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THE

# Protestant Review

A LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE

FOR CHRISTIAN FAMILIES.

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JANUARY, 1871.

Murus eneus coniscentia sana.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, AND ST. JOHN, N.B.,  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

PRINTED AT THE LEADER STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, 63 KING STREET EAST,  
1870.



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P. O. BOX, 339,  
St. John, N. B.

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# The Protestant Review

TORONTO, ONT., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

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VOL. IV.

JANUARY, 1871.

NO. 1.

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## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with Mr. Charles Fallis, by which he becomes our agent in the Province of Ontario. He has already commenced work, and will, we doubt not, be the means of largely increasing our circulation, and of bringing us more closely in connec-

tion with our Brethren in all parts of the Province. We congratulate ourselves on having secured so good and efficient an agent, and trust that our friends will continue to us their generous support.

Mr. Charles Fallis, Agent in Ontario for "PROTESTANT REVIEW" and "MASONIC WARDEN."

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## THE PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

It must be very gratifying to all who have the interest of the order at heart, to note the marked and rapid strides which it has made during the year just passed away.

By reference to the District Report for the City of Toronto, which appears elsewhere in the present No., it will be seen that the average increase for the year 1870, amounted to the very large figure of 30 per cent, and there is every human probability, that with the large and efficient staff of County and District, as well as private lodge officers, passed by the city of Toronto, that even this large rate will attain to larger dimensions during the present

year. That it may be so, is the earnest wish of the "REVIEW," and whatever influence we may possess, for the furthering of the good work, our bretheren can rest assured will be done, with all our might, and with all our strength. With the compliments of the season, we extend to all our readers a congratulating shake of the hands upon the wonderful success that has attended their efforts in the past year, and sincerely trust, that twelve months hence we will have the pleasure to chronicle a still more successful issue to their efforts, on behalf of the good old "Orange Cause."

## LOYAL ORANGE LODGE DIRECTORY FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO FOR 1871.

No.	Rank.	Officers' Names.	Time of Meeting.	Place of Meeting.	Warrants, to whom granted.	Warrants, when granted.	No. of Members.
4	W. M.	Alex. Burns.....	First Monday in each month.	Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King St. East.	John Kerr.	August 7th, 1844.	50
"	D. M.	John Mills.....					
"	Chap.	P. H. Stewart.....					
"	Sec.	Geo. A. Mitchell.....					
"	Treas.	Henry Bailey.....					
"	1st Com.	James Robb.....					
"	L. P. M.	Alfred Medcalf.....					
136	W. M.	William Crozier.....	First Friday in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets.	William Dandy.	Sept. 20th, 1844.	74
"	D. M.	James Craig.....					
"	Chap.	Wm. Washington.....					
"	Sec.	Wm. Franks.....					
"	Treas.	John Rogers.....					
"	1st Com.	John Donaldson.....					
"	L. P. M.	John Rogers.....					
137	W. M.	James B. Davis.....	First Tuesday in each month.	Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King St. East.	J. Armstrong.	Sept. 22nd, 1844.	41
"	D. M.	Ogle R. Buchanan.....					
"	Chap.	C. W. Cooper.....					
"	Sec.	Thomas Knott.....					
"	Treas.	Thomas Thompson.....					
"	1st Com.	Thomas McKeeney.....					
"	L. P. M.	Ogle R. Gowan.....					
140	W. M.	William Adamson.....	Second Tuesday in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets.	James Scarlet.	Nov. 11th, 1844.	144
"	D. M.	Frank Somers.....					
"	Chap.	Rich. Davis.....					
"	Sec.	John Patterson.....					
"	Treas.	Thomas Walker.....					
"	1st Com.	Samuel McBride.....					
"	L. P. M.	R. P. Miller.....					

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212	W. M.	George Hastings...	Second Wednesday in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets.	William Bailey.	Nov. 11th, 1844.	124
"	D. M.	William Craig...					
"	Chap.	Robert H. Stanley...					
"	Sec.	William M. Middleton					
"	Treas.	William Whitcombe.					
"	1st Com.	Edward McBride...					
"	E. P. M.	Robert Defries...					
"	P. Dis. M.	Henry W. Meredith...					
275	W. M.	F. H. Meclalf...					
"	D. M.	William Tate...					
"	Chap.	Jonathan H. Black...	First Wednesday in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets.	R. H. Barton.	July 4th, 1844.	29
"	Sec.	Robert Roddy...					
"	Treas.	Joseph Clegg...					
"	1st Com.	William Scott...					
301	W. M.	James Bennett...					
"	- D. M.	Joseph Holman...					
"	Chap.	Rev. W. C. Allen...					
"	Sec.	Joseph Campton...	First Thursday in each month.	Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King St. East.	Wm. Hopkins.	May 20th, 1844.	70
"	Treas.	William Knowlton...					
"	1st Com.	Edward Sylvester...					
"	L. P. M.	William Hopkins...					
321	W. M.	Henry Stone...					
"	D. M.	William Wright...					
"	Chap.	J. M. Wingfield...	First Wednesday in each month.	Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King St. East.	John H. Ritchie.	May 20th, 1844.	28
"	Sec.	J. C. Watters...					
"	Treas.	W. K. Hamilton...					
"	1st Com.	Rutus Skinner...					
375	W. M.	John Irwin...					
"	D. M.	Samuel McComb...					
"	Chap.	J. Conn...	Second Thursday in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets.	William Gibson.	July 4th, 1844.	111
"	Sec.	M. Allen...					
"	Treas.	J. Jeffers...					
"	1st Com.	R. Taylor...					
"	L. P. M.	A. Charlton...					

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Feb.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE DIRECTORY FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO FOR 1871—Continued.

No.	Rank.	Officers' Names.	Time of Meeting.	Place of Meeting.	Warrants, to whom granted.	Warrants, when granted.	No. of members.
387	W. M.	Andrew Fleming.	1st Tuesday in each month.	Orange Hall corner of King and Church Streets.	Angus Bethune.	March 17, 1845.	44
"	D. M.	Robert Hunt.					
"	Chap.	J. W. Hetherington.					
"	Sec.	Martin Gill.					
"	Treas.	John Nixon.					
	1st Com.	John Grier.					
396	W. M.	W. J. Gibson.	<i>Thursday</i> 1st <del>Tuesday</del> in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets.	William Boddy.	June 21st, 1845.	61
"	D. M.	George Harris.					
"	Chap.	W. Brown.					
"	Sec.	James Robinson.					
"	Treas.	Samuel Rodgers.					
	1st Com.	E. H. Boddy.					
	L. P. M.	W. Harwood.					
404	W. M.	Hugh McCaw.	2nd Tuesday in each month.	Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King St. East.	Thomas Elder.	Dec. 9th, 1845.	131
"	D. M.	Wm. H. Muckle.					
"	Chap.	David Sleeth.					
"	Sec.	Thomas R. Skippon.					
"	Treas.	Wm. Hammond.					
	1st Com.	Wm. McCaw.					
	L. P. M.	David McCaw.					
551	W. M.	James Little.	1st Friday in each month.	Temperance Hall, Brock Street.	Thomas Hopkins.	May 3rd, 1854.	38
"	D. M.	James Boyd.					
"	Chap.	Wm. Benson.					
"	Sec.	Wm. W. Farley.					
"	Treas.	James Cathcart.					
	1st Com.	William Bell.					
	L. P. M.	Robert Aiken.					
558	W. M.	Charles Farmerly.	1st Monday in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Street.	N. Hopkins.	Nov. 5th, 1854.	43
"	D. M.	Elijah Westman.					
"	Chap.	John Johnston.					

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588	Treas.	Hugh Matheson.....	2nd Monday in each month.	Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Street.	John Rennie.	April 10th, 1855.	83
"	1st Com.	David Clarke.....	<i>Friday</i>				
"	L. P. M.	Arbuckle Jardine.....					
621	W. M.	J. W. Carroll.....					
"	D. M.	John Kennedy.....					
"	Chap.	James Kennedy.....					
"	Sec.	John McGregor.....					
"	Treas.	Robert Johns.....					
"	1st Com.	Fred Nott.....					
"	L. P. M.	George Morrison.....					
657	W. M.	Robert Johnston.....					
"	D. M.	Robert Jones.....	<i>W</i>				
"	Chap.	James Lackey.....					
"	Sec.	John Boxall.....					
"	Treas.	William Jones.....					
"	1st Com.	Robert Ramsey.....					
"	L. P. M.	Fred J. Wood.....					
781	W. M.	Wm. A. Poole.....					
"	D. M.	Wm. Barr.....					
"	Chap.	George Symes.....					
"	Sec.	Wm. P. Smith.....					
"	Treas.	George Pearsall.....					
"	1st Com.	John Towers.....	1st Wednesday in each month.	Fire Hall, Berkeley Street.	Robert McKnight.	Oct. 23rd, 1856.	33

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

No. of Lodge	Rank.	District Officers Names.	No. of Lodge	Rank.	District Officers Names.	
301	W. M.	James Bennet.....	621	Sec.	John McGregor.	
4	D. M.	Edred Medcalf.....		136	Treas.	John Rogers.
301	Chap.	Rev. W. C. Allen...		621	D. of C.	George McConkey.

I certify that this is a correct list of the Officers of the above Lodges in this City.

JAMES BENNETT, District Master.



**CAVAN BLACK REDS.**—This flourishing lodge of staunch and good men, held their annual sleighing party to Weston, on Friday, the 14th inst. A very large number of persons attended, among whom we noticed Capt. Bennett, District Master, Bro. Johnston, W. M. of the C. B. R., Bro. Wood, L. P. M., Bro. Jno. Boxall, Secretary, and Bro. O. R. Buchanan, 137. The Committee were indefatigable in their exertions to promote the harmony of the evening, and the happy faces beaming on all hands, was sufficient evidence of the success which crowned their efforts. All things seemed to combine happily to make the Cavan Black Red party one of the features of the season.

**ORANGE LECTURE.**—Upon Tuesday, the 3rd inst., the Rev. Mr

Gemley delivered a lecture upon "The Variations of Popery," before the Orange Young Britons, in the Music Hall, Toronto. The lecture was not so well attended as it should have been, there not being more than four hundred persons present. Upon the platform, we noticed Ogle R. Gowan (Chairman), Ald. F. H. Medcalf, Mr. Richard Reynolds, Dr. O. R. Buchanan, and Mr. Abraham Charlton. The lecturer handled the subject in a very able and instructive manner, and those who were not present missed a rich treat.

We beg to direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Hugh Matheson, which appears in another column. Mr. M. makes a specialty of getting up Orange regalia, and from many years acquaintance with him we can confidently recommend him to our subscribers.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES.

We can hardly imagine any sentiments more honourable to a community or to individuals than those which are associated with distinguished ancestry. There is natural, and, perhaps, pardonable pride in dwelling upon the memories of actions which have acquired imperishable fame, and in reciting them to successive generations, so that all the noble and generous impulses of the offspring may be aroused to emulate the virtues of their sires. In each commemoration of the great events which have covered with unfading laurels the name of Derry, we invoke all those better principles of our nature which may remain unfelt and inactive unless brought out by the recurrence of honourable commem-

orations. Great principles, like great truths, cannot be safely entrusted to the guardianship of mere sentiment, for in course of time they become effaced or corrupted; but, when they are often presented by the lively imagery of a practical and tangible celebration, they are presented in their true vitality, and are the transmitting medium of noble impulses and distinguished example. He must, indeed, have a dead soul, that can be touched by no thrilling emotion, who can read the history of the Siege unmoved—he must have a dead soul that can peruse these records, and feel no interest in that great struggle for liberty and life—in the disappointments, the hopes, the sufferings, and the trials of that famine-stricken



multitude who found in this city a refuge and defence. Lord Macaulay has said that it is one of the higher and purer sentiments of our nature to feel proud of the achievements of our ancestors. How ought this feeling to be increased when those achievements were wrought out amid sufferings the most severe, and in a case that has secured for us the blessings of civil and religious freedom! The Siege of Derry is an event that can never be forgotten. It is almost without a parallel in the history of either ancient or modern times. The valour of the garrison that manned the Walls must always act as an incentive to Protestants, and we hope the day will never come when they will be found unfaithful to the traditions of the past. Derry city must always be regarded as the great battle-field whereon was contended that mighty struggle which had its consummation in the British Revolution. The complicated train of events which followed each other for a century before received its satisfactory completion in the crowning victory achieved before our Walls. It was the opposition of Derry that gave confidence to the friends of civil and religious liberty in England, when that country was passing through the troubles of an unsettled Government, and when the abdicated Monarch hoped by foreign aid to make such a desperate and successful effort as would overturn the Government before it could be established upon principles which were asserted by the united voice of the British nation. Ireland was then, as she has often been since, "England's difficulty"—the side in which she could be most severely wounded, as well as the ground from which she

could be most hopefully attacked, and so, when the councils of Louis aided the plans of James the Second, it was to make Ireland the scene of their united operations, and Derry became the fated spot against which their mightiest efforts were put forward. The short reign of James was one continual series of injustice, cruelty and persecution to Protestants. Looking at the way in which Ireland is ruled at this moment, and reviewing the conduct of certain Government officials in this city, we cannot avoid contrasting recent events with some of the incidents of James' notorious reign. The analogy is very striking. We are told that the King's Government was illegal, severe, and tyrannical; that Protestants were systematically oppressed; and that at last James found himself unable to protect his few Protestant subjects against the Romish bishops and priests. What could be more "illegal, severe and tyrannical" than the mode in which Government officials have acted in Derry during the past few weeks? In our own day Cardinal Cullen and his priests are at work, and we regret to be obliged to state that even now Radical Presbyterians are unwittingly playing into the hands of "his Eminence." Perfect civil and religious equality has been secured, and none but the partizans of intolerance have any reason to complain. But equality will not satisfy Roman Catholics, who have been so long struggling for ascendancy. Cast down on the Continent—dethroned in Rome itself—they desire to have the upper hand in Ireland. In James' time a proclamation was issued, forbidding Protestants to assemble in

any place of worship on pain of death, and recently a Roman Catholic Resident Magistrate entered into a compact with another Roman Catholic and six Radical Presbyterian justices to suppress Protestant liberty in Derry. This was followed by an audacious attempt to invade the time-honoured Cathedral, whose stones, if they could but speak, would cry "shame" upon the officials who propose to desecrate it. The descendants of the defenders of Derry have no desire to excite a passion for party, nor have they any love for international discord. A Roman Catholic Bishop did not feel himself insulted when he took part in the centenary commemoration, and occupied one of the Corporation pews during Divine Service. Ulster Protestants neither desire to insult Roman Catholics, nor interfere with their rights. While Protestants wish, if possible, to "live peaceably with all men," they would desire to be called traitors if they did not fearlessly uphold their own religion and liberties. But, surely, the posterity of the men who won an imperishable fame upon our ramparts have a right to rejoice in all the hereditary honour their fathers' name transmit to them, and unworthy would they be of such a lineage if they were forgetful or regardless of the sources whence they sprung.

We have so often descanted upon the deeds of the gallant defenders of Derry that a very brief narrative of the Siege will suffice as an introduction to the proceedings connected with the anniversary that has just been celebrated. The Shutting of the Gates on the 7th December, 1688, by thirteen Apprentice Boys

prevented the entrance of Earl Antrim's men, and this event may be regarded as the first act in the great tragedy of the Siege. The city was invested on the 20th April, 1689, and from that date until the 31st of July following the little garrison fought gallantly against the opposing forces of the tyrannical James. Repeated assaults and sorties were made; but these only appeared to inspire the besieged with greater energy in the defence. In the beginning of June, Major-General Kirke, who had transferred his allegiance to William and Mary, sailed into Lough Foyle with 5,000 troops, and a good supply of provisions. He, however, failed to reach the city, and went round to Inch, an island in Lough Swilly. Kirke's failure seems to have encouraged Marshal Rosen; for shortly afterwards he demanded the surrender of the garrison. At this time the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, rats, mice, a mixture of tallow and starch, and salted hides, formed the only food of the defenders; yet they treated Rosen's message with contempt. He then made an effort to enforce the terrible menace that accompanied his summons to surrender. Parties of dragoons were detached on his cruel service, and, "after having stripped all the Protestants for thirty miles round, they drove all those unhappy people before them like cattle, without even sparing the enfeebled old men, the nurses with infants at their breasts, tender children, and women just delivered, and some even in the pangs of labor. About 4,000 of these miserable objects were driven under the Walls; but the expedient, far from answering the purpose, produced quite a

contrary effect." The besieged were so exasperated that they threatened to execute all the prisoners they had taken, including persons of high rank. This threat gained the release of the Protestants, after they had been detained three days without food. The siege continued during the month of July; the garrison was reduced from 7,500 men to 4,000, and about 7,000 of the unarmed inhabitants had perished from famine and pestilence. The survivors were driven to such extremity of distress that they began to talk of capitulation; but Kirke, who had lain inactive in Lough Swilly, received positive orders to relieve the city. On the 30th July two ships, laden with provisions, sailed up the river, under cover of the Dartmouth frigate. One of the vessels, called the Mountjoy, commanded by Captain Browning, succeeded in breaking the boom which the enemy had placed across the river; and the three ships, after having sustained a severe fire from both sides of the river, arrived in safety at the city, to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants. James' army abandoned the siege on the night of the 31st July, and retired with precipitation, after having lost about 9,000 men before the place.

Thus ended a siege that must always be held in grateful remembrance by every true lover of liberty in the land. It is not to be wondered that our citizens should perpetuate the recollection of deeds so glorious as those performed by their ancestors. Everything within the Walls—the slaughter, the pestilence, the famine—called forth their softer feelings; but everything without steeled their hearts to bold and uncompromising

resistance. No craven spirit found a place amongst them, no base submission to those who had desolated so many homes in Ireland, and had come here to grapple their throats in the death-struggle. They were driven to the very verge of destruction on that day in July, 1869, when in the old Cathedral, George Walker, preached to them to "be faithful unto death;" and, as they came down the Church-yard, they heard a shout from the steeple that ships were coming up to the boom. It was broken, and the relief of Derry was effected. May the memory of the defenders be ever fresh and green, and may their characters stand out before us in bright and vivid colours, imploring us not to dishonour their memory by forgetting their achievements or betraying their principles, and not to relinquish the inheritance of truth and freedom which they purchased with their blood, and bequeathed to their children and their children's children to the latest posterity!

#### DESPOTISM IN DERRY.

The one hundred and eighty-second anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates has been celebrated under peculiar circumstances. Little more than a year ago the Roman Catholic factionists of Derry and the surrounding districts entered into a conspiracy for the suppression of the Apprentice Boys' demonstrations by "physical force," and in August of the present year the emissaries of the so-called Liberal Working Men's Defence Association commenced their programme. The savage outrages that they committed have brought disgrace upon our hitherto peaceable locality, and given it an unenviable notoriety.

*(To be Continued.)*

## WILLIAM THE THIRD AND THE REVOLUTION.

LECTURE IN GLASGOW CITY HALL.

Mr. Richard Lilburn, editor of the *Belfast News-Letter*, delivered a lecture on the above subject in the City Hall, Glasgow. The attendance was large, and the chair was occupied by G. M'Leod, Esq., G.M. of the Orange Association of Scotland.

The Chairman having introduced the lecturer in connection with the *Belfast Weekly News*, the recognised organ of Orangeism.

The Lecturer said—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, as you are all aware, I am to speak to you this evening, of a great event, and of a great man who played a prominent part in realising it. The event is what is commonly called The Revolution; and the man was William the Third, Prince of Orange. (Applause.) Now, the event may be briefly told. It runs through the memoir which I intend to present you of the Prince, so that I shall here content myself with saying that at the period of our narrative the great conflict of opinion generated at the Reformation was superseded by a conflict of the sword. Spain had become enfeebled by persecuting Protestantism. France had put forth all her strength to arrest the growth and break the power of the Reformed faith; and from the seven-hilled city the occupant of the Vatican watched England with mingled feeling of hope and fear—of hope that the schemes of her agents might succeed in the British Islands, and of fear lest the political power of Louis might grow too strong by the imbecility of James. Englishmen looked around, and they saw deep gashes in their Constitution; they looked upward, and a dark black cloud shut out the sun of liberty; everywhere the tokens of freedom were obliterated; and everywhere they instinctively read the inscription "To the Revolution." All the broken promises of James; all the intrigues of foreign enemies who had surrounded the Throne; the bloody ordeal of which Jeffrey's was the soul; the daring despotism beneath which high and low winced; the social anarchy impending, longed for change, and that change expressed itself in Revolution. Finally, a nation about to collapse, unwilling to return to chaos, trembling for its very life, may be taken as the equivalent of the event which led to the Revolution. In realising that event, one man played a conspicuous part—William Henry of

Nassau, Prince of Orange, born of a race of heroes, and in his own actions proving himself a worthy scion of a House stretching back at the least to the time of Julius Cæsar, when Nassau with his brother Cimberius settled with a colony of Germans on the banks of the Rhine, near Treves. The lecturer then proceeded to sketch the personal history of the House of Nassau the birth of the Prince, the sufferings of his family, the care of his mother in having him educated, his restoration to the family patrimony and honours, his first visit to England, and his first conflict in the field. It was a dark hour for the Republic; but the darkest hour is the one which immediately precedes the dawn. France had easy victory wherever her legion appeared; many towns opened their gates without striking a blow; the Republic suffered from a double calamity—a foreign army and domestic faction. Then the States began to see their error in degrading the Prince of Orange and disbanding his veterans; and then they turned to the "Orange sprig." Zealand had previously done him justice; and Holland and West Friesland must atone for the opposition they had shown him. Their states were assembled; the Prince had gone to inspect certain fortifications; and it was unanimously agreed that he should be chosen Captain and Admiral of the United Provinces, which was next day communicated to the States-General. The Prince was now twenty-two years of age, he had attained part of his ancestral dignities; he had taken the usual oaths, and, soldier as he was, he moved immediately to join the army, entrenched near Nieukop. It was a moment big with fate to the world. Germany, Spain, and Sweden stood amazed, not knowing when France would stop, or when England would begin; the States were in disorder, gasping like Rome after the battle of Cann; the factions were maddened; the troops were become dispirited. In all Europe none seemed to rejoice in the social convulsion except the Jesuits and the other fanatic agents of the Papacy, and they were glad, because it was well understood that Louis aimed at universal power and the extirpations of heresy, and therefore he attacked truth and liberty in their great stronghold. At length the Elector of Brandenburg drew the sword, and the Emperor ordered an army to join him at the Rhine. There is a tide in the affairs of nations as of men, and if taken at the turn leads on to fortune. The turn now seemed to have arrived, and the Prince of Orange took advantage of it. The fleet

was loyal, under the influence and command of Ruyter; the peasantry of West Friesland, the bravest of the Republic pronounced for the Prince and the Prince only; the news flashed to the troops entrenched near Nieukop, and the whole Power of France, commanded by the King, had to abandon their works and retired with loss. For the first time William had measured swords with the enemy of his country, and for the first time he gave proof that the valour of his family was not degenerated. The lecturer proceeded to show William's integrity to principle; his further successes in the field transfer of his allegiance from Mars to Hymen and his marriage to the Princess Mary, from which time he was regarded as the head of the Protestant interest in Europe. The Battle of the Abbey of St. Denis was next described, and the heroic valour of William in the engagement dwelt on; after which the social condition of the British Isles was referred to; the expedition to England was then alluded to; the enthusiasm of England and Scotland was next discussed, after which the reference was to the affairs of Ireland under Tryconnel, the landing of William at Carrickfergus, his march through Down to the Boyne, and the crowning victory there.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer; and on the motion of Professor Macklin, thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Lecture Committee, after which the assembly separated.

#### GREAT ANTI-PAPAL RESTORATION MEETING, IN BELFAST

A meeting of the Protestants of Belfast was held in the Ulster Hall, on the 8th December, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments regarding the restoration of the Papal power in Rome. The meeting originated with the Protestant Defence Association, to whose watchful attention to the interests and progress of Protestant principles the Protestants of the empire are under special obligations. It will be in the recollection of our readers that, a few weeks ago, a meeting of Roman Catholics was held in St. Mary's Chapel, to protest against the deposition of the Pope from temporal power, and to demand of the British Government that it should take steps to have the Pope and Papal power restored. The loyal and intelligent Protestants of Belfast felt that they could not allow such an expression of opinion to go unchallenged, much less uncontradicted.

The meeting of Thursday night was, therefore, not aggressive, but protective. At the hour when the Hall was opened large crowds had assembled, despite the inclemency of the weather, and at a quarter to eight o'clock, when the business was commenced, the Hall was crowded in every part. The audience was most enthusiastic and unanimous. The good order and success of the meeting were due, no doubt, to those principles of truth and equity inherent in Protestantism; but not the less credit is due to the Chairman, Secretary, and Committee of the Protestant Defence Association, who guided and controlled the proceedings. Stewards were stationed through the various parts of the house, who, with great tact and judgment, attended to the seating of the audience; notwithstanding this, the standing space of the Hall and vestibules was tested to the utmost. The intelligent demeanour of the meeting contrasted in a marked manner with the noisy conduct of meetings lately held for a contrary purpose. There could not have been less than 7,000 persons present, representing the intelligence and patriotism of the Protestant population who have conduced so much to the prosperity of Great Britain. The L.O.L. 154 Band occupied a place on the platform, and performed, during the evening a choice selection of loyal airs. The speakers on the occasion were the Rev. H. Hanna, Mr. W. J. Austin, the Rev. H. Henderson, Mr. W. G. Murphy, the Rev. G. A. Chadwick, Mr. Wm. McDane, Rev. S. E. Busby, the Rev. Alex. Gray, M.A., Mr. Glasco, Mr. Elliott, Rev. Mr. Spencer, Mr. Richard Johnston, Mr. Wm. Malcolm, and Mr. Alex. Carson.

ADDRESS TO LORD VISCOUNT AND FERRARD.—An interesting ceremony took place at Antrim Castle on Monday 5th Dec., on the presentation of an address, from Orange Lodge No. 498, to Lord Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, on the occasion of his marriage. Lord Massereene has been for a considerable time a member of this Lodge, and the happy circumstances alluded to gave his brethren an opportunity of expressing their high esteem for him as a worthy and useful member of the noble Orange Institution, and the great interest with which they all regarded his happy change in life. The lodge were represented by the following members, all wearing the insignia of their Order:—Wm. M'Gee, D. M.; Rev. Wm. Greene, Rev. A. Gault, Rev. M. White, Chaplains; Mr. W. H. Camlin, Secretary;

Mr. John Clarke, Treasurer; Dr. Kane, Dr. Sperring, Robert Johnston, H. McCann, Thomas Robinson, W. M. English, Hugh Gaston, Samuel Thompson James Boyd, W. Craig, W. J. Scudley, Henry Sloane, Wm. Armstrong, Samuel Robinson, R. Crawford, W. Jackson, Alexander McLish, and Michael Ferrigan. The brethren were received by Lord and Lady Massereene in the Oak Room of the castle. R. v. William Green, Senior Charlatan of the lodge, read the address. Before reading the address, Mr. Green said that the duty which now devolved on him (in the absence of the W. M., Br. Gwynn) was one in which he, with the entire lodge, cordially rejoiced. The object of the Orange Institution was not successfully accomplished if it did not make good men, better husbands and fathers, and better members of society. The Institution required instant attendance of all the means of grace, and a careful and diligent attention to God's Holy Word. The lodge intended that a copy of the Holy Scriptures should be presented to Lord and Lady Massereene as a suitable memento of this occasion, and regretted that it was not in readiness to be presented with the address. That the happy circumstances which had brought them together on this occasion might be the means of promoting not only the temporal but spiritual welfare of husband and wife was the sincere prayer of each member of the lodge. His lordship then requested the brethren to retire to the dining room, where, after a sumptuous luncheon had been partaken of, his lordship proposed the character toast, "The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of King William the Third, and Success to Orangism all over the Globe." The toast was received with enthusiastic applause, "heart, pocket, and hand," and Kiltish fire. Br. McGee D.M., then proposed "Health and Prosperity to Lord and Lady Massereene," which toast was also received in the same enthusiastic manner. A more cordial reception, and one more cordial to both giver and receiver, rarely happens.

LIVERPOOL.—DOWNSHIRE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 580.—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in Prince Edwin Street, on Friday, the 2nd ult.—The W. M., Br. Prior, in the chair, and Br. Daney in the vice-chair. The lodge was duly opened in the accustomed manner by prayer and reading of Scripture, after which the business of the lodge was transacted, when the W. M. addressed the brethren. He said it was much to be regretted that

clergymen of the Church of England did not join the society here as their brethren in Ireland did. The Irish clergy were as well educated, as pious, and of as good families as the English clergy, and it is certain they would not be members of, and advocates for, the extension of Orangism, if Orangism did not deserve their support. Orangism was not properly understood by Protestants in this country, and it is therefore incumbent upon us, if we desire to have our principles extended, to hold up to public view the noble, the lofty, the sublime principles of Orangism—no Puseyism in the camp, no deceit, no perjury, no hypocrisy—Evangelical Protestantism in its primitive purity and loveliness, free from the gaudy and deceptive blandishments of Popery on the one hand, or of its twin sister, Puseyism, on the other, is the religion of Orangemen, and, under God, there generation of peoples and nations, and deserves the support—the energetic support—of every evangelical Christian. It is true some have crept into the Order who certainly are a disgrace to it. We are truly sorry for it, but where is the society in which perfection is absolutely supreme? Did the ancient Israelites possess it? Does the Church militant possess it now, or at any time of its existence? Did the apostles possess it? We might advance the common objection put forward against Orangism, and with as much justice plead it against joining the Christian Church. But we are not so educated. We are Orangemen because we are Christians, and we are Christians because we believe in the everlasting Gospel of the everlasting Son of God. Let us hope for a better state of feeling towards our Institution, and continually agitate therefor until we bring every Conservative to remember that all Orangemen are Conservatives in their principles and practices. Br. Morton, of 1016 Lodge, addressed the brethren in an able and instructive manner, and congratulated them upon having such an accomplished W. M. as Br. Prior. The brethren then separated after spending a very pleasant evening.

L. O. L. DISTRICT LODGE OF TORONTO.—The following are the officers for 1871:—Bro. James Bennett, W. M., re-elected for the tenth time; Bro. Alfred Medcalf, D.M.; Bro. John Rogers, re-elected; Bro. John McGregor, Secretary; Bro. G. McConkey, Dir. of Ceremonies.

## THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—CONTINUED.

“The Prince (of Orange) remained nine days at Exeter, without being joined by any person of distinction. It is even pretended that in a Council of War, held at Exeter, he suffered it to be proposed to him to re-embark for Holland. But on the tenth day some of the principal gentlemen of the country joined him. Among these was Sir Edward Seymour, by whose advice an Association was drawn, and joined by all persons there with the Prince, or who afterwards repaired to him. It soon spread through other parts of the Kingdom and was joined by great numbers.”—*Vide History of England, written in French by RAPIN DE THOYRAS. Translated into English, with additional notes, by the REV. N. TINDEL, M. A., Vicar of Great Waltham, in Essex. Second Edition, Printed for James, John and Paul Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate Street, near the west end of St. Paul's. 1733. Vol. 2, Book 24, page 777.*

“Meanwhile, as it was absolutely necessary to put an end to the present anarchy, the Prince of Orange assembled the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, in London, to the number of about three score, and made this short speech to them: ‘My Lords, I have desired to meet you here to advise the best manner how to pursue the ends of my declaration in calling a Free Parliament, for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, the restoring the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom and the cause, so that they may not be in danger of being again subverted.’ Upon speaking these

words, he withdrew, and left them to consult together. His declaration was read and the Lords voted him their particular thanks. Then they resolved to assemble every day in their old house at Westminster, and named five of the most eminent Lawyers to assist them in the room of the Judges, who were most of them absent. It was further proposed that the whole assembly should join the Association subscribed by the Nobility and Gentry at Exeter. To this all agreed except the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Nottingham, the Lord Wharton, and all the Bishops but that of London.”—*Ibid, page 782 and 783.*

It has been already mentioned, upon the authority of Bayle, the historian, that the early associated Protestants of Germany had their secret organizations, and the very *Passwords* then in use are given in a preceding portion of this work. Doubtless many of the Protestants who accompanied William's expedition to England, were members of the Continental Associations, and assisted at the formation of the one organized at the Cathedral in the City of Exeter, on the 21st of November, 1688. If Bayle's statement is correct—and it has never yet been questioned—the presumption is, that nearly all, if not all William's army were members of the secret societies formed in the European Continent. Those Societies were organized by the early Protestants of Germany, to guard against intrusion and surprise; to help and succour the persecuted, and to render more binding and fraternal the common feelings by which they were animated. Had



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

his army from Exeter to Auxminster, on the 21st of November, 1688, is the origin of the "GENERAL DECLARATION," which, to this day, precedes the "OBLIGATION;" the "CONSTITUTION AND LAWS;" the "OPENING AND CLOSING PRAYERS," and the "FORMS AND RITUALS," in all the Books of the "ORANGE INSTITUTION." The sole difference in the "DECLARATION" now used, from that originally drawn by Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in the Cathedral Church at Exeter, and approved by the Prince, has reference only to the altered circumstances of the times. The following is a copy of the Bishop's manuscript, approved by the Prince of Orange (with whom, at the time, was the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Edward Seymour, and Mr. Sidney,) as handed down in the archives of some of the early fathers of Orangeism.

"We do hereby associate ourselves, to the utmost of our power, of support and defend our Great Deliverer, his Highness the Prince of Orange, in his present enterprise for the delivery of the English Church and Nation from Popery and Arbitrary Power; and for the maintenance of the Protestant Religion, and the establishment of a Free Parliament: for the protection of His Highness' person, and the settlement of Law and Order on a lasting foundation in these Kingdoms. We further declare, that we are exclusively a Protestant Association; yet, detesting as we do, any intolerent spirit, we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not persecute any person, on account of his Religious opinions, provided the same be not hostile to the State; but that we will,

on the contrary, be aiding and assisting to every Loyal subject, of every Religious description, in protecting him from violence and oppression." This "DECLARATION" (written in cipher by Bishop Burnet.) was signed by upwards of six hundred of the Nobility and Gentry of England, and other adherents of the Prince of Orange, at Exeter and Axminster, on the 21st of November, and five following days. Amongst the names originally attached, were those of the following distinguished characters:—

The Earl of Shrewsbury,  
 The Earl of Devonshire,  
 The Earl of Danby,  
 Lord Lumley,  
 Henry Compton, Bishop of London,  
 Edward Russell,  
 Henry Sidney,  
 Sir Edward Seymour,  
 Gilbert Burnet, D.D.,  
 The Earl of Macclesfield,  
 Admiral Herbert,  
 The Earl of Abingdon,  
 Frederic, Count Schomberg,  
 Thomas Wharton, M.P., Buckingham,  
 Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle.  
 Charles Paulet, Marquis of Winchester,  
 Mr. Ogle,  
 Peregrine Osborhe, Lord Dumblane,  
 Mr. Burington, of Crediton,  
 The Earl of Manchester,  
 The Earl of Stamford,  
 The Earl of Rutland,  
 The Earl of Chesterfield,  
 General Bentinck,  
 General Solmes,  
 General Rede de Ginkell,  
 Lord Mordaunt,  
 Fletcher of Saltoun,  
 Sir Patrick Hume, Bart,  
 Mr. Wildman,  
 General Talmash,  
 Mr. Courtney, of Ford,  
 Richard Savage, Lord Colchester,  
 (*To be continued.*)

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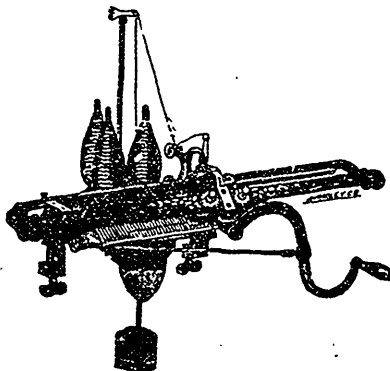
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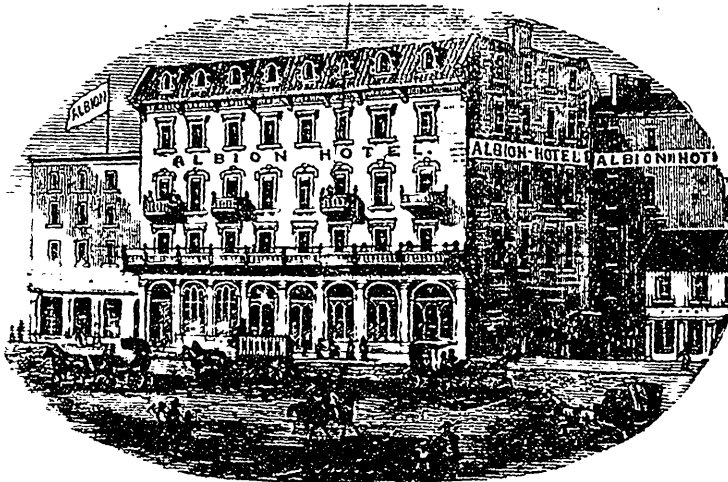
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