

# The Indianola Bulletin.

Devoted to Commerce, Agriculture and the Dissemination of General Information.

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## THE ALPINE CROSS.

It is a well known fact that the Alps are the most beautiful range of mountains in the world. The highest peaks are covered with snow, and the valleys are fertile and beautiful. The climate is pure and healthy, and the scenery is sublime. The Alps are a great natural curiosity, and have attracted the attention of all who have seen them. The mountains are so high that the air is thin, and the temperature is low. The snow is so deep that it is difficult to climb. The rocks are so jagged that they are dangerous. The water is so pure that it is delicious. The vegetation is so beautiful that it is a pleasure to look at it. The Alps are a great natural wonder, and are one of the most beautiful places in the world.

## ACTS PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Among the Acts passed at the late session of Congress, the following are the most important: An act to establish a Branch of the Mint of the United States in California. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, in steam vessels." An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in or in part by steam," and for other purposes.

## ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Thirty-second Congress closed on the 31st ult., at noon. Among the bills passed was that regulating the coastwise navigation. Neither the bill for the distribution of public lands among the States, nor the bill for the endowment and support of hospitals for indigent insane persons, in all the States, became a law. They lie over until the next session of Congress, among the unfinished business.

Col. Craig's nomination, to fill the place vacated by the dismissal of Gen. Talcott, was confirmed.

We learn from the Intelligencer that the Senate on the last day of the session confirmed the appointment of John T. Towers, of Washington city, to the office of Superintendent of the Government Printing, under the late act creating the office.

Mr. Hall resigned the Post Master Generalship immediately after being apprised of the confirmation of his appointment to the Supreme Bench. The Republican says Mr. Hubbard like Mr. Hall, is a thorough going business man, possessing a strong, vigorous mind and a character for honor and rectitude, which no one can doubt or question.

He represented the second Congressional district of Connecticut in the 29th and 30th Congress, and was at the latter place, by Mr. Speaker Winthrop on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he proved a highly valuable member.

There was no man in the House whose opinions on financial questions and business matters generally were received with more respect or had more weight with the members.

On the last day of the session, General Houston, Chairman of the Committee, raised by the Senate to investigate alleged frauds and abuses of persons in official positions, submitted the annexed report.

"The select committee appointed by the Senate on the 6th inst. to investigate frauds, bribery, &c., entered at once upon their duties by calling witnesses before them, and instituting careful inquiry into several cases of alleged or supposed fraudulent transactions on the part of persons in the employment of the Government."

"The short time remaining from the day when these investigations were begun until the close of the session, (less than a month) has necessarily restricted them within narrow limits—alike in respect to the number of cases and to the number of witnesses examined."

"Several cases of fraud and gross impropriety alleged against persons in the employment of the government are before the committee. For want of time, however, only two have been so far investigated as to afford any definite development of their character, and the examination of them has not been completed. Without undertaking, therefore, to make any elaborate report of what they have done, the committee beg leave to submit the testimony they have taken in the two cases referred to, and ask that it be printed. And believing that the public interest will be promoted and promoted by further investigation of these two cases, and many others they believe in this, they ask leave to prosecute their inquiries during the recess, and to resume their sittings at the next session of Congress."

**EDITORIAL LIVE.**—The following remarks of Dr. Johnson, say the Journal of Commerce, gives an answer to many complaints of the present day:

"I know no classes of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and unselfish labor are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own—to condemn improper measures of every one, and not one at the same time. They are expected to note every thing that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions; their notices must be calculated to please every one, and at the same time offend no one."

"We notice in the New Orleans papers, that the Houses of McDowell, Mills & Company, New Orleans, and of B. & D. G. Mills, Galveston, have formally resumed payments, after a full settlement of all outstanding liabilities. The suspension in this city was of very short duration, as was anticipated. The promise made at the time has been strictly fulfilled. Not a cent has been lost by the public, to our knowledge. They have the best wishes of our whole community for their future success."

## SPAIN AND THE CUBAN INVADERS.

It is said that the Spanish Minister at Washington has called the attention of the President to the fact that organizations are now forming in various portions of the Union, for another invasion of Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in announcing the alarm of the Spanish Minister, adds: "Spain will contest the possession of Cuba, as it is her just right to do, at every hazard, and with every means of defence that can be procured by her own resources, or, if need be, by alliance with other powers. A rigorous policy has been ordered, and the Captain General of the Island, in obedience to instructions, under the apprehended revolt and invasion, has directed that every person taken with arms in his hands against the authorities, shall be shot within three hours afterwards. A further order has been issued, that in case any officer should refuse to execute the foregoing penalty, he shall be shot instantly for contumacy. The failure of our courts to convict the expeditionists engaged in this last crusade against Cuba, has not only encouraged others to repeat the lawless enterprise, but it has created a bad impression abroad as to the ability of the judicial tribunals to administer the law in the face of a mobster state of opinion."

**LOWER CALIFORNIA.**—The San Diego Herald says: "We have it from reliable authority that active preparations are on foot to proclaim the independence of the peninsular territory, and hoist the 'Bear flag.' Don Manuel Castro, a native of Monterey, and late an officer in the Mexican army, it is said, has been silently engaged of late in enlisting men in this and the county of Los Angeles to proceed to Lower California and proclaim the independence of that territory."

"Rumor has it that he has been quite successful, and that his followers are now daily making their way over the line in small parties, intending to unite it at some given point, and march upon Santa Tomas and La Paz. Negrete, the head of the Mexican authorities in that country, is represented as a timid man, incapable of resisting a well organized effort. His family has taken refuge in our city from the impending storm. Castro is of the opinion that the few Mexican troops in garrison at Santa Tomas and La Paz will join his standard as soon as he unfurls it. A large number of horses passed through here a few days since, to be used for cavalry purposes, it is said, by the insurgent troops."

**HORRID FAMILY AFFAIR.**—The Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph gives the particulars of a horrid affair which had occurred in the Glades, six miles from that place. A man named James Male was abusing his children, when his wife interfered, which so enraged his fury that he drove the children from the house and pursued them to the woods, where he fired at them, but without wounding them. He then returned to the house and commenced reloading his gun, avowing an intention to shoot his wife, when she picked up an axe, knocked him down, and killed him by blows on the throat. She was arrested; but, after a hearing, discharged from custody.

**SINGULAR REVISION.**—In the year 1812, a man named Boynton, a soldier in the American army, then stationed at Odensburg, suddenly disappeared. He was seen crossing the ice towards Canada, but as nothing was ever heard of him, it was supposed that he was drowned in crossing. He left quite a family who mourned the death of their father, and after a time were scattered. On Tuesday afternoon a canoe, man, walking with a crutch and a cane, made his appearance in South Boston, inquiring for Wm. W. Boynton, a watchman. He was directed to the watch-house, where he found Mr. Boynton. The old gentleman informed him that to the best of his knowledge he was his father, and then proceeded to narrate to him so particularly the affairs of the family, that it was shown conclusively that father and son were indeed reunited after a separation of forty years.

Mr. Boynton, after leaving the army, repaired to Canada and there engaged in farming. Unable to bear from his family, he at last married again, and has reared a second family. A short time since he learned that his wife and a portion of his family were residing in New Hampshire, and started on foot to find them. He ascertained their whereabouts and paid them a visit, and learning that when he left, in South Boston, he started to take the cars, as he was afraid they might be thrown off his track. He is seventy-eight years of age, and is a hearty, hale old man, with the exception of his lameness.—Boston Traveller.

**THE UNITED STATES FLAG.**—A few weeks since a paragraph was going the rounds, inquiring when the present United States Flag was adopted. The Cincinnati Gazette replied thus: "The following is the original resolution adopted by the Stars and Stripes."

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternating red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, which in a blue field, representing a new constellation, shall be seven stripes added to the Union, from time to time, new stripes were added to the flag, till the number had increased to fifteen or twenty. At length, about thirty years ago, the stripes were reduced by Act of Congress to the original number of thirteen."

## THE ROT IN COTTON.

The Natchez Courier has the following: "The complaints are extremely general among planters, of great inroads being made upon the crop by the rot. We were shown yesterday, and have now at our office, stalks from a field in this county, where every boll is utterly ruined. Samples from a field below Fort Adams, in Wilkinson county, we have also seen, where a like injury has been sustained. All along the river, up so high as Vicksburg, almost every overseer gives the same information."

The rot appears to be confined to plants from the Florida, Prout, Fortran, and other seeds of the kind. Plants from the old Mexican seed do not appear to have been affected. The distinction is remarkable. A field of Mexican on one side of a road will be perfectly free, while a field from fancy seed on the other side will be greatly injured. The injury appears to be accomplished with great rapidity, three or four days serving to blight completely very fair prospects for a full crop. In one plantation that we could name, where ten days since 1800 bales were expected to be made, but more than 1000 will be picked. Planters, where fields have been effected, speak confidently of a loss of a quarter and a third, and some even of more. If it is any way as general an injury as is supposed, united to the inundation and storm in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, the deficit to the expected crop will be great indeed."

**FURTHER FROM HAVANA.**—New York, Sept. 16.—The letters received from Havana report nothing new respecting the trials of the political prisoners. Some of them, however, have been liberated. Other arrests for political causes have been made.

All newspapers published in the United States are prohibited entrance into the Island, except the Washington National Intelligencer, the New York Express, and the New Orleans True Delta.

The Captain General notified the agents of the American steamers that if Mr. Thrasher should come to Havana on one of the vessels as a passenger en route for New Orleans, that the steamer would not be allowed to anchor.

Mr. Smith, the purser of the steamer Crescent City, will be treated in the same way.

The crops in Cuba have been much injured by rains.

**THE IMPROVED FLYING SHIP.**—Mr. Rufus Porter, the proprietor of the proposed flying ship, reports progress. He says that the most essential part of the apparatus is ready for inflation with air; the longitudinal rods, rudders, pulleys, renchewing pipes, and sail wires, will soon be adjusted.

The engine is superior, both in construction and style. The floor of the saloon is twenty feet in length by six in breadth, and consists of a combination of spruce timber, hundred and forty pieces of spruce timber, and strong enough to sustain forty persons, yet its entire weight is only twenty-five pounds. The floor of the engine-room is arranged to be at any time fastened to one of the saloon, and is so arranged as to be disconnected from the wheels and detached for the purpose of repair or otherwise. If the weather continues favorable, and no unforeseen misfortune prevents, Mr. P. expects to gratify the friends of the project in about two weeks time by a successful demonstration.

**SHIP RAILROAD ACROSS FLORIDA.**—The Cotton Plant published at Washington City, in alluding to the project of a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida, suggests, as it thinks, a better and more economical mode of connecting the Atlantic and Gulf, viz: by a ship railroad. In every dock-yard to which the ship remarks the editor, it is usual to elevate on stocks the largest sized ships and steamers for repairs; a vessel, indeed, of any tonnage, can be elevated to any required height. On canals, it is known, locks have been successfully used to take vessels from one ascertained level and place them on another, higher or lower; and this being done, the vessels are towed or transported on their bottoms to any distance by horse or steam power. It may therefore be assumed that any vessel can be raised to any desired elevation—that she can be lowered in the same ratio—that she can be safely transported. Then, why not transport vessels on railroads constructed for the purpose?

**CLOCK MAKING.**—Some idea of the extent to which clock making is carried on in Connecticut, may be formed from the fact that in the town of Bristol alone, a capital of three hundred thousand dollars is invested in the manufacture of clocks. The number of this description of time pieces annually finished is one hundred and fifty thousand. One hundred samples of inside work, in addition, are turned out and sent to other factories for completion—that is, to be supplied with cases and other external embellishment. Between three and four hundred hands are employed in the different establishments, besides a large number of females who do the ornamental part of the work, such as painting, etc. Other flourishing factories exist in various parts of the State, equally worthy of notice, particularly of Terryville, Plymouth and Litchfield.

In less than four months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be completed and opened for operation to the Ohio river at Wheeling.

## THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1784.

A Mr. Wasey, whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1784 have recently been the subject of notice in the American papers, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. "Will the breakfast in these days bear a comparison with this?"

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast bread and butter, but no broiled fish, as it is the general custom. Miss Oates, her grand-daughter, a pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form—no livery. A silver urn, for hot water, was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, in status rather robust, very plain in her dress."

**PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS BY RUSSIA.**—A letter in the New York Express, dated Warsaw, Poland, August 1, after making that the Czar was raging there, and that sixty persons died, adds the following in relation to the persecution of the unfortunate Jews by Russia:

"An imperial ukase is printed, which commands all men under the age of 60, who desire to raise beards, to notify the local authorities of their wish. Upon the payment of a heavy fee, the magistrate will give a permit to the citizen to wear a beard. The permit and fee are to be renewed semi-annually. He who fails to notify the authorities, or neglects to procure the permit and honor tax, yet wears a beard in defiance of the ukase, shall be himself liable to a heavy fine, and to a severe bodily chastisement with the knout. This is a rather severe and tyrannical law, especially to the poor Jews, who reside in their country in great numbers, numbering, in some places, the Czar and the Czar's people. Their religious tenets, (the law of Moses), you know, do not allow them to shave the beard or cut the hair of the head, and many of them are poor to pay for the permit. These Jews, therefore, are exposed to great cruelty and persecution on the part of the Russian magistrates—low, ignorant and brutal officials, the most of them, whose hardened hearts delight in the cruel and unmerciful whippings inflicted upon the dejected and hated descendants of Abraham. Russian and Polish prejudices prompt the official executioner to add stroke to stroke over the prescribed lawful standard, until several victims of this species of cruelty, a few days since, actually died under the knout. But there is another that daily pains his voice against such wanton, wild murder."

**AS EDITOR OF THE BULL.**—The editor of the Saratoga (N. Y.) Republican pours forth his lamentations in the following judgmental manner:

"Printing Establishment for Sale.—Having made probably more money than at the printing business, the subscriber is satisfied to give up and retire to the poor house. Under these circumstances he is induced to offer the printing establishment of the Saratoga Republican for sale. The paper has a circulation of about 1000—one-fourth of which may be called paying patrons. The office has a good variety of job type, and a fair run of work of this description, provided the work is done at the reduced New York prices, and the printer will take 'cats and dogs' for pay. This village is one of the prettiest places in the world for a newspaper publisher. Every body will find fault with the best you can, and the editor who pleases himself will stand but a slim chance of pleasing any body else. The subscription list and good will of the office will be thrown in, if the purchaser will take the type, presses and materials for what they are worth, and pay for them, so that there will be no probability of the present proprietor being obliged to take the establishment back and return to the business."

J. A. CONYER.  
Saratoga Springs, July 21, 1852.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY.**—During the past week we have heard various flying rumors and reports, purporting that a large bed of coal had been discovered near La Grange. Some have contended that the town itself might possibly be resting upon a bed of the kind; but Capt. Wm. McAlahan, of this place, is convinced that he has discovered a valuable coal mine within less than a half a mile of town. He exhibits large specimens of soft coal known, as the upper stratum is generally called, and says he can gather any quantity of it out of the solid bank where this was procured. He is confident that a bed of finer coal lies beneath; and as he is familiar with mining regions, we think his opinion entitled to some confidence. We do not see why there should not be coal, in large quantities, on the Colorado; it certainly has been needed in a few years; and as La Grange is materially interested in a discovery of this kind, we hope it will shortly be placed beyond a doubt, that there is no mistake about it. The specimens we have seen, when put into a blacksmith's furnace, emitted the gas, flame, and strong odor of coal; and will produce a welding heat on iron. What more substantial evidence can be wanting? If the mine should prove as large as it is confidently supposed to be, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it a valuable discovery; one in which all Western Texas is deeply interested.—La Grange Monument.

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"Printing Establishment for Sale.—Having made probably more money than at the printing business, the subscriber is satisfied to give up and retire to the poor house. Under these circumstances he is induced to offer the printing establishment of the Saratoga Republican for sale. The paper has a circulation of about 1000—one-fourth of which may be called paying patrons. The office has a good variety of job type, and a fair run of work of this description, provided the work is done at the reduced New York prices, and the printer will take 'cats and dogs' for pay. This village is one of the prettiest places in the world for a newspaper publisher. Every body will find fault with the best you can, and the editor who pleases himself will stand but a slim chance of pleasing any body else. The subscription list and good will of the office will be thrown in, if the purchaser will take the type, presses and materials for what they are worth, and pay for them, so that there will be no probability of the present proprietor being obliged to take the establishment back and return to the business."

J. A. CONYER.  
Saratoga Springs, July 21, 1852.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY.**—During the past week we have heard various flying rumors and reports, purporting that a large bed of coal had been discovered near La Grange. Some have contended that the town itself might possibly be resting upon a bed of the kind; but Capt. Wm. McAlahan, of this place, is convinced that he has discovered a valuable coal mine within less than a half a mile of town. He exhibits large specimens of soft coal known, as the upper stratum is generally called, and says he can gather any quantity of it out of the solid bank where this was procured. He is confident that a bed of finer coal lies beneath; and as he is familiar with mining regions, we think his opinion entitled to some confidence. We do not see why there should not be coal, in large quantities, on the Colorado; it certainly has been needed in a few years; and as La Grange is materially interested in a discovery of this kind, we hope it will shortly be placed beyond a doubt, that there is no mistake about it. The specimens we have seen, when put into a blacksmith's furnace, emitted the gas, flame, and strong odor of coal; and will produce a welding heat on iron. What more substantial evidence can be wanting? If the mine should prove as large as it is confidently supposed to be, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it a valuable discovery; one in which all Western Texas is deeply interested.—La Grange Monument.

**SARATOGA SURPRISE BY RUSSIA.**—The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette recently saw, at the office of the American Express Company, in that city, a little girl, about ten years of age, who had been shipped by express from Washington City by her father, Mr. Perryman, at Dayton, Ohio. The cost of transportation, including boarding and extra care, was only \$18.

There were 4,771,400 pairs of shoes made in June last year.

**THE WASHINGTON OF 1784.**—Mr. Wasey, whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1784 have recently been the subject of notice in the American papers, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. "Will the breakfast in these days bear a comparison with this?"

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast bread and butter, but no broiled fish, as it is the general custom. Miss Oates, her grand-daughter, a pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form—no livery. A silver urn, for hot water, was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, in status rather robust, very plain in her dress."

**PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS BY RUSSIA.**—A letter in the New York Express, dated Warsaw, Poland, August 1, after making that the Czar was raging there, and that sixty persons died, adds the following in relation to the persecution of the unfortunate Jews by Russia:

"An imperial ukase is printed, which commands all men under the age of 60, who desire to raise beards, to notify the local authorities of their wish. Upon the payment of a heavy fee, the magistrate will give a permit to the citizen to wear a beard. The permit and fee are to be renewed semi-annually. He who fails to notify the authorities, or neglects to procure the permit and honor tax, yet wears a beard in defiance of the ukase, shall be himself liable to a heavy fine, and to a severe bodily chastisement with the knout. This is a rather severe and tyrannical law, especially to the poor Jews, who reside in their country in great numbers, numbering, in some places, the Czar and the Czar's people. Their religious tenets, (the law of Moses), you know, do not allow them to shave the beard or cut the hair of the head, and many of them are poor to pay for the permit. These Jews, therefore, are exposed to great cruelty and persecution on the part of the Russian magistrates—low, ignorant and brutal officials, the most of them, whose hardened hearts delight in the cruel and unmerciful whippings inflicted upon the dejected and hated descendants of Abraham. Russian and Polish prejudices prompt the official executioner to add stroke to stroke over the prescribed lawful standard, until several victims of this species of cruelty, a few days since, actually died under the knout. But there is another that daily pains his voice against such wanton, wild murder."

**AS EDITOR OF THE BULL.**—The editor of the Saratoga (N. Y.) Republican pours forth his lamentations in the following judgmental manner:



**ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS**  
W. M. Varnell, Proprietor.  
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W. M. Varnell, Proprietor.

**PORT OF INDIANOLA**  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES  
S. H. HARRIS, Proprietor.

**ELECTION ORDER**  
A. C. KING, Mayor.

**AT Government Wharf**  
J. S. FULKERSON & CO.

**NEW FALL AND WINTER**  
W. M. Varnell, Proprietor.

**NEW STORE**  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

**THE**  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

**ARCHD H. LOWERY**  
WHOLESALE GROCER.

**GLOBE HOUSE**  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

**WANTED**  
A JOSEPHMAN SADDLER.

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**VALUABLE LANDS**  
Belonging to the City of San Antonio.

**15,000 ACRES**  
of very superior and desirable land.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**  
A VERY desirable family residence.

**DOORS AND WINDOW SASH**  
Just received from New York.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
Direct from Louisville 19

**325 Reward**  
I will pay the above reward for the return

**150,000 FEET LUMBER**  
just landing and for sale by

**RECEIVED FROM LOUISVILLE**  
100 lbs. No. 1 & 2 Rawson rebranded Whiskey.

**GEORGE S. MENEFF & CO.**  
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

**THE NEW Powder Horn Wharf**  
INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

**THE STATE OF TEXAS**  
WHEREAS Martha A. Cotton

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**  
The subscriber having been appointed

**NEW GOODS**  
We have just received per ship

**GUNNY BAGS**  
for sale by

**FOR RENT**  
The dwelling house at present

**JUST RECEIVED**  
at the Government wharf

**FRENCH WINDOW GLASS**  
10 by 14, for sale by

**90,000 FEET OF LUMBER**  
just received from Louisville

**DR. JAYNES' CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES**  
HARRISON & CO., Agents in Indianola.

**WANTED TO Exchange Land**  
for one or two

**FARM FOR SALE**  
A FARM situated one-half mile west

**WANTED TO Exchange Land**  
for one or two

**WOODWARD & FENNER**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**  
A VERY desirable family residence.

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**THE GREAT KENTUCKY REMEDY**  
DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**  
A VERY desirable family residence.

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**THE UNDERGROUND**  
located in Indiana.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**  
A VERY desirable family residence.

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**ARANAMA COLLEGE**  
This institution, under the care and support

**FOR SALE OR RENT**  
A VERY desirable family residence.

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