

Miscellaneous.

"LITTLE MONTIE." For the Bugle. BY MRS. CELESTIA E. COLBY. Fair as a dream of angelic grace, The love-born smiles that lit thy face; Pure as the light that floods the sky, Was the clear bright radiance of thy eye.

On tips for serene bowers, While lingering still in ours, With pious poised for flight, And quivering in the light, The dawn of a heavenly day That met thee on thy way; And folded in its robe of light, Heaven received thee from my sight.

My hand still feels thy tender clasp; Stronger than death is the sore grasp; My spirit holds on thee and thine, Invisibly beloved, but ever mine. It lifts me up, and still I cling With firmer grasp, and tingling Each earthly weight or care aside, And struggle on to reach thy side.

Onward! Onward! Oh ye sons of freedom, In the great and glorious strife, Ye've a high and holy mission On the battle field of life. See Oppression's heel of iron Grinds a brother to the ground, And from bleeding heart and bosom Gaps many a fearful wound.

WOMAN'S TRIALS.

In point of real trial to temper, nerves, and patience, there is no comparison to be made between a woman's duties and man's. As I sit, I hear the click of a shoemaker's hammer. From morning till night, it seems never at rest. The shoemaker leads a laborious life, but how steady and calm. He drives the peg, and he knows it will go in. He made so many shoes yesterday, he will make so many to-day. At just such a time he will go home to dinner with just such an amount of work accomplished. But his wife, busy in her kitchen, has a baby who is governed by no laws, and upsets all her calculations. If he sleeps through the morning, she will spring through her washing, and ironing, and hollings, and baking; but if he awakes, as he probably will, at the most critical moment, everything has to give way. It is of no use to plan, for a chubby fat knock-down all her arrangements. Her baby is the most despotic of all tyrants; he has not the slightest regard for public opinion. It is of no manner of importance to him, whether the fire goes out, and the room gets swept or not. If he wishes to be rocked, he must be, regardless of consequence. Then very likely there are three or four more little ones who must be washed and dressed, and fed, besides having dress and food prepared for them. If they are all in the soundest health, they need constant watchfulness; for children are unlike people. They won't go where they belong. They are constantly making little drives right and left, and getting into mischief. Pick them out of the sugar-bowl, and they tumble straightway into the molasses-jug. If there is a duster on the premises, they will be sure to pick it, head first, sooner or later; and if there is no duster, it shall go hard but they will find a tub of water somewhere, big enough to sit down in. Editors and printers—everything that has an edge to it, draws them as if they were made of steel. A porcessa prompting moves them to pound every thing that can be hurt by pounding, and scratch, and cut, and tear, according to the respective sensibilities of the object. So it goes, even when they are well, but when, besides this, we think of the great array of measles, and scarlet fever, and chicken pox, and mumps, and cholera infantum, and inoculation, and teaching that lie in wait for the young immortal and his mother, the prospect is appalling; for the brunt of it all comes on the mother. What is true of the shoemaker and his wife is true of the blacksmith and his wife, and the tailor and his wife. I know that there are occupations that are more complex, and demand the exercise of all the powers. But the merchant and the lawyer, however absorbing and perplexing may be their avocations, have to do with grown-up people. The merchant's clerks are often quite as gentlemanly and well educated as himself. His brother merchants are acute and self-informed, but reasonable. The lawyer's client may be ignorant and stubborn, but he is an accountable being, and swayed by a homely but powerful logic; but the wife is the mistress of servants, and is "raw" and inexperienced, even when well disposed, and the mother of terrible infants. Let a man try to work with such tools and such incumbrances, and see how he succeeds.

It is true that a man's responsibilities are in some cases greater. If he makes a mistake, he brings down with him partner, clerks, wife and children, sometimes shaking even Church and society; while the woman may let this, and that, and the other slip, without the sky's falling. But on the other hand, it is the greatness of the matter at stake which supports the man, and the littleness that disheartens the woman. She has the same round, perpetually changing, yet perpetually the same—of little cares and duties, which cannot be dispensed with, yet which never seem to amount to anything. It is all very well to cajole her with "fashioning the young mind," and "training the hand that is to guide the world," and "modeling the greatness of the next age," and all that sort of thing, but it is a long way to the next age, and when the future statesman comes crying to his mother with Spalding's Prepared Guee stuck all over his face and hair and clean apron, and his fingers bleeding from the cuts of the broken bottle, it is difficult to perceive.

Which shall rule men's minds, and make them bow, As to one God-throne'd amid his peers? Now if hospital punishment is ever justifiably, it is when a man comes home from his office, or shop, or field, to his nervous, hurried, anxious, care-worn wife, and harshly or coldly asks why dinner isn't ready, or what in the world she lets those children make such a noise for. I see a great deal of advice given to women about meeting their husbands with a smile; but what manner of smile has a smile on the lips, if there be not a smile at the heart; and what manner of man is he who wants his wife to crush back all her tears into her own bosom, and put on a mask for him? Is marriage to be a keeping up of appearances? Can love be retained only by a masquerade? Is a husband something that must be daintily fed, and gingerly managed—from whom the thorns must be hidden, and for whom the roses must be blown, and if they won't blow, wax flowers must be manufactured? None! At the basis of true marriage, is truth. It is life, and not dissimulation that glows on the household hearth. If a man has manhood, he wants his wife just as she is. Her whims, sorrows, vexations and all. He does not want to be wheedled by a paper mache image, gotten up for the occasion. If things have gone smoothly, and she meets him with a smile, he strikes an attitude, and is as the English say, "Jolly." But if Johnny is croaky, and the baby is cross, and Bridget has given notice of leaving next day, he is not dull enough to expect her to forget all this, or rascal enough to wish her to gloss it over and deceive him, by pretending to be happy when she is not. There are many times when it will be better for him and better for her, that he should open his arms and let her have "a good cry" there, and even if he is a little sentimental and babyish, if he's hurt any thing permanently. This will soothe and calm her irritated nerves, and they will talk it over, and so love will bridge the chasm, and tunnel the mountain, and chain the lions,—for the heart that loveth is not only willing but strong. And the wisely tenderness will be made so strong and grateful, that when the husband comes home next day, in his torn, irritated, depressed and savage, as only "real good" husbands can be, she will soap her fingers at his goodness and unselfishness, and knead him, and mould him over so softly, that he won't know that he has been touched till he finds himself sitting clothed and in his right mind.—Gail Hamilton in the Congregationalist.

The Southern Confederacy borrows money on very excellent terms. "What did you give for that horse, neighbor?" "My note," "Well, that was cheap."—Lou. Journal.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

April Second may be a day in the history of Hungary as eventful as the Fourth of July in American annals. By a revolution as silent as the change from winter to spring, that country has thrown off the Austrian yoke, and regained its own self-governing institutions. The people have met in their country assemblies, the old centres of Hungarian liberties; they have chosen their delegates on the broad and liberal basis of the Constitution of 1848; even their old Sclerode and Croatian rivals have united with them; and now, for the first time since the days of '49, the great representative body of the whole Hungarian people meet together. What years there have been for the nation, and what changes have occurred in the personnel of the parliament itself, during this time! How many households have been made desolate; how much wrong has been perpetrated; how much oppression; how much persecuted; the Austrian officials, through these years! How has the country been sucked of its life-blood by foreign tax-gatherers and army-recruiting officers! What indignities and insults have been heaped on the national pride! And the leaders, who stood in the front ranks of the last Parliament—how have they fared? How many are in exile and poverty; how many have suffered on the scaffold or gallows! Of all whose voices then rang through the people, only Deak and Etvcs appear among the leading members now. As we contemplate this almost melancholy reunion of the patriots of Hungary, the mind naturally goes back to our Continental Congress, and we ask: "Might not such have been the next meeting of our own Congress, had Yorktown and Saratoga ended otherwise?"

The Hungarian Parliament has the great task upon it of reconstructing a nation. Through all the long years of subjection the national pride and hope of the people have never died out. They have clung to the beloved colors; they have sung, even "as in a strange land," the national songs, and have looked forward with unswerving faith to the time of their independence. Now the day has come, and the representatives of the people must build up a new government wisely and carefully. They will not, probably, attempt to proceed too rapidly. There will be no sudden efforts made to wrench away from the Austrian empire. They will demand, perhaps, a Hungarian ministry at Pesth, who will be responsible to the Crown. Next they will claim the privilege of determining and voting their own taxation. After this they will insist that Hungary be governed by her own police and her own soldiers. Then, with the restoration of her courts, or county assemblies, with a Parliament, elected like the present, on a liberal basis and from all the nationalities in Hungary, she will be substantially an independent constitutional monarchy, connected with Austria as Norway with Sweden, or as Scotland was formerly with England.

This will do well as a beginning, but it is not sufficient. Everything that bears the name of Austria is detested in Hungary, and the people will never endure that to be an appendix of that empire. When at length there is a responsible Hungarian ministry, with the power of raising money, and with an army from their own people, then will the long-deferred cry be raised of "Hungarian independence." Then Austria, with bankrupt treasury, disarmed provinces, an army revolutionized and a people rebellious, will be obliged to admit that Hungary is free and self-governing.

Such may be some of the results of the eventful meeting of the ancient Hungarian Diet on the heights of Buda. STEPPED UP "TO THE CAPTAIN'S OF FICE." Among other anecdotes of the first experiments of Robert Fulton the following is from the pen of B. N. Hawkins, of Buffalo: "Some twenty years since, more or less—I cannot fix the date with more certainty—I formed the acquaintance on a steamer about the Hudson River of a gentleman, who on that occasion, related to me some incidents of the first voyage of Fulton to Albany, in his steamboat, the Clermont, which I had never met with elsewhere.

"I chanced," said my narrator, "to be at Albany, on business when Fulton arrived there in his un-buried craft, which every-body felt to much interest in seeing. Being ready to leave, and hearing that his craft was to return to New York I repaired on board and enquired for Mr. Fulton. I was referred to the cabin, and there found a plain, gentlemanly man, wholly alone, and engaged in writing.

"Mr. Fulton, I presume." "Yes, sir." "Do you return to New York in this boat?" "We shall try to go back, sir." "Can I have a passage down?" "You can take your chance with us, sir." "I enquired the amount to be paid, and after a moment's hesitation, a sum, I think six dollars, was named. The amount in coin I laid in his open hand, and with eye fixed upon it he remained so long motionless that I supposed there might be some mischief, and said to him 'is that right, sir?' This aroused him as from a reverie, and as he looked up at me he let his face be brimming in his eyes, and his voice he uttered, 'Excuse me, sir; but memory was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my exertions in slapping steam navigation. I would gladly commend the event over a bottle of wine with you, but I really am too poor, even for that just now; yet I trust we may meet again when this will not be so.' The voyage to New York was successful, as all know, and terminated without accident.

THE DECAPITATION—A DECIDEDLY TALL STORY.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin relates the following exciting occurrence: I noticed several days ago, in the Bulletin, a clipped article relating the wonderful powers of the East India Magicians. If you will grant me a short space in your columns I will tell you of what I consider a much stranger feat—a feat so strange and so completely counterfeiting reality that it was a difficult matter to believe it to be deception. The trick of Jegerdomin was performed ten years before I saw it by the same man. I was a student of medicine in Paris in 1858-9 and in company with other Americans, tired of the ban-drum monotonous life of the Quartier Latin, I frequently roamed through the new city, on the west bank of the Seine. Concerts and operas, gardens and singing cafes, bazars and boutiques were all visited by us. One evening, at early dusk a party of us were strolling through the Rue Richelieu, and when near the Boulevards, our attention was drawn to a flaming poster of an Eastern juggler, who was performing at some hall on the Boulevard de Temple. Among the things, very wonder-fully, this man would cut off the head of a living man, and defy any one to surprise him in the trick. Being considerably accustomed to manipulating with the knife in the dead, and being thoroughly hardened to all sights of horror, we determined to go and see this wonderful acrobat.

At the time appointed, we repaired to the hall, and obtained a seat near the stage. After performing wonderful tricks, the magician came forward and announced his last feat for the evening, the actual decapitation of a living man, apparent-ly. To prevent feelings of horror among the ladies, he assured the audience, it was a trick of jugglery, mere sleight of hand—that he did not in reality cut the man's head off. With this explanation he invited any one in the audience, desirous of capital punishment, to step forward, promising speedy satisfaction. For some moments no one appeared anxious for the honor. At length, a soldier, a private in the infantry stepped forward and signified his readiness to be decapitated. There could have been, it was plain, no coyness between the man. No man dare assume the martial bearing of France, without authority. Directing the man to divest himself of his coat and necktie, or stock, the magician brought out the instrument of death. It was an enormous knife, resembling a ponderous cleaver. He cast it down to show its weight, and left a large impress in the boards. There was no deception in the weight of the knife. He then made the man lie down, placing the soldier's neck fair in a block, the magician fixed a long handle to its enormous knife, and proceeded very leisurely, and with heavy well directed strokes to chop the man's head off. During this, he merely lowered the footlights, without obscuring the view at all. Cries of horror and amazement burst from the terror-stricken audience, as with every descending blow of the huge cleaver, the blood spattered away. The man who was undergoing the operation simply quivered through his lower limbs.

Soon the dismembered head rolled on the floor, the blood issued by jets from the arteries, and the jaws dropped, while the eyes turned up in death. It was a horrible sight. The magician then took the bleeding head by the hair, and passed it not more than three feet before our party.—It seemed to me a dreadful reality. I almost expected to see a fierce gen' d'arme seize and arrest the murderer. Suddenly, and only for an instant, the room was darkened. In a second all was light again. And we saw the magician busy at work, capturing the head to the bleeding trunk. Diligently he worked, and for some moments, apparently to no purpose. All at once, however, he slapped the dead soldier smartly on the back; immediately the man arose; felt anxiously around his neck; looked foolishly around and descended amidst the audience. This is a veritable affair, and there are now living within three hundred miles of Philadelphia, those who can vouch for it.

THE PITTIABLE RAILWAY TRAVELER.

A knowledge of stations, routes and junctions is most essential to the perfect railway traveler, because without it there can be none of that well-grounded self-reliance which is one of the few luxuries of traveling. There is hardly a more pleasurable object to be met with in a railway carriage than a man who scarcely knows where he has come from, where he is going to, what line he is on, whether Manchester is in Lancashire, Kent, or the Eastern Counties, and who cannot find his way to the mazes of "Bradshaw." Such a man is not a living, thinking, independent human being; he is a hand-box, a portmanteau, a carpet-bag. He lies at the mercy of every fellow-passenger, every ticket collector, every guard or porter. He wears out the patience of those who have the misfortune to sit in the same carriage; he thrusts his head out of the window at every station, under the notion that he is being whirled away from his destination, or has already arrived at it; he loses his ticket on the platform, or puts it in some part of his clothes where he cannot find it; and generally leaves a comforter, an umbrella, or a hat-box under the seat behind him. There are thousands of such helpless wanderers always roaming about the country for some mysterious purpose, who either cannot learn the art of traveling, or will not submit to be taught. They belong to the class who are always too late for the trains, who spend half a day at some lonely hermitage of a station. They get out at great junctions, where ten minutes are allowed for refreshments, pay for soups and sandwiches which they never find time to eat, forget the position of their carriage (its number they never think of noting), are pushed horribly from door to door by unceremonious officials, and are haunted for hours with a dreadful suspicion that they have given a sovereign at the refreshment counter in mistake for a shilling.—Temple Bar.

A gentleman of London was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He ordered his footman, recently come into his service, to go the man's place in his sitting-room, and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, returned the articles to be used as directed, and off started the gentleman, sending the footman in with the cards whenever the "not at home" occurred. As there were numerous, he turned to his servant with the question: "How many cards have you left?" "Well, sir," says the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the seven of hearts and the ace of clubs?" "The duke?" exclaimed his master. "That's gone," said John.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Tract Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will furnish the following Tracts on application at M'Millan's Book-Store, Salem, Ohio. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia. pp. 28. 5 cents. The New Reign of Terror in the Slaveholding States, for 1859 and 1860. pp. 144. 10 cents. Daniel O'Connell an American Slave; with other Irish Testimonies. pp. 48. 5 cents. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the West Indies and elsewhere. By L. Maria Child. pp. 95. 10 cents. Testimonies of Capt. John Brown at Harper's Ferry, with his address to the Court. pp. 16. 3 cts. The Philosophy of the Abolition Movement. By Wendell Phillips. pp. 47. 5 cents. The Duty of Disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Act: An Appeal to the Legislators of Massachusetts. By L. Maria Child. pp. 86. 5 cents. The Infidelity of Abolitionism. By Wm. Lloyd Garrison. pp. 12. 3 cents. Speech of John Hossack, convicted of a Violation of the Fugitive Slave Act at Chicago, Illinois. pp. 12. 3 cents. The Patriarchal Institution, as described by Members of its Own Family. Compiled by L. Maria Child. pp. 55. 5 cents. No Slave-Hunting in the Old Bay-State: An Appeal to the People and Legislature of Massachusetts. pp. 24. 5 cents. Platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. pp. 38. 3 cents. Packages containing all of the above will be furnished for 30 cents, or if sent by mail 45 cents. The Postage on the Reign of Terror is 5 cts, on the Right Way 3 cts, and on the others 1 cent each. Respath's life of John Brown for sale as above, price 75 cents.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

M. R. Robinson, offers for sale at the new HAT STORE. A Salem, (North side of Main Street, four doors East of the Farmers Bank.) HATS AND CAPS, in great variety of style and material. Call and examine his stock, and decide for yourselves concerning the quality of his goods, and the reasonableness of his prices. Salem, April 7th, 1860.

Just received by MARIUS R. ROBINSON, At the New Hat Store, North side Main Street Also, a good assortment of GAITERS, BOOTS AND SHOES. For Ladies, Misses and Children. Salem, Sept. 1, 1860.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER A large and well selected assortment, of Cheap and Beautiful WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, Just received at ISAAC TRESSCOTT'S.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED Dickens Household Words.

This brilliant and beautiful periodical is issued monthly by us from advance plates made in London; thus securing its publication on the same day in both hemispheres. Although but six months old it has already reached a circulation in Europe and America of over 130,000 copies of each number. There was commenced in the March number a series of papers entitled, Journals of the Uncommercial Traveller, BY CHARLES DICKENS.

There was commenced in the January number a new and brilliant story by WILKIE COLLINGS, entitled: THE WOMAN IN WHITE, which was written for and makes its first appearance in this publication. Readers who peruse the beautiful stories, sketches, etc., of 'All the Year Round,' quoted into other publications, should understand that they get only a taste of the rich which the entire work contains each month. The American edition of All the Year Round issued in monthly parts, put up in neat tinted covers, and furnished on the following TERMS: Single Copies, \$0 25 One Copy, One Year, 2 00 We will furnish 'All the Year Round,' and the 'United States Journal' for one year, and a copy of the 'Horse Fair,' printed in oil colors for \$4. We will furnish 'All the Year Round,' with the 'Horse Fair,' in oil colors, for \$3 50.

The work was commenced in June, 1859, and we can send it, if desired, to new subscribers from the commencement, thus giving the whole of Charles Dickens' great story, 'A Tale of Two Cities,' which was concluded in the January No. The first and second volumes of 'All the Year Round,' bound in substantial library binding, are for sale at \$1 75 each, and will be sent by the publishers to any address, post paid, on receipt of the amount.

EMERSON, FITCH & Co., 73 Park Row, New York.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Commencement of the Seventh Volume. The publishers of The Atlantic Monthly have pleasure in announcing that the new volume, to commence with the number for January, 1861, will contain features of remarkable interest and attractiveness. Among these, may be named, A NEW NOVEL, By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and 'The Minister's Wooing.' A NEW NOVEL, By Charles Reade, Author of 'Christie Johnston,' 'Peg Woffington,' &c., &c. NEW STORIES, By Miss Harriet Prescott, Author of 'The Amber Gods,' and 'Sir Rohan's Ghost.' A NEW ROMANCE, By the author of 'Charles Auchester,' and 'Counterparts.' Also, Contributions in Prose and Poetry, by Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Edwin F. Whipple, Henry Giles, Richard B. Kimball, George S. Hillard, Rose Terry, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, Charles E. Norton, Winthrop Sargent, T. W. Higginson, J. T. Rowbridge, and other distinguished writers.

TERMS: Three Dollars per Annum, or Twenty-Five Cents a Number. Upon receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, pre-paid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first, or any subsequent number. The postage of the Atlantic is Thirty-Six Cents a year, if pre-paid. The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied. Clubbing arrangements. Subscribers to pay their own postage. Two copies for Five Dollars; Five copies for Ten Dollars; Eleven copies for Twenty Dollars. Bookellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, &c., upon application to the Publishers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington Street, Boston.

NEW GOODS!

Just received at JACOB HEATON'S, our THIRD FALL & WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. The people seem to have found out, without excess of puffing, that they always get the worth of their money at THE SALEM EXCHANGE. Where you will find one of the best selected Stock of GOODS that was ever brought to this market. LADIES' DRESS GOODS. You will find everything in that line, from a Rich Brocade Silk, to a very Delaine. Call and see. MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. Every thing that is wanted in that line, from a \$20 Overcoat, to a sixpence Pocket Knife. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. Ladies' Cloaks, Hooped Skirts, New Fall prices; Dusters, Duster Cloth, Trimmings, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flannels, &c., &c. CHOICE GROCERIES. Carpets, and Carpet Chins, Leather and Buffalo Robes. A SPLENDID LOT OF QUEENSWARE, Glassware, Knives and Forks, Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. All of which will be sold on the "Nimble step-peace," basis. J. HEATON, Salem, Nov. 3, 1860.

WINTER STOCK!!

J. & L. SCHILLING, of Salem, Ohio, Are now opening their Second Large Stock of Goods for the season, embracing every variety and style of Winter Dress Goods, CLOAKS & SHAWLS, HOODS & BONNETS, Ladies' Furs, in Great Variety. Ladies' and Misses Head Dresses, EMBROIDERIES and TRIMMINGS, And every variety of Notions and Fancy Goods, together with a Full Stock of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, China, Glass, and Queensware, Groceries, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Cotton Butts, &c.

And in fact every thing the wants of winter may demand. Such is our confidence in the above Stock, that we feel satisfied we can suit the taste of customers, either in point of Style, Quality, Quantity or Price. Thankful for past favors and soliciting an early call, we remain, Yours, Truly, J. & L. SCHILLING, Salem, Nov. 24, 1860.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE!

Will be held at private sale, that desirable property situated in Knox Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio; four and half miles south-east of Alliance, and one-fourth mile south of the Station on the Mt. Union Road; formerly the property of Henry Cooper, but more recently owned by Joshua Lee. It contains 120 acres, 100 of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remaining 20 acres being covered with timber. The improvements consist of a large substantial brick house, two and a half stories high, with four rooms on a floor with a large hall both up stairs and down.—A large newly run double decked barn with every thing about it in perfect order, wagon house with loft above and corn crib attached, Sheep house, hog house, wood house, spring house, brick building, blacksmith shop and a tenant house and barn. These buildings are all in fine condition, the most of them being nearly new, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any in the neighborhood. There is also upon the property an apple orchard of 100 trees bearing fruit of a superior quality. Also a peach orchard of 300 trees just in bearing order, a good stone and coal quarry, a never failing stream of water which passes through the barn yard, affording sufficient water for stock, spring house, brick building, blacksmith shop and a tenant house and barn. These buildings are all in fine condition, the most of them being nearly new, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any in the neighborhood. There is also upon the property an apple orchard of 100 trees bearing fruit of a superior quality. Also a peach orchard of 300 trees just in bearing order, a good stone and coal quarry, a never failing stream of water which passes through the barn yard, affording sufficient water for stock, spring house, brick building, blacksmith shop and a tenant house and barn. 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