

now we have become so accustomed to a mixture of races, that a native sovereign would not seem a necessity to many. We may well be thankful, however that, there does not appear to be any probability of failure in our native succession, for the present Royal Family is so numerous, that there is no danger of the throne being filled by an outsider. Now that the constant government of Sovereigns pledged to maintain the independence of the Church, and to resist aggressions on the side of Rome is well assured, we may remember with gratitude those who two hundred years ago stood forward in defence of this principle. We may not perhaps approve of everything that was said and done, but we must remember that two centuries ago the memory of cruel deeds committed in the name of religion by Romanists in Ireland was fresh in men's memories, and that it was no wonder if their resolve was stern and somewhat heated with anger—a resolve that these things should not happen again. It is unfortunately true that things of this sort did happen again; for it is very difficult to allay religious or political animosities. And it is possible that we have not yet seen the last of such atrocities, for the advance of material improvement does not appear to bring with it the increase of a Christ-like spirit. And so we, in this generation, not only have no right to blame, but we are constrained to praise, those who in such trying times fought for principles which they deemed essential to civil and religious liberty. We cannot help admiring the courage of those who closed the gates of Derry, and their constancy in maintaining a stubborn defence for more than three months of danger, want, and starvation. And you will remember that the foremost and bravest of the defenders of Derry was a clergyman of the Church, who did not then give up his military service, but, perhaps with ill-judging zeal, was present, and died a year after at the Battle of the Boyne. I would have you to observe that the Church of England is, and always has been, the most active promoter of true political liberty, and the most effectual bulwark against oppression from any quarter. I would like this to be always remembered by the Sons of the Church when they hear her found fault with, and by those outside of the Church when they are tempted to blame her. With all her defects, she is the best rallying point for the forces of truth and freedom, and in her strength is the security of the whole empire from aggression and conquest.

We welcome you here this afternoon, not as strangers but as friends and allies. We are grateful for any institution whose object it is to maintain the stability of the British Empire, and the permanence of our connection therewith. If Orangeism is anything, it is loyal to the Crown, and in Canada this means as much as it does in Ireland. In both countries there are those who would sever this connection if they could—nay, I believe there have been times—say forty five years back, in our history, when even some Orangemen themselves were disloyal; but they were the exception, and not the rule, and the circumstances in 1849 were very aggravating. But that is all happily long past, and in the Orangemen of