policy and measures, the force and direction, which made possible this glorious result. In giving the organization of the Department of State and foreign relations to Jefferson, the Treasury to Hamilton, and the Supreme Court to Jay, he selected for his Cabinet and called to his assistance the ablest and most eminent men of his time. Hamilton's marvellous versatility and genius designed the armory and the weapons for the promotion of National power and greatness, but Washington's steady support carried them through. Parties crystallised, and party passions were intense, debates were intemperate, and the Union openly threatened and secretly plotted against, as the firm pressure of this mighty personality funded the debt and established credit, assumed the State debts incurred in the War of the Revolution and superseded the local by the National obligation, imposed duties upon imports and excise upon spirits, and created revenue and resources, organized a National Banking system for public needs and private business, and called out an army to put down by force of arms resistance to the Federal Laws imposing unpopular taxes. Upon the plan marked out by the Constitution, this great architect, with unfailing faith and unfaltering courage, builded the Republic. He gave to the Government the principles of action and sources of power which carried it successfully through the wars with Great Britain in 1812 and Mexico in 1848, which enabled Jackson to defeat nullification, and recruited and equipped millions of men for Lincoln and justified and sustained his Proclamation of Emancipation.

The French Revolution was the bloody reality of France and the nightmare of the civilized world. The tyranny of centuries culminated in frightful reprisals and reckless revenges. As parties rose to power and passed to the guillotine, the frenzy of the revolt against all authority reached every country and captured the imaginations and enthusiasm of millions in every land, who believed they saw that the madness of anarchy, the overturning of all institutions, the confiscation and distribution of property, would end in a millennium for the masses and the universal brotherhood of man. Enthusiasm for France, our late ally, and the terrible commercial and industrial distress occasioned by the failure of the Government under the Articles of Confederation, aroused an almost unanimous try for the young Republic, not yet sure of its own existence, to plunge into the vortex. The ablest and purest statesmen of the time bent to the storm, but Washington was unmoved. He stood like the rock-ribbed coast of a continent between the surging billows of fanaticism and the child of his love. Order is Heaven's first law, and the mind of Washington was order. The Revolution defied God and derided the law. Washington devoutly reverenced the Deity and believed liberty impossible without law. He spoke to the sober judgment of the Nation and made clear the danger. He saved the infant Government from ruin, and expelled the French Minister who had appealed from him to the people. The whole land, seeing safety only in his continuance in office, joined Jefferson in urging him to accept a second term. "North and South," pleaded the Secretary, "will hang together while they have you to hang to."

MANY ELEMENTS EMBODIED IN ONE MAN.

No man ever stood for so much to his country and to mankind as George Washington. Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams, Madison and Jay, each represented some of the elements which formed the Union. Washington embodied them all. They fell at times under popular disapproval, were burned in effigy, were stoned, but he, with unerring judgment, was always the leader of the people. Milton said of Cromwell, "that war made him great, peace greater." The superiority of Washington's character and genius were more conspicuous in the formation of our Government and in putting it on indestructible foundations than in leading armies to victory and conquering the independence of his country. "The Union in any event," is the central thought of his farewell address, and all the years of his grand life were devoted to its formation and preservation. He fought as a youth with Braddock and in the capture of Fort Du Quesne for the protection of the whole country. As Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, his commission was from the Congress of the United Colonies. He inspired the movement for the Republic, was the president and dominant spirit of the Convention which framed its Constitution, and its President for eight years, and guided its course until satisfied that moving safely along the broad highway of time, it would be surely ascending toward the first place among the nations of the world, the asylum of the oppressed, the home of the free.

Do his countrymen exaggerate his virtues? Listen to Guizot, the historian of civilization: "Washington did the two greatest things which in politics it is permitted to man to attempt. He maintained by peace the independence of his country which he conquered by war. He founded a free government in the name of the principles of order and by re-establishing their sway." Hear Lord Erskine, the most famous of English advocates: "You are the only being for whom I have an awful reverence." Remember the tribute of Charles James Fox, the greatest parliamentary orator who ever swayed the British House of Commons: "Illustrious man, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance." Contemplate the character of Lord Brougham, pre-eminent for two generations in every department of human activity and thought, and then impress upon the memories of your children his deliberate judgment: "Until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

Chatham, who, with Clive, conquered an Empire in the East, died broken-hearted at the loss of the Empire in the West, by follies which even his power and eloquence could not prevent. Pitt saw the vast creations of his diplomacy shattered at Austerlitz, and fell murmuring: "My country! how I leave my country!" Napoleon caused a noble tribute to Washington to be read at the head of his armies, but unable to rise to Washington's greatness, witnessed the vast structure erected by conquest and cemented by blood, to minister to his own ambition and pride, crumble into fragments, and an exile and a prisoner he breathed his last babbling of battle-fields and carnage. Washington, with his finger upon his pulse, felt the presence of death, and calmly reviewing the past and forecasting the future, answered to the summons of the grim messenger, "It is well," and as his mighty soul ascended to God the land was deluged with tears and the world united in his eulogy. Blot out from the page of history the names of all the great actors of his time in the drama of nations, and preserve the name of Washington, and the century would be renowned.

NO CLOUDS ABOVE AND NO CONVULSIONS BENEATH.

We stand to-day upon the dividing line between the first and second century of Constitutional Government. There are no clouds overhead and no convulsions under our feet. We reverently return thanks to Almighty God for the past, and with confident and hopeful promise march upon sure ground toward the future. The simple facts of these hundred years paralyze the imagination, and we contemplate the vast accumulations of the century with awe and pride. Our population has grown from four to sixty-five millions. Its centre, moving westward 500 miles since 1789, is eloquent with the founding of cities and the birth of States. New settlements, clearing the forests and subduing the prairies, and adding four millions to the few thousands of farms which were the support of Washington's Republic, create one of the great granaries of the world, and open exhaustless reservoirs of National wealth.

The infant industries, which the first act of our first Administration sought to encourage, now give remunerative employment to more people than inhabited the Republic at the beginning of Washington's Presidency. The grand total of their annual output of seven thousand millions of dollars in value places the United States first among the manufacturing countries of the earth. One-half the total mileage of all the railroads, and one-quarter of all the telegraph lines of the world within our borders, testify to the volume, variety and value of an internal commerce which makes these States, if need be, independent and self-supporting. These hundred years of development under favoring political conditions have brought the sum of our National wealth to a figure which has passed the results of a thousand years for the Mother-land herself, otherwise the richest of modern empires.

During this generation, a civil war of unequalled magnitude caused the expenditure and loss of eight thousand millions of dollars, and killed 600,000 and permanently disabled over a million young men, and yet the impetuous progress of the North and the marvellous industrial development of the new and free South have obliterated the evidences of destruction, and made the war a memory, and have stimulated production until our annual surplus nearly equals that of England, France and Germany combined. The teeming millions of Asia till the patient soil and work the shuttle and loom as their fathers have done for ages; modern Europe has felt the influence and received the benefit of the incalculable multiplication of force by inventive genius since the Napoleonic wars; and yet, only 269 years after the little band of Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, our people, numbering less than one-fifteenth of the inhabitants of the globe, do one-third of its mining, one-fourth of its manufacturing, one-fifth of its agriculture, and own one-sixth of its wealth.

This realism of material prosperity, surpassing the wildest creations of the romancers who have astonished and delighted mankind, would be full of danger for the present and menace for the future, if the virtue, intelligence, and independence of the people were not equal to the wise regulation of its uses and the stern prevention of its abuses. But following the growth and power of the great factors, whose aggregation of capital made possible the tremendous pace of the settlement of our National domain, the building of our great cities and the opening of the lines of communication which have unified our country and created our resources, have come National and State legislation and supervision. Twenty millions, a vast majority of our people of intelligent age, acknowledging the authority of their several churches, 12,000,000 of children in the common schools, 345 universities and colleges for the higher education of men and 200 for women, 450 institutions of learning for science, law, medicine and theology, are the despair of the scoffer and the demagogue, and the firm support of civilization and liberty.

GERMINATING INFLUENCES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Steam and electricity have changed the commerce not only, they have revolutionized also the governments of the world. They have given to the press its power, and brought all races and nationalities into touch and sympathy. They have tested and are trying the strength of all systems to stand the strain and conform to the conditions which follow the germinating influences of American Democracy. At the time of the inauguration of Washington, seven royal families ruled as many kingdoms in Italy, but six of them have seen their thrones overturned and their countries disappear from the map of Europe. Most of the kings, princes, dukes and margraves of Germany, who reigned despotically, and sold their soldiers for foreign service, have passed into history, and their heirs have neither prerogatives nor domain. Spain has gone through many violent changes and the permanency of her present Government seems to depend upon the feeble life of an infant prince. France, our ancient friend, with repeated and bloody revolutions, has tried the government of Bourbon and Convention, of Directory and Consulate, of Empire and Citizen King, of hereditary Sovereign and Republic, of Empire, and again Republic. The Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, after convulsions which have rocked the foundations of their thrones, have been compelled to concede constitutions to their people and to divide with them the arbitrary power wielded so autocratically and brilliantly by Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great. The royal will of George the Third could crowd the American Colonies into rebellion, and wage war upon them until they were lost to his Kingdom, but the authority of the Crown has devolved upon Ministers who hold office subject to the approval of the representatives of the people, and the equal powers of the House of Lords have been vested in the Commons, leaving to the Peers only the shadow of their ancient privileges. But to-day the American people, after all the dazzling developments of the century, are still happily living under the Government of Washington. The Constitution during all that period has been amended only upon the lines laid down in the original instrument, and in conformity with the recorded opinions of the Fathers. The first great addition was the incorporation of a Bill of Rights, and the last the embedding into the Constitution of the immortal principle of the Declaration of Independence—of the equality of all men before the law. No crisis has been too perilous for its powers, no evolution too rapid for its adaptation, and no expansion beyond its easy grasp and administration. It has assimilated diverse nationalities with warring traditions, customs, conditions and languages, imbued them with its spirit, and won their passionate loyalty and love.

The flower of the youth of the nations of Continental Europe are conscripted from productive industries and drilling in camps. Vast armies stand in battle array along the frontiers, and a Kaiser's whim or a Minister's mistake may precipitate the most destructive war of modern times. Both monarchical and republican Governments are seeking safety in the repression and suppression of opposition and criticism. The volcanic forces of Democratic aspiration and socialistic revolt are rapidly increasing and threaten peace and security. We turn from these gathering storms to the British Isles and find their people in the throes of a political crisis involving the form and substance of their Government, and their statesmen far from confident that the enfranchised and unprepared masses will wisely use their power.

HAIL TO THE SECOND CENTURY.

But for us no army exhausts our resources nor consumes our youth. Our navy must needs increase in order that the protecting flag may follow the expanding commerce which is to successfully compete in all the markets of the world. The sun of our destiny is still rising, and its rays illumine vast territories as yet unoccupied and undeveloped, and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people. The questions which affect the powers of government and the expansion or limitation of the authority of the Federal Constitution are so completely settled, and so unanimously approved, that our political divisions produce only the healthy antagonism of parties, which is necessary for the preservation of liberty. Our institutions furnish the full equipment of shield and spear for the battles of freedom, and absolute protection against every danger which threatens the welfare of the people will always be found in the intelligence which appreciates their value, and the courage and morality with which their powers are exercised. The spirit of Washington fills the executive office. Presidents may not rise to the full measure of his greatness, but they must not fall below his standard of public duty and obligation. His life and character, conscientiously studied and thoroughly understood by coming generations, will be for them a liberal education for private life and public station, for citizenship and patriotism, for love and devotion to Union and Liberty. With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of these United States, heirs of a hundred years marvellously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their Constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy.

The reader will be interested to learn the parts of Mr. Depew's oration which were heard by the 3,000 or 4,000 persons whom his voice was powerful enough to reach. He began with the two introductory paragraphs, and then passed on to the paragraph beginning "More clearly than any statesman"; after this fine tribute to Jefferson he went on to the paragraph beginning "The Government of the Republic"; then he delivered the paragraph beginning "The Constitution, which was to be strengthened," and the next paragraph but one, relating to Hamilton. Then a long leap was made to "The 1st Congress of the United States." The next paragraph used was that on "The simple and imposing ceremony," with which the first sentence and the last two sentences of the paragraph were coupled. The first half of the paragraph beginning "No man ever stood" was also used. The last part of the oration, beginning with "Cheatham, who with Clive," was delivered in full, except that the lines from "Our population has grown," to "During this generation," were omitted, and also the sentence, "We turn from these gathering storms," etc.

Mr. Depew spoke for thirty-two minutes. His peroration was a model of lofty and sustained oratory, and fully deserved the outburst of applause that greeted it. When he had finished some one in the crowd proposed three cheers for Mr. Depew. They were given with a will.

PRESIDENT HARRISON SPEAKS BRIEFLY.

Mr. Gerry then advanced and said, "Fellow-citizens, the President of the United States will address you." General Harrison laid aside his hat and overcoat and stepped forward with the same easy and self-contained manner which had marked his bearing from the time of his arrival. Before he could begin his remarks Nicholas Fish proposed three cheers for him, and they were uttered with great fervor.

Mr. Harrison's manner before an audience is admirable. His voice is strong and resonant, and he speaks with great animation. Feeling perfect confidence in himself and likewise thoroughly at home, he did not even glance at the sheets of paper which contained the notes of his remarks. His gestures were graceful and abundant, and though what he said occupied only four or five minutes, the impression produced was that he is a master of the art of public speaking. There was general regret that he did not speak at greater length. Here is what President Harrison said on his first appearance before a New-York audience:

Official duty of a very exacting character has made it quite impossible that I should deliver an address on this occasion. Foreseeing this, I early notified your committee that the programme must not contain any address by me. The selection of Mr. Depew as the orator of this occasion makes further speech not only difficult, but superfluous. He has met the demand of this great occasion on its own high level. (Applause.) He has brought before us the incidents and the lessons of the first inauguration of Washington. We seem to have been a part of that admiring, and almost adoring, throng that filled these streets one hundred years ago.

We have come into the serious, but always inspiring, presence of Washington. He was the incarnation of duty, and he teaches us to-day this great lesson—that those who would associate their names with events that shall outlive a century, can only do so by high consecration to duty. (Applause.)

Self-seeking has no public observance or anniversary. The captain who gives to the sea his cargo of rags, that he may give safety and deliverance to his imperilled fellow-men, has fame; he who lands the cargo, has only wages. (Great applause.)

Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties of his high office impressed with a great sense of his unfamiliarity with these new calls upon him, modestly doubtful of his own ability, but trusting implicitly in the sustaining helpfulness and grace of that God who rules the world, presides in the councils of nations, and is able to supply every human defect.

We have made marvellous progress in material things, but the stately and enduring shaft that we have erected at the National Capital at Washington symbolizes the fact that he is still the First American Citizen. (Great applause.)

THE ARCHBISHOP'S BENEDICTION.

In response to loud calls for Mr. Morton, the Vice-President rose and bowed. The exercises at the Sub-Treasury were closed with the following benediction by Archbishop Corrigan:

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity of God and the communication of the Holy Spirit be with you all. Amen. And may the blessing of God Almighty, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, descend on our beloved country and abide with it forever.

The President and his immediate party left the platform at once, in order to proceed to the Madison Square reviewing-stand without delay. Other invited guests went thither by the Sixth-ave. elevated road.

The Platform Committee consisted of Johnston Livingston De Peyster, chairman; Robert R. Livingston, W. E. D. Stokes, C. Creighton Webb, Nicholas Fish, Lispenard Stewart, William Pierson Hamilton, Charles H. Russell, jr., Alfred R. Conkling, William Cary Sanger, John Anthon, Gardiner Sherman, J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Arthur De Windt, Lewis H. Livingston, Charles B. Bleecker, Thomas Jefferson Coolridge, jr., Brooks Adams, Clermont L. Clarkson, Frank S. Witherbee, secretary.

Among the selections played by Gilmore's Band between 9 and 10 o'clock were the "Star-Spangled Banner," Washington's Grand March, the overture to "Semiramide," the march from "Tannhauser," "The Wearing of the Green," "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail, Columbia."

INJURED WHILE FIRING A NATIONAL SALUTE.

Selma, Ala., April 30.—A sad accident occurred here this morning. While Nelson Battery was firing a National salute in honor of the Washington Centennial, the rammer staff, which was handled by Jesse Russell, a member of the battery, was blown from the mouth of a cannon by the premature discharge of a gun. Russell was blown twenty feet away. When his comrades ran to his assistance, they found him with his right arm blown off below the elbow, one eye put out, and horribly powder-burned and mangled about the breast and neck. Physicians were at once summoned, who pronounced the injuries serious. The wounded man is resting easily, and hopes are entertained that his injuries may not be fatal.

SECRETARY NOBLE CONGRATULATED.

Washington, April 30.—Secretary Noble to-day received a telegram from the Mayor of Guthrie, I. T., saying that at a meeting of the City Council of Guthrie a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of that body and the citizens of Guthrie for the prompt and efficient action in representing fraud in attempting to acquire title to property and to prevent unjust use of official power by persons seeking to profit by it.

THE OPENING GAME OF LACROSSE AT LEHIGH.

Bethlehem, Penn., April 30 (Special).—The lacrosse season opened at Lehigh University to-day, when the college twelve was defeated by the Philadelphia Maple Leaf team by a score of seven points to one.

WORSHIPPING AT ST. PAUL'S

MR. HARRISON AND MR. MORTON SIT IN WASHINGTON'S PEW.

A SPECIAL SERVICE OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING PREPARED BY BISHOP POTTER—PROMINENT MEN LISTEN TO HIS ABLE ADDRESS ON WASHINGTON AND THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Impressive and inspiring were the services of thanksgiving held in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. President Harrison and Vice-President Morton sat in the Washington pew on the north side of the historic building, while Governor Hill and his staff occupied the pew which Governor Clinton formerly occupied. Ex-President Hayes and ex-President Cleveland sat in a front pew, while Governors, Senators, Cabinet officers, judges, generals, clergymen and scores of other men prominent in the affairs of the city, State and Nation, and women known in social and literary life, took part in the special service prepared by Bishop Potter, and listened to the scholarly address delivered by him.

For more than a week the church building had been thrown open to the public, and thousands had passed through its broad aisles, lingering long beside the pew in which the first President worshipped when in this city. The pew itself has given way to one of more simple proportions, but the old lines were followed in building the new pew. As President Harrison rested his head on the back of the pew in front of him, during a part of the service, his parting words to his friends at Indianapolis were recalled by many present. "There is a great sense of loneliness," he said, "in the discharge of high public duties. The moment of decision is one of isolation. But there is One Whose help comes even into the quiet chamber of judgment, and to Whose wise and unfailing guidance I will look for direction and guidance."

DECORATIONS AND THE MUSIC.

The church was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. Simplicity and richness characterized every feature from the smilax intertwined about the chandeliers, with the large rose suspended from the centre, to the valuable flags of the Society of the Cincinnati, under which the President and his party passed twice. Palms, azaleas, hydrangeas, tropical plants and flowering shrubs were placed about the pulpit and in the windows. The emblems over the pews in which President Harrison and Governor Hill sat were appropriately decorated. Flags and shields were also freely used in adding to the beautiful appearance of the room.

Leo Kofler, the choirmaster and organist of St. Paul's, had charge of the musical programme which was as follows:

Processional, Hymn 409 .... Old Hundred
Psalter: Psalm 85 .... G. A. Macfarren
Psalm 122 .... E. F. Rimbault
Te Deum Laudamus in E flat for double chorus, R. P. Stewart
Benedicite (portion of) .... Henry Rogers
Recessional .... "God Bless Our Native Land"

Those who formed the double quartet were: Miss Bella L. Watson, first soprano; Miss Clara B. Leek, second soprano; Miss Edith Tuttle, first alto; Miss Florence N. Bachman, second alto; George O'Reilly, first tenor; Robert Schreyvogel, second tenor; John F. Lutgens, first bass; William H. Harrison Kase, second bass. In the chorus were: Sopranos—Louise Pickenbach, Sophie Goegglemann, M. Demorest, Clara Ethel Merrington, Helen A. Gown, Mary K. Hines, and Gertrude Kimball. Altos—Susan Pfeiffer, Anna Norwood Cowen, Mamie W. Plumb, Margaret A. McGown and May Smith. Tenors—Fred. H. Cullom, Ernest Stephenson, Edmund J. Koch, E. McGown and G. R. Herrick. Bassos—Thomas Smith, D. Ransom, George Rogers and W. S. Cerren.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The Vestry of Trinity Church met the President and Vice-President at the Vesey-st. gate of St. Paul's church-yard shortly before 9 o'clock, and escorted them to the west porch of the chapel, where they were met by the rector of Trinity Parish, the rector of St. Paul's and the Bishops and Archdeacons who were to take part in the service. These are the members of the Vestry: Wardens—Stephen P. Nash and Allan Campbell. Vestrymen—Henry Drisler, Charles H. Contoit, John H. Caswell, Richard T. Auchmuty, Thomas Egleston, Walter H. Lewis, Thomas L. Ogden, Bowie Dash, Stephen V. R. Cruger, William Jay, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George A. Robbins, Alexander Hamilton, George M. Coit, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, William W. Astor, Frederick Clarkson.

The President was escorted down the middle aisle to his pew by Mr. Nash, the senior warden, followed by Mr. Morton on the arm of Mr. Campbell, the junior warden. The vestrymen followed and took their seats in the pews reserved for them adjoining the President's pew. The members of the Cabinet were also seated near the President. Ex-President Hayes and ex-President Cleveland sat side by side in a front pew, ex-Secretary Bayard sitting beside Mr. Hayes and Senator Evarts near Mr. Cleveland. Lieutenant-Governor Jones sat next to the Democratic ex-President. Others present included:

General Sherman, Senator Sherman, Senator Ingalls, Chauncey M. Depew, General Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New-York, the Governors of several States, Major-General O. O. Howard, William E. Dodge, Cyrus W. Field, Judge Blatchford, M. Romero, the Mexican Minister; John B. Ireland, Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; J. M. Montgomery, General H. W. Husted, ex-Mayor Wickham and his uncle, the Rev. J. B. Wickham, of Manchester, Vt. who was born two years before Washington died; ex-Congressman S. V. White, President E. D. Randolph, of the Continental National Bank; President W. L. Bull, of the New-York Stock Exchange; Mayor Grant, Hamilton Fish, jr., Elbridge T. Gerry, Clarence W. Bowen, John A. King, John Austin Stevens, John Emmons, General Greely, of the Weather Bureau; James F. Sparkman, Father Lavelle, of the Cathedral; Father Osborne, of Boston; Hamilton Fish, President Potter, of Hobart College; Colonel Ehlers and John D. Jones.

Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Rusk, Miss Rusk, and Miss Murphy, of St. Paul, were under the escort of Colonel John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings at Washington, and sat near the Committee on Literary Exercises.

MEMBERS OF THE AISLE COMMITTEE.

The Aisle Committee had been appointed by the Centennial Committee, in accordance with a desire to give prominence to the members of historical families. The members were:

David Augustus Clarkson, chairman, a descendant of Chancellor Livingston, warden in 1785, and of David Clarkson, warden in 1770. Howland Pell, secretary, a descendant of John Pell, Lord of the Manor of Pelham, 1669. Hallett Alsop Borrowe, representing the Hallett and Alsop families. Temple Bowdoin, a descendant of General Alexander Hamilton. Amory Sibley Carhart, a great-great-grandson of Major Cornelius Carhart, and of Colonel Joseph Beavers, of the Revolutionary Army. Banyer Clarkson, a descendant of Chief Justice Jay, warden in 1789, and of General Matthew Clarkson, vestryman in 1789. John Langdon Erving, great-great-grandson of John Langdon, first president pro tem. of the Senate. Dr. John Clarkson Jay, jr., great-grandson of Chief Justice John Jay, Edward A. Leroy, jr., a descendant of Jacob Leroy, vestryman. Philip L. Livingston, a great-great-grandson of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Edward de Peyster Livingston, a descendant of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. William Lord McVickar, a descendant of Dr. Samuel Bard, president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York, and vestryman in 1788. Richard Malcolm Montgomery, a descendant of General William Malcolm, colonel commanding 2d New-York Infantry, 1776 and 1778; brigadier-general commanding militia, New-York and Richmond counties, at the inauguration of Washington. Newbold Morris, great-great-grandson of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Ludlow Ogden, representing the Ludlow and Ogden families. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, great-grandson of Henry Cruger. Winthrop Rutherford, a descendant of Colonel John Rutherford, of the Revolution, and vestryman in 1787. William H. Russell, a descendant of the Alexander and Rutherford families. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, a descendant of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Auchmuty, rector from 1764 to 1777. Augustus Van Cortlandt, jr., great-great-grandson of Augustus Van Cortlandt, vestryman in 1784. Charles Van Rensselaer, representing the Van Rensselaer family. Robert T. Varnum, representing General James M. Varnum. John Tillotson Wainwright, great-great-grandson of Chancellor Livingston, and J. Louis Webb, grandson of General Samuel B. Webb.

DR. MORGAN DIX BEGINS THE SERVICE.

As the strains of "Old Hundred" pealed forth from the organ, these clergymen, attired in their robes of office, took their places in the chancel: Bishop Potter, Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Bishop Perry, of Iowa; Bishop D. Quintard, of Tennessee; Archdeacons Alexander Mackay-Smith, W. P. Thomas, F. B. Van Kleeck, H. Q. Ziegenfuss and Johnson; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, and the Rev. Dr. Mulchahey, rector of St. Paul's.

Dr. Dix began the service by reading several verses of Scripture. Following the Lord's Prayer came this prayer of thanksgiving:

O God, whose name is excellent in all the earth, and whose glory is above the heavens: We bless Thee for the great things Thou hast done and art doing for the children of men. We consider the days of old, the years of ancient times, and unto Thee do we give thanks. Moreover, we yield Thee most high praise for the wonderful grace and virtue declared in all those Thy children who have been the lights of the world in their several generations. For raising up Thy servant George Washington, and giving him to be a leader and commander to the people, for vouchsafing to him the victory over kings, and for bestowing upon him many excellent gifts; for inclining the hearts of men in Congress assembled to wise choices, and for granting them vision of the days to come; for a settled constitution, and for equal laws; for freedom to do the thing that is right, and liberty to say the truth; for the spread of knowledge everywhere among us, and for the preservation of the faith; we bless and magnify Thy holy Name, humbly beseeching Thee to accept this our sacrifice of thanks and praise, through Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer.

PRAYING FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Bishop Littlejohn read a part of the XLIVth chapter of the Book of Ecclesiasticus; the second lesson was read by Bishop Quintard from the VIIIth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John. Dr. Mulchahey offered the closing prayers, that for the President of the United States and all in civil authority, reading as follows:

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness, we humbly beseech Thee to bless Thy servant, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, his counsellors, and all others in authority. Endue them with Thy Holy Spirit; enrich them with Thy Heavenly grace; prosper them with all happiness; and bring them to Thine everlasting kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

For the country this prayer was offered:

Almighty God who in the former time didst lead our fathers forth into a wealthy place: Give Thy grace, we humbly beseech Thee, to us their children, that we may always approve ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners. Defend our liberties, preserve our unity. Save us from violence, discord and confusion, from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way. Fashion into one happy people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those whom we intrust in Thy name with the authority of governance, to the end that there be peace at home and that we keep a place among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness; and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; all which we ask for Jesus Christ's sake.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

After the choir had sung the hymn "Rise, Crowned With Light, Imperial Salem, Rise," Bishop Potter ascended the pulpit and delivered an address, in which he referred to the tender associations connected with the hour, and called upon those who honored Washington to emulate him in his principles. His characterization of "Jeffersonian simplicity" as "Jacksonian vulgarity" caused a slight ripple in the large audience. The address was as follows:

One hundred years ago there knelt within these walls a man to whom, above all others in its history, this Nation is indebted. An Englishman by race and lineage, he incarnated in his own person and character every best trait and attribute that have made the Anglo-Saxon name a glory to its children and a terror to its enemies throughout the world. But he was not so much an Englishman that, when the time came for him to be so, he was not even more an American; and in all that he was and did, a patriot so exalted, and a leader great and wise, that what men called him when he came here to be inaugurated as the first President of the United States the civilized world has not since then ceased to call him—the Father of His Country.

We are here this morning, men and brethren, to thank God for so great a gift to this people, to commemorate the incidents of which this day is the one hundredth anniversary, and to recognize the responsibilities which a century so eventful has laid upon us.

And we are here of all other places, first of all, with pre-eminent appropriateness. I know not how it may be with those to whom all sacred things and places are matters of equal indifference, but surely to those of us to whom it is otherwise it cannot be without profound and pathetic import that when the first President of the Republic had taken upon him, by virtue of his solemn oath, pronounced in the sight of all the people, the heavy burden of its Chief Magistracy, he turned straightway to these walls, and kneeling in yonder pew, asked God for strength to keep his promise to the Nation and his oath to Him.

This holy house was no unwonted home to him, nor to a large proportion of those eminent men who, with him, were associated in framing the Constitution of these United States. Children of the same spiritual Mother and nurtured in the same Scriptural faith and order, they were wont to carry with them into their public deliberations something of the same reverent and conservative spirit which they had learned within these walls, and of which the youthful and ill-regulated fervors of the new-born Republic often betrayed its need. And he, their leader and chief, while singularly without cant, or formalism, or pretence in his religious habits, was penetrated, as we know well, by a profound sense of the dependence of the Republic upon a Guidance other than that of man, and of his own need of a strength and courage and wisdom greater than he had in himself.

TESTIMONY OF FISHER AMES.

And so, with inexpressible tenderness and reverence, we find ourselves thinking of him here, kneeling to ask for such gifts, and then rising to go forth to his great tasks with men so august and majestic that Fisher Ames, who sat beside him in this chapel, wrote: "I was present in the pew with the President, and must assure you that, after making all deductions for the delusions of our fancy in regard to characters, I still think of him with more veneration than I feel for any other person." So we think of him, I say; and indeed it is impossible to think otherwise. The modern student of history has endeavored to tell us how it was that the service in this chapel which we are striving to reproduce this morning originally came about. The record is not without obscurity, but of one thing we may be sure—that, to him who, of that goodly company who a hundred years ago gathered within these walls, was chief, it was no empty form, no decorous affectation. Events had been too momentous, the hand of a Heavenly Providence had been too plain for him, and the men who were grouped about him then to misread the one or to mistake the other. The easy levity with which their children's children debate the facts of God, and Duty, and Eternal Destiny were as impossible to them as Faith and Reverence seem to be, or to be in danger of becoming, to some of us. And so we may be very sure that, when they gathered here, the air was hushed, and hearts as well as heads were bent in honest supplication.

For, after all, their great experiment was then in truth but just beginning. The memorable days and deeds which had preceded it—the struggle for independence, the delicate and, in many respects, more difficult struggle for Union, the harmonizing of the various and often apparently conflicting interests of rival and remote States and sections, the formulating and adopting of the National Constitution—all these were after all but introductory and preparatory to the great experiment itself. It has been suggested that we may wisely see in the event which we celebrate to-day an illustration of those great principles upon which all Governments rest, of the continuity of the Chief Magistracy, of the corporate life of the Nation as embodied in its Executive, of the transmission, by due succession, of authority, and the like; of all of which, doubtless, in the history of the last 100 years we have an interesting and on the whole inspiring example.

NOT A MECHANISM, BUT A MAN.

But it is a somewhat significant fact that it is not along lines such as these that the enthusiasm which has flamed out during these recent days and weeks, as this anniversary has approached, has seemed to move. The one thing that has, I imagine, amazed a good many cynical and pessimistic people among us is the way in which the ardor of a great people's love and homage and gratitude have kindled, not before the image of a mechanism, but of a man. It has been felt with an unerring intuition which has, once and again and again in human history, been the attribute of the people as distinguished from the doctrinaires, the theorists, the system-makers, that that which makes it worth while to commemorate the inauguration of George Washington is not merely that it is the consummation of the Nation's struggle toward organic life, not merely that by the initiation of its Chief Executive it set in operation that Constitution which Mr. Gladstone has declared "the most perfect instrument which the wit of man has devised"; but that it celebrates the beginning of an Administration which, by its lofty and stainless integrity, by its absolute superiority to selfish or secondary motives, by its rectitude of daily conduct in the face of whatsoever threats, blandishments or combinations, rather than by the ostentatious pharisaism of its professions, has taught this Nation and the world forever what the Christian ruler of a Christian people ought to be.

I yield to no man in my veneration for the men who framed the compact under which these States are bound together, nor for that great instrument itself. No one can easily exaggerate their services or the value of that which they wrought out. But, after all, we may not forget to-day that the thing which they made was a dead and not a living thing. It had no power to interpret itself, to apply itself, to execute itself. Splendid as it was in its complex and forecasting mechanism, instinct as it was, in one sense, with a noble wisdom, a large-visioned statesmanship, a matchless adaptability to untried emergencies, it was, nevertheless, no different in another aspect from one of those splendid specimens of naval architecture which throng our wharves yonder this morning, and which, with every best contrivance of human art and skill, with capacities of progress which newly amaze us every day, are but impotent, dead matter, save as the brain and hand of man shall summon and command them. "The ship of state," we say. Yes; but it is the cool and competent mastery at the helm of that, as of every other ship, which shall, under God, determine the glory or the ignominy of the voyage.

MAINTAINED BY AN UNSELFISH PURPOSE.

Never was there a truth which more surely needed to be spoken! A generation which vaunts its descent from the founders of the Republic seems largely to be in danger of forgetting their pre-eminent distinction. They were few in numbers, they were poor in worldly possessions—the sum of the fortune of the richest of them would afford a fine theme for the scorn of the plutocrat of to-day; but they had an invincible confidence in the truth of those principles in which the foundations of the Republic had been laid, and they had an unselfish purpose to maintain them. The conception of the National Government as a huge machine, existing mainly for the purpose of rewarding partisan service—this was a conception so alien to the character and conduct of Washington and his associates that it seems grotesque even to speak of it. It would be interesting to imagine the first President of the United States confronted with some one who had ventured to approach him upon the basis of what is now commonly called "practical politics."

But the conception is impossible. The loathing, the outraged majesty with which he would have bidden such a creature to begone is foreshadowed by the gentle dignity with which, just before his inauguration, replying to one who had the strongest claims upon his friendship, and who had applied to him during the progress of the "Presidental campaign," as we should say, for the promise of an appointment to office, he wrote: "In touching upon the more delicate part of your letter, the communication of which fills me with real concern, I will deal with you with all that frankness which is due to friendship, and which, I trust, will be a characteristic feature of my conduct through life. . . . Should it be my fate to administer the Government I will go to the Chair under no pre-engagement of any kind or nature whatever. And when in it, I will, to the best of my judgment, discharge the duties of the office with that impartiality and zeal for the public good which ought never to suffer connections of blood or friendship to have the least sway on decisions of a public nature."

THE HIGH LEVEL WHERE WASHINGTON MOVED.

On this high level moved the first President of the Republic. To it must we who are the heirs of her sacred interests be not unwilling to ascend, if we are to guard our glorious heritage! And this all the more because the perils which confront us to-day are so much graver and more portentous than those which then impended. There is (if we are not afraid of the wholesome medicine that there is in consenting to see it), there is an element of infinite sadness in the effort which we are making to-day. Ransacking the annals of our fathers, as we have been doing for the last few months, a busy and well-meaning assiduity would fain reproduce the scene, the scenery, the situation, of a hundred years ago: Vain and impotent endeavor!

It is as though out of the lineaments of living men we would fain reproduce another Washington. We may disinter the vanished draperies, we may revive the stately minuet, we may rehabilitate the old scenes, but the march of a century cannot be halted or reversed, and the enormous change in the situation can neither be disguised nor ignored. Then we were, though not all of us sprung from one nationality, practically one people. Now, that steadily deteriorating process, against whose dangers a great thinker of our own century warned his countrymen just fifty years ago, goes on, on every hand, apace. "The constant importation," wrote the author of "The Weal of Nations," "as now, in this country, of the lowest orders of people from abroad to dilute the quality of our natural manhood, is a sad and beggarly prostitution of the noblest gift ever conferred on a people. Who shall respect a people who do not respect their own blood? And how shall a National spirit, or any determinate and proportionate character, arise out of so many low-bred associations and coarse-grained temperaments, imported from every clime? It was, indeed, in keeping, that Pan, who was the son of everybody, was the ugliest of the gods."

A DIFFERENCE IN RULING IDEAS.

And again: Another enormous difference between this day and that of which it is the anniversary, is to be seen in the enormous difference in the nature and influence of the forces that determine our National and political destiny. Then, ideas ruled the hour. To-day, there are indeed ideas that rule our hour, but they must be merchantable ideas. The growth of wealth, the prevalence of luxury, the massing of large material forces, which by their very existence are a standing menace to the freedom and integrity of the individual, the infinite swagger of our American speech and manners, mistaking bigness for greatness, and sadly confounding gain and godliness—all this is a contrast to the austere simplicity, the unpurchasable integrity of the first days and the first men of our Republic, which makes it impossible to reproduce to-day either the temper or the conduct of our fathers. As we turn the pages backward, and come upon the story of that 30th of April in the year of our Lord 1789, there is a certain stateliness in the air, a certain ceremoniousness in the manners, which we have banished long ago.

We have exchanged the Washingtonian dignity for the Jeffersonian simplicity, which was, in truth, only another name for the Jacksonian vulgarity. And what have we gotten in exchange for it? In the elder States and dynasties they had the trappings of royalty and the pomp and splendor of the King's person to fill men's hearts with loyalty. Well, we have dispensed with the old titular dignities. Let us take care that we do not part with that tremendous force for which they stood! If there be not titular royalty, all the more need is there for personal royalty. If there be no nobility of descent, all the more indispensable is it that there should be nobility of ascent—a character in them that bear rule, so fine and high and pure, that as men come within the circle of its influence, they involuntarily pay homage to that which is the one pre-eminent distinction, the Royalty of Virtue!

And it was that, men and brethren, which, as we turn to-day and look at him who as on this morning just an hundred years ago, became the servant of the Republic in becoming the Chief Ruler of its people, we must needs own, conferred upon him his divine right to rule. All the more, therefore, because the circumstances of his era were so little like our own, we need to recall his image and, if we may, not only to commemorate, but to reproduce his virtues. The traits which in him shone pre-eminent as our own Irving has described them, "Firmness, sagacity, an immovable justice, a courage that never faltered, and most of all a truth that disdained all artifice," these are characteristics in her leaders of which the Nation was never in more dire need than now.

THE HERO, THE RULER, THE PATRIOT.

And so we come and kneel at this ancient and hallowed shrine where once he knelt, and ask that God would graciously vouchsafe them. Here in this holy house we find the witness of that one invisible force which, because it alone can rule the conscience, is destined one day to rule the world. Out from airs dense and foul with the coarse passions and the coarser rivalries of self-seeking men, we turn aside as from the crowd and glare of some vulgar highway, swarming with pushing and ill-bred throngs, and tawdry and clamorous with bedizened booths and noisy speech, into some cool and shaded wood, where, straight to heaven, some majestic oak lifts its tall form, its roots imbedded deep among the unchanging rocks, its upper branches sweeping the upper airs and holding high commune with the stars; and as we think of him for whom we are here to thank God, we say, "Such an one, in native majesty he was a ruler, wise and strong and fearless in the sight of God and men, because by the ennobling grace of God he had learned first of all to conquer every mean and selfish and self-seeking aim, and so to rule himself!" For

——What are numbers knit
By force or custom? Man who man would be
Must rule the empire of himself—in it
Must be supreme, establishing his throne
Of vanquished will, quelling the anarchy
Of hopes and fears, being himself alone.

Such was the hero, the leader, the ruler, the patriot, whom we gratefully remember on this happy day. We may not reproduce his age, his young environment, nor him. But none the less we may rejoice that once he lived and led this people, "led them and ruled them prudently" like him, that Kingly Ruler and Shepherd of whom the Psalmist sang, "with all his power." God give us grace to prize his grand example, and, as we may in our more modest measure, to reproduce his virtues.

After the address Bishop Potter read from a prayer-book once used by President Washington the prayer for rulers, and then pronounced the benediction. The President and Vice-President were escorted by the vestry of Trinity Church up the north aisle to the pulpit, down to the porch, where they were received by the Committee on Literary Exercises and conducted to the carriages waiting to take them to the Sub-Treasury.

OTHER RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Special services were held in many of the city churches in the morning. In the Brick Presbyterian Church in Fifth-ave., the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation and most of the Catholic churches these services were largely attended. The Collegiate Reformed churches united in a fine Centennial anniversary service at the church at Fifth-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st., in which all their churches in the city participated. A special programme was prepared, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye, the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, Dr. Edward B. Coe, the Rev. Kenneth F. Junor, the Rev. Benjaman E. Dickhaut and the Rev. William Vaughan.

A RUSH FOR OUTGOING TRAINS.

The crush that began on the railroads on Saturday continued until 10 a. m. yesterday, when there was a cessation of travel. At 4 o'clock the pressure was renewed in the opposite direction, and before night it was almost overwhelming. A large proportion of the visitors, having but one day to spend in the city, were then departing for home, and the parade-seeing over, all wanted to go at one time. Trains were dispatched far more rapidly than they had arrived, but even then it was impossible for hours to reduce materially the size of the crowds that gathered at the stations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad was taxed to its utmost, and the scene of long and crowded trains that poured into the station close after each other in the morning indicated that the entire State of New-Jersey was partially depopulated. The travel on the Pennsylvania during the last three days greatly exceeds that over this road during Inauguration week and some interesting figures are promised after the celebration is over.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

STARTING OUT AT AN EARLY HOUR.

ESCORTED FROM MR. MORTON'S HOUSE TO ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, THENCE TO THE SUB-TREASURY AND BACK TO MADISON SQUARE.

As the service of praise and thanksgiving at St. Paul's Chapel yesterday morning was at so early an hour as 9 o'clock, the carriage called at Mr. Morton's house, No. 85 Fifth-ave., at 8:15 for the President and Vice-President. Accompanied by William G. Hamilton, they entered the carriage while the spectators who packed the sidewalks on both sides of the street gave hearty cheers. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Morton, accompanied by Clarence W. Bowen, entered the private carriage of Mr. Morton, and headed by an escort of twenty mounted policemen under command of Sergeant William A. Revell, the carriage started down Fifth-ave. The police went at a rapid trot, and quick time was made down the avenue, Waverley Place and to Broadway, the crowds on the sidewalks recognizing the President and giving him a continuous round of cheers all the way, to which he responded by bowing and lifting his hat.

The party arrived at the gateway in Vesey-st., leading to the west entrance to St. Paul's Church, at 8:50 o'clock. Here the street from Church-st. to Broadway had been kept clear by a force of police under command of Inspector Steers. The walk leading to the entrance to the church had been canopied with bunting. At 9 o'clock, Governor Hill, accompanied by Mayor Grant and Colonel Cruger, arrived. The carriage in which they rode was escorted by Troop A, of the National Guard, the newly organised cavalry corps, under command of Captain Roe. It was ten minutes after 9 when the other carriage containing ex-President Cleveland, ex-President Hayes, Senator Evarts and Lieutenant-Governor Jones reached the Vesey-st. entrance.

ON THE WAY TO THE SUB-TREASURY.

It was a little after 10 o'clock when the services at St. Paul's were finished, and the Presidential and Centennial parties left the church. Several policemen were stationed at stately distances from the west porch of the building, and in Broadway and the side streets cordons of the blue-coats kept back the crowds. There were comparatively few people to deal with in the streets which flank St. Paul's, but the sidewalks of Broadway were solid masses of humanity. Venerable Hamilton Fish came out of the church first, with Mayor Grant lightly leaning on his arm. Following them were the President and Vice-President, and then came the throng of State officials, Senators of the United States, Judges and committeemen. They passed without regard to order down the long covered pathway to the Vesey-st. gate to the churchyard, but there the carriages were filled in the order prescribed by the programme. The mounted police in Broadway sprang to their horses, and the march was taken toward Wall-st. A loud cheer greeted the Presidential carriage as it turned into Broadway, and Mr. Harrison lifted his hat at brief intervals, bowing to the right and the left alternately. The cheers rolled along as the procession made its progress, and at the corner of Pine-st., where it turned into the street in the direction of the Sub-Treasury, the demonstrations were especially vociferous. The military had already formed for the start, and the commanding officers at the head of the column just below Pine-st. saluted as the party made the turn.

The mounted police rode down Nassau-st. to Wall-st., and dismounted just below the Assay Office. The President's carriage was driven up to the Pine-st. entrance to the Sub-Treasury, where Assistant-Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts and his chief assistants were waiting to meet the President. The greetings were brief, and the President and other invited guests were then conducted to the big platform which had been reared on the Wall-st. steps. Representatives of the commercial and other civic bodies passed up steps built along Nassau-st., and in a short time the spacious platform was well filled.

THE DRIVE TO MADISON SQUARE.

After partaking of a light luncheon inside of the Sub-Treasury Building at the close of the exercises, the members of the Presidential party at 12 o'clock made their way to the Pine-st. entrance, where fifteen open carriages were awaiting them. The crowd cheered and applauded the President as he entered the first carriage. He bowed and smiled his acknowledgments. He took the rear seat on the right-hand side and Mayor Grant sat beside him. On the front seat were General Cochrane and Lieutenant Judson, aide to the President. The next carriage contained Vice-President Morton, Hamilton Fish and Colonel Winchester on the front seat.

When the vehicles were formed in line in Pine-st., Sergeant Revell, with a squad of eighteen mounted policemen, rode at the head of the line, and a mounted policeman was stationed as an escort on each side of the President's carriage. At 12:20 o'clock the procession turned into Broadway and started on its drive for the reviewing-stand between the long lines of troops drawn up on each side of Broadway ready to present arms as the President passed.

A HOPELESS MOTHER KILLS HER BABE.

Boston, April 30.—Kate O'Donnell, age twenty-two, who was arrested at Hyde Park yesterday, charged with the drowning of her babe, tells a pitiful story. She came from Ireland several months ago in a delicate condition. Shortly afterward she secured work in a mill at Hyde Park, but, losing her place, came to Boston last Friday destitute, and applied to the police for help and a place to leave her child. She was referred to Father Gallagher, of St. Patrick's Church, who directed her to apply at the Chardon Street Home. Here she was rebuffed, being told that she could not remain with the child. From there she was sent to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, where she was refused admittance on the ground that diphtheria was prevalent. The woman then gave up her quest for charity, and after loading the child's garments with stones, dropped it from the Smith-st. bridge. The [illegible] examination showed that the child died from drowning.

OPENING A NEW HISTORICAL HALL.

Philadelphia, April 30 (Special).—The new hall of the American Catholic Historical Society of [illegible] was formally opened this evening. The Rev. [illegible] Middleton, O. S. A., of Villanova College, the president of the society, delivered an address.

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