hom when you are preparing to see company. But their sleep, in the first place, will not be so sweet and undisturbed amidst the rattle of carriages, and the glare of tapers glancing through the rooms, as that of the village child in his quiet cottage, protected by silence and darkness; and moreover, you may depend upon it, that as the coercive power of education is laid aside, they will in a few months slide into the habitudes of the rest of the family, whose hours are determined by their company and situation in life. You have, however, done good, as far as it goes; it is something gained, to defer pernicious habits, if we cannot prevent them.

There is nothing which has so little share in education as direct precept. To be convinced of this, we need only reflect that there is no one point we labor more to establish with children, than that of their speaking truth; and there is not any in which we succeed worse. And why? Because children readily see we have an interest in it. Their speaking truth is used by us as an engine of government—"Tell me, my dear child, when you have broken anything, and I will not be angry with you." "Thank you for nothing," says the child; "if I prevent you from finding it out, I am sure you will not be angry;" and nine times out of ten he can prevent it. He knows that, in the common intercourses of life, you tell a thousand falsehoods. But these are necessary lies on important occasions.

Your child is the best judge how much occasion he has to tell a lie: he may have as great occasion for it as you have to conceal a bad piece of news from a sick friend, or to hide your vexation from an unwelcome visitor. That authority which extends its claims over every action, and even every thought, which insists upon an answer to every interrogation, however indiscreet or oppressive to the feelings, will, in young or old, produce falsehood; or, if in some few instances the deeply-imbibed fear of future and unknown punishment should restrain from direct falsehood, it will produce a habit of dissimulation, which is still worse. The child, the slave, or the subject, who, on proper occasions may not say, "I do not choose to tell," will certainly, by the circumstances in which you placed him, be driven to have recourse to deceit, even should he not be countenanced by your example.

I do not mean to assert that sentiments inculcated in education have no influence; they have much, though not the most: but it is the sentiments we let drop occasionally, the conversation they overhear when playing unnoticed in a corner of the room, which has an effect upon children; and not what is addressed directly to them in the tone of exhortation. If you would know precisely the effect these set discourses have upon your child, be pleased to reflect upon that which a discourse from the pulpit, which you have reason to think merely professional, has upon you. Children have almost an intuitive discernment between the maxims you bring forward for their use, and those by which you direct your own conduct. "Be as cunning as you will, they are always more cunning than you. Every child knows when his father and mother love and see with pleasure, and whom they dislike; for whom they think themselves obliged to set out their best plate and china: whom they think it an honor to visit, and upon whom they confer honor by admitting them to their company. "Respect nothing so much as virtue," says Eugenio to his son; "virtue and talents are the only grounds of distinction." The child presently has occasion to inquire why his father pulls off his hat to some people and not to others; he is told, that outward respect must be proportioned to different stations in life. This is a little difficult of comprehension; however, by dint of explanation, he gets over it tolerably well. But he sees his father's house in the bustle and hurry of preparation; common business laid aside, everybody in movement, an unusual anxiety to please and to shine. Nobody is at leisure to receive his caresses or attend to his questions; his lessons are interrupted, his hours deranged. At length a guest arrives: it is my Lord ———, whom he has heard you speak of twenty times as one of the most worthless characters upon earth.—Your child, Eugenio, has received a lesson of education. Resume, if you will, your systems of morality on the morrow, you will in vain attempt to eradicate it. "You expect company, mamma: must I be dressed to day?" "No, it is only good Mrs. Such-a one." Your child has received a lesson of education, one which he well understands, and will long remember. You have sent your child to a public school; but to secure his morals against the vice which you too justly apprehend abounds there, you have given him a private tutor, a man of strict morals and religion. He may help him to prepare his tasks; but do you imagine it will be in his power to form his mind? His school-fellows, the allowance you give him, the manners of the age and of the place, will do that; and not the lectures which he is obliged to hear. If these are different from what you yourself experienced, you must not be surprised to see him gradually recede from the principles, civil and religious, which you hold, and break off from your connections, and adopt manners different from your own. This is remarkably exemplified amongst those of the Dissenters who have risen to wealth and consequence. I believe it would be difficult to find an instance of families, who for three generations have kept their carriage and continued Dissenters. Why so?

Education, it is often observed, is an expensive thing. It is so; but the paying for lessons is the smallest part of the cost. If you would go to the price of having your son a worthy man, you must be so yourself; your friends, your servants, your company must be all of that stamp. Suppose this to be the case, much is done; but there will remain circumstances which perhaps you cannot alter, that will still have their effect. Do you wish him to love simplicity? Would you be content to lay down your coach, to drop your title? Where is the parent that would do this to educate his son? You carry him to the workshops of artisans, and show him different machines and fabrics, to awaken his ingenuity. The necessity of getting his bread would awaken it much more effectually. The single circumstance of having a fortune to get, or a fortune to spend, will probably operate more strongly upon his mind, not only than your precepts, but even than your example. You wish your child to be modest and unassuming; you are so, perhaps, yourself,—and you pay liberally a preceptor for giving him lessons of humility. You do not perceive, that the very circumstance of having a man of letters and accomplishments retained about his person, for his sole advantage, tends more forcibly to inspire him with an idea of self consequence than all the lessons he can give him to repress it. "Why do not you look sad, you rascal?" says the undertaker to his man in the play of "The Funeral;" "I give you I know not how much money for looking sad, and the more I give you, the gladder I think you are." So will it be with the wealthy heir. The lectures that are given him on condescension and affability, only prove to him upon how much higher ground he stands than those about him; and the very pains that are taken with his moral character will make him proud, by showing him how much he is the object of attention. You cannot help these things.—Your servants, out of respect to you, will bear with his petulence; your company, out of respect to you, will forbear to check his impatience; and you yourself, if he is clever, will repeat his observations.

In the exploded doctrine of sympathies, you are directed, if you have cut your finger, to let that alone, and put your plaster upon the knife. This is very bad doctrine, I must confess, in philosophy; but very good in morals. Is a man luxurious, self indulgent? do not apply your *physic of the soul* to him, but cure his fortune. Is he haughty? cure his rank, his title. Is he vulgar? cure his company. Is he diffident or mean-spirited? cure his poverty, give him consequence—but these prescriptions go far beyond the family recipes of education.

What, then, is the result? In the first place, that we should contract our ideas of education, and expect no more from it than it is able to perform. It can give instruction. There will always be an essential difference between a human being cultivated and uncultivated. Education can provide proper instructors in the various arts and sciences, and portion out to the best advantage those precious hours of youth which never will return. It can likewise give, in a great degree, personal habits; and even if these should afterwards give way under the influence of contrary circumstances, your child will feel the good effects of them, for the later and the less will he go into what is wrong. Let us also be assured that the business of education, properly so called, is not transferable. You may engage masters to instruct your child in this or the other accomplishment, but you must educate him yourself. You not only ought to do it, but you must do it, whether you intend it or no. As education is a thing necessary for all; for the poor and for the rich, for the illiterate as well as for the learned; Providence has not made it dependent upon systems uncertain, operose, and difficult of investigation. It is not necessary, with Rousseau or Madame Genlis, to devote to the education of one child the talents and the time of a number of grown men; to surround him with an artificial world; and to counteract, by maxims, the natural tendencies of the situation he is placed in in society.—Every one has time to educate his child: the poor man educates him while working in his cottage—the man of business, while employed in his counting house.

Do we see a father who is diligent in his profession, domestic in his habits, whose house is the resort of well-informed intelligent people—a mother whose time is usefully filled, whose attention to her duties secures esteem, and whose amiable manners attract affection? Do not be solicitous, respectable couple, about the moral education of your offspring; do not be uneasy because you cannot surround them with the apparatus of books and systems; or fancy that you must retire from the world to devote yourselves to their improvement. In your world, they are brought up much better than they could be under any plan of factitious education which you could provide for them: they will imbibe affection from your caresses; taste from your conversation; urbanity from the commerce of your society; and mutual love from your example. Do not regret that you are not rich enough to provide tutors and governors, to watch his steps with sedulous and servile anxiety, and furnish him with maxims it is morally impossible he should act upon when grown up. Do not you see how seldom this over-culture produces its effect, and how many shining and excellent characters start up every day from the bosom of obscurity with scarcely any care at all?

Are children then to be neglected? Surely not: but having given them the instruction and accomplishments which their situation in life requires, let us reject superfluous solicitude, and trust that their characters will form themselves from the spontaneous influence of good examples, and circumstances which impel them to useful action.

But the education of your house, important as it is, is only a part of a more comprehensive system. Providence takes your child where you leave him. Providence continues his education upon a larger scale, and by a process which includes means far more efficacious. Has your son entered the world at eighteen, opinionated, haughty, rash, inclined to dissipation? Do not despair; he may yet be cured of these faults, if it please Heaven. There are remedies which you could not persuade yourself to use, if they were in your power, and which are specific in cases of this kind. How often do we see the presumptuous, giddy youth changed into the wise counsellor, the considerate, steady friend! how often the thoughtless, gay girl into the sober wife, the affectionate mother! Faded beauty, humbled self-consequence, disappointed ambition, loss of fortune,—this is the rough physic provided by Providence to ameliorate the temper, to correct the offensive petulancies of youth, and bring out all the energies of the finished character. Afflictions soften the proud; difficulties push forward the ingenious; successful industry gives consequence and credit, and develops a thousand latent good qualities. There is no malady of the mind so inveterate, which this education of events is not calculated to cure if life were long enough; and shall we not hope, that He, in whose hand are all the remedial processes of nature, will renew the discipline in another state, and finish the imperfect man?

States are educated as individuals—by circumstances: the prophet may cry aloud, and spare not; the philosopher may descant on morals; eloquence may exhaust itself in invective against the vices of the age; these vices will certainly follow certain states of poverty or riches, ignorance or high civilization. But what these gentle alteratives fail of doing may be accomplished by an unsuccessful war, a loss of trade, or any of those great calamities by which it pleases Providence to speak to a nation in such language as *will* be heard. If, as a nation, we would be cured of pride, it must be by mortification; if of luxury, by a national bankruptcy, perhaps; if of injustice, or the spirit of domination, by a loss of national consequence. In comparison of those strong remedies, a fast, or a sermon, are prescriptions of very little efficacy.

Acts Passed at the Late Session.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW

The new Registry Act will effect some important changes, not the least among which is the provision that the whole of the deed shall be registered; heretofore, as our readers are aware, the memorial contained merely the date, parties' names, consideration, nature of the deed, and description of the land. So that although it was generally speaking, easy to discover from the recorded title whether any absolute conveyance or a mortgage existed on the lot; yet, in very numerous instances, such trusts and provisions might exist in a deed, which were not set out in a memorial, so as to alter its character very materially. And, as to these, the conveyancer could obtain no information whatever by the most careful search in the registry office. Of late years, careful conveyancers have made it a practice to set out special deeds in full in the memorial, but such a practice was not general, and it was not imperative to do so. The present act provides that after the first of January next, "all instruments shall be registered at full length, including every certificate and affidavit upon and by the delivery of the original instrument."

Another provision in the act which will save much time and trouble to those searching into titles is that the registrar shall keep an abstract index, which, in effect will be an abstract of the title of every lot patented, and its subdivisions. The books are to be kept in such a manner after the first day of January next that this abstract will be kept up as deeds are registered, and as to the part, the registrar is to perfect the abstract where it has not been done, which will include most cases, and to be paid for his trouble by the county.

Stringent provisions are made to ensure the filing of maps showing the subdivisions of lots. This is a very necessary precaution as will be admitted when we state that only two maps of plots, filling in extent, are to be found in the Registry Office of the numerous divisions of land in either section of the populous village of Yorkville.

An inspector or inspectors of Registry Offices may be appointed by the Governor General, whose duty it shall be to inspect the Building in which each office is kept, and exercise a supervision over the Registrars in the management of their several offices, and generally to perform such duties as his official designation suggests.

The effect of registration is left much the same as before. 'Every instrument shall be adjudged fraudulent against subsequent purchases for value.' Registry shall constitute notice. Prior registration shall prevail, except actual notice be given by or from a party interested, &c. No equitable lien shall be deemed valid as against a registered instrument registered by the same party. Tacking shall not be allowed to prevail, &c.

Except as to the provisions concerning 'equitable lien,' the fairness of which may be questioned, as it would be enable a person to defeat an equitable mortgage by his subsequent registered deed or mortgage. This is substantially the law as it stood. To us it would seem easy to get rid of most of these considerations, and cut the matter short by enacting plainly that every deed shall be inoperative until registered—that, in short, registration shall be necessary to the validity and completeness of every instrument affecting land. However this may be, there is no question that the present Act will be a useful and valuable piece of legislation, alike beneficial to buyers and sellers of land to conveyancers, and may prevent for the future much difficulty and litigation.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, OCT. 12, 1865.

The Day of Thanksgiving.

Wednesday the 18th inst., is the day appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to be observed by the people of Canada as a day of general thanksgiving for the temporal mercies vouchsafed to us during the past summer. Coming, as it does, in a season of universally-felt prosperity, we feel satisfied that this call will meet with a ready response from the breast of every person in this country who is prepared to accept with feelings of thankfulness the present return to material prosperity, after years of hardship and trial. Business people will, of course, close their establishments on that day, and the different congregations throughout the land assemble at their respective Churches for Divine worship. In this town there will be service in the Episcopal Church at the usual hours, and the other congregations have agreed to meet in the morning at Knox's Church—sermon by a Rev. Gentleman from Teeswater, and in the evening at the Wesleyan Church, when a sermon will be delivered by Rev. A McKidd. We hope all the services will be largely attended.

UNITED COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

The Bruce Gravel Road By-Law Adopted!

THE COUNTIES VIRTUALLY SEPARATED!!

HARMONIOUS ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

THE MUNICIPAL MILLENIUM!

The United Counties' Council met in the Court House, Goderich, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., to consider the Bruce Gravel Road By-Law. The Warden took the chair at 7 o'clock, the Council having adjourned until that hour from 4 o'clock, in consequence of the absence of several of the Bruce reeves.

Members present, Messrs. Lumsden, Nicholson, Broadbank, Wilson, John McEwan, McKinnon, Fisher, Hogg, Schoales, Ross, Gillies, Dobbin, Corrigan, Johnston, Martin, Millar, McIntyre, Sutton, Purvis, Wallace, Adair, Mallough, Dalton, Whitehead, Spence, Piper, Ford, R. Brown, Smillie, Snell, Warwick, Gibson, Perkins, Elliott, A. Brown, A. Johnston, Cameron, Sweet, Parsons, Sproat, Sills, Bishop, Creary, Currie, Farquharson.

The Clerk read the By-Law to raise the sum of $220,000 for the purposes therein named, and then proceeded to read the result of the recent vote as follows:—

	For the By-Law.	Against.
Amb'l & Albem'le	50	13
Arran	14	130
Brant	234	195
Bruce	109	74
Carrick	89	113
Culross	178	30
Elderslie	11	291
Greenock	149	154
Huron	242	13
Kincardine tp.	300	67
" village	281	00
Kinloss	153	62
Saugeen (no return)		
Southampton	72	2
	1882	1144

Majority in favor of the By-Law 738.

It was moved by Mr. Sutton, seconded by Mr. Corrigan, That the By-Law now read be confirmed, and that the Warden and Clerk do sign the same with the seal of this corporation.

There voted of the Bruce Reeves, *yea* 16, *nay* 5. The By-Law was therefore declared carried amid applause.

After an unsuccessful attempt by the Bruce gentlemen to appoint a committee to carry out the Gravel Road scheme, the Warden stated that a requisition had been placed in his hands requesting him to call a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of appointing a committee from each county, with a view to the final separation of the Counties, and also to appoint a committee of Bruce members to carry out the Gravel Road Scheme. He therefore appointed said meeting to take place to-morrow at 9 o'clock. The Council then rose.

FRIDAY.—Council met at 9 o'clock. The Warden in the chair.

Moved by Mr. R. Brown, seconded by Mr. Sweet, That the following be the committee from Huron to meet a like committee from Bruce to arrange the separation of the two counties, viz:—Messrs. Bishop, J. Whitehead, Gibson, Carrie, Sproat and the Warden (*ex officio*).—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Corrigan, seconded by Mr. Martin, That Messrs. Valentine, Broadbank, Lumsden, and Gillies be appointed a committee on the part of the County of Bruce, to adjust the accounts between the two counties with a view to separation.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Corrigan, seconded by Mr. R. Johnston, That a committee of five be balloted for to strike a committee to carry out the Gravel Roads By-Law of the County of Bruce.—Carried.

On the ballot being taken the committee was declared to consist of Messrs. Lumsden, Gillies, Johnston, Sutton and Broadbank.

The council then adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening to enable the above committees to report.

On Friday afternoon the joint committee on the separation question met in the Court Room. The Bruce gentlemen contended that as their County had been saddled with the Railway debt when there were only about 3000 ratepayers on the rolls, and very little if any practical benefit had been derived from the subsequent use of the road, 40,000 or 45,000 of the debt was quite sufficient for them to take away with them. On the other hand it was argued by gentlemen of the Huron Committee that the railway by creating competition in the produce market had certainly enhanced the price of wheat, pork, &c., in Bruce to the extent of at least three or four cents per bushel on the former, and one or two cents per lb. on the latter, that Bruce had received, comparatively, larger grants of Counties' funds, that the mileage of members was much greater, that the administration of justice was much more costly as regards Bruce, and hence, that $60,000 or $80,000 of the Railway debt would be a fair sum to be assumed by the separating County. Against this the Bruce committee kicked, of course, and as the debate grew warmer one could see *arbitration* faintly looming up in the distance; but, finally, better councils prevailed, and the joint committee decided to split the difference, Bruce going out with $55,000 of the burthen. Thinking that the great stumbling-block had now been rolled away, no more was attempted just then.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.—The Warden having taken the chair, the Clerk proceeded to read the following report which was carried unanimously amid thunders of applause.

Report of the joint Committee appointed to adjust the accounts between the Counties of Huron and Bruce with a view to the final separation. Members, Messrs. Sproat, Bishop, Whitehead, Gibson, Currie, Lumsden, Gillies, Sutton, Valentine, R. Johnston, Brocklebank and the Warden.

Your Committee, having met, after careful consideration and deliberation have arrived at the following result as to the indebtedness of the United Counties to the Municipal Loan Fund amounted originally to $308,000, your committee would recommend that the said indebtedness be apportioned between the Counties as follows, viz:—The County of Huron assuming 253,000 of the said indebtedness and the County of Bruce assuming $55,000, being the balance of the original debt, each County paying on their respective sums the interest and sinking fund until the whole debt is liquidated.

Your Committee beg leave to report progress and ask leave to sit again, as some minor details have yet to be settled.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GIBSON,
Chairman.

BRUCE GRAVEL ROADS.

The Clerk then read the following report which was also adopted, without debate or opposition of any importance.

Report of the committee appointed to select a Gravel Road Committee for Bruce,

Your committee beg to recommend that the following gentlemen compose said committee, viz:—Messrs. Brocklebank, Sutton, Gillies, Adair, Johnston, Lumsden and Schoales, who shall have power to make arrangements for having the different lines of Road to be gravelled and improved, sufficiently inspected and surveyed, and to get sections, plans and specifications of the same made, to decide in connection with the engineer or engineers, the grading, gravelling and improvement of the respective roads embraced in the scheme to procure plans and specifications for the improvement of harbors, and to confer and co-operate with the government in reference to said harbor improvements; to have power in connection with the Engineer to make and arrange for such deviations as may be considered necessary; The whole of said improvements to be devised and arranged with a view to the general interests of the County, having due regard to carrying out the improvements contemplated in the schedule attached to the By-Law and the amount of the appropriation therein made.

The said committee shall also advertise for, and receive tenders for the construction and improvement of Roads and in conjunction with the government or otherwise as may be expedient, for the improvement of harbors and report generally and fully to this council at next regular meeting in December.

WM. SUTTON, Chairman.

The Council then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The Council having met, the Clerk read the following

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

Your Committee having again met would further recommend, That the arrears of the minor municipalities of the County of Bruce to the non-resident debenture account, amounting to $7842. 57, be settled by the County of Bruce surrendering their claim upon the Biddulph award, which amounts to $3782, and that the balance of $4060.59 be paid by two equal annual instalments on the 31st of March 1867 and 1868, it being understood that the County Treasurer retain and place to the credit of the above account whatever payments of non-resident taxes may be made to him before the above mentioned periods.

Your Committee would further recommend as new Registry Books have, to be provided for each county under the new Act, that each county provide its own, and that in consequence of several expenditures connected with the year 1865 and the separation of the Counties not having been provided for in the estimates of this year, that the County of Bruce for its share of said expenditure pay to the County of Huron the sum of $1500 on the 31st of December, 1866.

These items your Committee conceive embrace all that requires to be made matter of arrangement as the special accounts for improvements of each county will be considered and disposed of by the Finance Committee at its meeting in December.

It is certainly a matter of sincere congratulation that the accounts of the United Counties, involving such weighty and important interests, have been settled in the amicable and harmonious manner which has always characterized the deliberations of the United Counties' Council, which now, after years of co-operation, often amid hardships and difficulties, are being nearly brought to a termination.—Adopted.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Currie, That Mr. Cameron be requested to draw up an agreement in accordance with the report now adopted, to be signed and sealed by the proper parties.

The Council then adjourned until the afternoon.

In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Cameron presented the instrument of agreement above mentioned, which was assented to and duly executed.

Thus closed one of the most important meetings ever held by the United Counties' Council.

Oil on the Brain.

BY A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Poverty has its disadvantages, as I endeavored to point out in some former remarks, but it has also its advantages.—No one is in a better position to study human nature than a poor man, if he has young blood circulating through his veins. The rich have little time and less inclination to lay bare and laugh at the follies of which so many of them are living examples; but *a poor young man* who has little to care for and plenty of leisure in which to dream and philosophize and laugh at the absurdities developed in the lives and characters of the multitudes of his so-called more fortunate fellow creatures, has continually open before him a volume richer in incident and fuller of downright humor than perhaps any other individual is permitted to approach.—Tom Hood, and Hook, Sydney Smith, Chas. Dickens, and a host of others, when they were poor young fellows like myself, read deep in this fascinating book and were enabled to throw out to the world pictures, which for freshness and pathos were never equaled in the days of their prosperity, if they ever *did* prosper.—Yes, I feel that it is worth while standing quietly aside with my hands plunged into empty pockets, if for nothing else, to witness the contortions of those who seize upon every glittering bubble that promises sudden riches. The old sayings of Poor Richard, such as, "a pin a day is a groat a year," and so on, find little favor with the world just now. Go where you will, where will you find clever, sharp, business men impressed with the idea that the sure road to fortune is to be found in the practice of economy and prudence—that small daily savings will certainly, under ordinary circumstances, provide for the evening of life. The whole drift of American business society is towards "big things," "strikes," and "hauls." Wherever there is a prospect of amassing riches without constant toil and patient plodding, there the vultures of commerce rush, eager to jostle, and gorge, and forget every noble instinct of our common humanity, if there is such a thing. Here, in Canada, we generally take the world more quietly, and many of our people still adhere to the maxims of Poor Richard, but we *do* occasionally go half crazy after money. Of this we have a local illustration. Did anyone ever witness such a furore as has been caused by the alleged discovery of coal oil at Dungannon. It is the sole topic of conversation wherever you go.—When you meet a friend, instead of receiving the ordinary salutation, it is, "What about the oil?" In the hotels very moderate drinkers have no objections to an extra horn if it is proposed to toast "success to our oil speculation." On the strength of a few handsful of black sand people have leased nearly all the land between Goderich and the Durham line (I think you call it,) and in short a perfect fever is raging in the community.—Two weeks ago an honest farmer enjoyed the sweets of contentment, but, if I had any money I'd wager a large amount that the good soul never sleeps now without dreaming of flowing oil wells, stacks of filled barrels piled as high as an elm tree, and wheel-barrow loads of gold, to take care of which properly gives him as much anxiety as is suffered by John Jacob Astor. The man's life has stood still, and what between the eager speculators besieging him, and the enormous possibilities before his mind, he scarcely knows which direction it will take. Alas, sudden riches bring with them fearful responsibilities. How can the worthy Dungannon farmer tell that in the dead hours of night some indiscreet explorer may not drop a match into his well and blow himself and his innocent family into mid air! Talk about oil wells, I wouldn't sleep upon the brink of such a slumbering volcano for worlds! I write of oil on the brain in a perfectly disinterested spirit. for I know that if this newly-discovered oil-dorado is all that the sanguine hope for I shall have to bid adieu to your classic town. How can I hope to pursue in peace the literary labors which are my solace and delight in the whirl of excitement that must follow, and if I am tempted to write who will read when the sole thought is of oil, oil tanks, oil pumps, oil claims, oil company stocks, oil prices, and where the whole community is afflicted with that horrible disease, "Oil on the Brain!"

THE COUNTY PLOUGHING MATCH.

Meeting of Delegates at Clinton.

PRELIMINARIES ARRANGED.

Nearly $400 to be given in Prizes!

A meeting of delegates from branch agricultural societies was held in the Clinton Hotel, Clinton, yesterday (Monday) afternoon, to decide upon the propriety of having a general County Ploughing Match and for making the necessary arrangements therefor. Robert Gibbons, Esq., Pres. of the C. H. A. S., took the chair at 2 o'clock. The delegates present were Messrs. Thos. Lamb, Hay branch; James Biggings and H. Snell, Clinton; George Anderson, Stanley; Geo. Sproat, Harpurhey; R. Manning, Exeter; Wm. Thompson, Morris and Turnberry; Wm. Bell, Hay; James Torrance, Co. Society.

The chairman stated that what had brought out the idea of a grand County Ploughing Match at first, was an offer of a Reaping Machine made to him on the Exhibition grounds at London from Mr. Bell of St. George, through Mr. Hugh Love. At a meeting of directors, called by him (Mr. G.) it was thought advisable to convene a meeting of delegates from the branches to consider the matter, and it was now for them to decide upon having such a match if they thought fit, and where and when it should be held. From the fine prizes offered by Mr. Bell and gentlemen in Goderich, Clinton, &c., it was hoped they would on this occasion have a ploughing match worthy of the great County of Huron.

The chairman then read a letter from Mr. Bell of St. George, offering one of his Reapers to form one or more prizes at a County Ploughing Match, subject to the rules of the Society. Mr. Runciman was willing to give an Iron Plough, and Mr. Horton a saddle.

Mr. Biggings said the Clinton Society had arranged for a match on the 17th.—They had an offer of a cultivator and a plough, but they were willing to go in along with the rest for a general County Match, (Hear, hear) to which they would contribute $15.00 in cash.

Mr. Sproat said Messrs. McTaggart & Co., of Clinton, had kindly offered a Fanning Mill. Tuckersmith branch would contribute $20.00.

Mr. Anderson said his Society could at least offer a plough given by Mr. Campbell, and when he had time to call the members together he had no doubt he could do something more.

Mr. Torrance said the County Society would assist to the extent of $40.00.

Mr. Bell promised $20.00 from Hay branch.

Mr. Manning said he was not prepared to state what Exeter would do, but he could promise $10.00 at least.

Mr. Thompson said he could not promise anything from Morris and Turnberry, as the society was young and had not entered much into those things as yet.

Glasgow, McPherson & Co. of Clinton, offer a two-horse cultivator; Messrs. Searle and Davis of the same place a wooden plough for the boys class.

Mr. Biggings urged that if there was any difference made in the money prizes it should be in favor of the boys, as it was, in his opinion, of great importance to bring them up to be good ploughmen.

It was decided that the entrance fee should be $1.00 each for the men, and $0.75 each for the boys, who are not to be over 18 years of age.

As the disparity between the Reaper and any other prize that could come after it was too great, it was resolved to take $30.00 from it to add to the value of the prizes below.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list agreed upon:—

MENS' CLASS.

1st. Reaper from Mr. Bell, of St. George, (valued at $100), less 30.00		$70.00
2.—Cash prize		35.00
3.—Fanning Mill, McTaggart & Co.		30.00
4.—Cash prize		25.00
5.—Cash prize		20.00
6.—Cash prize		15.00
7.—Plough, —— Campbell		10.00

BOYS' CLASS.

1st. Cash prize	$40.00
2.—Iron Plough, R. Runciman & Co	36.00
3.—Cash prize	25.00
4.—Cultivator, Glasgow, McPherson & Co.	22.00
5.—Plough, Searle & Davis	15.00
6.—Cash prize	12.00
7.—Saddle, Horace Horton	10.00

After some conversation it was settled that the Match should be held on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., in a field or fields to be selected as near Clinton as possible by a committee consisting of Messrs. G. Anderson, Robt. Bell, and J. Biggings, assisted by Mr. Sproat. Ploughmen to enter their names with the Secretary at or before 9 o'clock on the Match day, ploughing to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Each plot to contain ¼ of an acre, ploughing to embrace two "crown ridges" and two "open furrows," to be six inches deep, and to be completed in five hours. No person will be allowed to assist, except to set and regulate stakes.

Moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Torrance, and Resolved, That five judges be appointed, viz: two from the County Middlesex Society two from the County of Perth Society, and Mr. Davidson of Paris, (who was one of the judges of ploughing at London.)

Mr. McTaggart was appointed Treasurer for the Match, and Mr. G. Laycock to assist Mr. Trueman, the Co. Sec'y., on the occasion.

There is some hope, we believe, that Mr. Watson, the enterprising manufacturer of Ayr, will offer for competition one of his celebrated mowers, in which case, it would form a first prize for the boys.

As soon as the ground is selected, and final arrangements made, the particulars of the Match will be advertised and otherwise brought before the public.

This Match promises to be the grandest affair of the kind ever seen in Huron, and we feel confident that it will attract an immense gathering of spectators as well as a great number of competitors. The difficulty now is to find suitable ground, but the committee appointed to select it is composed of experienced ploughmen who will no doubt do their work well.

We rejoice to know that there was so much unanimity and good feeling manifested at the meeting of delegates, and that the arrangements are so near being all we wished for. The Match will, we trust, be a grand success in every particular.

FALL ASSIZES.

The Fall Assizes opened in the Court House, Goderich, to-day (Tuesday) before Mr. Justice Richards, D. G. Millar, Q. C., of Woodstock, appearing for the Crown. Around the barristers' table we noticed the local members of the bar, but very few legal gentlemen from abroad, excepting Messrs. C. Robinson and Moss of Toronto, and one or two others.

The following gentleman of the Grand Jury answered to their names, and were duly sworn:—

Caster Willis, Jas. Wanless, Thos. Pentland, Simon Roach, Thos Case, W. H. Leech, Thos Yearley, Wm Piper, Jno Rudd, Samuel Walsh, Alex Young, Thos Holmes, Robert Patterson, Thos McMichael, Francis Fowler, And'w Rutledge, John Cowan, Peter Fisher, Wm Piper, Esq., Foreman.

His Lordship in charging the Grand Jury stated there were two cases of alleged Murder on the Calendar, and proceeded in his usual clear and forcible manner to point out and explain the law relating to this grave crime, drawing with distinctness the dividing line between murder, where a person of malice aforethought or wanton cruelty deprives a fellow creature of his or her life, and manslaughter, where death is caused by injuries inflicted in the heat of passion, and under circumstances warranting the belief that no malice existed between the parties. His Lordship explained the law relating to the crime of rape, of which there are two cases, and to the more common charges of assault, &c., many of which should be settled by Justices of the Peace rather than occupy the attention of a Court of Assize.

Constable Addison having been sworn in, attended the Grand Jury to their room, and the ordinary business of the Court at once commenced.

Collision on the Grand Trunk.

ENGINE DRIVER KILLED, AND OTHERS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

From the Stratford Beacon Extra, Oct. 6.

A terrible accident occurred this morning (Friday), a few minutes before seven, a little below the old passenger station, at Stratford, on the Grand Trunk Railway. The express train from Toronto, due here at five a.m., was nearly two hours late, and the fog being very thick, collided with a freight train from the west with tremendous force. The effect of the concussion was such as to smash both engines, the baggage car, and many of the freight cars; killing the engine driver, Edward Deverill, on the spot, badly injuring the fireman, Yippans, as well as the baggage master, Harry Donald, and injuring to a greater or less extent several passengers.—The fireman's arm is broken and his back hurt. The baggage master is much cut about the face and head, and is also injured in the back. One of the passengers whose name we could not learn was bruised about the head, and otherwise injured. The hurts of the other passengers were of no very serious nature. It is somewhat strange that both the engine driver and fireman of the freight train escaped. Dr. Shaver was immediately in attendance, and was quickly followed by Dr. Hyde, who rendered to the injured such assistance as was necessary.

Where the blame of this dreadful accident rests, we cannot at present determine. An inquest will be held at once. The night switchman states that notwithstanding the non arrival of the express on time, he received instructions to let the freight down. It had hardly gone a quarter of a mile on this way, when the accident happened.

How to Dig Potatoes.

When potatoes grow several inches below the surface of a heavy soil, digging them with a hoe or a potato hook, is fatiguing labor. It is more laborious to dig with hoes than with hooks; and more than this, the edge of a hoe will wound potatoes more than a hook. We have dug with hoes, hooks, spading forks, spades and shovels, and for digging in heavy soil, we like a good fork better than anything else, particularly when the potatoes are unusually deep. The sharp corners of the tines both of forks and hoes should be filed off smooth so that they will not break the skin of potatoes. When digging with a fork, thrust the tines into the ground perpendicularly, as close to the hill as may be, and be outside of all the potatoes. Now grasp all the tops with one hand, and pull gently upwards, as the other pries out the potatoes, tops and all. If they are not spread out much in the hill, nearly every one will come to the surface at the first thrust of the fork, when they may be shaken from the vines between the two rows. A good spade, carefully handled, is almost equal to a fork for digging. When digging with a hook, press the tines into the ground, close to the hill, and with one motion draw out the whole hill, and then remove the tops, which should never be removed until the potatoes are lifted, as the long roots often bring out a large potato that would otherwise not have been found. When digging with hoes, instead of striking the blade directly into the top of a hill, as many do, haul off the dirt gently until the potatoes are almost bare; then bury the blade of the hoe its whole length into the soil and draw them all out at once. When digging with hoes, it is better to pull the tops first. The most expeditious and easiest way is to do most of the digging with a plow. Let the team travel astride of a row, and run a large plow just deep enough to turn out the lowest tubers. The plow must not be run through the hills, but at one side as closely as possible and not leave any potatoes. By plowing around a land, 10 or 12 rows wide, there will be little danger of covering them with dirt after they have been plowed out. After a row has been thrown out with a plow, a man will haul them out with a potato hook very fast.

Cold Blooded Murder in Buffalo.

A SOLDIER KILLED FOR $100.—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

A soldier named Henry Hennery was murdered under circumstances of a peculiar atrocious character in Buffalo on Friday night. It appears that upon the evening in question he called at the house of a man named Hanney, accompanied by a civilian, and asked for drink which was refused him, as he appeared to be under the influence of liquor, but given to the civilian. The soldier offered a $100 greenback in payment which Hanney could not change, and he and his companion went on their way. They were next heard of at a grocery store where Hennery purchased a small measure of onions for family use, and the civilian remarked that the proprietor would not be able to change the $100 bill. He however agreed to trust the soldier, and the two men proceeded on their way walking towards the Fort where the soldier was stationed. Fifteen minutes afterwards the unfortunate Hennery was found a short distance from the store, above York street, weltering in his blood, a corpse. The alarm was speedily given, and Chief Dracy and his force, and Coroner Richards was soon on the ground; but upon reaching that point they found the body had been removed to the barracks at Fort Porter. The Chief despatched his men to Black Rock, distributing a number of them along the beach, and ordered others to take positions at the boat houses, in order to prevent the escape of the murderer. He sent dispatches to Niagara Falls and other points to head off the criminal, and took such other measures as he deemed advisable. A fair description of the murderer had been obtained from those who saw him in company with Hannery, but where to look for him with any hope of finding him was not so easily determined.

The officers, however, went to work in a most energetic manner, and after careful investigation they determined to visit the house of a man named Schmerer, on Chippewa street, near the market. They invested the house, rapped at the door, and were replied to by Michael Kierchner, who put his head out of the window. This was the man the officers wanted, and he surrendered at discretion and was locked up. He was already dressed and ready for the start. At the time of the murder, the murderer wore a linen sack coat; but Kierchner at the time of his return to his boarding house had on a black coat. He has since been identified as the companion of the murdered man.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—A letter from Berlin says:—"The other day the Crown Princess had a narrow escape. Travelling with her husband by an extra train near Frankfort, their carriage was smashed in. Happily, no one received any bodily injury. Not a word has been said about it in the papers."

Connecticut and Free Suffrage.

Connecticut, in her election yesterday, refused the right of suffrage to the colored people within her limits. The oldest of her citizens who went to the polls may live to regret that act of short sightedness and injustice. She has committed wrong from pure love of it, for nobody will pretend that the decision would, either one way or the other, particularly effect the political character of the State, so far as votes are concerned.—There are only, according to the last census, about 2,000 negroes in the State who would be entitled to the suffrage, and if they all voted with either party, it would not change the result, presuming parties to continue to hold the relative positions they have for a few years past. The Republicans could, if they had chosen, have given the right of suffrage to the blacks, in spite of the whole Copperhead party, and to weaken their own. The act is simply one of gross injust