

lard in his *"Lost Cause"* says, "There could be no congeniality between the Puritan exiles who sought the cheerless shores of New England and the cavaliers who drank confusion to round-heads and regicides in their baronial halls of Virginia and the Carolinas."

But the foundation for the Order itself in the United States had been destroyed by the overthrow of the colonial charters in the republic. It had a right of existence and of representation however in Canada as a constitutional quantity. By the constitution on which the Dominion of Canada is founded, acknowledged by the capitulations of Montreal of 1760, by the order of creation of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, by the Quebec Act of 1774, by the Acts of Parliament in recognition of similar sovereignty of the colonial constitutions of 1778 (which contained the representation of colonial aristocracy), by the Loyalist Act in 1789—acts in themselves recognizing the irrefragibility of the constitution of the country and which no Canadian, or other parliament, has authority to undo, not even by a "British North American Act," which is null, wherein it disagrees with the above pledges, and when enforced in an unconstitutional manner, absolves from allegiance the same as in 1776 a similar proceeding did. Through the officers the order opened communications with the British and Canadian governments. Dr. Stirling Ryerson, President of the U. E. Loyalist Division at Toronto, was deputed by the other U. E. Loyalist divisions to attend the Queen's Jubilee of 1897 as a representative and to present the address of the various bodies. In that address was a request that the decoration of the Loyalists, designed by Dr. Ryerson, and consisting of a bronze cross of the Victoria pattern, might be recorded with the precedence due it according to the law of 1789. He was referred to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. To escape the dilemma of a refusal, Mr. Chamberlain said that it would be considered if recommended by the Canadian government. But the Canadian government, in the name of the King, in 1789 had already agreed to the recognition. However, Dr. Ryerson called to see the polite, political and liberal Premier, Laurier, and he with *saue* diplomacy postponed action on the matter until a "more propitious season."