THE NEW YORK PRESS.

BDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED AVERY DAY FOR AVENING TRAFGRAPH.

The Progress of the European Diploma-tists-A Voice from the North. From the Herald. As we anticipated, Russia has at last decided to give an opinion in regard to the European muddle. In Russia, as in most of Europe, the press does not speak without the knowledge and consent of the Government, especially upon affairs so important as this; and we are consequently justified in considering the extract from the Moscow Gazette, which we published on Tuesday, as a least a semi-official utterance. According to this authority "Russia does not

desire any change in the state of things in Europe"—that is to say, in the state of things before the war. She approves neither of the projects of Napoleon nor of Bismark. She might possibly be glad to see a united Italy, if it could be legitimately secured and if Kome were transferred with Venetia; but she is not willing to have the peace of the world disturbed and an entirely new order of things inaugurated

simply to gravity the ambition of two busy diplomatists. Napoleon will probably be surprised to find from this note in the Gazette-which fully off-sets his own in the Moniteur-how well Russia comprehends his game. Her silence has evi-dently been passed in close observation and reflection, and she is now ready to meet him upon every point. Summing up the German question in a single phrase, she declares that Prussia and Austria have "rendered themselves the tools of France." They have gone to war because of Napoleon's intrigues. They are injuring each other in order to benefit him. They are his tools, his instruments, whom he has adroitly contrived to use for his own purposes. "The submission of Austria to France," as in the cession of Venetia, and the diplomacy concerning an armistice, "is not advantageous, but dangerous, to the European equilibrium." The old and bitter teeling against Napoleon, as an upstart and a parrenu, a war-maker and a lawbreaker, shows itself in these emphatic words. On the other hand, "the supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Russia on the Baltic," and will therefore be prevented, in spite of all Napoleon's plans and Bismark's ambition. Russia cannot sanction the efforts of Prussia "to attain supreme power," The great nation of the North sees the danger which would

follow the triumphs of such an imperial revo-

lutionist as Napoleon, and such a diplomatic

revolutionist as Bismark, and will soon check their schemes. But the pregnant article in the Gazetle does not touch upon Austria and Prussia only. Lake a quiet looker-on at a game of chess, Russia has noticed every move. In regard to Veneua she says that "Venetia, without Rome, will consti-tute no real progress for Italy." This is prewhat all the Italians are declaring now. It is the weak point of Napoleon's combination. He hoped to secure Rome to the Pope by obtaining Venetia for Italy. That was the secret of the bargain bet ween him and Austria, and the reason why Venetia was ceded to France instead of being given up to Italy at once. Austria is anxious to save the Papacy, if possible, and Napoleon has convinced her that it can be done by this barter. But to his astonishment the Italians will not submit to such an arrangement. They are indignant. They do not want Venetia handed to them as a present from France, or, perhaps, from the Pope him-self. They want to fight for it, and to win it, with Prussla's aid, and then take Rome afterwards. For a moment it seemed as it resentment had overcome Napoleon's natural caution. His despatch to the Italian Government, order-ing all operations against the French territory Venetia to cease, was too abrupt to be courteous. But Italy with Prussia as her ally, is too strong to lear a menace even from France; and now the authoritative voice of Russia also declares against Napoleon in this matter. Russia has no sympathies with the Pope, and asserts that Italy ought to have both Venetia and Rome. At the same time neither Russia

nor England can support "the dictatorship of

ominous words, and they mean mischief for

France in Italy and Germany." These

The career of the French Emperor has been an extraordinary one; but unless he shall change his tactics, it is not very far from its consummation. He has acquired power by a series of thea-trical surprises. When he landed at Boulogne with an eagle and a grey overcoat, he revealed the method by which he expected to govern first France and then the world. Fortunately for himself he was sent to the dungeons of Ham. Solitude is a great educator. It matured Napoleon's ideas, as it has those of Jeff. Davis, who would now be a dangerous man in any other country than this. But, although Napoleon's ideas were matured, his diplomacy was the same, and it may be defined by the single word trickery. He was chosen President of the Freuch republic by a trick. He pretended to be a fool, just as one of the ancient Popes pretended to be in his dotage, so that unscrupulous men would place him in power to use him as their puppet. While President he intrigued with and tricked all the republican leaders in turn, constantly practising his art, as Houdin or Anderson or Heller practise feats of legerdemain. He became Emperor by a trick. His alliance with England was a clever trick which has reduced the British nation to a second-rate power. All his plans for peace congresses and dipiomatic conferences were shrewd tricks, designed to increase his own glory at the expense of other people. His championship of Italy was a trick to disarm those who were determined to assassmate him. He tricked Maximilian into Mexico, and he has been humbugging Secretary Seward ever since. Like a diplomatic firt, he has sided with all the powers of Europe, one after the other, and at last he has got them all at loggerheads. Now he has to deal with Russia, who objects to his best laid plans, who cannot be bamboozled, and who is too mighty to be ignored or defied. We are curious to see how he will play his game with this opponent. A single mistake, and we shall soon hear the end of the Napoleonic dy-

Napoleon and the European Crisis.

On the 14th of July the Emperor Napoleon was expected at Nancy, the capital town of the ancient province of Lorraine, there to deliver one of his brief Imperial speeches upon the occasion of certain testivities to be celebrated in honor of the centennial anniversary of the annexation of Lorraine to the "fair realm of France." The next steamer from Europe will doubtless bring us this speech which his Majesty was expected then and there to deliver; and it is certainly by no means unlikely that in this speech Napoleon will be found to have set forto. more or less lucidly, his views of the present and his projects as to the future condition of

Like his uncle, the third Napoleon has an eye to the dramatic proprieties; and a French sovereign commemorating the reversion of Lorraine to France cannot but feel that every word which he utters will be interpreted by the world in the light of his relations with Germany and with Austria. Standing at Nancy, the ruler of France stretches his right hand over Strasburg and the Rhenish regions which France has already won from Germany, and his left hand over Saar-Louis and the Rhenish regions which France is believed by all good

Germans still to covet.

In that capital of the ephemeral royalty once bestowed upon the exiled Stanislaus of Poland, Napoleon will find himself surrounded by a hundred memories of that magnificent ducat house of Lorraine, whose representative now sits upon the imperified throne of Austria, and in the face of all Europe has asked the interfer. I matist: boldly to attack, or to retire at once and

Hing ... (ANTILLARS VIIII AT PROVINT SA

ence of a nephew of the Corsican lieutenant of artillery to rescue the heir of the Kaisers from the victorious wrath of a descendent of the Burggraves of Nuremberg. It matters have have guarded the speech of such a man in such a place may be. It is so sure to be taken as an oracle that his wi-est course, obviously, will be to make it really oracular, provided at ays that in making it oracular his Majesty can make it to sate. Nor will this be an easy matter. The Emperor Napoleon is supposed to delight

in delicate and difficult political situations, and, if the supposition be correct, he must now be the happiest of men. The part of France in such a condition of things as a European war, fighting out to create two new and powerful nationalities, the one to the north and the other to the south of the Alps, must in any case have been trying enough. But it has been made ten fold trying by the extraordinary circumstances of the actual war. The unexpected and over-whelming success which has attended the onset of Prussia, the military rebuil experienced by the Italians, and the ingenious attempt of Austrian Government to play off Cust against Sadowa, have surrounded the pathway of the imperial mediator who essays to speak for Europe and to act for France with a hundred difficulties and complications. France may announce that she abstains, and means to continue to abstain, from armed intervention in the exist ing struggle; but the truth is that, morally speaking, France has already intervened, and could not choose but intervene therein. And this, strangely enough, not because of Italian question, through which, at break of the war, it seemed to be altogether probable that the victor of Solierino might be nvolved for the maintenance of that Italian independence which he, and he alone, originally possible. The Italian question is already. to all intents and purposes, settled. There may be battles fought in Lombardy, or Venetia, or the Tyrol, to develop the military character and to for ify the self-respect of the Italian armies; there may be stirring adventures and remantic passages between the loyal Tyrolese children of Hoter and the red-shirted volunteers of Garibaldi in the picturesque valleys and on the beetling crags of the Alps; there may be a hundred new complications arising out of the already and interminably complicated "Roman But in all practical points the consolidation and the unity of Italy may be esteemed to be already achieved. Italy has now become secondary element in the political problem; and with that problem the fate of France is now intertwined, not through its bearings upon Italy, but through its bearings upon Germany. Count Bismark—thanks to the needle-gun, no doubt, but still more truly, thanks to the splendid

energy of the Prussian troops, the warlike genius of Count Von Moltke, and the right royal soldiership of the Princes of Prossin has gone fas-ter, if not further, than et her France or Europe expected him to go. On the 10th of June, before a that had been fired, Prussia offered to enter into a confederate system of Germany, which should neutralize the non-German influence of Austria, by raising up Bayaria to that position headship in Southern Germany of which Austria, according to Prussia, and availed herself, to overbear the strictly German interest of the rest of the German states. Out of her 36,000,000 of people, Austria appeared in the German Confederation as the representative of no more than 12,000,000, and of those 12,000,000 no more than 7,000,000 were of German race and speech. Of course, therefore, since the real Austria was three times as powerful as the ficuitious Austria of the German Diet, there was some reason in the Prussian declaration that the influence of Austria over Germany was a foreign and not a German influence; and that, in the language which Dunning used concerning the royal power over the British Parliament, "it had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." So far Napoleon might naturally and wisely go with Bismark. That Prussia should be made more influential than Austria in a German Diet in which Bavaria and South Germany might still hold Pressia in check, was not obviously inconsistent with the interests and the

salety of France. But the Prussian propositions of the 10th of June were rejected by Bavaria and by a majority of the German States. The war broke out. Prossia found herself threatened in the field by the States which had opposed her in the council Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg-all rose in arms against her. Her own force, her own spirit, in a campaign of three weeks, brought all this alliance to naught, struck its gigantic chieftain, the Kalser, to his knews, and laid all these lesser potentates at her mercy. That Prussia, after Sudowa, should ask and insist upon vastly more than she ought before the war, is natural enough; but how far can a French monarch go in sympathy with her now? To help Prussia to the first place in Germany is one thing; to help Prussia to become Germany is quite another thirg. Germany, exclusively even of the German dominions of Austria, contains more than forty millions of inhabitants. United under one crown, and organized as Prussia is organized, such a Germany would rapidly become the most powerful State in Europe-State with which neither France nor Russia

could salely undertake to cope. Is Count Bismark calm and wise enough to prefer to the chance of so magnificent a result as his the certainty of such great and notable gains as will insure the present predominance of Prussia in Germany, seat her as a peer in the councils of Europe beside the strongest States, and open the way indefinitely to her legitimate ambition in the future? To act in concert with Bismark, if he be thus calm and wise; to deflect Bismark from his purposes if he be not so; to keep Italy quiet under her irritating good unc: to make Austria acquiesce in the inevi--these are the great matters which are now engaging the brain of the master of the Tui-leries. It will be curious to see how much ight, and of what kind, his speech at Nancy has thrown upon them. It will be more than eurious: it will be the most interesting political operation of our times, which the world will be watching in these coming months, during which the problem will be working out its solution.

The Theory of the Campaign in Europe.

From the Tribune. The present campaign in Bohemia and Saxony will bereafter deservedly be ranked among the boldest in its conception, and most rapid in its execution, of any mentioned in history. Until the details of the movements become fully known, it will be impossible to form a correct estimate of its merits, or to assign its proper place. The English writers attribute the Prussian success to the mechanical improvements in their fire-arms. Without pronouncing an opinion as to the ments of the steel cannon or "needleguns" of the Prussians, we venture to assert that any fancied superiority of these arms to those of the Austrians, is an inadequate cause to account for the complete rout of the latter. A monarchy which, including the forces of its allies, can bring 1,000,000 men into the field. cannot be stricken to the ground in twenty days by an adversary that cannot possibly muster 500,000 men in arms, without its naving committed great errors, and grossly violated the well-established rules of war.

The determining cause of the Prussian success is the great error of the Austrians in concentra-ting too large an army in Italy, instead of Bohemia. An Austrian defeat in Italy is for that empire only a wound in the band; a battle lost in the valley of the Danube is a stab in the heart. This was freely shown in the campaigns of 1805 and 1809. In each of these, the Austrians were victorious in Italy; but the success of their adversaries in the valley of the Danube compelled them to abandon their conquests in Italy to unite their forces for the delense of their capital. We remain of the opinion that the capital. We remain of the opinion that the strength of the Austrian army in Bohemia has been over-estimated; its numbers were not so great as stated, and it consisted in part of Italians, who were but little to be relied on. The best troops were sent to Italy. The Austrians apparently thought that Prussia would hesitate to attack the whole German Confederacy; and if so, they formed a very inaccurate opinion of Bismark's character. It seems that but two courses were open to that storn diplomatist; boldly to attack, or to retire at once and

codes with not yet.

forever to private life. Could there be any moters of the Convention have not hinted at doubt as to which of the two he would choose? party tests; the alleance established at Wasning. The wisest course for the Austrians would have been to have made peace with Italy, yielding Venetia for a compensation, and to have concentrated all of her available forces in Boconcentrated at of her available forces in Bo-hem a. This, however, could hardly be ex-pected of an aristocracy like that of Vienna. Failing to do this, the army in Italy should have been reduced to the lowest possible strength, say 125,000. This force would have been suffi-ment to have held the famous Quadrilateral against the attacks of Victor Emanuel. The rest of the Italian army should have been held in reserve along the read to Vienna, so as to have been thrown either into Ita'y or Bohemia, as circumstances might require. Modern armies are so huge, and the amount of materials required for their supply so great, that it is impossible to supply their daily consumption of materials except by water or railroad communication. Now, the only considerable streams in schemia are the Moldan and the noted river Elbe; consequently. Benedek had to rely on railroads for his supplies. All of his movements had to be subordinate to his holding command of them; these once lost, his army was de-

There are two lines of railroad from Prague, the capital of Bohemia, to Vienna; first, that via Pardubitz and Landskron, where it branches into two—one at Brunn, the other via Olmutz, uniting with the first at Lundenburg, from thence to Vienna. The command of this road was in-dispensable for the safety of Benedek's army. A branch of this read leads from Pardubltz to Koniggratz, Josephstadt, and Nachod, de-bouching upon the theatre of the late battles. The second line goes first to Ratshino on the Danube, thence by the south bank of that river to Vienna. By ascending the Moldau to Bud-weis will be found a road that joins this last at Linz on the Danube. At Prague these unite and proceed along the banks of the Elbe to Dresden. This last point is connected by a road via Bautzen and Gorlitz, with Breslau, where it

joins the great road from Berlin to Silesia. A careful study of the position shows that Dresden was the objective both for the Austrians and the Prossians; whichever first occupied it would acquire a great advantage over his adversary. It was in the hands of the Saxons, allies of the Austrians, who should have strained every nerve to have held it. Why Benedek did not do so cannot at present be known. If he felt strong enough to invade Silesia, he certainly could defend Dresden. It may be that he feared the army of Silesia advancing and seizing the ratiroad to Vienna; and if this be true his army must have been too weak, and should have been reinforced from Italy. Until the occupation of Dresden, the two Prussian armies were acting on double exterior times; that point secured they could unite via the Dresten and Breslau road. By bolding Zittau, the Austrians still threatened to intercept that route at Gorlitz; but the Prussian victory at Zittau rendered their communications henceforth secure.

The Prussian advance into Bohemia from both Saxony and Silesia was bold, well conceived, and skiltully executed, though at the Erst glance it would appear to be a violation of the maxim of war. "Never to act by double exterior line, your adversary having the interior line." This, however, was not the case. By means of the field telegraph, the armies were in constant communication with each other, so that it was impossible for Benedek to move in mass against either, without the other being informed of the movement; and careful examination of the position shows he could not tollow the retreat of one without exposing his line of communication to be seized by the other. The advances of the army of Saxony, by way of Reichenberg upon Turnau and Munchengratz, that of Silesia from Scaweidnitz Trautenau, were well combined and strictly in conformity with the laws of strategy. It is true that Gitschin, their point of junction, was in the hands of their adversary, but the constant communication by means of the field telegraph made the armies one. It was the advance of the army of Silesia upon the right flank and reat of the Austrians that secured the Prossians the victory at Sudowa. That much was expected from the Austrians is certain; that these expectations have been disappointed cannot be

Before condemning Benedek, however, all the circumstances should be known. Austria's resources are not yet exhausted; the yielding of Venetia renders disposable her best army. Prussia will hardly dare to advance immediately upon Vienna. Her next objective will be the army of the Confederates at Frankfort. That army, it seems to us, should at once fail back on Wurzburg, and, it necessary, abandon all of the territory of the Confederacy to unite with the Austrians in the strongly fortified positions of Passau and Linz on the Danube. What Austria requires is time to concentrate her resources. What Prussia should do is to act promptly and decisively so as to defeat the army of the Contederates at Frankfort, for upon the defeat of that army will depend the permanent triumph ot Prussia.

Who Should be Admitted to the Phila-phia Convention? From the Times.

Our "Copperhead" contemporaries of this city object to the discussion of the principle which shall be recognized in the admission of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. And they find it convenient to misrepresent the course of the Times upon the subject, and to impute opinions for which no authority can be traced in these columns. The Daily News alleges that we are "trying to apply tests of admission which are not mentioned in the call;" and the World attributes to us a desire "to impose a more wholesale rule of exclusion" than Congress has applied to the Southern States.

Now the discussion which has more particuariv irritated our contemporaries, originated in the South, where there is an earnest desire to profit by the gathering. Correspondence from Georgia has shown that in that State an apprehension of some rigid test has interiered seriously with the election of delegates; and moderate men are anxious to understand how their action may be most advantageously regulated. There a feeling prevails in favor of making the possession of the President's pardon a qualification for delegates who have been Rebeis. And in noticing the suggestion, we added another which had been mentioned in despatches from Washington-that any delegate from the South shall be admitted who may not have borne arms against the National Government. In the same connection we deprecated the idea of enforcing the test cath which Congress applies to its mem bers; maintaining that since nearly the entire Southern people, directly or indirectly, volume tarily or involuntarily, participated in the Rebellion, a liberal standard of admission should be adopted. Some standard of course there will notwithstanding the absurd dictum of the World, that delegates "avowing their accord ance with the objects of the call," and being "duly elected to represent anybody," will be en titled to, and will obtain, admittance. toward the South we have urged the adoption of the widest possible latitude, compatible with the purposes and principles of the address under which its citizens are invited to send

delegates. It is quite evident, however, that all this pother of the News and the World about the admission of Southern delegates is downright hypocrisy. Our contemporaries have a totally different cause of pattle, and are simply fighting their own case over Southern shoulders. The whole tenor of their articles proves that, under the pretense of applying a liberal rule for the South, they are in reality contending for a rule under which their dear iriends, the "Copperheads," may gain entrance. It would indeed be convenient for these gentlemen if "delegates duly elected to represent anybody" might, by mere pretense of sustaining the Administration become members of the Convention. The landighams and Fernando Woods of the North might thus lead in a regiment of "Copperheads," and Mr. Marble might have another chance of offering the budget of "Copperhead" resolutions which the Haskins Committee so cruelly re-

The Convention "is a No-party Convention, says the World, and cannot therefore make any party tests the standard of admission. The pro-

ton menders such tests impossible; and in all that the Times has uttered, it has advocated the bringing together of Union men of all parties. The only journal we know of that has attempted to invest the (onvention with a party character is the World, which opposed the call until the Democratic Senators and Representatives indorsed it, and then insisted upon having a Democratic gathering, with Unior Republicans in the back seats.

It would be peither seemly nor politic in this or any other journal to arrogate an authority to regard to tests of qualification which only the organizers of the Convention will have authority to enforce. So we said in the article to which our "Copperhead" neighbors take exception. Equally obvious is it, nowever, that a test of some kind must be established to hold in check hose who pretend to no qualification beyond that of having been "duly elected to represent And unless the spirit and purpose nnybody." of the call are to be contravened, and the movewent is to be prostituted to the uses of the "Copperheads," claiming to be now supporters of the Union, the test in its application to the North must suffice to exclude all who during the war were enemies to the Union. There is not a "Copperhead" in the land who does not at this moment shout for "maintaining unbroken the Union of the States," which he endeavored o destroy. To designate these men Union men, because after the Union had been re established they declared themselves its supporters, would be an outrage upon language. Their proper place is with the disunion radicals; the true Union men of the North-the War Democrats and Republicans who rallied round the flag and carried it to victors-being strong enough, nited, to dispense with both.

The World consoles usely with the thought that where Southerners can enter, "Copperheads" cannot be shut out;-

"Those who thought pence should be tried as a mans of restoring the Union, are not for that reason unfit to sit on the same benches with these who tought against the Union till fighting was hopeless, it present loyalty, present desire for the restoration of the Union be made the sole test of admission of the Union be made the sole test of admission of ne Convention, as it is made the sole test by those

The conclusion is not warranted, because the two cases are essentially different. The South-ern people, as a whole, were "Rebels," a large proportion of them, we believe, merely as a result of residence in the South. The "Copper neads," on the other hand, were opposed to the policy and authority of their own States, as well as to the policy and authority of the general Government. While, then, multitudes of South-erners were "Rebels" contrary to their will, the "Copperheads" to a man aided the Rebellion from a causeless love of it. Hence, the position of the two classes should be judged by distinct rul-s. Southern people avowing themselves Unionists now ought not to be excluded, provided they did not voluntarily bear arms against the Union, or provided their cases are shown to be exceptional by possession of the Executive pardon. But it is not easy to see by what ; roce-s of hair-splitting any saving clause can be invented in justification of "Copper-heads." The Convention which shall admit them will not be a genuine Union Convention. On the hypothesis of the World or the News, Mr. Greeley might join arms with Mr. Fernande Wood, his coadjutor of last December, for both

"thought peace should be tried as a means of restoring the Union," and both profess a "desire for the restoration of the Union." If this test, and this alone, be sustained, the right to admission of Mr. Vallandigham, or Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Wood, is indisputable. But the test indicated by the call embraces a qualification which the "Copperhead" press discreetly ignores. The delegates are required to sustain the Administration and its policy, into

neither of which has the taint of "Copperhead 1sm" entered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

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BENJAMIN H. BROWN.

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EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4, 1866.

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For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp

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Five trains daily to Adantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after Thursday, June 26, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:

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Mail
Freight, with Passenger Car attached. 9:15 A.M.
Express (through in two hours). 396 P.M.
Atlantic Accommonation. 4-15 P.M.
Special Excursion. 518 P.M.

Freight Txpress (through in two hours) 7.08 A. M. Accommodation 7.08 A. M. Accommodation 5.50 A. M. Junction Accommo-ation to Jackson and intermediate sistions, scaves Vine street 5.30 P. M. Returning leaves Jackson 19.15 A. M. Haddenfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 19.15 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. Leaves Haddonfield 19.15 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7.30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4.5 P. M. Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7.30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4.5 P. M. Fare to Atlantic, 82. Round trip takets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, 83. Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnus street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the chiadelphia Local Express Company, Ko. 26 S. Fith street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fith street. Bauch Office No. 28 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver big age, etc., to and from all trains.

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The Saturday 4% P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphiat at 9 A. M. oper for the reception of guests on or before the 27th 6 15 mw2m ROBERT B 1 To 1

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2 00 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express due 7-09
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6-30 A. M. Morning Mail due 10-07,
9 00 A. M. Express, due 12-07.
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 22.
Ticlet Offices, at Ferr. loot of Market street, and No
8:8 Chesnut street, Continevial Hotel
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 836
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