

A Sermon  
on occasion of the Death of  
His Late Majesty  
George the Third  
of Blessed Memory

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Preached at Robert Town Island  
on Sunday the 17<sup>th</sup> 1760

But Jehoiada waxed old,  
and was full of days when  
he died: —

And they buried him in the  
City of David among the Kings;  
because he had done good  
in Israel, both toward God,  
and toward his house.

By me, saith the High and  
Lofty One, who inhabiteth  
Eternity, and whose name  
is Holy. By me, Kings reign,

and princes decree Justice?"  
All the agency, through which  
good is done upon earth, is  
prepared by Him, and abides  
under his control. All the  
energies and faculties of man  
are of God's bestowment. He gives  
and he recalls his gifts: He  
removeth one agent and  
setteth up another, as seemeth  
best to his unerring wisdom.

Jehoiada was a confidential  
adviser in the government  
under Joash, King of Judah,  
who began to reign when he was  
only seven years of age. We  
are told: "he did that which  
was right in the sight of the  
Lord all the days of Jehoiada,"  
so that whatsoever good was  
done in the kingdom by royal  
authority. Jehoiada was reckoned,  
and had in honor, as the door  
of it. — To our late revered and  
justly lamented Sovereign,

the words of the text are not  
inapplicable. He waxed old,  
and was full of days when he  
died, and his late subjects  
honor him at his death as  
King Hezekiah was honored,  
because he has been the  
minister of great good to  
his country, both towards  
God and towards his house.

In the administration of God's  
Providence a voice accosts us,  
which is by no means difficult of  
interpretation. When sickness  
invades our Persons, when Death  
withers our comforts, when the Mour-  
ners go about the streets, when we  
stand as we often do on the brink  
of the cold and silent Tomb, & take  
the last lingering leave of those  
whom we have regarded, who  
does not hear the voice that  
cries, "All flesh is grass!" That man

+ Must be deaf to every sound of  
Moral articulation, and insuscep-  
table of every humane and  
religious feeling, who does not  
perceive these all concerning  
tidings to fall upon his ear,  
with more than ordinary  
emphasis at the present event-  
ful moment, Yes, thou shalt  
the coasts of Britain, and in  
various parts of the European  
continent, the vibration is  
sensibly felt. It sounds forth

from the fatal Chamber of  
Windsor, and, borne on rapid  
wings, has found its way into  
<sup>the</sup> the most ~~the~~ extremities of the  
Empire, Unlike "the still  
small voice" which does not,  
in ordinary cases, extend beyond  
the precincts of a family, or a  
neighbourhood. This has gone  
out into all Lands. The Court  
has heard it, and has felt  
a convulsive sob. Sympathization

has heard it; and has made a  
sudden pause in her career of  
vanity. Traffic, amidst the  
buzz of her ten thousand tongues  
has heard it. And the busy Car  
which she drives with ease & the  
industry has fallen from her  
hand. The Unlettered Peasant  
too has heard it, and has dropped  
the artless tear of unbought  
condolence. On the other side hearth  
while he has told his listening

babes that their King is ~~is~~  
~~gone~~ <sup>Dead</sup>. And shall we alone  
refuse to lend an ear to a  
message always solemn, and  
always profitable, but doubly  
so, at public grief and univ<sup>er</sup>s-  
sal lamentation. May God  
deal instruction on our minds,  
and teach us so to number our  
days that we may apply our  
Hearts unto Wisdom. —

All have sinned, and all  
are therefore equally liable  
to the irremissible penalty of  
death. - Death is the offspring  
of sin. It received its comm-  
:ission in the Garden Eden,  
and it has ever since been  
executing it on the individual  
fallen sons and daughters  
of Adam. It is an universal  
leveler. It is no respecter of persons,  
With as little hesitation it  
transmits the immortal mind

of the Prince and the Monarch as  
the soul of the forlorn and the  
wretched, to the tribunal of the  
King of Kings and Lord of Lords.—

We have lately witnessed infancy  
and beauty and health, suddenly  
withering away in the person  
of a Princess and her child, on  
whom the nation had fondly  
fixed its hopes. We have  
witnessed in the Death of the  
Duke of Kent, the father son

of his late Majesty the rapidi-  
-ty with which human  
energies are dissipated, when  
God sends the mortal disease.  
We have not long ago lamented  
the death of our late venerable  
and worthy Queen,—and—now  
the mortal remains of a  
Monarch, justly revered and  
beloved, like those of Kings  
Aso, are deposited in a sepul-  
-chre which he, but a few years  
ago, <sup>was</sup> prepared for himself and  
his family.

These public mournings proclaim  
aloud to all ages and ranks  
"Be ye Also Ready," for in  
such an hour as ye think not,  
the time of your departure  
may come. "It is appointed  
unto all men once to die,  
and after this the judgment."  
To the Gospel alone we owe the  
clear prospect of an existence  
beyond the grave. The Bible,  
The mercy shed by the Bible,  
The's refulgent beams across

the dreary valley of the shadow  
of Death. The Bible says, <sup>to</sup> the  
departing spirit, that has previo-  
usly committed itself to the care  
of its Saviour, while passing  
through the dark defiles of  
nature's dissolution. "Fear not;  
I am with thee—be not dismayed,  
I am thy God." A real Christian  
may with humble confidence,  
though none but a real Christian  
can do it, pass over the untrodden,  
untrodden gloom, without being

appalled, for at the farther  
side of this passage, to him  
will be found joys that are now  
unpeakable and full of  
glory. —

The death of its Sovereign is  
a solemn era in the annals  
of a nation, and especially of a  
Sovereign whose political  
government and personal  
example, like those of Almaida,  
have done good to his country,  
both towards God and towards

his house? His personal worth  
was described in the ecclesiastical  
title given to the English  
Monarchs: the title, "our most  
religious and gracious sovereign  
2<sup>d</sup>" The most high God blessed  
the country in having appointed  
to him an unusually long reign  
of almost sixty years. We were  
born, and have grown up under  
his government, and many national  
and therefore also individual  
mercies have been distributed  
to us from Heaven through

his hands, and under his admin-  
-istration.

It is to the honor of the Supreme  
Disposer of all events, that we  
should acknowledge Him in all  
our concerns - under our priva-  
tions and in our enjoyments:  
and I am sure our departed  
King, would be heard to say, of the  
mode of communication of an  
unembodied Spirit were suited to  
our present apprehensions.

"Not unto me, not unto me,  
but to the goodness of God give  
all the praise."

We will however suppose, that  
though dead, he thus speaks, and  
we will therefore endeavour to  
praise God for what we believe  
our late King was, as to his own  
personal character, and what  
he has been in his political  
relation to us; and add as we  
pass on some general remarks  
suited to our improvement by  
the solemnities of the day.

At the age of thirteen our late  
King lost his Father, Frederick  
Prince of Wales. His widowed  
mother was extremely anxious  
as to the <sup>sort of</sup> Education her Son should  
receive. By God's mercy to  
himself, as well as to the nation  
which he was to govern, he was  
indisposed to select for his  
associates, any that were irreligi-  
ous or profane. His earlier  
habits being of a better cast,  
fewer obstacles were to be overcome  
in entering upon that study.

Moral and religious life  
which he afterwards led. On this  
point he could reiterate from  
the tomb, (if he could) the words  
of King Solomon in the ears of  
all the youthful subjects of his  
Son, our present Sovereign:—

"Remember now thy Creator in the  
days of thy youth, before the days  
come and the years draw nigh,  
when, through sinful habits,  
thou shalt say, I have no  
pleasure in them. —

At the early age of twenty-two  
he ascended the throne of his  
grandfather, and soon after  
became the husband of Charlotte  
a Princess of Mecklenberg.

In this case our late King's conduct  
may be held forth as an example  
of excellence in married and  
domestic life, worthy of imitation  
by all classes in the Empire.  
<sup>in morals</sup>

It is a proposition, well worth  
being borne always upon

our mind, that "our own true  
happiness is to be sought in our  
endeavours to make our  
connections happy. - or, in a more  
familiar phrase "Kindness  
Produces Kindness." —

The Court of England was the very  
contrast to that of France, in point  
of moral and therefore of political  
purity: for good politics can  
only be expected to arise out  
of good principles. The morality  
of the Court was a political system.

Helping the nation; for it gave  
credit and stability to public  
treaties. It no doubt disposed  
the good to rally round the throne  
and the utter, when both were  
menaced by deism and  
disloyalty. It disposed other  
nations to seek our alliance;  
and was doubtless the means  
used by the most High to preserve  
our civil and religious lib-  
erties and independence, while  
that of France, the profligacy  
of the Court mainly produced

the destruction of all law, and  
order, and property, and of  
the lives of millions. —

Though dignified in his manners  
while acting in his royal capac-  
ity, he could, whenever he had  
opportunity unbend with his  
family, and with the meanest  
of his subjects. While he did  
honor to his office as the sovereign,  
he remembered the Poor. His  
charities are said to have  
amounted to more than forty  
thousand

a year, temperate and plain  
in his daily diet and in all  
his personal habits, remark-  
ably punctual in his appoint-  
ments, and always ready at  
the calls of business.

our late sovereign. Scarcely  
was he seated upon  
the throne before he expressed  
his attachment to his people,  
by identifying himself with  
them. "Born and bred, said he,  
in England, I glory in the

name of Briton. —  
To render the administration  
of justice as free from suspicion  
as possible, he made, for the  
first time, the judges of the land  
independent of the demise of  
the crown; and thus liberat-  
ed them from those restrain-  
ts which fear or favour  
might have imposed upon  
them. With the same generous  
disposition, and that he might

live, as much as in him lay  
in the hearts of his people,  
he put the hereditary reve-  
-nues of the Crown under  
the management of Parla-  
-ment. In these things he  
manifested that he sought  
his own welfare in promoting  
the satisfaction of his  
people.

In our present state of trial,  
excellence of disposition is no  
exemption from difficulties and  
anxieties; though it is the great  
support under them. It pleased  
God to visit the reign of our  
late King with many perplexing  
occurrences. The War that aliena-  
-ted the American colonies  
from the Mother Country was  
in his time. He had to contend  
with many factions, particularly  
at the early part of his reign.  
But

Beyond <sup>all</sup> these, he had, as the  
Protector of our Liberties and our  
Independence — of our throne  
and our altars, to meet, and to  
contend with, step by step, that  
gigantic political monster,  
known to all the world by the  
name of "The French revolution."  
This contest demanded the energies  
of the country, and every year  
necessarily required an increase of  
taxes, a requisition which, cannot,

in itself, render any Government  
Popular with the thoughtless,  
however needful for the  
public good. —

<sup>Late</sup>  
The life of our King was twice preser-  
ved by a special Providence, which  
he acknowledged, when put to immi-  
nent hazard by assassins. At both  
those awful & eventful moments  
he manifested a calmness of  
mind, that became a Man and  
a Christian. His clemency on these  
occasions ought not to be forgotten.

He was a true Strian, and therefore  
he could readily forgive. The  
atrocities of these persons was doubt-  
less the heat of revolutionary  
principles, and was, in reality, the  
highest treason; yet, because  
the attempts were made against  
his own person, who is by our  
constitution the fountain of  
political mercy, the perpetrators  
were considered as persons  
insane, and not responsible for  
their actions; and thus their lives  
were spared.

~~The late Queen~~  
The late sovereign was endowed  
of God with discrimination and  
decision. He knew how far he  
ought to go as the protector of our  
religious liberty, and as a Protestant  
from principle; and where it was  
his duty as a King and a Strian,  
to make a determined stand.  
Under the shade of our establish-  
ment religion, which is in principle  
tolerant, every man may worship  
God as his conscience may  
direct, and the Papists have had

of this Liberty their full share.  
Hitherto the King has gone, but  
he could go no further. He declared  
that "no Parliament could  
release him from the solemn  
obligation of his coronation  
oath." Thus has he stood for many  
years like a gigantic "defender  
of the faith" in this all-important  
contest, and has maintained  
due protestant ~~contest~~ caution  
against undue catholic claims.  
Herein has he left an example

well worthy of imitation by all  
who succeed him. His determina-  
tion of mind in this case arose  
neither from obstinacy nor from  
bigotry. It arose from his  
regard to the rights of private  
judgment, (that is) from his  
preference to the protestant relig-  
ion, which, as its solemnly  
declared Protector, he dared not  
to put to hazard.

As Christians we sorrow not for  
him, as those who have no  
hope. We rejoice to have occa-  
sion to know that his late  
Majesty was not only a man  
of regular habits, and faithful  
to his promises and vows, but  
that he was one who feared God,  
and therefore it might be said  
of him, as of David, Hezekiah,  
Josiah, and others, that he did  
"that which was right in the  
sight of the Lord." This fear of

the Lord was the brightest of the  
jewels on his Crown, and it gave  
the brilliancy that was in all the  
rest. This has made him <sup>by</sup> ~~for~~ ~~Christian~~  
esteemed and beloved by all  
who themselves fear God, and  
wish to do right in his sight. —

Our Venerable Sovereign was  
~~was~~ a Christian from principle,  
and his Lord and Master gave  
him the hope of a blessed  
immortality. When speaking  
of

the Mausoleum that was  
constructing, or when giving  
directions about it he said,  
"I think with great pleasure  
of lying there." May we  
also think of the grave as our  
resting place, and possess a hope  
founded on the mercy of God  
through Jesus the Resurrection  
and the Life; that, "when the  
earthly house of our taberna-  
cle is dissolved, we shall  
have a building of God, an house  
not made with hands, eternal  
in the heavens."

It has pleased Almighty God  
of his great mercy to deliver  
the soul of our Late King from  
the burden of the flesh, and to  
call it away to inherit a throne  
of glory. His mortal body awaits  
the day, when those who sleep in  
Jesus, will awake to the resurrec-  
tion of life. Then the eyes of the  
blind will see, and the ears of  
the deaf will be unstopped. In  
the mean time he has  
received from the King of

Heaven, an everlasting welcome.  
"Well done, good and faithful  
Servant, thou hast been faithful  
- but over a few things, be thou  
ruler over many things. Enter  
thou into the joy of thy Lord."

— We all must die? But  
what is our hope respecting  
Eternity. And upon what  
Principle is it founded? This  
is a serious question, which  
each ought to put to himself,  
and especially on such

Solemn occasions as the  
present; for we must all  
appear before the judgment  
seat of Christ, that every one of us  
may receive for the things  
done in the body whether they  
be good or bad. —

It becomes us also, at this time  
especially to condole with the  
Royal family. There are few  
indeed, who have experienced  
so many removals by death  
in so short a space. They

have lost two Parents and a  
Younger Brother; and one of  
them, in addition to these, an  
only Daughter and his grand-  
-Child - all in little more  
than two years: May the  
Blessing of God direct the  
survivors towards that happy  
State, where, there will be  
no more death; where tears  
will be wiped from all faces  
and where only true; holy,

and abiding joys are to be  
found."

Kings like other men," are  
gathered to their fathers;" but  
under the constitution of our  
Country. Death puts the crown  
upon the lawful heir, the  
moment it is removed from  
the brow of his ancestor. We  
have cause of gratitude to  
the King of Heaven, that our  
present Sovereign is no  
stranger to the views and  
Policy

of his departed life: and  
that he has long virtuously  
held the reins of government:

May God Almighty be with  
him, as he was with his  
august father, and assign  
to him a happy and a prosper-  
ous reign. —

We are commanded of God to  
"pray for kings, and for all  
that are in authority, that  
we may lead a peaceable  
life, in all godliness and

Honesty: The King of Kings  
thus speaks in the scriptures  
—"Submit yourselves to every  
ordinance of man for the  
Lord's sake, whether to the king  
as supreme, or unto governors  
appointed by him for the  
punishment of evil doers,  
and for the praise of them that  
do well, for so is the will of God,  
that with well doing, ye may  
put to silence the ignorance  
of foolish men." To "fear God,

and honor the King? are duties  
so inseparably connected, that  
the chief agents in promoting  
confusion, have always been  
in league with Deists and  
Atheists: for atheism and  
rebellion march under the  
same banner. Those who  
wish to shake the Throne,  
know that effectually to do  
so, they must first revile  
the Bible. How can  
<sup>seriously</sup> call themselves Christians,

and join with the profane in  
rebellion against lawful  
authority, with any thing like  
a quiet conscience. I am yet  
to learn.

May we live in the Label of  
fearing God and the King;  
and then we shall not unite  
"with those that are given to  
change." May our prayers be  
continually offered before  
the Throne of grace, if him

him who now sways the  
British Sceptre, that the  
good Land of his God may be  
with him as to his personal  
comfort, and in his management  
of national affairs. "That  
so peace and Leppiness,  
truth and justice, religion  
and Piety, may be establis-  
hed among us through all  
generations. —

Now to

the King Eternal, the only  
wise God, be honor and  
glory for ever and ever. —

— Amen —

Ch. R. Prince the Duke of Kent died  
on Tuesday 25 day of January 1820  
His Late Most Gracious Majesty  
King George the Third expired on  
Saturday Evening January 29<sup>th</sup>  
at 35 minutes past 8 o'clock —

16 Chap 23 Chronicles. 14 Verse

And they buried him in his own  
sepulchres which he had made  
for himself in the City of David,  
and laid him in the bed which  
was filled with sweet odours  
and divers kinds of spices prepa-  
red by the Apothecaries art.