

stamped upon all those communities for a political revolution to diminish their influence, and he contends that American independence has really led to the most glorious of all England's triumphs. He points out that, as a separate nationality, 'the United States has drawn a very large proportion of its citizens from the various countries situate on the European continent, and differing very radically in the character of these peoples. Transferred to America, these immigrants were destined to see their children grow up almost as deeply affected by the spirit of the fundamental institutions of England, as represented in the general framework of the American system, as if they were of the purest Anglo-Saxon stock.' His conclusion is well worth quoting: 'From this point of view, the foundation of Jamestown is the greatest of all events in the modern history of the Anglo-Saxon race and one of the greatest in the history of the world. From this point of view also the conditions prevailing in colonial Virginia—the foremost and most powerful of all the British dependencies of that day, and the one which adopted the English principles and ideas most thoroughly and was most successful in assimilating them, becomes of supreme interest; for from these conditions was to spring the characteristic spirit of one of the greatest modern nationalities; and from these conditions was to arise a permanent guarantee that, whatever might be the fate of England herself, the Anglo-Saxon conception of social order, political freedom, individual liberty, and private morality, should not perish from the face of the earth.' "

And again:—

"The first Parliament of Upper Canada (now Ontario) which met in pursuance of the Imperial Statute of 1791 (known as the Constitutional Act), at Newark (now Niagara), enacted that in all matters of property and civil rights resort should be had to the laws of England (as they stood on the 15th October, 1792), This must be qualified by the important exception, not expressed by the Legislature but implied by the Courts, of such English laws as are clearly not applicable to the state of things existing in the Province. The principle was well stated by Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, to whom I shall presently refer. That first Parliament also provided for appeals to His Majesty