

# The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

VOL. V. NO. 48.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

## New York Correspondence.

New York, Dec. 2, 1876.

### POLITICAL.

If anybody supposes that the desperate gang of Democratic politicians who, with Sam- my Tilden at their head, have any idea of giving up the contest for the possession of the Federal spoils, they are mistaken. This veteran schemer began the campaign in iniquity; he conducted it with fraud, and he intends to reap its fruits by the same means. He intends to contest it peaceably, provided he can win in that way, but rather than lose it, will resort to force. Rather than not have the control of the Government, these desperadoes would inaugurate a new rebellion. The lie factory, known as Tilden's editorial bureau, is as hard at work now as before the election. Its business now is to fill the press with stories of Republican frauds, the object being to so impress the public mind with the idea that Hayes is not fairly elected, so as to justify the Democratic House in refusing to recognize him, and to give color to the rebellion they intend to inaugurate. The headquarters of the concern is here, under Tilden's personal control, but they have branches in Charleston, Columbia, Tallahassee and New Orleans. The zeal and ingenuity manifested would be admirable were they employed in a better cause. For instance, one day they telegraph North from New Orleans, that Senator Sherman has telegraphed to Hayes that the frauds are so apparent that he had better at once withdraw, and before this infamous lie is contradicted they will telegraph that ex-Gov. Demoleon of Ohio has telegraphed the same thing to Hayes, and all the Republicans present have acknowledged that Louisiana voted for Tilden, and that they are about to return. From Florida they telegraph similar statements, and the way they praise Wade Hampton and the South Carolina rebels for moderation and high-toned patriotism is astonishing. Now be it known that these telegrams and statements are concocted here in New York, that there isn't a word of truth in them; that Sam- my J. Tilden revises every one of them, and that they all pass under his own hand before they are telegraphed South to be re- telegraphed broadcast over the country. Of course he knows that they will be contradicted, but he knows also that many will never see the contradiction, and that a nasty impression will be left on the minds of those who do. It will have the effect to justify him in what he intends to do, to some extent; at least it furnishes catch-words to put into the mouths of his followers. A very smart man is Samuel J. Tilden—were he as honest as he is smart he would be a very useful man, instead of the curse to the world he is. The Republicans of New York, notwithstanding they are in a hopeless minority, are not at all frightened at the struggle thus forced upon them. They know that Hayes was fairly elected, and they pay no attention whatever to the bluster that is showered upon them. And the moneyed portion of the Democracy are not as anxious for trouble as the place-hunters are. In the event of any trouble their business would suffer first of all, and the Democratic merchant has just as sensitive a pocket nerve as the Republican. When the crisis comes you will see these gentlemen weaken, and possibly they may wish that all along they had been with the party of law and order.

### THANKSGIVING

Is hardly the festival in New York that it is in New England. Of course the religious people observe it in the regular way—church in the morning and a feast in the afternoon, but for many years it has been the favorite day for target excursions for the military companies, and there are hundreds of them. The boys of the west side wards in the city can hardly be supposed to know that in their grotesque and masked processions which it is their fun to get up at this time of the year, they follow an old and excellent custom—Christmas and all holidays in morris England used to be ushered in with processions of masks and motley costumes, just such for their day what the ward school boys treated us to at thanksgiving. The quiet cross town neighborhoods were roused by the music of a limited band to acco- panies of harlequins and dominoes go by followed up with troops of Continental soldiers in calico uniforms, plantation negroes, and bodies of noble red men, got up in the most savage manner, with vast expense of mud, red and brick dust, and flowing soap-suds—the whole procession so masked and whitened and painted that their own mothers could not know them. It was a bit of fun that suited well the temper of the day, and was certainly better for the boys than screwing on horns, setting cats or teaching off toy cannon and air guns of a holiday. An hour after they emerged in ordinary dress, with faces scrubbed wonderfully clean, yet not so red as little suspicious traces of red and black about the roots of the hair.

### WHAT WE HAVE TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

Nobody means to suspend feeding or giving thanks till next year, and it isn't out of place to remind ourselves of some special occasions of feeding good during the present year. There has been talk of war, which has been well checked by the strong hands on the reins of

power. Ten years ago or more, this talk would have been followed by dangerous action, and every woman who reads this may feel glad that her sons or brothers are spared to pursue their peaceful courses, and the sword which has pierced many women's hearts within the last two decades is turned away from hers also, and, war or no war, we are not, it is likely, to feel the oppression and degradation that must have followed the election of Tilden; the tool of all the ignorance and crime of the country. New York knows too well what Democratic rule means, and the hearty thank God, and the thrill of relief all over the city when the news of Hayes' majority was received, after the gloom of the Tilden accounts, effaced even the depression caused by the heavy state of business for the time. It is true business has been had in the city, and thousands of people are in distress, but business men have worried thro' some how, and there has been no more suffering than is usual. At least we have had no epidemics, the health of the city has been good, and, altogether, if we can't be thankful that we have had a prosperous year we can be that it has been no worse.

It was good to see the crowds at the depots of roads leading into New England. Every train was packed with people going home for their annual dinner, and many a large merchant left his gorgeous home on the avenue to sit down to the fat turkey and luscious pumpkin pie in the humble farm house from whence, years ago, he came to the great city, a poor boy. Every New Englander goes home for his Thanksgiving, if he never does at any other time. Business on that day is suspended, except the rum-mills, and they are in full blast, the day being favorable to them, as the people released from labor, have nothing to do but to spend the money they have earned. Every doggerly has its raffle for turkeys the night before, at which thirty men pay ten cents each for the chance of winning a dollar turkey, the winner being required to spend at least the value of the turkey in treating the disappointed ones, and the losers spending quite as much to drown their disappointment. The Devil is ingenious, but it does seem as though his tricks were too thin to deceive anybody who did not want to be deceived. Rest! The merchant and man of business chafes under his enforced quietude, and the laborer unites himself by disappo- sition for a week's work. Frequent holidays may all be well enough for the French and Spanish, but they don't do for the American.

### BUSINESS.

Of course there is no business now, but it is reasonable to expect a revival between this and the holidays. And then, for a month or two, we expect lively times. Just as soon as it is settled that Hayes is elected there will be a revival in earnest, and the good times we have been looking for so long will be upon us, Louisiana will fix the matter, before this reaches you.

### PRICES OF LIVING.

In the present state of business it is fortunate that living is very cheap. Coal is only half of last year's price, and meats are way down. Thanksgiving turkeys sold for 12 cents per pound, chickens for 8 and 9, and fruits and vegetables are as cheap as could be wished. Good beef can be had for 12 and 15 cents a pound, and every thing else in proportion. Still beef at a cent a pound is dear to the man who has not got the cent. The man who has work at no matter what wages is comfortable, but there are so many out of work. An advertisement for a book-keeper in a morning paper, recently, brought over a thousand applicants before ten o'clock. I have within a week seen men of thirty, competent book-keepers, applying for positions as errand boys at 4.00 a week! Heaven send the revival of business that these hungry men may find something to do.

Yours,

PICKER.

## Rural Topics.

[Written for the South Jersey Republican by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit growers in the United States.]

### SUBPACK MANURING.

I notice that occasionally a farmer endeavors to show, that there is no loss in spreading out manure on the surface of the ground, and allowing it to remain there during weeks, and even months, before it shall be plowed under. It seems that many important questions in farming are destined to remain undecided forever, so that all men shall be of the same opinion in regard to them, and this manner of question is one of those disputed questions. A writer on this subject says—"Any man who is possessed of sufficient intelligence to understand the language of his own nose, when offensive odors from a barnyard or other heap strike his olfactory that ammonia is wasting." "I consider it to be true—a questionable that I am surprised to find another farmer arguing that it is not so; and he quotes what a German agricultural chemist said in an English journal in 1837 to prove it, as follows—"It is a prevailing opinion among farmers that the peculiar smell which emanates from dung heaps is caused by the escape of ammonia, and that the deterioration of farmyard manure is due in a

great measure to the loss of this most fertilizing substance, which is incurred by careless management of dung heaps. . . . The ammonia is so inconsiderable in fresh as well as in fermented dung, in all stages of decomposition, that it is not worthy to be noticed in a practical point of view." When farmers base their opinion on what professors of agricultural chemistry say, they will often find themselves laboring under a mistake, as in the above case. Suppose that a quantity of stable dung be spread thinly upon a board platform in the spring, summer, or fall of the year, and left there one month, we all know that a very considerable portion of its value would be gone, and so it would be when manure is spread upon the surface of land, and allowed to remain a considerable time before it is plowed under; and any person who denies this, I think must be lacking somewhat in common sense.

### NATIVE FOWLS.

Forty years ago we had no foreign breeds of fowls in this country, at least none were for sale, or known to exist here by the public. Now, the point that I shall discuss, is merely the merits of the foreign breeds now among us over our native fowls, which are still bred by a great many people, who have never bred any of the foreign breeds, believing them to be no better than natives. The foreign breeds are, Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkings, Leghorns, Black Spanish, Hamburgs, Houdans, Russians, La Fleche, Crevecoeur, and a few other breeds of no particular merit. The Brahmas consist of light and dark varieties; and the Leghorns, Cochins, Hamburgs, and Dorkings, also consist of different colored varieties; but there is not much difference in the laying, and other qualities of each breed, whether they are black, white, brown or grey. The question is, are these fowls any better, or more profitable to farmers or village residents, than our common fowls? Some of our best native fowls, as they existed thirty years ago, were as profitable as any of our foreign breeds. We used to have the Dominiques, which were excellent layers. Then we had in Pennsylvania a fowl called the "Bucks County Fowl," that we bred in other States; and if they had been kept pure, I think they would to-day surpass in good qualities and size, some of the above list of the foreign breeds. But to come directly to the point—one half or three fourths of the foreign breeds, among us are no better than the common fowls, as found on most farms; and in no case would I advise any one to pay fancy prices for the foreign breeds.

### CROSS-BREEDING FOWLS.

I think for ordinary fowl breeding mongrel, or cross breed fowls, are as good, and sometimes better than the pure breeds. Take, for instance, the Brahmas and cross them on native or other breeds, and they make a fowl in most cases that are large enough for the table and excellent layers. Such Brahmas as we see at fairs, pullets weighing 9 or 10 pounds, are not of much value except to be eaten. They are raised expressly to be exhibited and looked at, and if bought to breed from their progeny would be much inferior, in most cases, to the stuffed and pampered parents. A pullet eight months old, which weighs dressed about five pounds, is large enough, and the Brahmas and Cochins crossed on any of the smaller breeds of fowls will produce pullets when full grown of that weight. Take a light Brahma cock and put him with pullets of any native fowls, and the cross will result in a splendid variety—not a breed—because the progeny of such fowls will not produce their like, but they may be bred in and in for five years to advantage, when a cock from some other strain of blood, but of the original breed, would be desirable. A cross of a pure Brahma cock on Leghorn or Hamburg pullets would also produce fine fowls. Indeed, no small breed of fowls can be selected for such a cross without producing good fowls.

### HUNGARIAN GRASS OR MILLET.

When this grass was introduced in the United States, about 30 years ago, a good deal was said in the papers, after it had been grown in different parts of the country, about its being injurious to stock, particularly to horses; but of late years farmers have learned to cut it early, before the seed has become hard and oily, and now we hear of no injury resulting from its use. I have had much experience in feeding the millet, but perhaps the opinion of others, with which I con- cern, would be better than mine alone. A Vermont farmer says—"I am now more fully than ever before convinced that we grow no grass in New England that is more valuable when cured, ton for ton, than this millet. My cows prefer it to any hay I cut, and do well on it. My sheep are crazy for it, and my horses like it much. I have some- where read that it is not good for horses, but my impression is that, when well cured and free from dust, it will not injure them." This grass yields on very fertile land three or four tons of hay to the acre, and two tons of hay on ordinary soil. It should be sown from May 25th to June 5th—a half bushel to the acre, or three pecks on light lands, and it is cut in August. It grows too thick to seed down land to other grasses with it, and when cut that is the end of it, no pasture and no growing the next

### THE BEST SHEEP FOR FARMERS.

Farmers should breed sheep that produce heavy fleeces, and which are large, fatten easily, and sell readily to the butcher. There are thousands of sheep kept in every State in the Union that do not bear over four or five lbs. and coarse at that, while well bred Merinos will range from 10 to 20 pounds, and Cotswolds often exceed these figures. There is but one way to make money in breeding sheep in these times, and that is to sell all of your 'scrubs' to the butcher at any price he will give, and buy Merinos, Cotswolds or Southdowns, the latter being the finest mutton in the world. A Kentucky stock breeder says: "What is true in regard to the improved breeds of sheep is also in breeds of cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. In the face of these indisputable facts the masses of the people should not handle scrub stock, nor entertain an ignorant opposition to fine breeds. There is one supreme reason for this. The mass of people do not read papers devoted to livestock interests, and are wholly ignorant of the vast progress that is being made by the more intelligent farmers. There are sections of Kentucky where the improved breeds of stock are almost unknown. It is only a small number of men who are alive to it, and keep themselves thoroughly posted in regard to the progress of agricultural science and the breeding of the best animals, while the masses remain in the old ruts, following after the customs of a hundred years ago. If farmers would elevate their calling and render it more remunerative, they must put themselves in living connection with the intellectual spirit of the age."

## The President's Message.

We cannot give the whole message, tho' not as long as others of President Grant, and we can find no better language to express our own sentiment than that of the Philadelphia Press, in speaking of this excellent state paper:—

A good, strong, practical paper is President Grant's last annual message to Congress. It states results with business exactitude and presents suggestions without theories. The personal references are many and modest. He admits his inexperience in civil administration, regrets it through all the prosperity. His summary of the crimes of the rebellion must have fallen like a thunder-bolt on the ears of the Confederate House. Half of that body, in any other nation, would have forfeited their lives, or been stripped of their property, and dishonored through all the prosperity. "Reconstruction," to employ some of his words, "has thrown the Government (at least in part), into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it," and he might have added, that such a fatal lease of power must be brief and reckless.

Under his administration the taxes have been reduced, in seven years, nearly to one hundred millions of dollars; the national debt, in the same period, cut down four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars; the annual interest has been reduced from one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, in 1869, to little over one hundred million, in 1876, and the balance of treas- ury has been over one hundred and thirty millions against us in 1869, and now we are in the possession of twenty millions of dollars in our favor in 1876; and this balance will increase, and specie payments will be resumed in 1879 without additional legislation.

Our foreign relations are all peaceful. An extradition treaty is on the eve of consummation with Great Britain. The Joint Commission for the adjustment of Mexican and American claims has been closed, leaving a net balance against Mexico of nearly four millions of dollars. On the subject of naturalizing foreigners he makes some most valuable suggestions; in fact, the whole matter of suffrage is met boldly, alike in reference to the foreign and our native population. In regard to the first, the only remedy further back than voting, it affects our relations to foreign powers by the ease with which citizenship can be obtained or rejected, and interferes with the sanctity of marriage between Americans and foreigners. In regard to suffrage, his position on the enlargement of the voter, by means of a compulsory support of free schools, and by disfranchising all who cannot read and write the English language. Foreigners could easily meet this condition in the interval of preparation. The policy to be absolute, and not to be applied to the future. Here the President strikes the keynote of a great duty. It must be discharged if we would save our institutions from license, venality, and fraud.

We repeat, it is a sound and honest State paper. There is no recommendation as to the defects in the electoral system, and rightly. He has done his full executive duty in the premises; the rest is for the Legislature. A conflict and careful re-organization of the Centennial Exhibition and its vast advantages to our country, and a recommendation that Congress should honor the admirable management, is a feature of the closing column of this admirable annual message of the soldier-President.

## Reports of Departments.

The Report of Postmaster-General Tynner shows that this Department is almost self-sustaining, the excess of expenditures over receipts being only \$4,081,790, and half a million of this is chargeable to the preceding year.

The United States Secretary of the Treasury's Report shows net receipts into the Treasury of \$294,055,862. There was in the Treasury, June 30, 1876, including deposits of coin and United States notes represented by certificates outstanding, \$144,702,410 41, making a total available cash, \$338,758,270 82. The total net disbursements, including the redemption of the public debt, and judgments of Court of Alabama Claims, \$100,990,440 29. There was a balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1876, \$121,067,732 01. This statement shows that the net revenues for the fiscal year were \$497,423,330 76, and that the net expenditures were \$253,409,707 53. The Secretary says, while the nation may possess a technical right to redeem its bonds in silver dollars, it would be impossible to adapt that course; and yet he strongly favors an increase of the silver coinage to at least eighty millions of dollars, and the passage of an act making it a legal tender for all business purposes in sums not exceeding \$10. The exchange of small silver coinage for fractional currency and legal tender notes has progressed with considerable rapidity, as the amount issued up to the 30th of October inclusive was \$22,206,712 10, of which a little more than one-half, or \$12,035,339 43, was exchanged for fractional cur- rency.

Another noticeable feature of the report is the state- ment showing that while strict adherence to the letter of the sinking fund law would have required the redemption of \$4,848,216 57 of the public debt from 1862 to the close of the fiscal year 1876, the actual amount redeemed during that period was \$6,092,226 41, so that on this score the nation has a virtual credit of \$1,244,009 84. While the receipts from customs

have been declining, on account of diminished impor- tations, there was a considerable increase in the internal revenue receipts of 1876 as compared with 1875, the gross sum for the former year being \$117,237,086 81, and for the latter, \$110,646,154 23. In round numbers, more than four millions of this addition was derived from an increase of the revenue from spirits, nearly two millions and a half from an increase of the revenue from tobacco, and more than four hundred thousand dollars from an increase of the revenue on fermented liquors.

## Congress.

Congress assembled on Monday. The House of Rep- resentatives organized by putting Hon. Samuel Randall in the Speaker's chair, contrary to all precedent and parliamentary usage; for party ends, making a Speaker before members entitled to seats were sworn in. This was to prevent them, being Republicans, from voting against a bill which they, the rebels, had ready to spring upon the House as soon as organized. Thus the cloven foot of rebellion sticks out on the start. A Com- mittee of six Democrats with three Republicans was appointed to go South, and go through the face of investigating the conduct of rebels, and by counting a vote in the affirmative, which had been given in the negative, they succeeded in getting a two-thirds vote. And when brought before the House on Tuesday, the error, or fraud, was righted, the Speaker gave his vote in the affirmative, thus securing the two-thirds vote.

In the Senate, after organizing, with Senator Ferry, President, and the preliminary proceedings completed, Senator Edmunds of Vermont, introduced resolutions, empowering the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the matter of elections, and to ascertain how, and to what extent the Fourteenth Amendment had been violated in the recent elections in any of the rebel States, to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and have leave to sit during the session of Congress. It was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

The President sent in his message on Tuesday. Its contents must, or would have been a bitter dose for the rebels, had they cogitance enough to be reached by its cutting recital of the wrong and outrage at the South.

## A Chapter of Horrors.

How the Louisiana Chivalry Conducted the Campaign—Judge Kelley gives Another Ex- ample of their Arguments.

The interview with Judge Kelley, which ap- pears in The Press of Monday, has naturally attracted considerable attention, coming, as it does, from a gentleman whose official visit to New Orleans was attended with many opportu- nities for getting at the exact facts. The Judge gives the following account of his visit to Eliza Pinkston, the widow of the victim of one of the most revolting and horrifying crimes ever perpetrated by the Democracy of Louisiana. It is given in his own words:

The poor widow (Pinkston) was brought to New Orleans under military escort, in company with Cora Williams, who had been stripped of all her clothing and terribly whipped because she would not tell where her husband was, he having apprehended danger to himself and going to the swamps for safety during the night. This card (showing an ordinary business card of a hotel) was handed me admissible to the house of Mrs. Rachel Burke, No. 292 (Gir. river street, where Mrs. Pinkston and Cora Williams had been placed by the military on their arrival in New Orleans. On arriving in the house I was shown to the room occupied by them, and I found Cora dressing Mrs. Pinkston's wounds with ointment. Upon the head of the poor woman there were three wounds, evidently inflicted with a sharp instrument, which she said was an axe. Her left cheek was cut from near the ear to the front of the chin. There were several cuts on her throat, and the marks of a large number of buckshot or bullets on her breast. She had been cut from near the knee up to the thigh bone, and an attempt had been made to hamstring her by cutting her around the ankles, but the "surgeon" had not been successful, and had failed to reach the tendon. Her right cheek had been trampled upon, and she had been loved on that side of her face so that though all the rest of her teeth were sound and white, those on that side of her jaw were wholly out or broken. I said to her: "Why did they want to kill you—a woman?" "Why," said she, "they know that I know Dr. Young, their leader, and they wanted to kill me because I could tell who murdered Henry, my husband."

Reporter:—This Dr. Young is he? Judge Kelley:—He is a leading Democrat who turns up in several other cases. I asked Mrs. Pinkston how she knew it was Dr. Young. She replied: "When they came to the door and rapped, they called out for Henry. I asked, 'Who's there?' and they said 'A friend who wants to see Henry.' I said, 'Dr. Young, you is no friend of Henry's,' and then they burst in the door." She then proceeded to tell me of the horrible mutilation and murder of her husband. They then ordered her to lay her child—an infant of eleven months—down. She refused, and said, "If you are going to murder me as you have my husband, I will take it with me." They then dragged the child away by force and cut its throat and threw the body in to the lake. The truth of the assault perpetrated upon her by two of the gang pre- paratory to the assault on her life. The two rebutting witnesses who were called by the Dem- ocrats rather confirmed my faith in her statement. She was to be murdered because she could tell who murdered her husband, and her alleged statement that it had been done by negroes, as testified by the father of one of the members of the club that had perpetrated the outrage upon her, was simply proof of her resort to an expedient to avert death at the hands of those from whom she sought suc- cor.—Hills Press.

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**DOWN TRAINS**

| LEAVE                  | Phila. | Mell. | Acorn | Acorn |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Vine St. Wharf.....    | 7 30   | 8 00  | 4 00  | 0 00  |
| Cooper's Point.....    | 7 40   | 8 15  | 4 15  | 0 10  |
| Keighn's Siding.....   | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Haddonfield.....       | 8 34   | 8 34  | 4 33  | 0 36  |
| Ashland.....           | 8 50   | 8 42  | 4 42  | 0 45  |
| Kirkwood.....          | 9 12   | 8 51  | 4 49  | 0 53  |
| Berlin.....            | 9 45   | 9 02  | 5 01  | 0 57  |
| Atco.....              | 10 10  | 9 00  | 5 08  | 1 01  |
| Waterford.....         | 10 35  | 9 19  | 5 18  | 1 07  |
| Ancora.....            | 10 45  | 9 24  | 5 23  | 1 12  |
| Winslow.....           | 11 05  | 9 30  | 5 28  | 1 17  |
| Vineland Junction..... | 12 10  | 9 35  | 5 35  | 1 24  |
| Hammonton.....         | 12 40  | 9 42  | 5 39  | 1 27  |
| DaCosta.....           | 11 55  | 9 45  | 5 44  | 1 32  |
| Wood.....              | 12 20  | 9 48  | 5 44  | 1 32  |
| Egg Harbor.....        | 1 00   | 10 09 | 6 06  | 1 37  |
| Pomona.....            | 1 25   | 10 20 | 6 17  | 1 42  |
| Absecon.....           | 2 05   | 10 22 | 6 29  | 1 47  |
| Atlantic arrive.....   | 2 30   | 10 50 | 6 47  | 1 57  |

**UP TRAINS.**

| LEAVE                  | Acorn | Acorn | Phila. | M     |
|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Atlantic.....          | 6 20  | 11 30 | 3 20   | ..... |
| Absecon.....           | 6 40  | 12 05 | 3 40   | ..... |
| Pomona.....            | 6 51  | 12 30 | 3 52   | ..... |
| Egg Harbor.....        | 7 03  | 1 00  | 4 05   | ..... |
| Wood.....              | 7 15  | 1 26  | 4 16   | ..... |
| DaCosta.....           | 7 24  | 1 45  | 4 25   | ..... |
| Hammonton.....         | 6 09  | 7 30  | 2 15   | 4 34  |
| Vineland Junction..... | 6 08  | 7 35  | 2 30   | 4 40  |
| Winslow.....           | 6 10  | 7 39  | 2 40   | 4 49  |
| Ancora.....            | 6 16  | 7 44  | 2 50   | 4 49  |
| Waterford.....         | 6 22  | 7 50  | 3 10   | 4 55  |
| Atco.....              | 12 30 | 8 32  | 3 00   | 5 08  |
| Berlin.....            | 12 42 | 8 40  | 3 07   | 5 16  |
| White Horse.....       | 12 55 | 8 58  | 3 20   | 5 29  |
| Ashland.....           | 1 04  | 9 04  | 3 25   | 5 34  |
| Haddonfield.....       | 1 14  | 9 15  | 3 34   | 5 42  |
| Keighn's Siding.....   | 1 40  | 7 40  | 3 52   | 5 50  |
| Cooper's Point.....    | 1 50  | 7 50  | 4 05   | 6 00  |
| Vine St.....           | 1 50  | 7 50  | 4 05   | 6 10  |

Haddonfield Accommodation--Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9 00 a. m., 2 00, 5 00, and 7 00 p. m. and Haddonfield 11 05 a. m., and 3 00, 6 05 and 10 50 p. m.  
 Trains leave Egg Harbor City at 10 15 a. m. 6 10 p. m. Leave May's Landing 6 35 a. m. 3-35 p. m.

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 Commencing June 5th, 1876.

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 Mixed train leaves New York at 6 00 p. m., Atison 7 53; N. Hammonton 8 15; Winslow Junction 8 35; Cedar Lake 9 02; Landisville 9 19; Vineland, 9 50; arriving at Bay Side at 10 40 a. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at 2 30 p. m. Vineland 4 30; Landisville 4 52; Cedar Lake 5 08; Winslow Junction 5 44; N. Hammonton 5 49; Atison 6 14; Whiting's 7 39; New York 2 00 a. m.

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