

of fifty-two men-of-war, twenty-five frigates, twenty-five fire-ships, 400 transports, 15,000 soldiers, 6,000 horses and 30,000 muskets, with Marshal Schomberg next in command. On the topmast of William's vessel floated the Union Jack, bearing this inscription: "The Protestant Religion and Liberties of England." On the 13th of February, 1689, William accepted the crown, amid the rejoicings of both Houses of Parliament and the nation. On taking the throne, William III. issued writs for a regular Parliament, whose first great act was to pass the Bill of Rights. By that bill, England's liberties were secured, the Revolution accomplished, and England became once more a name of power and a land of freedom. The imperishable memory of William III. is justly revered by the members of the Orange institution, not merely on account of those virtues which, in a remarkable degree he possessed, but especially because the Prince of Orange stands a head and shoulders over all his compeers as an exponent, or rather, it should be said, the embodiment of those principles of civil and religious liberty. The man who fails to see a Divine Providence working in all the