

the force which accompanied William to England, been drawn from one Kingdom, or from one State alone, there might be some opening for doubt, as to their prior knowledge of the secret associations referred to by the historian before quoted. But when it is remembered that the Prince's army was drawn from Protestant people of all the States of the Continent; that it included Swedes and Danes; Dutch and Hanoverians; Flemish and French; Hungarians and Moravians; Poles and Prussians; Swiss and Tyrolese; and that all these Protestant refugees had enlisted under the banner of a leader, whose devotion to the Reformed Religion, friends and foes alike admitted; then no room remains for the admission of a doubt, as to the prior knowledge they must necessarily have had, of the existence and working of the secret Associations of the Continent. Be that, however, as it may. Tradition as well as History, gives to the Society then formed at Exeter, the name of the "*ORANGE CONFEDERATION*," and its Password was *Seymour*, (the name of the first most important personage who joined the Orange ranks, after the landing of the Prince in England.) The word was thus ordered to be given. If in conversation with a stranger, and it was desirable to discover, whether the stranger was a member of the Confederation or not, some sentence that might fall from him, would be feigned not to be heard, or not to be understood, and he would ask, "What did you say?" (*Sey.*) To which (if a member) he would reply, "nothing more (*mour.*)" The word would then be pronounced "*Sey-mour*," and an

immediate recognition would take place. Report says, that this simple system was introduced into the First Tangier Regiment, (the Fourth of the Line,) by its Commanding Officer, Colonel Charles Trelawney; that all his Officers, and nearly all his men, were members of the "*CONFEDERATION*;" and that this simple system of a single *password* so continued, till it was superseded by the introduction of a more enlarged and comprehensive system in the year 1793.

Lord Macaulay, at page 287 of his second volume, alludes to the Trelawney family, and especially to this Colonel Trelawney's brother, mentioned in the preceding chapter, who was then Bishop of Bristol, and who was one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower by James the Second. The people of Cornwall, says the Historian, a fierce, bold, and athletic race, among whom there was a stronger provincial feeling, than in any other part of the realm, were greatly moved by the danger of Trelawney, whom they honored less as a ruler of the Church, than as the Head of an honorable House, and the Heir, through twenty descents, of ancestors who had been of great note before the Normans had set foot on English ground. All over the Country was sung a song, of which the burden is still remembered.

"And shall Trelawney die, and shall Trelawney die?"

Then thirty thousand Cornish Boys, will know the reason why!"

The "*DECLARATION*," drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Burnet, domestic Chaplain to the Prince, and approved by His Highness, immediately before his setting out with