.

As an husband, besides his fidelity, he was attentive and affectionate. As a friend, he was faithful and sincere. As a neighbour, he was just, generous and obliging. As a citizen, he was highly deserving praise; for he not only honoured the laws of his country, but, in every respect, promoted its interest to the utmost of his power; especially, by countenancing and promoting seminaries of learning and works of public utility.

To the poor, he was liberal; to the stranger, hospitable. As a master, he was lenient and kind,* and, to all, his deportment

general. But this infamous performance tended only to render the infamous author still more infamous! And in our public papers there were several scurrilous pieces, without name, written with a design to detract from the General's worth.

* It is just now announced (January, 3, 1800) by our public papers, that General Washington has, by his will, not only liberated all his slaves, but given them land for their support.

It is also mentioned, that he has bequeathed to Judge Washington, an History of the American Revolution, written by the General. And that, among his charitable bequests, he has given £.1200 to an Academy, near Mount Vernon, to be appropriated to the education of poor children. To this Seminary he gave, for this purpose, £.50 a year, during his life.

An additional note by the republisher of these discourses, in Philadelphia, February 18, 1800. The will of General Washington is now published; from which it appears:

That he liberates all his slaves, after the death of Mrs. Washington, (who, it is mentioned in our public papers, means to free them in one year after the General's death,) and has made ample provision for the support of the young, the infirm and the aged among them:

was affable, though grave; benevolent, without pride; and pleasing, without affectation. His manners were plain, but dignified; in his conversation, he was easy, instructive, but not loquacious; and he made no display of any superior knowledge, virtue or talent that he possessed.

He encouraged modesty and virtue; but frowned upon impudence and vice. As he venerated truth, he discountenanced falsehood; and, being generous himself, he abhorred meanness of spirit. He was revered and beloved by all who enjoyed the honour of his acquaintance. His person was tall and majestic; his eye intelligent and penetrating; his countenance placid, serious and thoughtful; and his dress devoid of superfluous ornament, but always neat and becoming the character in which he appeared.

But there is yet another point of view in which we are to behold General Washington, and in which he shines also with great lustre;—we must see him in his *Christian Character*.

Educated in the principles of the Christian Religion, he continued to embrace it, from a conviction of its truth.* The impious and infidel philosophy of the present day, excited only his pity, his virtuous contempt and indignation! His faith in *Jesus Christ*, the *Son of God*, was unshaken; and he was careful to venerate the precepts and public institutions of that holy and divine religion he professed. He adorned it by a life of industry, sobriety, tem-

* That he bequeaths to his Nephew (Judge) Bushrod Washington, all his papers, which relate to his civil and military administration of the affairs of this country, and also his private papers:

That he bequeaths 4000 dollars to the Trustees of the Academy at Alexandria, towards the support of a free-school, for the education of poor children, annexed to that academy; and that to this school, for many years, he gave annually, £.50: That he bequeaths fifty shares in the Potomac-Company, value £.100 sterling each, towards the endowment of an University, within the limits of the district of Columbia; and, likewise, that he bequeaths 100 shares in the James-River Company, value 100 dollars each, for the use of Liberty-Hall Academy, in Virginia.

* He was a Member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

perance and chastity; humility, justice, charity, piety, faith and trust in God.

His reliance upon the Supreme Being, for his mercies, and gratitude to the Almighty for favours received, are manifest, even from many of his official papers which have been published. And is it not most reasonable to conclude, that to his Christian Virtue it was principally owing, that in prosperity, he was not haughty? That in adversity, he did not despair? That in the hour of temptation, he was inflexible? And that, amidst all the changes and vicissitudes; the storms and tempests of life, he remained calm, serene, unappalled, undismayed; putting his trust in that God who "is a present help in time of trouble;" and who "saveth the upright in heart?"*

In this character, we behold him rising superior to every sinful indulgence; to every calamity or affliction that awaited him; to all the praises and acclamations of men; to all the pomp and show and grandeur of the world!

How peaceful and serene was his breast! How happy his life! And what blessedness attended him at his death! Though its approach was sudden, it seems to him, not to have been unexpected! He received its summons without fear or dread! With calmness; with dignity; with perfect resignation to the will of Heaven, and with rational hopes of a blessed immortality, he resigned his breath to him who gave it!

Happy Spirit! Delivered from the clog of mortality, with what holy triumph was it conveyed by angels to the world above; ushered into the courts of God, and invested with that palm of victory and crown of glory, which fade not away!

How, my brethren, should our hearts glow with gratitude to God, for blessing us with so inestimable a character? What greater *honour* can we now do *him*....Or what greater *benefit* can we bestow on our *country*, than by our endeavours to *imitate* his *example*? And though we cannot hope, by our best conduct, to

* Psal. vii. 10.

be as useful to mankind, nor to enjoy his earthly fame; yet, all of us, through divine goodness, may equal him in *Christian* virtues, enjoyments and rewards! Let us, then, devote our hearts to God; put our trust in him, and revere his holy laws!

Will God Almighty, of his infinite mercy grant that such may be our happiness; for the sake of the merits of Jesus Christ, our Lord; to whom, with the Father and Holy Ghost, three persons, but one God, be ascribed everlasting praise!

AMEN!

END OF THE SECOND DISCOURSE.