

"the matter before the ADJUTANT GENERAL, but no notice was taken of it; and he had finally brought it before the Committee of the House, who had reported in favor of Capt. STEWART receiving \$30. And although that report had been regularly adopted by the House, the money had not yet been paid." It would have been strange indeed had the money been paid upon such grounds—nay more, had the ADJUTANT GENERAL recognized the authority of the House in this matter he would have been guilty of a folly, grave in proportion to the amount of money voted. Does Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL suppose that the House of Assembly could possibly be recognised as an authority upon militia matters by the ADJUTANT GENERAL, or by any other commissioned officer? If so, he is grievously mistaken. Had the ADJUTANT GENERAL acted upon any authority other than that of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, he would have most justly laid himself open to severe censure. But Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL, wishes "to ascertain whether there is a power superior to that of the Legislature, and thinks it quite time that the Government should take the matter in hand, and let the ADJUTANT GENERAL know that he must obey the House." There is, in reality, no power superior to that of the Legislature, save the power of the Crown, but that is no reason why the Legislature should needlessly interfere with the working of a department under the immediate control of the Crown. The ADJUTANT GENERAL is not bound to obey the House, any more than he is bound to read its debates. Imagine, were such a thing possible, the ADJUTANT GENERAL of the British Army acting upon the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, independently of the Duke of Cambridge! The supposition is preposterous and absurd, and we are almost led to suppose that the Messrs. CAMPBELL are anxious that militia matters should be so regulated as to afford political capital for Provincial politicians. From any such arrangement, good Lord deliver us.

The honorable member for Victoria had a sorrowful tale to tell. He had not only a grievance "relating to charges made for Crown lands," but his speeches, made towards the close of last session, had not been reported, and "he should like to know whether the Government put their hands upon the reporter and directed him what to publish, and what to repress." This was, as the honorable member justly termed it, a question of "a delicate nature," but the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, while acknowledging Mr. CAMPBELL'S case as one of "some hardship," thought "it was more the result of accident than design"—an opinion in which Mr. ARCHIBALD cordially coincided.

To our thinking, the House made a poor figure while haggling over the expenses incurred in transporting troops to Sydney, for the purpose of restoring order among the mining population. The total expense thus incurred was only £538, half of which sum had been paid by the mining associations, and half by the Local Government. Upon this subject the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY very sensibly remarked: "In consequence of the difficulty at the mines, the Province had lost considerably, the amount of coal exported having been necessarily very much less than it otherwise would have been. If the difficulty, however, had not been promptly remedied the consequences might have been much worse." This statement was manly, sensible, and dignified, and we are at a loss to discern the wisdom which led the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY to spoil it by the following passage: "The Government, however, had not been aware that they would have been asked to make payment in such a case, until their attention was called to it by the Imperial authorities." What need was there for such palpable "trimming?" Is not the Government strong enough to act from conviction at a crisis, and to take prompt measures to prevent the development of an admitted evil, without afterwards excusing itself concerning a paltry £269? Was it ab-

solutely necessary that the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, after having explained the action of the Government in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the common sense of the House, should all but apologize for what he had done, and seek refuge in a supposition which no one without the House would have entertained a moment. And all this, because Mr. LOCKE thought proper to inquire into a subject upon the merits of which every one, except Mr. LOCKE, was accurately informed. Of the magnitude of Mr. STEWART CAMPBELL'S views, we can form some idea from his remark that, "enormous expense" might have been saved, if the service of the transfer of the troops had been put up to tender and contract." Mr. STEWART CAMPBELL should be made FINANCIAL SECRETARY. A man that sees a possibility of saving his country "enormous expense" upon a service which costs the country £269, careenry, must be of a temperament sanguine in the extreme. Mr. PRYOR, took the most liberal view of the case, viz.: "the emergency was such as to render the idea of tender impossible. The troops had to be sent with great despatch, and there was only one establishment in Halifax capable of undertaking the service. He presumed the authorities made the best possible terms with them that could be made." From our experience of Nova Scotians we have no doubt that Mr. PRYOR'S concluding remark was perfectly fair.

The mention of the "Dublin Exhibition" brought Mr. MILLER before the House in a somewhat peevish, obstructive light. This gentleman would seem to be in Nova Scotia what Mr. ROEBUCK is in England. He is rarely quiet, and may be said to represent the outward cuticle of the body of his countrymen—highly sensitive, and irritable—useful and ornamental, but superficial, and easily rubbed off without detriment to the constitution. We cannot, but admire Mr. MILLER'S pluck, in invariably opposing everything and everybody. He is always confronting a foe of some sort, and it is not strange that he should occasionally come to grief. He came to grief most signally upon the "Dublin Exhibition" question, simply because he had taken no pains to understand its probable bearings upon the interests of this Province. It is to the interest of everyone that Nova Scotia should make a fair show at the coming Exhibition, and any attempt to arraign town against country, or country against town, seems to us childish in the extreme. It is but natural that in a Province such as ours,—the whole population of which is not more than ten times the population of Halifax—the most fitting men, scientific or otherwise, should be found in the Metropolis. If Dr. HAMILTON, or Mr. MILLER, can name any men better fitted to serve upon the Committee than those already appointed—let them do so, and we doubt not the merits of their nominees will be impartially dealt with. For our part, we cordially agree with Mr. ARCHIBALD, and consider the amount proposed far too small to ensure full justice being done to our mineral and agricultural resources. The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY was fully justified in saying that our produce, as exhibited in Dublin, "will remain a permanent advertisement in one of the chief cities of the United Kingdom," and it is on this account that no expense should be spared to exhibit Nova Scotia to the best possible advantage; especially in the metropolis of a Country whose sons emigrate so largely to this side of the Atlantic. The views put forth by us five weeks back upon this important question were as follows: "If there is to be another Exhibition, it should be a thorough and exhaustive representation of our resources; but it should not interfere with the still more important work of making our resources known to ourselves. It should be followed by a thoroughly organized system of Emigration; and as there is a greater exodus from Ireland than from any other portion of the United Kingdom, we may make this effort the means of inducing a large stream of Irish Emigration to this Country,

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