

grated from England during Cromwell's time (in 1657). From this, and especially from the part of the country they came to (Virginia), it may be inferred they were Royalists. So much the more credit then is due to him for not having stood by his "order."

Perhaps no character less disinterested, less pure, less noble, than Washington, could ever have brought the American people successfully through the arduous contest in which they were engaged. By the clear light of contemporaneous history, he stands forth among the ambitious knaves of his class—the Cæsars and the Napoleons—like one of those lofty figures of the age of fable, whom, as the old poet tells us,—

*Zeὺς Κρονίδης ποίησε δικαιότερον καὶ ἀρειον,
Ἄνδρῶν ἡρώων θεῖον γένος.*

He snatched no crown from his confiding followers, he quartered no family of idlers upon the public for ever, he refused all pecuniary recompense, he served no private ends. And for this his countrymen, a nation of democrats and levellers, yet hallow his memory, with a veneration approaching to idolatry, and write beneath the feet of his statues, "The father of his country."

Here the "factious," the revolutionist of Europe, whom the fear of bayonets and dungeons could not subdue, stands awed and humbled, and sinks into a quiet citizen. Would you crush the "revolutionary hydra," as it is called? Be self-denying, like him.

The Mount Vernon estate is now (February, 1854) to be sold, and it is proposed that Government should buy it, not for the purpose of building a mansion