

South Jersey Republican.

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HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

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HAMMONTON!

AGRICULTURAL.

Improvement in Boxes.

I advise the square box, from six large honey box, and many holes between brood chamber and honey box—not because it is the highest possible system; but because it is one of the best, and I believe the very best for common, practical use. What is the use of asking a man to go up a ladder ten feet when you can't get him up one foot out of the hire he is in? So, what is the use of asking our bee keepers to adopt the movable comb hive when constitutionally tired of rather these constitutional thoughtless hives? Let them to freeze their bees out of doors in the winter, put them in all sorts of hill-shaped hives, buy a patient humbug and kill their bees in them, and all that sort of thing; just as though they did not know any better in the place of light and knowledge on bees, now so clear and bright?

The truth is, bees require attention as much as horses and cows. And it is true that movable combs require ten times the attention that immovable ones do. So, if I can get you to buy no patent at all, (unless that for movable combs—the only valuable one I know of, or believe to exist,) but make the philosophic and paying hive I have recommended and so get you to care for your bees, to get your honey, then I have done you, my dear reader, the best service I can. If you think me sharp in my words, very well. But could you see the farmers come and inspect my hives every year, and that I have hundreds of pounds of box honey, and they, most of them, not one pound—they calling me lucky and themselves unlucky,—then you would want to perform the surgical operation of ripping them up, as the Japanese do, or some other thing; for they and you, my reader, deserve it richly.

But the Italians? Well, I fear that there is such a thing as a fashionable bias to the press. The Delaware grape was to cure all our grape evils. But it did not. Now one or two other grapes must not be spoken against. The press and a few grape savants won't allow it. So the Italians. If there is not an Italian flavor over pure queens, for the sake of a few who have them to sell, at very high prices, then I am mistaken.

Again. If the impurity is the rule, and the purity of queens the exception (only as the grapes in certain Dr's hands,) then there is no gain in our useless experiments for the Black bees are the dominant race, and will in the end rule the white Italians. Besides, the Italians are not yet roven. We really know but little of them. It is true that in the brood chambers they make more honey in proportion to the bread than the common bee. But whether 100 or 1000 hives of Italians will make, under the same care and circumstances more honey than 100 or 1000 common hives no man in the United States yet knows. Singing hives have little. Our renowned Italian advocates are keeping them to rear queens, and make their money out of their sales of queens—not by the real honey they get. So far as I have proven them they are not as fond of making box honey as the common bees. And if I were to choose, the opening of movable comb hives (the patent right of which is held at quite a high figure,) to get the surplus honey out of the brood chamber in sheets; or to get box honey by the common bee, in the immovable comb hive;—then I say the latter is preferable, and the only way that will generally be adopted.

But the Italians are less apt to sting. That is true; but whoое to you when you are stung by them. Now I am not the seventh son of a seventh son of a bee man, and therefore won't make believe I am never stung when I am, as "bee men" generally do. For I am often stung, and in a few moments I forget it, the pain is so little. But a pure Italian sting in days is quite well on my flesh. But this I say, I set thirty thousand strawberry plants in the same way as mentioned in your letter, with this difference, that in place of dry dirt into the water, I dropped it gradually around the plant until sufficiently thickened up to hold it firm; then cover with an inch of dry dirt. A drought prevailed at the time of setting, and continued five or six weeks; yet they withstood the scorching sun, without protection, or watering, or checking their growth in the least. I have not lost a single plant up to this time; and those planted first have thrown out runners, covering nearly as large a space as the runners of plants set in the spring in the usual way. I also tried the following experiment with evergreens: "Out of thirty-four large evergreens, I planted thirty in this way, and four without water. The thirty are all alive and have made a good growth; two out of the four are dead, the remaining two made no growth, nor even starting to grow. Several persons who had trees out of the same lot, have lost nearly all, so have they their fruit trees, while none of mine have failed to make a large growth."

The same article contains the following extract from another writer: "In July last, during the hottest weather of the season, I set out two thousand strawberry plants in the same way as mentioned in your letter, with this difference, that in place

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"Come, father, don't make her vain," Maggie sprang from her porch on the arm of the old fashioned settle, and clasping her father round the neck, held him tight with kiss; then catching up the shining coin, she danced up and down the kitchen till her bright curls were in a shimmer of light. The old man watched her with fond delight; but the prudent mother said softly,

"Why, Maggie, I'm surprised at you to act so foolish."

Maggie sat down obediently, the gold clasp tight in her hand, her blue eyes dancing with happy expectation. In a moment she sprang up again.

"Mother!" she exclaimed, "may I go and get it?"

"Oh! you know, mother; the blue silk—the one we looked at; and the white gloves."

Of course the mother knew, and was almost as much pleased as her daughter; but she answered gravely enough,

"Well, I'll see you off to bed," she murmured; "but I can't wear my fudge merino. All the girls will be there, dressed so nice, and so happy. Oh, dear! oh, dear!" and a little sob choked her, and the tears dimmed over and stained her pretty cheeks just as another sleigh dashed up, and Harry jumped out and ran up on the steps.

"Why, Maggie," he called out, "not dressed yet? I thought you'd be all ready. Come I hurry, it is getting late."

"I—I'm not going," she faltered.

The young man turned round with surprise.

"Not going, Maggie? Why, you told me you were going."

"I know; but I've changed my mind. I can't go."

"Pshaw! this is nonsense. Go and get ready, Maggie; it's no use to fool."

His tone irritated her, and she replied sharply, "I'm not fooling, Harry. I'm not going, and you needn't talk."

"All right, won't; some one else will go, I guess," and he sprang into his sleigh and drove off.

Poor little Maggie, this was the cruellest blow of all. She could not bear it out any longer. So she ran into the old kitchen, and laid her head down on her father's old leather cushioned chair for a good childish cry.

The old oak ticked on the mantle-shelf; and her father and mother dined over the "keeping room" fire. Christmas-night was going by! Maggie cried, and cried, till her head ached, thinking of the gay party, and some one she dancing with her parents.

Advertisement Rates.

All classified advertisements must be paid for in advance. The following rates will be charged. Ten lines constitute a square.

One square one word, 75¢; one month, 92¢; three months, \$4.40; six months, \$8.40; one year, \$10.00.
Half column, three months, \$6.00; six months, \$12.00; one year, \$16.00.
One column, three months, \$9.00; six months, \$18.00; one year, \$24.00.
Yearly advertisements may be charged quarterly without additional charge.

Hammonton, May 26, 1867.

ry; then she stroked the cat, and listened to the cricket chirping under the hearth, and finally fell asleep.

A soft touch on her brow awakened her just as she was dreaming of the ball and the blue silk; and starting up, she saw a bewhiskered face bending over her.

"Oh, Harry!" she exclaimed, running to her feet, "how you frightened me. What's the matter? What have—"

"Nothing, Maggie; only I've come to spend my Christmas-night with you. If you'll let me."

"But I thought you went to the ball—"

"So I did; and heard the story of the blue silk dress; and found that there was no one I cared for at Squire Stebbins', or anywhere else in all the world, except in this old kitchen, Maggie."

Maggie blushed, and shook down her yellow ringlets over her tear-stained cheeks. What a change had come over the old kitchen, so dismal a little while before!

How bright and cheerful everything looked. What a happy, happy Christmas-night it turned out to be, after all!

The next morning, the dry-goods' clerk brought up a package for Maggie, containing the blue silk and the dainty gloves.

She guessed well enough, whose hand had sent them. Miss Tabby was called upon, and the dress got up magnificently; but when Maggie wore it, it was to no Christmas-ball—but to her own wedding.—Peter's Magazine.

Irish Drollery.

An amusing story is told of Deince Barrington, Recorder of Bristol, as related by one of the English press. Having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Closwell, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. That individual inveigled against not being present only heard of the investigator. After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the defendant, a Tipperary man, named Fogarty, lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with sleep, arrived before Barrington's residence, in Harcourt street, Dublin. Throwing the reins of his horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm and the sheet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Fogarty—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs, and told the master, who was in bed, the purport of his visit.

"Then don't let Mr. Fogarty in, on your bed," said Barrington, "for it is not a house nor a brace of ducks that he has come to present me with."

The man was leaving the room when a rough red-coat pushed by him, white, thick voice said, "By your leave," and at the same time, Mr. Fogarty entered the bed-room.

"You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington; "I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his sabre before a cheval glass.

"You don't mean to say you would murder me in bed?" exclaimed Daines, who had as much good humor as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes," replied Daines, "that you might fall me the moment I put myself outside the blankets."

"No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you until you get out of bed."

"You won't?"

"No."

"Upon your honor?"

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable, and scowling as though he meant to fall asleep.

"I have the honor of an Irish gentleman," and may rest as safe as though I was under the guard of the castle."

The Tipperary rascalander looked marvellously astonished at the pretended sleep, or, but soon Daines began to snore.

"Hollos," said Mr. Fogarty, "ain't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines, "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am no going to get up to have my bones broken."

"I will never get up again. To the mounting time, Mr. Fogarty, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here pretty, but be sure and sit it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches a cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines affected to go to sleep.

The Tip had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the culling of the course. "Get up, Mr. Harrington, for in bed or out of bed, I have the pluck to hurt to do or roll a heart."

The result was, that in less than an hour afterword, Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

The other day a town cried to change a lost child, and proceeded to keep up its parasite. On being asked by a lady what the master was, he replied, "Here a queer abashed child, madam, and I'm trying to find its parents."

ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE.

IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 ACRES

Of Superior Soil

on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,

IN ONE BODY.

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to

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OFFICE, N. W. COR. MARKET & 4th Sts.

The Soil

is a fine, strong, clay soil, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the best quality for gardening, etc., fruit raising. At a distance, especially, with a very commanding view, it is a picture of beauty, with a great variety of flowers and foliage, and is a fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars are cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

WAGONS ! WAGONS !

The undersigned having fitted up a shop in Elwood, Atlantic County, in now ready to receive all orders in his line. The parcels of his former customers is curiously selected. There is now at the shop Buggies and Carriages for sale.

JOHN WILSON.

Conveyancing Done.

and Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken.

At the County Clerk's Office, by

D. BOMBER RISLEY,

County Cork.

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves our city to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled to the brim, and the same, night, night, morning, and afternoon, in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

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JOHN WILSON.

Hammonton Meat Market.

FRESH MEAT of all kinds. Corned Beef, corned ham, bacon, sausages, etc.

North end of Bellevue Av. and Egg Harbor road.

S. W. GILBERT,

Hammonton, Feb. 15, 1867.

W. WRIGHT, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Now located at John Franks, about two miles below Absecon, where he is prepared to attend to all calls.

Charge \$1.00 a visit for all visits within a mile. All over a mile extra. All office prescriptions must be paid for on delivery.

Medical.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.
Organized 1845.
Chartered by the Legislature Feb. 26, 1863.
Amendments to Charter, Feb. 15, 1866, and March 15, 1866.

Two full sessions of Lectures each year, commencing the first of October, and continuing until April. The Dissecting Rooms are open, and private dissections and dissections continue during the entire year. The first session continues until Christmas, or for three months, and the second until the last of April, or three months; the two constituting one full course of lectures. Examinations of candidates for graduation will occur at the end of each session.

Requirements for Graduation.—The requisites for graduation are three sessions of lectures, or three years' study; or four sessions, including two years spent at the University.

The System of Medicine Taught.—The University is a liberal medical school, in which all branches of medicine and surgery are taught, including the preparatory studies, without regard to any sectarian views. Hence, while they propagate the excellencies of Allopathy, Homeopathy, Eclecticism, Hydrotherapy, &c., they believe that all principles of cure and therapeutical agents should be taught in all well-regulated schools, and that every intelligent, honest, and thorough practitioner is entitled to all the courtesy and privileges of the profession, without regard to his peculiar notions of therapeutics.

Fees.—The fees for all branches, including all the lectures, matriculation, and dissection, are \$60 a session or \$20 a year. Those who purchase tickets only have to matriculate once, which makes the second session \$55, including dormitory fees, or \$115 for a full course. To aid young men of moderate means, the University has issued five hundred scholarships, which are sold to first course students for \$75, and to second-course students and clergymen for \$50, each constituting the holder a life member, with the perpetual privilege of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculating ticket, each of which is \$5.

The Advantages of Scholarships.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as desired.

It requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on Scholarships; hence all private tuition fees are saved.

Students, by holding scholarships, can pursue other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and be unable to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians or friends of student wishing to purchase scholarships for them a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by paying one-half the price and paying the balance when the student enters. Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefits upon poor young men, by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

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Paine's PRACRICS OR MEDICINE.—The work is now complete. It is a royal octavo of one thousand pages, and contains a full description of all diseases, including those of surgery, and of women and children, together with their pathology, history, symptoms, and treatment, and is claimed to be one of the most complete, elaborate and extensive works upon these subjects ever issued from the American press. Price, \$10; postage, 20 cents.

New School Regulus.—An octavo, containing a full description of all the concentrated and new remedies used by all schools of the profession, and a complete alphabetical materia medica. Price, \$2. To those who order both books, \$10, postage prepaid.

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A semi-monthly Journal of Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, Hygiene, and General Literature devoted to the profession and the people.

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Single copies, 6 cents;
Five copies to one address, 42 cents;
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Twenty " " 100 cents.

The gathering up of the club shall have one copy gratis. It is also the cheapest advertising medium in the world, and reaches nearly all physicians and druggists, besides having a large popular circulation. The price for advertising is ten cents per line, seven words making a line. No papers or advertisements inserted unless prepaid.

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Medical.

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(Late Powell's.)

EMBROCATION.
For all Diseases incident to Horse, Cat, and the Human Body, requiring the use of an external application. This new compound, prepared by a practical chemist, having a full knowledge of the medical virtues of each ingredient, and its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of that kind ever offered to the Public for an external application for the disease for which it is intended. We are satisfied that it is a safe and efficacious remedy.

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Many remedies have been offered to the Public under different names, some of these are injurious others at best of little use, and many wholly impotent to answer the purpose for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from these objections, has therefore long been desired by many good and safe physicians, and the present invention is a valuable addition to the care of the sick and pretended Farmers. Their horses are at length fully gratified, by "Dr. Basic" being prepared upon to allow this valuable Embrocation (which has proved so successful) to the various diseases to be prepared and brought out to the public. This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all orders to DR. EDMUND BEALE,
602 South 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by country stockkeepers generally.

A Card to Invalids.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by painful and protracted labor. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy.

I will send the receipt for preparing, and if unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing, and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Staten Island, New York.

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New York City.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health after having suffered for several years with a severe hacking affection, and that dread disease consumption—an affection to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, we will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing, using the same, which will afford a safe cure for CONSUMPTIVE, and a SORE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, OR, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

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