

American Minute with Bill Federer Conspiracy to Overthrow Government thwarted by George Washington

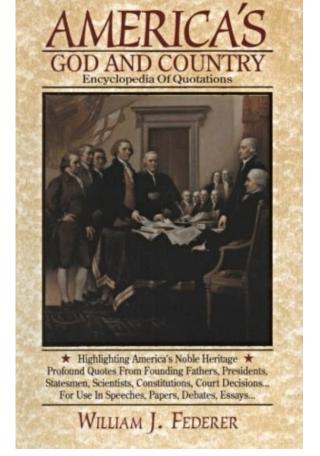
After the victory over the **British** at **Yorktown**, many of the **Continental soldiers** grew disillusioned with the new American government, as they had not been paid in years.

The **Continental Congress** had no power to tax to raise money to pay them.



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America's God and
Country Encyclopedia of
Quotations



A disgruntled group of officers in New York met and formed a Newburgh Conspiracy.

They plotted to march into the Capitol and force Congress to give them back pay and pensions.



With some British troops still remaining on American soil, a show of disunity could have easily renewed the war.



On March 15, 1783, **General George Washington**surprised the
conspiracy by
showing up at their
clandestine
meeting in New
York.



Taking a letter from his pocket, Washington fumbled with a pair of reading glasses, which few men had seen him wear.

He gave a short but impassioned speech, urging them to oppose anyone "who wickedly attempts to open the floodgates of civil discord and

That Tarter old before 15 dent har been made to convene you another an empreus brounding was and with fir realation; adder, it were I the paling & Raperons, than I the word I put meat of the lawry. The land ther of the price; i entitled to much with for the gerinest of mit here and heart with he hat a much built for the cestitude of his Heads be as men section deferent aption, and as in beset by the reflecting from this of the Mand, 5 we against nearly to attend the same hely the Buther of the Die to Bould land had onen Clair I than I wash for Superiory the tran whe to - indentino blonger falearance-17, in the Mark, ale chart not think as he thinks and not as he advised . . . But he had another her in view, in which fander thebenality of linkowsty Lund briefer , "low bounty, how no parte in lawns right & imment to to that leptions Ligid the blandest beinger -That the

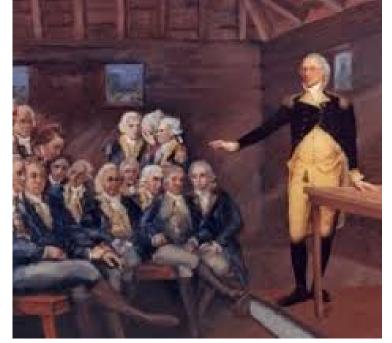
deluge our rising empire in blood":

"Gentlemen, you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray but almost blind in the service of my country ..."



Washington continued:

"And let me conjure you, in the name of our



common Country, as you value your own sacred honor ...

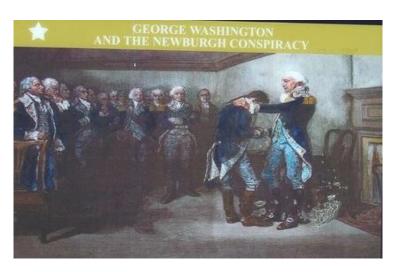
to express your utmost horror and detestation of the Man who wishes ... to overturn the liberties of our Country, and who wickedly

attempts to open the flood Gates of Civil discord, and deluge our rising Empire in Blood.

By thus determining ... you will defeat the insidious designs of our Enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret Artifice.

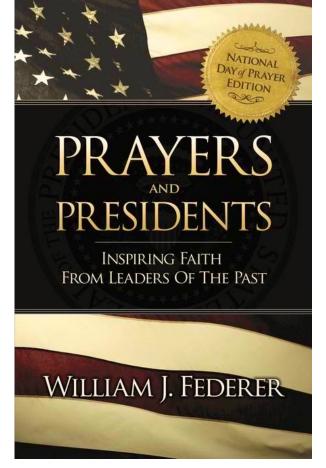
You will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue ...

You will ... afford occasion for Posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to Mankind, 'had this day been wanting, the

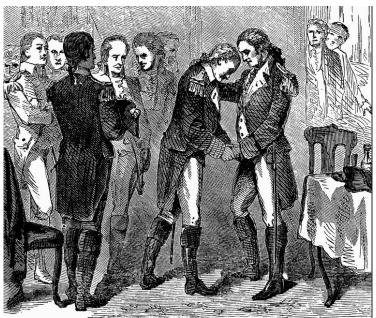


World had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining."

Prayers and Presidents - Inspiring Faith from Leaders of the Past



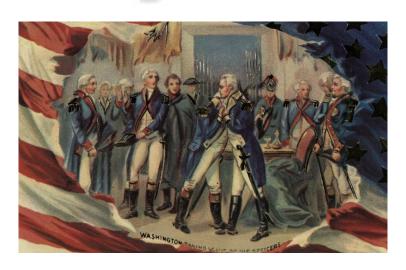
Many present
were moved to
tears as they
realized the
sacrifice
Washington had
made in order to
give Americans
the opportunity of
beginning a new
nation completely
free from the
domination of a king.



With this one act by **George Washington**, the conspiracy collapsed.

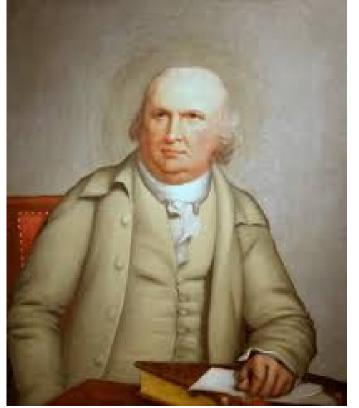


Major General
David Cobb, who
served as aide-decamp to General
George
Washington,
wrote of the
Newburgh affair
in 1825:



"I have ever considered that the United States are indebted for their republican form of government solely to the firm and determined **republicanism** of **George Washington** at this time."

The crisis was resolved when **Robert Morris** issued \$800,000 in personal notes to the soldiers, and the



Continental
Congress gave each
soldier a sum equal
to five years pay in
highly speculative
government bonds.

The bonds were redeemed by the new Congress in 1790.

Six months later the **Treaty of Paris** was signed, officially ending the war.



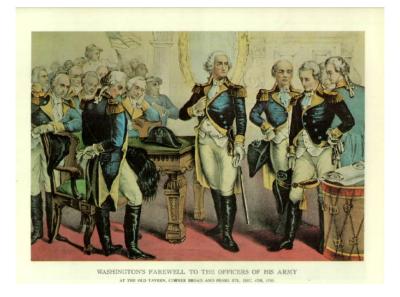


George
Washington
wrote to General
Nathanael
Greene, February
6, 1783:

"It will not be believed that such a force as Great Britain has employed for eight

years in this country could be baffled in their plan of subjugating it by numbers infinitely less, composed of men oftentimes half starved; always in rags, **without pay**, and experiencing, at times, every species of distress which human nature is capable of undergoing."

General George
Washington
issued his
Farewell Orders,
November 2,
1783, from his
Rock Hill
headquarters near
Princeton, New
Jersey:



"Before the **Commander in Chief** takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past

The singular **interpositions of Providence** in our feeble condition were such, as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving;

while the unparalleled perseverance of the Armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle ..."

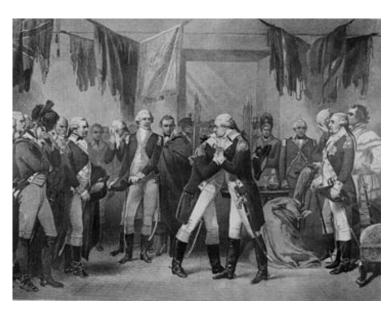
Washington continued:

"To the Armies he has so long had the honor to Command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendations



to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of Armies.

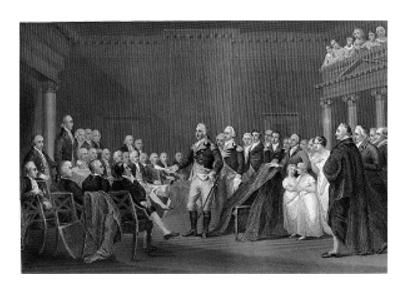
May ample justice be done then here, and may the choicest of **Heaven's favors**, both here and thereafter, attend those who, **under Divine auspices**, have secured innumerable blessings for others."



In New York,
December 4, 1783,
in Fraunces
Tavern's Long
Room, General
George
Washington bade
a tearful farewell
to his Continental
Army officers:

"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

On December 23, 1783, Washington resigned his commission, addressing Congress assembled in Annapolis, Maryland:



"I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task;

which however was superseded by a confidence in the

rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of Heaven ...

Having now finished the work assigned to 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 any leave of all the employments of public life."



At a time when kings killed to get power and kings killed to keep power, **George Washington's** decision to give up power gained world-wide attention.

Earlier in 1783, the American-born painter **Benjamin West** was in England painting the portrait of **King George III.**

When the **King** asked what **General Washington** planned to do now that he had won the war.



West replied:

"They say he will return to his farm."

King George exclaimed:



"If he does that, he will be the greatest man in the world."

Poet Robert Frost wrote:

"I often say of George Washington that he was one of the few men in the



whole history of the world who was not carried away by power."

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