

TO THE QUEEN.

O loyal to the royal in thyself,
And loyal to the land, as this to thee—
War, weariness, that memorable day,
When, pale as yet, and fever worn, the Prince
Who scarce had pluck'd his flickering life again
From halfway down the shadow of the grave,
Past with thee thro' thy people and their love,
And London roll'd one tide of joy thro' all
Her trebled millions, and loud leagues of man
And welcome! witness, too, the silent cry,
The prayer of many a race and creed and
clime—

Thunderless lightning striking under sea
From sunset and sunrise or all thy realm,
And that true North, whereof we lately heard
A strain to shame us, "Keep you to yourselves;
So loyal is too costly! friends your love
Is but a burthen: loose the bond, an I go."
Is this the tone of empire? here the faith
That made us rulers? this, indeed her voice
And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumont
Left mightiest of all peoples under heaven?
What shock has fooled her sense, that she should
Speak

So feebly? wealthier—wealthier—hour by hour!
The voice of Britain, or a sinking land,
Some third rate isle half lost among her seas?
There rang her voice, when the full city peal'd
Thee and thy Prince! The loyal to their crown
Are loyal to their own fair sons, who love
Our ocean-empire with her boundless homes
For ever broadening England, and her throne
In our vast Orient, and one isle, one isle,
That knows not her own greatness: if she
knows

And dreads it we are fall'n.—But thou my
Queen,
Not for itself, but thro' thy living love
For one to whom I made it o'er his grave
Sacred, accept this old imperfect tale.
New-old, and shadowy Sense at war with
Soul

Rather than that gray king, whose name a
ghost,

Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from moun-
tain peak,

And cleaves to calm and cromlech still; or him
Of Geoffrey's book or him of Malleor's one
Touch'd by the adulterous finger of a time
That hovered between war and wantonness,
And crownings and dethronements; take withal
Thy poet's blessing; and his trust that Heaven
Will blow the tempest in the distance back
From thine an ours; for some are scared who
mark,

Or wisely or unwisely signs of storm,
Wavering of every vane with every wind,
And wordy tricklings to the transient hour,
And fierce or careless looseness of the faith,
And softness breeding scorn of simple life,
Or cowardice, the child of lust for gold -
Or labor, with a groan and not a voice,
Or Art, with poisonous honey stolen from
France

And that which knows, but careful for itself,
And that which knows not, ruling that which
knows

To its own harm; the goal of this great world
Lies beyond sight: yet—if our slowly-grown
And crown'd Republic's crowning common
sense.

That saved her many times, not fall—their fears
Are morning shadows hung on the shades
That cast them, not those gloomier which forego
The darkness of that battle in the West,
Where all of high and wholly dies away,
—Tennyson's unpublished epilogue to "The
Idyls of the King."

THE GREAT DOMINION.

An address by Edward Jenkins, Esq., M. P.,
Agent-General for Canada, to the Manches-
ter Reform Club.

(Continued from page 163.)

Speaking to Manchester economists I
ought to draw your attention to one point
which, in discussing the fiscal policy of the
confederation, appears frequently to be
overlooked. It must be remembered that
in Canada, being a new country, with all the
latent resources of which I have to-night
spoken, revenue is not only necessary for
Government, but is also essential for de-
velopment. Such a revenue it is averred
can only, over so sparsely settled a country,
be levied by indirect taxation. Hence it is
important to note that the taxation of Cana-
da is not for protection, but for revenue.
Taxes are equally imposed on British and
on foreign manufactures, and this was the
policy which, after the adoption of free
trade in this country, was dictated by Earl

Grey to the colonies. In December, 1846,
he thus wrote to Lord Elgin:—

"The same relief from the burden of
differential duties which has been granted
to the British consumer, the 8th and 9th
Vict., c. 94, has enabled their respective
Legislatures, to be extended to the British
Colonies, by empowering them to re-
peal the differential duties in favour of
British produce imposed in these colonies
by former Imperial Acts." "So far as
[this] I can have no doubt that the Colo-
nial Legislatures will gladly avail them-
selves of the power" thus conferred. The
policy of protection, abandoned at the in-
stance of Great Britain, is discarded by the
opinion of the majority of the Canadian peo-
ple. Undoubtedly there are both active
and able agitators for protection actual or
incidental, but in face of the position, of
the necessities of the Government, and of
the difficulties of raising a revenue in ano-
ther way, it is idle for English Chambers of
Commerce and eminent newspaper scribes
to accuse the Canadian people either of hos-
tility or indifference to the British connec-
tion. No doubt there are instances of in-
cidental protection, and these probably the
leaders and adherents the present Govern-
ment of Canada will endeavour gradually to
remove, because their policy is essentially
a liberal policy, based upon a recognition of
established principles of economy and of
economic administration in the State, how-
ever imperfectly they may, in the present
situation of affairs, be able to embody these
principles in their policy. But, neverthe-
less, it is clear that the incidental protec-
tion I speak of is not sufficient to exclude
British trade. In 1871-72 the trade with
Great Britain constituted \$37,500,000 or 47-
17 per cent. of the whole trade of Canada,
including the trade with other British pro-
vinces, the trade exceeded half the whole of
the Canadian trade of the year. If you ask
whether there is not in Canada a party of
manufacturers who are in favour of protec-
tion. I am bound to admit that there is;
but no one would think of comparing the
mere streaks of protective policy in the
Canadian political strata with the vast pro-
tective conglomerate of the other side of
the border. Probably the rapid rush into
these colonies of a population interested in
selling agricultural products in the dearest
market, and buying its requirements in the
cheapest, it will be the best antidote to pro-
tective heresies the most fortunate circum-
stance for British trade. Happily, the severe
views of one school of financial reformers
and economic enthusiasts about the policy of
emigration are being gradually discredited
by the mere force of circumstance.

Another very marked result of confeder-
ation has been to develop the loyalty of the
Canadians into a much more general, prac-
tical, and genuine feeling. While no Brit-
ish soldier occupies the Citadel of Quebec,
or the garrisons of St. Johns, or Kingston,
or Toronto, there is a Canadian militia
which can be enrolled up to the number of
700,000 fighting men, which is animated by
the military spirit, and inspired by a loyalty
as deep and true as that of any Imperial
soldier. Harsh and ungenerous as were the
terms by which this policy was carried out
under Lord Granville, and accompanied by
words as unkind and impolitic as the acts, we
may perhaps be grateful that it has led to con-
sequences no more disastrous than the de-
velopment of an independent military power
colleaguely with Great Britain to the north
of the great Republic. As for maritime
ascendency, Canada will be able to put up
on the ocean as fine and as numerous a
body of fighting sailors as the Republic

itself. But we may safely regard war with
the United States as a bogey invented to
frighten British politicians. The Canadians
therefore at this moment are not exactly in
the position which it was said they once
occupied, of mere foster-children hang-
ing upon the breasts of their mother
country; but they are men capable of
maintaining their position and of assert-
ing their own rights, and it would be
well for both the Government and people
of Great Britain to recognize that fact. In
this situation their loyalty to the Empire is
all the more trustworthy as it is the more
remarkable and magnanimous. I think I
may safely say that there is growing up an
opinion in Canada in favour of permanent
union with the British Empire on very
equitable terms. I could, were there time,
allude to the remarkable utterances of Mr.
Blake, one of the most distinguished of Can-
adian statesmen, who has distinctly and
deliberately thrown himself into the fore-
front of the movement in favour of an Im-
perial Confederation. This, I know, is
viewed by some persons, and very eminent
persons, in Canada, as well as by a nume-
rous and influential class of the community,
as a chimera—so was reform, so was free
trade, so was the abolition of the slave trade.
But when it is considered that it must be
either Imperial confederation or Imperial
disintegration, it may be asked whether the
man who considers that the probabilities of
the permanency of an Empire based upon
political concessions and just recognitions of
mutual rights and obligations is less vision-
ary than one who entertains the prospects
of a disassociation of the elements of an Em-
pire so strong, so universal, so knit to-
gether by ties of kindred, of Government,
of interest, and of national glory? It is
true that there have recently been imputa-
tions freely cast upon the loyalty of the
members of the existing Government in
Canada, by a notorious pumpkin-squeezer in
the Tory press. Their treatment of the
question of Reciprocity and of the Pacific
Railway has been pointed to as indicative
of their desire to bring about annexation
with the United States. It is not my busi-
ness to defend or attack the policy of this
or that Canadian Government, but upon a
question of fact and of probability I may
without impropriety make a statement. To
my mind no more gross or wanton false-
hood could be first of all asserted and then
willfully maintained. There can only be
one opinion on the part of anybody who
has taken the trouble to look into the finan-
cial position of the Dominion at the time
the present Government came into power,
and at those engagements into which the
previous Government had entered with
British Columbia—viz., that to carry out
those engagements in their integrity would
have been a stupid and idle waste of the
resources of the Dominion. It would more
than have doubled the debt of Canada; it
would have taxed her resources—resources
better devoted to the development of pop-
ulation and wealth—to the utmost; it
would have created a vast and costly Gov-
ernment patronage, and a constant financial
derangement which must always have been
perilous to good and economic and honest
government. Great as must have been the
mortification of Imperial and Canadian
statesmen to find that a solemn compact
entered into by a Government could not be
carried out with justice to 3,500,000 people,
whilst it involved an injustice to some few
thousands on the distant shores of the
Pacific.—I venture to say that no impartial
Canadian politician or financier, and no
sensible English critic, economist, or states-