

The course at present pursued by English capitalists of investing the surplus earnings of the country in foreign stocks is eminently foolish, because in almost every instance this course means the development of rival industries at the expense of English capital and labor; the effect of which is to depress the value of both, and place the commerce of Great Britain at the mercy of the political or other exigencies of foreign or other hostile countries, so that the slightest movement at Washington, Berlin, St. Petersburg, or Vienna produces an instantaneous panic in the London stock market, the effect of which vibrates throughout the whole empire, pervading all classes of society, but having disastrous effects on the labor market. If the attention of capitalists was directed towards the investment of this yearly surplus in Colonial development what a different state of matters would exist. Not only could a higher interest be obtained, but the whole surplus population of the British Isles could be absorbed in ten years, and the manufactures and commerce of the Empire, increased fourfold. While the financial or political affairs thereof could not be disturbed by foreign intrigues or menace, because the whole people, having a direct interest in national prosperity, would be prepared to put down any such meddling with a strong hand and irresistible force.

Those Quaker philanthropists and peace-at-any-price disciples may rest assured that to secure an end of war, so far as the British Empire is concerned, they must change the traditions of the stock exchange, invest their surplus capital in developing the resources of the Colonies, and employing their surplus labor thereat, equalize the difference between labor and capital by affording the working man a proper remuneration—the people will solve the question of defence as we have solved it here by becoming an armed nation. English Democratic demagogues are leading the people astray when they place any other issue before them, and the greed of the English manufacturer is the sole cause of the poverty and degradation of the English laborer. The landed proprietors have nothing to do therewith, because the value of real estate is altogether dependent on commerce.

It is one of the most extraordinary studies of modern days to watch the efforts of English politicians to solve a simple problem—that of dealing with a surplus population. By mere numbers alone their pressure on the other classes of society is so great as to make this surplus a source of positive danger. Yet the very common illustration of the swarming of bees is neglected, and temporary expedients multiplied, each more inefficient than the other, till nature is avenged by some wild and indiscriminate outburst which will astonish the world. Within seven days' sail of the scene of all this danger there are 3,000,000 square miles of territory with three persons to two square

miles thereon—a territory with illimitable resources, wanting the capital that is sown broadcast throughout foreign and hostile lands for its development; and that surplus population which is rocking with ignorance, communism, and degradation, a source of disquiet, danger, and ultimately to become a bloody and avenging Nemesis of false legislation, false statesmanship, false political economy, and spurious philanthropy to assist in the operation which will elevate them to the rank of human beings, and make them a strength instead of a terror to the empire. The Whig Radicals had better contemplate the position of the English laborers as their policy has made them.

THE scrupulous regard as a general rule paid to law and equity by the British Parliament received a strange illustration a few days ago, as the following from an exchange will shew:—

"In curious contrast with the onslaughts recently made in Paris upon the institution of property, is the respect for that institution manifested yesterday by the British House of Commons on a debate on a proposition for putting an end to the payment of a sum of £4,000 a year to the heirs of William Penn. It was decided that this payment could not be put an end to by Parliament. It is not a pension but an indemnity, and it calls up curious reminiscences of our own early history. The proprietary rights of Wm. Penn, which that famous Quaker was only prevented by an attack of paralysis from selling out to the English crown in 1712 for £12,000 sterling, were held by his representatives at the outbreak of the American Revolution. Those representatives adhered to the royal cause, and by an act passed in November, 1779, by the Executive Council of the revolted colony, the lands were confiscated and their proprietary titles vested in the commonwealth. The British Government granted the annuity now under discussion by way of indemnity, and it has ever since been paid and is now paid to the heirs of the blood, though not of the name of the founder of Pennsylvania."

In 1776 Richard Penn and Arthur Lee delegated by the *Rebel* Congress laid a petition couched in most insolent terms before the King, and at an examination before the House of Lords the aforesaid Richard indulged in a series of shameful and willful misrepresentations which were designed and did the Royal cause great mischief. As he was the principal representative of Wm. Penn and as Congress confiscated all proprietary rights derived from the Crown as Penn's was, they clearly had no claim on Great Britain because the Congress confiscated them we suppose for *their services*, but they were allowed a pension by the British Government while gallant soldiers that had lost all for their allegiance were allowed to starve. Gladstone would have found out a way of evading the legal aspect of the case if it had not been surrounded with the traditions of the Manchester School. It is a neat piece of Whig management altogether—the traitor and scoundrel rewarded with a pension—the brave and loyal treated with contempt.

On another page will be found the leading article of the *Globe* of the 21th instant entitled, "The Volunteer Militia," which disposes satisfactorily of a good deal of the growling indulged in by a very few officers of the force, not at all to their credit. An effort has been made for personal purposes to use the press, ostensibly for the purpose of redressing alleged grievances in the organization of the Volunteer force, and we are glad to see the *Globe* take such a patriotic stand against an evil which, if permitted or encouraged, would destroy any military organization, no matter how perfect. Grievances can be stated temperately and without reflections on superior officers. The *Globe's* correspondent, "Another Lieut.-Colonel," refers to us as follows:

"As the VOLUNTEER REVIEW will publish nothing which would express the actual condition of the Force, nor anything whatever for its benefit, except the weekly hymn of praise to the Militia Department and Sir George Cartier, it is very satisfactory to all those who are interested in the condition and welfare of the Canadian Militia to see the *Globe* take up the question. Fortunately for the force that it is so, for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, the supposed organ of the Volunteer Militia, would not publish the letters of "Kanuck," "Lieut.-Colonel," or "Centurion."

The writer stating a direct falsehood in the first portion of the paragraph, and not quite the truth in the last, while the *Globe* gently snubs him for his compliment in the middle one. If the correspondent will read last week's issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW he will find "Centurion's" letter there, and very little research will enable him to understand that the Review has steadily kept the actual condition of the Volunteer Force before the country. It always declined publishing the incubations of those grievance mongers who would decry it. It is hardly necessary to state that our columns are always open to gentlemen who will calmly state any grievances they may be cognizant of without indulging in personal invective.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, as an organ of the force, is not necessarily the tool of any individual or knot of discontented people who may chance to belong to it, and the fact that the press of the Dominion is alive to the necessity of excluding those self-appointed representatives from abusing the privileges courtesy extends to correspondents, is particularly gratifying to those who are desirous of securing for Canada a military force without unnecessarily burthening the time or resources of the people.

In disposing of the complaints of its querulous correspondent the *Globe* has truly pointed out the proper course to be pursued. The Militia Law as it exists is comprehensive enough to meet all emergencies, and the administration of the Canadian army will at the proper time provide the means of meeting all exigencies. The organization of the Canadian army is a tentative process, and hitherto has been a com-