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VINER,
DRUGGIST; dealer
Varnishes and colors;
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our Establishment
No. 3, Stinson's
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SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-
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HURON SIGNAL.

SAGNAR.

TEN SHILLINGS
IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENNY
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

NUMBER 3.

The Huron Signal,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY CHARLES DOLSEN,
MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

THOMAS MACQUEEN, Editor.

£7 All kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the
English and French languages, executed with
exactness and dispatch.

THE DEAD OF THE WRECK.

BY W. STONE.

A meal was bought
With blood, and each sat silently apart,
Gorging himself in gloom: no love was left;
All earth was but one thought, and that was
Immediate and inglorious; and the pang
Of famine fell upon entrails—men
Died, and their bones were tombstones at their flesh;
The meager by the meager were devoured.

Brown.

The 29th of October, 1828, opened with an
as clear and as beautiful an autumnal morn-
ing as ever dawned upon the shores of the
Abraham; and for once I gazed over the sun-
beam, and did the battlements of the
Castle of St. Lawrence. My spirits were ani-
mated, and my feelings unusually cheerful
and buoyant; for I was this morning to
embark for the green island of my nativity, and
although my regimen had so long been
stationed in this ancient Canadian capital, as to allow of my forming many warm
friendships and strong attachments, yet the
thoughts of "Home, sweet home," with all
its exhilarating and endearing associations,
were uppermost in my mind. And bright-
eyed for to-morrow I already pictured to
my imagination the joyous welcome, which,
after three years of banishment, I hoped in
one short month to receive from a doting and
beloved mother and three fond sisters,
to say nothing of another, who, though not
yet bound to me by the legal ties of relation-
ship, was an object of my liveliest solicitude,
and deepest and tenderest affection. Our baggage and private ship stores had all
been packed on board the previous evening,
and now remained the task of the
acquaintance of the passengers to make
their parting calls, exchange adieu, and embark.
The good people of this Frenchified
city yet, having broken their slumber,
I sailed forth for an early stroll upon the
Plains of Abraham, to take what was prob-
ably to be the last survey (the last indeed!)
of the Martello towers, and the bed of glory
of Wolfe and Montcalm. A heavy hoarfrost
covered the ground, which was marred by
the dark glancingaths on the plain, as though the turf had been studded
with countless millions of diamonds, while
the crisp grass rustled and broke at every
step beneath my tread. I walked briskly
for more than hour, in catching such views
as the time would allow, of those objects
which appeared most worthy of being trea-
sured up for my future reminiscences of this
memorable spot. The air was cool, and
bracing, and never did I feel, like the citizen
which I was, the naked precision, over-
looking the lower town, the beautiful bay,
which though but a section of a river, lies
apparently embosomed among the surround-
ing heights like a lake; the town beneath,
or the landscape abroad, look so beautiful,
so imposing, so magnificent. Returning to
my quarters as a thousand dense masses of
smoke came curling and rolling upward
from the chimneys of the town at my feet,
a bountiful breakfast was soon despatched.
The usual chit-chat between friends
was exchanged, by twelve o'clock I found myself safely on board the barque
Graecian, just as the sailors were beginning to
haul her into the stream to the deep
sonorous cry of "Ye hoave O!"

By one o'clock our vessel began slowly
to drop down the bay. It was just at the
close of that beautiful portion of an Ameri-
can autumn, called the Indian summer.—
The sun imparted a genial warmth during
the middle hours of the day. A thin light
blue haze yet hung over the tops of the
tanks, and the current of air was insuffi-
cient to ruffle the bosom of the water; and
our sails hung flapping lazily against the
masts and rigging of the bark. Floating
thus quietly and gently down the
stream, an agreeable opportunity was afford-
ed for taking one more survey, from the
water, of this picturesque city, and the rugged
scenery and imposing sweep of structures
by which it is surrounded. The lower
town is built upon a long narrow piece of
land, between the river and the sea, upon the
precipitous rocks, upon whose peaked summits
are situated the fortifications before mentioned. These rock heights; the de-
lightful villages of neat white cottages,
interspersed with more elegantly built coun-
try seats, scattered thickly upon the margin
of the water; the grotesque assemblage
of houses of every possible description
of the irregular orders of architecture; the
"castles in the air," hanging upon the verge
of the precipice two hundred feet above;
the frayed battlements of Cape Diamond
beyond, and the long, low, flat tip of the
island; and the range of mountains whose
dark crests were now obscured by the mist
floating in the azure distance; all combined
in making up a spectacle of surpassing
grandeur and beauty, upon which I gazed
intently, and for a long time, with those
emotions of melancholy pleasure felt when
parting from scenes and friends that are
dear, to return to other scenes and other
friends yet more dear. *

* * * Painting Point

Levi, I caught another and a final view
of the beautiful cascade of Montmorency,
whose bright unswarred waters have
ages been leaping from an elevation of more
than two hundred feet, like a continuous
torrent of liquid silver, into its deep rocky

bed below.

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those who advertise by

supernatural agent. The incessant fatigues
of our crew, night and day, during the
long voyage, had increased the weariness and
the dread with which they cast their wistful looks towards the bleak
and rocky shore of Mount Joli gave us
some cause to fear that terror would con-
tinued slow. There were eight passengers on
board, viz.: a lady with one child and a
waiting-woman; another female, with two
children, and a gentleman passenger besides
myself. These, with the captain, his mate,
two officers, and boy, and the cook,
made up the number twenty-three. We had
now begun to enter upon the broader ex-
panse of the gulf, when, sudden as a thunder-
clap, and furious as the hurricane, a
blast of wind, sweeping down through the
Strait of Belleisle, struck our ship upon
the starboard quarter, with such violence
that our icy ropes snapped like threads,
and away went our forecastle and bowsprit.
Before these could be cleared from the wreck,
another gust more furious if pos-
sible, overtook us. The helm could scarcely be moved, so
that the ship could not be steered; and we were
now exposed to the head winds of the tides and
current. Thus we lay embargoed for several
days, without being able to make头
out of the weather. The
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CONTINUATION OF THE DUNDAS AND WA-
TERLOO ROAD TO STRATFORD.—Active steps are
at length being taken to procure the necessary power to carry into execution the exten-
tion of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road into the centre of the Huron District. Numerous copies of a Petition will immediately be sent into the various populous places on the proposed line, as well as throughout the country ex-
tending onwards to Goderich, for the purpose of being signed and transmitted to Parliament, at the proper season. We
most heartily urge activity in this affair.—
Every inhabitant in the extensive country through which the Road is meant to pass, is directly and greatly interested in having access to the best market; and if he fails to take the proper means, in conjunction with his neighbours, at the proper time, he is guilty not only of self-robbbery, but of doing his best to ruin his neighbour.—
Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1848.

DEATH OF MR. D'ISRAELI.—The London papers announce the death of Mr. D'Israeli, Senior, the author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and father of "Young Ben," the M. P. He died on the 19th of January, in the 83 year of age. He published "The Curiosities of Literature" in 1832, and became blind in 1839, but gave no trouble, and got another work, after this misfortune, by the aid of his daughter. Though he published a considerable number of works which hold a fair rank in English literature, perhaps his strongest claim to consideration arises from the fact that he was the first to undertake a thorough examination of the vast collection of manuscripts in the British Museum.

EO. H. S.

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The Proclamation calling Parliament together on the 25th we insert. The hurry and excitement of the elections being over, all is now quiet in the political world.—The meeting of the Legislature, however, will cause this calm to be of but short duration, and the strife of politics will be renewed in the Legislative Hall,—the Press will become studded with fire, and through it the people at large. As there is no slight room to doubt that the Reforms will again be powerful in the Parliament meets, and will again try their hand at the main of affairs, if they guide well and wisely, they strangle Toryism in Canada for ever.—*Bathurst Courier.*

"We learn that His Excellency, the Governor General has received a dispatch from the Home Government announcing that a new and satisfactory postal arrangement has been effected with the United States, to come into operation in April next. The Colonial despatches forwarded to His Excellency by the last mail were permitted to pass unobstructed through the United States' territory."—*Colonist.*

MCDONALD & MAY ET AL.—This case arose out of some transactions connected with the agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, at Goderich. The defendants had become sureties to the plaintiff, for one O'Neill, a clerk in the office of the bank, on a joint bond. O'Neill was guilty of an brawl and forgery, for which he was convicted at the last Huron assizes, and sentenced to seven years against the sureties on the bond. The case was tried at London, last session, before Mr Justice Draper, and a verdict rendered for the defendant. The Solicitor General moved, last term, for a new trial, against which Mr. Brougham shewed cause.

The Court were of opinion that the verdict was clearly contrary to the law and evidence. Evidence of gross misconduct, on the part of O'Neill, had been given; and although it appeared that he had been retained in the office after some of the acts had been committed and when the conduct of the bank had been detected, as was contended in the defense, that there were only some of the defalcations. The answer was far from applying to them all.

New trial without costs.—*British Canadian.*

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ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On last Sunday as Mr. Joseph Mills was crossing from Moira to his residence in Zone, he encountered a number of persons assembled at a School house in "the Orange Settlement" as it is designated, awaiting the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Gunn, Episcopal Minister, who had made an appointment to preach to them on that Sabbath. One of the traitors named Stewart, a son of the Rev. Mr. Stewart, who was then in the Township of Zone, and at present resides in Hamilton with an Uncle who carries on the Foundry business.

Mr. Mills is a highly respectable Gentleman and esteemed for his peaceful and inoffensive demeanour; and the reason of the man Stewart making this dastardly attempt on his life arises from the circumstance of Mr. Mills being one of the Agents of Malcolm Cameron, Esq., at the recent election in the Township of Zone.

It is but justice to say that all the inhabitants of Zone independent of politics, are highly incensed against Stewart, who no doubt will be speedily arrested; and perhaps furnished with a gratuitous lodgment in the Provincial Penitentiary. It will be a useful lesson for others of the same blood-thirsty propensities.—*Canadian Freeman.*

CASUALTY.—A Teamster from Ingersoll, whose name we have not learned, fell from his wagon, which was loaded, near to Dorman's Inn on Wednesday morning last. The wagon passed over him crushing him in a dreadful manner; when our informant left he was still living: but little hopes entertained of his recovery. We hear that he was in a state of intoxication when the accident occurred but cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.—*Brantford Courier.*

INQUEST.—An inquest was held, in the township of Clark, on the 5th instant, on the body of John Reed, a young man who came from Ireland last summer; he was

stopping with some friends there learning to chop; he and one of his cousins lodged a tree in the morning, and left it; they were cutting down another at second one; when nearly down the young man who was working with his compass laid a few paces to tell his brother, giving at the same time instructions to John where to cut, in order to make the tree (which was a large one) go where they wished it; it fell as desired, and it is thought the concussion of the ground, caused by its fall, was the occasion of the tree already lodged coming down, as there was no connexion between them. In falling it struck Reed in the head, and injured him so severely that he only survived two hours; his cousin had a very narrow escape, as it fell at their own feet. He was a very respectable young man, and the event has caused a great deal of sympathy in the neighbourhood. Verdict, accidental death.—*Toronto Globe.*

A short time ago, an affair occurred in Guelph, which threatened a very tragic termination. A family have for some time been resident there, the husband whereon gains his bread as a barbers, and the wife, as a dressmaker. One day he has left it to administer some compensation to his wife, who bore the infliction with dignity, and postponed her revenge till more convenient season. The unwanted exercise, however, and a drop or two of something else, it is said, having sent the flaccid to sleep, his wife took advantage of his stupor, and drawing a razor rather slantly over his flesh, sent him howling out of the house with the tale that his wife had cut his throat. The neighbors gathered round but were satisfied that the intention could only be to frighten him, and little further notice was taken of the affair. The man, we believe is quite recovered.—*Galt Reporter.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Tories have been declared unworthy the public confidence by a majority of seven. A new Ministry composed of thorough-going Reformers has been chosen whose names shall appear in our next.

ON THE 15TH INST., AN INQUEST WAS HELD AT BAYFIELD, HURON DISTRICT, BEFORE G. FRASER, ESQ., AND A CORONER'S JURY UPON THE BODY OF GEORGE GORDON, A NATIVE OF THE PARISH OF CREGH, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND. IT APPEARED THAT HE WAS A SETTLER IN THE HURON DISTRICT, AND THAT HE HAD BEEN KILLED BY A NEIGHBOUR, WHOSE NAME WAS UNKNOWN.

NOTICE.—THOSE INDEBTED TO THE SUBSCRIBER ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT, OR ELSE THEIR NOTES AND ACCOUNTS WILL BE PUT INTO THE HAND OF AN ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTION.

ROBERT MODERWELL,
Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1848.

W.M. ALLIGHEM.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH, ON LOT 15, 4TH CONCESSION, WITHIN 5 MILES OF THE TOWN OF GODERICH; THERE IS A GOOD SAW MILL ON IT AND 80 ACRES OF LAND, 20 ACRES CLEARED. IT IS A NEVER FAILING STREAM WELL ADAPTED FOR ANY MACHINERY, SUCH AS CARDING AND FULLING MACHINERY, DISTILLERY, AND GRIST MILL.

N. B.—WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, OR PART OF THE MONEY MAY LIE FOR A FEW YEARS. APPLY TO THE PROPRIETOR.

WM. ALLIGHEM.

Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE SUBSCRIBER ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT, OR ELSE THEIR NOTES AND ACCOUNTS WILL BE PUT INTO THE HANDS OF THE CREDITORS.

JOHN SAVAGE,
Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1848.

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WALTER SHARP,
Goderich, Feb. 15, 1848.

NOTICE.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,

COMMISSIONER OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

AND CONVEYANCER,

STRATFORD.

D. R. HAMILTON,

May be Consulted Professionally at all times.

OFFICE, WEST STREET,

GODERICH.

Feb. 1848.

NOTICE.

AN INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN MADE

TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF THE DEATH

OF A YOUNG MAN WHO DIED IN GODERICH.

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Poetry.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough
As you were riding by?
Or weasid 'neath his noon-day toil,
When summer suns were high?
And though: "on that his lot was hard!"
That you, and yours, were not condemn'd
Thus to the slave to plod?
Come, see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field, and tree,
Comprise, with flowing stores to fill
His barn, and granary.
His healthful children gaily sport,
Amid the new-mown grass;
Or prudly sit, with vigorous arm,
His task, as best they may,
Joy.
The dog partakes his morn,
And guards his clip their wings,
The feather their youngling train,
Thee, the hoary grandeur's eye
The glowing scene surveys,
And breathes a blessing on his race
Or guides their evening prayer.
The Harvest-Giver is their friend;
The Maker of the soil,
And Earth, the Mother, gives them bread
And cheers their patient toil.
Come, join them round their wintery hearth,
Their heartiest pleasures see,
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

A SONG.

AM—"The Girl that I love is a mortal like me."
The leaves of the forest are falling in showers,
The chill winds of autumn are strewing decay,
The verdure of fields and the beauty of flowers,
Like the dreams of our childhood have faded
away:
Then my, dear girl, if that friendship of ours,
Whose breathings were sweeter than melody's strain,
Has died like the dreams and the delicate flowers,
Can we never, Lucinda, revive it again.
When the hopes and the sunshine that brighten
life's sky,
By care and misfortune grow dimly o'ercast;
The drooping heart utters a sorrowful sigh
And turns, with regret, to the joys of the past,
And O, it is lonely to gaze on the path
Whose lights and whose pleasure forever are
o'er;
But lonelier, darker, and colder than death.
The thought, O Lucinda, of meeting no more.
Ezron H. S.

Sandpoint, October, 1847.

From the Maitland Gazette.
TRANSMUTATION OF OATS INTO WHEAT, BARLEY, OR RYE.

The statement of the Rev. G. Moore, at the dinner of the Pittsburgher Agricultural Association, has caused some interesting discussion, and we may add, having been received with some little incredulity, we give the statement in the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," alluded to by Mr. Moore. The author of the "Vestiges" says, in his fifth edition, whilst arguing against the persistence of the present systems of botanical species:—"After such instances, it will not be surprising that the specific and even (so-called) generic differences among the cereals, are now discovered to be capable of reduction. It appears that, whenever oats sown at the usual time are kept cropped down during summer and autumn, and allowed to remain over the winter, this crop of oats in the harvest presented at the close of the ensuing summer. Perhaps the greater number of what may be called the domesticated plants are unsuspected variations of others, which, growing wild, are recognised as different species. One noted instance of such transmutation has been detected within the last few years, in the common cabbage of the garden. This plant, with its stout fleshy stem and large succulent leaves gathered into a heart sometimes reaching several feet in circumference, is now discovered to be merely an advance by means of external conditions from the wild kales of the sea-shore, which train along the shore with a tough slender stalk, small glaucous leaf, and which as array of facts, can it reasonably be said that specific distinction is rigidly maintained in the current era?" This alleged fact having been doubted by a writer in the Edinburgh Review, the author of the Vestiges returns to the fact in his "Explanations," in which he says:—"The objection of the Edinburgh reviewer, to the alleged transmutation of oats into rye, is that he believes it a fable. This is the opinion of one person, advanced without fact or argument to support it. Let us see, on the other hand, what a greater authority on botanical subjects exists, namely, Dr. Lindley—has stated on the same subject, in his "Botany of the Marquis of Bristol, the Reverend Lord Arthur Hervey, in the year 1843, sowed a handful of oats, treated them in the manner recommended, by continually stopping the flowering stems, and the produce, in 1844, has been for the most part ears of a very slender barley, having much the appearance of rye, with a little wheat, and some oats; samples of which are, by the favour of Lord Bristol, now before us." The learned writer then advertors to the "extraordinary, but certain fact, that forms just as different as wheat, barley, rye and oats, have been proved by the most rigorous evidence, to be actual varieties of one common form, brought about by no one known how but before our eyes, and denied permanent, and equally mysterious agency." Then, says Reason, if they occur in orchidaceous plants, why should they not also occur in corn plants? for it is not likely that such vagaries will be confined to one little group in the vegetable kingdom; it is more rational to believe them to be a part of the general system of creation. . . . How can we be sure that wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are not all accidental offshoots from some unsuspected species?" The reader will now be partly able to judge of the value of the unsupported dictum of the reviewer. There are many other facts that throw a strong light on transmutation, both of plants and animal. So far from there being any decisive proof against this, there is no settled conclusion as to whom constitutes a species. "There is, says T. Foster Henson, 'no law whatever

hitherto established, by which the limits of variation to a given species can be satisfactorily assigned, and until such law be discovered, no exact and perfect precision in the details of systematic botany.'"¹⁹ The result mentioned by Mr. Moore is, therefore, not only not improbable, for the concurrent testimony of so many other witnesses to the same fact, can scarcely be doubted.

From the Gardner's Chronicle

Potatoes.—For the last three years, during which time the Potato crop has been so extensively affected by a prevailing disease, my attention has been drawn to a method of cultivation at plant practised by a gentle Gloucestershire, distant a village from this place, whom I have about for the last 20 years to have been a large and successful grower. His unvarying success can evidently be attributed to nothing more than the strict observance of a few simple rules of cultivation, which I have considered may not be unacceptable to others. In this place, which I have observed to be very particular in selecting and retaining only such sorts as arrive at early maturity, bear abundantly, and are of superior quality; also such as are not liable to rot after cutting (for he divides his sets), thereby planting double the breadth of land with an equal measure of tubers. They are planted in rows which are 26 inches apart; the sets 1 foot distant from each other. The time preferred for planting is from the second week in Feb. to the last week in March. They are deposited 3 inches deep from the surface of the land, and then immediately earthed up on one side to the height of 4 inches, leaving the sets 7 inches apart. By this method the crop is derived from the sets, which are also well secured from frost. At the end of April or beginning of May, according to the variations of the seasons, the rows are levelled down by means of a harrow or rake, and after the Potatoes become sufficiently strong, they are moulded up in the usual way. I may add, that he is not an advocate for early digging: he generally leaves them in the ground till late in autumn. His plan of storing is to have them placed in very narrow ridges on the surface of the ground, banked up with earth, and well covered, with straw or fern, by this plan for ventilation in a great measure obtained. By the observance of the above rules this gentleman has been enabled to obtain during the last three seasons, crops as abundant and fine as the same land on an average ever before produced; and this present season he has made a crop of 1400 sacks of sound Potatoes from 21 acres of land; his usual quantity of seed is 4 sacks per acre.

COMPETITION OF PLOUGHS.—The competition of ploughs, for the prize of £100 offered by the Stratford Farmer Club, to any blacksmith or Wright bringing forward the implement of least draught, and making the best work, took place at the farm of Drum, by Keith, on the 10th instant. Six competitors entered. The day being fine, a great number of farmers and others were on the ground. After a careful inspection of the work, and lightness of draught, shown by the dynamometer, the committee of the Club found No. 5 plough, belonging to Mr. Taylor, blacksmith, Cobainy, by blunty, had gained the prize, being the lightest of draught, and at the same time the best work—the draught being 3 cwt. in cutting and turning beautifully a furrow of six inches wide, and having a weight of 12 lbs. per yard. Weight of No. 1 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the next best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 2 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the next best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 3 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the next best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 4 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the next best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 5 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 6 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 7 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 8 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 9 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. 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Weight of No. 106 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 107 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 108 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 109 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 110 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 111 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 112 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 113 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 114 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 115 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 116 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 117 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 118 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 119 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 120 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 121 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 122 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 123 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 124 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 125 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 126 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 127 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 128 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 129 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 130 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 131 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 132 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 133 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 134 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 135 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 136 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 137 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 138 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 139 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 140 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 141 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 142 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith, making the best work, and showing draught of 34 cwt. Weight of No. 143 plough, belonging to Mr. Barnes blacksmith, Keith