VERMONT.

Returns from 154 Towns-The Majority

BUBLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 2.—Returns from 154 towns give a majority of 20,167 and a net Republican gain over last year of 6199. The remaining towns will increase the net gain to 10,000, and give a total majority of 36,000. Latest Details of the Vote. A dispatch to the Boston Journal from Mont-

pelier gives the following figures:—
Six towns in Washington county give Page (Republican) 1442, and Edwards (Democratic)

Six towns in Windsor county give Page 1659, and Edwards 465. Four towns in Chittenden county give Page

504, and Edwards 263.

Five towns in Caledonia county give Page 1451, and Edwards 593.

Four towns in Orleans county give Page 844 Five towns in Orange county give Page 1281 and Edwards 620. and Fdwards 271.

Fight towns in Addison county give Page 1215 to 89 for Edwards.

Two towns in Bennington county give 399 for Page and 56 for Edwards.

Three towns in Franklin county give Page 1094 and Edwards 544.

Five towns in Windham county give Page 1594

Seven towns in Rutland county give Page 2297 to 903 for Edwards.

These returns embrace about one-third of the S ate, and indicate a net Republican gain of

Derby, the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor, gives 126 majority for Page. St. Albans, which last year sent a democrat to the Legislature, this year elects a Republican

by 260 majority! Other towns of the few which elected Democrats last year have to-day chosen Republicans by handsome majorities. Not a town thus far heard from gives a Democratic majority.
Rutland.—Page, Republican, 817; Edwards,
Democrat, 347. Republican gain over last year,

 Democratic loss, 42. Representative elected,
 Colonel Reddield Proctor, Republican.
 Newport—Page, Republican, 278; Edwards,
 Democrat, 59. Republican gain over last year
 Representative elected, W. D. Crane, Republican.
St. Johnsbury—Page, Republican, 617; Edwards, Democrat, 135. Representative elected, Emerson Hall, Republican.

Ludiow—Page, Republican, 337; Edwards, Democrat, 51. Republican gain 120. Bradford—H. Wright, Democrat, elected Representative by a vote of 210 to 200 for W. B. S evens, Republican; scattering, 3.
Brandon-Briggs, Republican, elected Representative by a majority of 90.

"Crumbs of Comfort." The "Washington County Democratic Com-mittee" telegraphs to the New York World the following edifying morsel, by way of a "Crumb

of Comfort:"—
MONTPELLES, Vt., Sept. 2.—Your despatches from Montpeller yesterday were as false as black Republic an faisitiers could make them. The Democrats his ve increased their vote in nearly every town. In Montpeller four years ago we could only poli sixty-seven votes for McCielian. It was the strength of the party. Yesterday the Democrats polied 17s votes for their State ticket. The Democratic vote is increased aeveral thousand in the State. The Democratic gains in different towns are illustrated by the following table:—

Burlington	288	583
Brattleboro	41	160
Berlin	69	98
Mo tneller	112	173
Waterbury	77	120
Doublion		8
Coventry	17	50
Rockingham	3.07 M	22
Hartford	20	71
It is the same story from all parts of	f the St	ate. The
Democratic vote has increased ever turns showing more than fifty per cer	where	e, the re

WILMING TON.

The Full Returns of the Municipal

The Wilmington, Del., Commercial of last evening gives the full returns of the municipal election held in that city on Tuesday, as follows:

FOR MAYOR. Total, Joshus S. Valentine(Rep).1547	Maj. 314	Gain.
Francis Barry (Dem.)1283 FOR ALDERMAN.	***	***
Francis Vincent (Rep.)1510	290	99
George O'Neill (Dem.)1220 FOR CITY TREASURER,		***
George C. Maris (Rep.)1598	297	110
Thos. B. Cleland (Dem.)1241 FOR CITY ASSESSOR.	***	***
D. T. Hawkins (Rep.)1520	275	101
Wm. G. Pierce (Dem.)1255	***	-

FORREST.

The Views of the Rebel General on the Condition of the South.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercia gives a long account of an interview with General N. B. Forrest. We quote a portion of it:— 'In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the miluia, do you think there will be any

resistance offered to their acts?"

That will depend upon circumstances. If the mi itia are simply called out, and do not interfere with or molest any one, I do not think there will be any fight. It, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage upon the people, they and Mr. Brownlow's Government will ept out of existence; not a radical will be left alive. If the militis are called out, we cannot but look upon it as a declaration of war, because Mr. Brownlow has already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down the Ku-Klux wherever they find them, and he calls all South-

"Why, General, we people up North have regarded the Ku-Klux-Kluu as an organization which existed only in the frightened imaginations of a few politicians."

Well, sir, there is such an organization, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South, and its numbers have not been exaggerated." What are its numbers, General?

"In Tennessee there are over forty thousand: in all the Southern States they number about What is the character of the organization,

may I inquire?"
"Yes, sir. It is a protective, political, military organization I am willing to show any man the constitution of the Society. The members are sworn to recognize the Government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the Government of the State of Tennessee. It objects originally were protection against Loyal Leagues and the Grand Army of the Republic, but after it became general it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and

its support, of course, to the Democratic party. But is the organization connected throughout the State? Yes, it is. In each voting precinct there is a captain who, in addition to his other duties. s required to make out a list of names of men in his precinct, giving all the radicals and all the Democrats who are positively known, and showing also the countful on both sides, and of both colors. This list of names is forwarded to the Grand Commander of the State, who is thus

t was then made a political organization, giving

enabled to know who are our friends and who 'Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this

"No; it would be impolitic." Then I suppose that there can be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?" 'Yes, sir; if they attempt to carry out Gov-

ernor Brownlow's proclamation, by shooting

FIRST EDITION | down Ku-Klux—for he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux—if they go to hunting down and shooting these men there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed. I have told these radicals here what they might expect in such an event. I have no powder to burn killing negroes. I intend to kill radicals. I have told them this and more; there is not a radical leader in this town but is a marked man, and if a trouble should break out, not one of them would be left alive. I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negro, but they can't do it. Their houses are picked, and when the fight comes not one of them would ever get out of this town alive. We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country. But I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to any war, and will only fight in self-delense. If the militia attack us we will resist to the last, and, if necessary, I think I could raise 40.000 men, in five days, ready for I could raise 40,000 men in five days, ready for

"Do you think, General, that the Ku-Klux have been of any benefit to the State?"
"No doubt of it. Since its organization the
Leagues have quit killing and murdering our people. There were some foolish young men who put masks on their faces, and rode over the country, frightening negroes, but orders have been issued to stop that, and it has ceased. You may say further, that three members of the Ku-Klux have been court martialed and shot for violations of the orders not to disturb or molest

people."
"Are you a member of the Ku Klux, Gene-

"I am not; but am in sympathy, and will cooperate with them."
"I know that they are charged with many crimes that they are not guilty of. A case in point is the killing of Bierfield, at Franklin, a few days ago. I sent a man up there especially to investigate the case, and report to me, and I have his letter here now, in which he states that they had nothing to do with it as an orga-

'What do you think of negro suffrage?" "I am opposed to it under any and all circumstances; and in our Convention urged our party not to commit themselves at all upon the sub-ject. If the negroes vote to enfranchise us, I do not think I would favor their disfranchisement. We will stand by those who help us. And here I want you to understand distinctly, I am not an enemy of the negro. We want him here an enemy of the negro. We want him here among us, he is the only laboring class we have, and more than that, I would sooner trust him than the white scalawag or carpet-bagger. When I entered the army I took forty-seven negroes into the army with me, and forty-five of them were surrendered with me. I said to them at the start, 'This fight is against slavery; if we lose it, you will be made free; if we whip the fight, and you stay with me, and be good boys, I will set you free. In either case you will be I will set you free. In either case you will be free.' These boys stayed with me, drove my teams, and better Confederates did not live." "Do you think the Ku-klux will try to intimi-

date the negroes at the election?"
"I do not think they will. Why, I made a speech at Brownsville the other day, and while there a lieutenant, who served with me, came to me and informed me that a band of radicals had been going through the country claiming to be Ku klux, and disarming the negroes, and then selling their arms. I told him to have the matter investigated, and, if true, to have the parties

arrested."
"What do you think is the effect of the am-"I believe that the amnesty restored all the rights to the people full and complete. I do not think that the Federal Government has the right to disfranchise any map, but I believe the Legislatures of the States have. The objection I have to the disfrauchisement in Tennessee is, that the Legislature which enacted the law had no constitutional existence, and the law, in itself, is a nullity. Still, I would respect it until changed by law; but there is a limit, beyond which men cannot be driven, and I am ready to die sooner than sacrifice my honor. This thing must have an end, and it is now about time for

What do you think of General Grant?" I "I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and liberal, and if elected will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while General Grant and lady were at Corinth in 1862, they took and carried off furniture and other property. I here brand the author as a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they saw that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to General Grant in everything, but I would do him justice."

The foregoing is the principal part of my conversation with the General. I give the conversation, and leave the reader to form his own opinion as to what General Forrest means to do. I think that he has been so plain in his talk that it cannot be misunderstood.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Brownlow's Advice to the Colored Men.

The following, from the pen of Governor Brownlow, appears in the Knoxville Whig:— We observe that the Rebel papers of Nashville and elsewhere have taken upon themselves to appeal to the colored men to leave the Republican ranks and cast their political fortunes the party of Seymour and Blair. We have no that such appeals will succeed. Colored radicals cannot soon forget the position held by these unreconstructed Rebels towards the old flag; nor that their aim in rebellion was to rivet upon them the chains of slavery so fast and permanently as that they could never have been

removed save by death. We do not write to warn our colored fellowcitizens against being seduced from our fold to that of the Democracy, for of that there is no danger. But we have it in mind to say to them a few sober words, which we hope they will hear and heed. The colored men have showed a commendable degree of industry, thrift, and intelligence. They have proved that they are capable of taking care of themselves free, quite as well as their masters could of them when they were slaves. They deserve this public re-cognition of their character and conduct. But events now transpiring in Middle and West Tennessee show that they are in danger. The mur-derous spirit of the Ku Klax Kian levels its deadliest blows against them. To the extent of his means, the Governor is determined they shall be protected. If the militia is authorized and he finds it necessary to call them out, they will be ordered out to whatever extent he may deem it necessary to protect loyal men-white

But it is not well to give the Rebels and bad men in the State, generally, any occasion or pretext for beginning the "war of races" so much desired and so often predicted by Copperheads, and therefore we would caution our colored friends, in every instance, to avoid giving occasion for misconduct towards them, We believe that only a pretext or excuse is needed to set the Rebels on the blacks as effecually as Seymour did the Irish of New York. The Governor, on this account, may not at first call out any, but the white, troops, which will be held as a reserve corps, will be called out in sufficient strength to put down all resistance

against the State authorities.
In the meantime the blacks are advised to seep strict watch, not only against giving offense, but also, and equally, to avoid receiving harm. Your rights, your liberties and your laws are in more apparent danger now than during the war. Be watchful. Be alert. It attacked, defend yourselves. SENIOR EDITOR.

-The lost springs of Ballston have been discovered by oil borers, and are more lively than ever.

A FEARFUL CRIME.

Family Murdered—Their House Burned and Other Property Destroyed.

About midnight on Saturday three or four pistol shots were heard coming from the Willett pistol shots were heard coming from the Willett lumber mill, on Beile river, Ontario, and shortly after the buildings were found to be in flames, burning to the ground before the fire could be checked. The watchman at Nan Allen's, another mill on the beach, about three hundred yards down the river from the Willett mill, on seeing the flames thought they came from his house, and went there to save his goods. While gone flames broke out in the buildings watched over by him, first appearing on the side furthest from the Willett mill, and they too were totally de-stroyed. Each mill, with machinery and stock, cost about \$10,000, and there was no insurance save two policies of \$1000 each on the Willett

On examining the still burning ruins of the On examining the still burning ruins of the latter mill the charred and partly destroyed bodies of Mr. Van Orden, one of its owners, his wife, and grandson were found. Mr. Van Orden's age was about sixty years, his wife's about fity, and the grandson was seventeen years old. Beside the corpses were found Mr. Van Orden's gold watch, a locket belonging to his wife, a small piece of gold, and a five-barrelled Colt's revolver. The revolver is strange to all the people thereabouts, and it is not Van Orden's, for his is known to have been a six-shooter. shooter.

Just before the fire broke out two pistol shots - one witness says three, another says four-were heard coming from the mill occupied by the family as their house, and when the flame appeared it was in an entirely different part of the mill, at least fifty feet from Van Orden's room. The deceased has been for some time in partnership with a certain Chisholm; but lately their business affairs have been before a board of arbitration for settlement preparatory to a of arbitation for settlement preparatory to a dissolution. During the course of the arbitration difficulties and enmity arose. Even on last Saturday afternoon they had a fierce dispute about a settlement, Chisholm, it is said, having tried to wrest the property from the old man. The insurance policies before mentioned were obtained to be set the said of the said o tained by him and are in the hands of a Toronto firm as his collateral security for a debt due them. Within a short time Mr. Van Orden has received about \$2600 by express, and is not known to have put it out of his house. Besides, on Saturday he is reported to have drawn \$600 in silver from the bank of Messrs. Strong & Noble, of Windsor. No traces of alll this coin could be found, and it was probably the immediate cause of his being murdered. At least three persons are suspected, and one of them, Captain Emory Rabash, was arrested last night

MEXICO.

Attempted Revolution in Vera Cruz. A correspondent writing from Vera Cruz, on

August 18, remarks:-'So various and contradictory are the rumor here that it is almost impossible to arrive at the truth as to what is going on in the interior, and even in the vicinity of this city. The revolution attempted in this State under Prieto and Do minguez appears to have ended in smoke. Par ties acting under their lead are reported to have been attacked and routed at various points; and been attacked and routed at various points; and
the leaders are said to be attempting to escape
from the country. A squad of prisoners, some
nine or ten in number, and said to have belonged to that party, came in to-day. There
were two Captains among them.

At Puebla it was reported that three columns,
under the command of Generals Cortina, Carnon, and Cabrioto, would attack the revolutionits of the Sierre, who numbering some 1500

ists of the Sierra, who, numbering some 1500 men, had taken a strong position and fortified themselves in the Cerro San Miguel. We hear almost daily of new pronunciamientos in all parts of the country. In the State of Campeche, one has been started by D. J. A. Munos, who collected about 150 men, armed with rifles, and marched upon Pocyaxun, where

he compelled the officials and leading men to join in the proclamation repudiating the State Government. They acknowledge the general Government. At last accounts the revolutionists occupied the town of Tenabo. And so come reports of uprisings all over the country. Some are against the General Government and in favor of various aspirants for the Presidency; others are more modest, and only aim to upset the State authorities. All have some ostensible political and patriotic object, but love of ex-

HAYTI.

citement and the hope of plunder are the real motives, in almost every instance.

The Situation - Salnave's Trouble -Scarcity of Provisions at Port au-

The correspondent of the New York Times, writes as follows from Jacmel, under date of

At Port-au-Prince affairs were very much the same as what we last reported. The principal event had been the capture of the town of Petite Goave by General Normil, and the subsequent seizure of Salnave's war steamer Silvain. capture of Petite Goave took place after desperate fighting, and the slaughter of 700 Piquets or savage negroes, who had risen in favor of

On the morrow of this occurrence the war steamer Silvain, thinking that the town was still in Salvave's possession, made her appear-ance, and anchored in the harbor. When the ship came in sight a large body of men appeared on the shore, and cried "Vive Salnave." The Commodore and other officers then landed, and were invited to join the crowd in partaking of champagne. While drinking the poor fellows were arrested and imprisoned, and two boats well armed were sent off to cap-ture the steamer, which was easily secured. The news had caused great excitement as Sal-nave had sent on board the Silvain (also called 22d December) all his wealth, viz :-\$600,000 in Haytien paper and \$120,000 in gold, besides some valuable furniture and jewelry. The capture of this steamer maddened Sainave, who determined to revenge himself on the merchants of Port-au-Prince. So he declared that he required of them \$200,000 in gold, without even saying for what purpose the money was needed. Thesep oor merchants are already almost ruined, but fear may compel them to find the amount.

It is surprising to see how the Americans assist Salnave. Report says he has promised to sell them a portion of the island. They have a small steamer here, which they keep running, giving news and assistance to Salnave's party. The Haytier mail steamer Ronillone has been captured by the Liberte. General Menelas Clement and Sa'nave's mother and son were

This fortnight will decide Salnave's fate.

The Siege of Puerto Cabello. Correspondence from Caracas, August 7, con-

VENEZUELA.

tains the following:—
General Bruzual holds good at Puerto Cabello. Coro and Cumana, under General Colina, have

pronounced in his favor.

General Bruzual's fleet continues disturbing trade. The war steamer Maparari bad appeared before Laguayra in lieu of the Bolivar. Sae exchanged some shots with the shore, but with out effect. She captured a schooner and several fishing-boats, and as soon as her coal gave out

returned to Puerto Cabello. Meanwhile General Monagas is collecting hi forces before Puerto Cabello. He has been sick for some days, but is now recovering, and will direct the slege in person. General Venancio Pulgar left Laguayra in the French steamer Cacique to go to Trinidad, and purchase the steamer Pioneer, with the object of invading the State of Zulia. The President of the State of Zulia is General Sutherland, a private enemy

of Pulgar. Sutherland baving remained neutral in the late dissensions, Pulgar has availed himself of this to induce the Caraccas Government to assist him in the enterprise, which has been done. Maracaibo, capital of Zulis, is a well fortified town, and Pulgar will have hard work to triumph.

YUCATAN.

Depredations of Munoz-Arrest of Revo-lutionists.

The New York Tribune's correspondent, writing from Merida, under date of August 20, says: Dates from Merida reach back to 7th ult. On the strival of the steamer an account was given of a revolutionary movement in Campeachy, headed by Don. J. A. Munoz. La Razon det Pueblo of the 5th says:—Munoz went over the country between Tixmucuy and Calkini, a frontier town of our State; but during the time spent in this movement or excursion the Government of Cornecchy and Vacator. ernment of Campeachy and Yucatan had mobilized respectable forces, so that as soon as the Campeachy troops entered Heelebakan, Munoz and his forces dispersed, not without, however, having committed grave excesses some of which were scandalous. Becal and Cal-kini were the victims of these depredations, and these people in a moment have lost the fruit of their honest labors for some time past. Felipe Padilla and Marcelline Rivas, revolutionists, had been captured. On Rivas a letter was found from Francis Canton, in which he speaks of an ambuscade to be made against Traconis, Chief of the Government troops; D. Jesus In-man, another leader, made resistance in Espita to the troops of Traconis, and after a fourth of an hour's contest his men were routed, he being left dead on the field. Result: In various points where attempts had been made towards disturbing the public order, the force of the Government had succeeded in repressing all disturb ances. The Commandant-in-Chief of the Eastown line had given orders to shoot Eusebia Barrera. The same fortune awaited the com-

TREASURE TROVE.

A Lad Finds \$1800 in Gold Buried in the Ground, The Dubuque Times of August 30 relates the

following:-Thomas Kelly died rich. He had mined in this region since 1832, and had often struck odes that yielded fabulous amounts of mineral. which he disposed of at the highest market prices. He lived in various huts constructed by himself, until his death, May 15th, 1867, each year becoming more and more a hermit, and surrounding himself with impenetrable misery.

And so it happend that when he died unexpectedly and almost alone, there was a general belief that he had thousands of dollars in gold and silver, the only kind of money he would ever receive, hidden in his bluff. About ten o'clock yesterday morning a small boy, the son of John Fortune, accompanied his father to the Kelly mines. While the father was digging for lead ore, the boy who had been despatched to the residence of Platt Smith on despatched to the residence of Platt Smith on some trifling errand, discovered near the rock house, and contiguous to the old Kelly shaft a tin vessel, which had been buried beneath the surface but washed parely bare by the late rains. The boy lifted the thing and discovered a tin can still below, which upon examination turned out to be filled with gold coin, said coins being English sovereigns and American \$20 pieces, and amounting to the goodly sum of \$1800. Elated with his discovery, the little boy screamed to his father. The father by some oversight screamed and notided the heirs, and the latter, male and iemale, soon appeared upon the ground, and claimed the whole pile by virtue the ground, and claimed the whole pile by virtue of their consanguinity to the late deceased and lamented Thomas Kelly, for whose demise they never can be sufficiently thankful. An apron was spread upon the ground. Upon this the glittering store was spread, while around squat. ted, huddled, and clustered the expectant heirs. while a pro rata division was made. This was concluded, and one of the heirs had left for home, when observant spectators of the whole proceeding remarked that the boy Fortune was certainly entitled to a stare of the money, and to him a small trifle was grudgingly given.

Matthew Vassar's Will.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday, the will of Matthew Vassar was offered and admitted to probate, although it was contested. The Eagle

The contestant's name is Matthew Vassar 2d, said to be a nephew of the dead founder of Vassar College. He formerly resided in Minne-Illinois Central, 914; Erie, 314. sota, but latterly had removed to New York. He was quite a young man, and was represented before the Surrogate by Hon. Homer A We are told that he contested the will of Matthew Vassar on the grounds that undue in-fluence was brought to bear on the latter when the will was made. The examination before the Surrogate was continued for some hours, during which Charles Swift, on being examined by Homer A. Nelson, remarked that previous to his death Matthew Vassar informed him that "the College would require all he had," and that "Matthew and John could take care of the poor relatives." The contestant did not succeed. vides officially and substantially as follows:

He first orders the burial of his remains in the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, near the monument erected by him during his lifetime. He then gives and bequeaths to his two nephews, Matthew Vassar, Jr., and John Guy Vassar, the old homestead on the corner of Vassar and Main streets, in case of the death of either the survivor to take the same. And to his other nephews and nieces he gives the sum of \$500 each. He then gives, after several smaller bequests to different parties, the sum of \$50,000 to the Trustees of Vassar College, for the benefit solely of the lecture fund, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of having lectures on literature, art, and science. He also gives \$50,000 to the "Auxiliary Fund," to be applied to the benefit of such scholars as are unable to pay the tuition, etc., of the College. He also gives the sum of \$50,000 for the benefit of the Library, Art. and Cabinet Fund. He then gives the rest and residue of his estate to the College for the purpose of keeping the same in repair. and to the erection of buildings around the College, as may from time to time be deemed necessary. He also surrenders a bond and mortgage which he held against the College for

There is a variety of smaller gifts to different parties, but these are all the larger bequests, At the end of the will he added a clause in his own handwriting, asking of his executors, as far as practically within its implied import, and in matters of religious belief, as he heretofore expressed to the Board of Trustees of the College, to be as liberal as is consistent with Divine injunction, viz.; - "Follow after Charity." making no difference in the ordinary Christian Creeds, all Sectarianism to be care fully avoided.

Robert E. Lee in Tears.

The editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) News, who is sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs, speaks of General Lee as follows: -Lee, of course, is primus inter pares. His beautiful character, which has no parallel in

history, teres, totusque rotundus, wins for him universal love and admiration. A delegation of his old soldiers, some armless and wounded, called on him on Saturday, and the tears rolled down the old chiel's face and fell upon the floor.

Ah! that tender heart, why didn't it let him
burn Fredericksburg and Burnside and his
army in 1862, and end the war then?"

-Three distinguished persons of title recently sat down to a private dinner in one of the prin. cipal hotels of Ostende, Belgium, and on the waiter entering the room to serve the dessert he was astonished to find the three corpses lying on the floor. Prussic acid was found in each champagne glass, which partly explained the

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Venezuela and the West Indies - Surrender of Puerto Cabello - Salnave's Successes.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Surrender of Puerto Cabello-Death of General Bruzual - Movements of Pulgar, Patino, and Rojas, By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept 3 .- Puerto Cabello surrendered August 15 to General Monagas. When the news became known in La Guayra a salute of thirty guns was fired from the fort. General Bruzual, commander of the besieged place, was wounded, but managed to escape to Curacoa, where he died on the 18th.

A Dutch schooner, the Josephina, had arrived at La Guayra. She was laden with arms captured on the evacuation of Puerto Cabello. The steamer Purruche had also arrived at Curacoa with seventy wounded officers and men who had escaped from Puerto Cabello.

Marshal Falcon, the ex-President of Venezuels, now contemplates going to Europe, via

St. Thomas. General Pulgar has gone to the island of Trinidad to take command of the barque Pioneer, which has been transformed into a man-of-war.

Troops have been sent to the State of Maracaibo, where several provinces had declared in favor of General Monagas.

Judging from these events a speedy peace is probable. There were rumors that certain parties had

preclaimed General Dallacosta's name for the Presidency. He would prove satisfactory to all parties. General Patino had returned and retaken

Barquisimeto, declaring for General Rojas, who

had already overrun the States of Apure and FROM HAYTI.

Salnave's Troops Capture Miragoane-The Rebel Repulse at the Cape.

By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, Sept. 3 .- Salnave's troops are reported to have stormed and taken Miragoane. A battle had taken place at Cape Haytien on August 9. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of one gun and many men in killed and wounded.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Anxiety of the Baccists-Their Vain Pretensions about a European Loan.

By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, Sept. 3 .- he Baccists feel auxious in view of the present situation. They pretend that the news brought by the English steamer Atrato, via St. Thomas, aunounces that the negotiation of a Baccist loan in Europe of

\$2,000,000 is a positive fact. THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable. London, Sept. 3-A. M .- Consols, 94 for both money and account. American securities opened firmer. Five-twenties, 72; Great Western, 384;

Paris, Sept. 3 .- Bourse firmer. Rentes, 70 francs 85 centimes. LIVERPOOL, Sept 3-A. M .- Cotton steady. Sales of probably 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs

quiet. Other articles unchanged. LONDON, Sept. 3-A. M .- Sugar firm at 36s. on the spot, and 35s. to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 62s, 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3-A. M .- Petroleum firm at 492 francs. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 3-P. M .- The financial market s unchanged. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3-P. M .- Cotton quiet. Pork

firm. Bacon, 57s. Lard buoyant at 66s, 9d. Turpentine, 26s. 6d. Rosin unchanged. LONDON, Sept. 3-P. M.-Produce quiet and

FROM TEXAS.

The Cotton Crop. GALVESTON, Sept. 2 .- The stock of Cotton on

hand at this port, September 1, 1868, was 2557 bales; receipts this week, 227 bales; received previous, 97,770; received at other Texan ports, 12,297 bales. Exported to Great Britain, 39,670 bales; to France, 1625 bales; to other Continental ports, 20,639 bales; to New Orleans, 11,127 bales; to Baltimore, 188 bales; to New York. 34.574 bales; to Boston, 4858 bales. On hand and on shipboard not cleared, 172 bales, Accounts from all portions of the State concur

in representing that this season's crop will far exceed last year, and the general impression prevails that 175,000 bales will be received at this port.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868. There is no change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are offered at 4a5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent., and irregular paper at 8a10 per cent. per annum. The stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 1054 was bid for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 111½ for '65 5-20s; 108½ for '67 5-20s; and 108½ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold strings.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 46@461, an advance of 1; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change;

Pennsylvania Railroad at 531@533, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change. 444 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown; 59 for Mine Hill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 334 for Catawissa preferred.

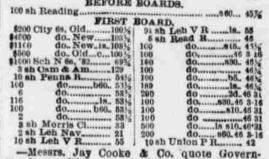
for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Union sold at 42. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 9½ for Heatonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial: 31½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 115 for Kensington; 105 for Southwark; 61 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers; 73½ for City; and 44 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21, a slight decline; Morris Canal at 33, no change, and Morris Canal preferred at 76, no change. 10 was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common, 19½ for preferred do., and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Beported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.



—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 114@1144; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; naw 5 20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1114@1114; 5-20s, July. 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; do., 1868, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 105@1054. Gold, 1444.

-Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of August, 1868;—

Gold Deposits ... Silver Deposits and Purchases...... Total Deposits:.... \$235,076.14 COINAGE EXECUTED.

No. of Pieces. 27,205 \$477,344 70 BILVER. 23,000 11,500*00 \$11,590.11 23,003 \$155,500 00 6,000 00 Five cent pieces .. \$161,500 00 BRONZE One cent pieces.... Two cent pieces....

812,500 3,750 00 \$477,344.70 11,590-11 161,500-00 3,750.00 Gold coinage... Silver comage... Nickel..... ...3,810,000 Copper ...

\$654,184.81

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Sept. 3.-Seeds.-Cloverseed is selling at \$8.50@9 \$ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges

from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.70@2 80. Bark is unchanged. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron

Total No. pieces 3,672,708

at \$55 % ton. The Flour Market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition noted vesterday and only 800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at \$7@7.75; extras at \$8@9; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$10@11 37½; 600 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@12.50; and fancy brands

Meal.

The Wheat Market is dull and prices are weak, Sales of fair and strictly choice new red at \$2 20@2 35. Rye is without change; sales of new Western at \$1 60; and new Southern at \$1 35. Corn is in better demand, and we advance our quotations 2 cents \$2 bushel; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1 30; and 8500 bushels Western mixed at \$1 5261 30; chiefly at \$1 23@130. Oats are steady at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels new Western and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Provisions are scarce and firm; sales of Mess Pork at \$29 75@30; and city packed family Mess Beef at \$27 50.

Whisky is held for an advance, but without sales to any extent.

at \$13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is

selling at \$9.50 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

sales to any extent.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 3. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Whiriwind, Geer. Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe. New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Hooper, Charleston, Scott,
Watter & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Newport,
Go.
Berig Josephine, Young, Savannah, Merchant & Co.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopsins, Wilmington, Del., J. E.
Barley & Co.
Schr Loseph Seger, Ellis, Darien, Ga.
Schr E. S. Conant, Hammond, Portland, D. Cooper,
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fieming, Cardenas, I. Hough &
Morris. Morris. Schr Trace. Ireland, Miliville, E. S. Buckley, Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Chelsea, Audenried, No.

ton & Co. Schr F, Edwards, Boice, Beston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr Geo. Nevinger, Smith, Beston, Schr A, H, Edwards, Bartiett, Beston, G. S. Repplier, Schr Gienwood, Lawrence, Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr. Schr M, Reinhart, Hand, Salem, Borda, Keller & Natting.

Nutting.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Oo.
schr E. Magee, Smith, Salem,
Go,
Schr Mary and Eliza, Wiley, Boston
Schr A. V. Burgin, Thompson, Providence.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford,
Schr Aunie Amsden, Banks, Newburyport,
Schr John H. Allen, Ketchum, Fall River,

ABRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Howes, 48 hours from Boston, with made, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, 38 hours from Providence, with made, to D. S. Steison & Co. Schr Maggie Jefferson. Jefferson, from Noriolk, in ballast to Lennox & Burgees.

Schr John Kennedy. Long, 3 days from Choptank river, Md., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottlingham.

Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr A. V. Burgeo, Thompson, from Providence, Schr Francis Edwards, Bolce, from New York.

Schr Resding RR. No 50 Corson, from New Haven, Schr Gienwood, Lawrence, from New York.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 1st

nstant. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Meaco. Wortinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 2ist uit.

Brig Henry Perkins, for Philadelphia sailed from Lisbon 18th uit.

Schrs S S. Godfrey, Gcdfrey; S J. Bright, Shaw; H. B. McCauley, Caln; Alice B. Parker, hence for Boston; Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, hence for Saiem; and Gen. Taylor. Wiley, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Holme's Hole int inst.

Bobr M. J. Russell, Smith, hence, at Lynn Sist uit.

Bobr Laura Bridgman, Hart, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 31st uit.

Schr John C. Henry, Lore, bence, at Lynn Soth uit, Schrs Cohasset, Gibbs: Barah, Cobb; and T. J. Hill, hence, at New Bedford 1st inst.

Schr M. Van Dusen, Sherman, hence, at Newport 1st inst. lst inst.

Bohr Lepa Hunter, Shephard, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Arrived. H. B. M. steamship
Juno, Capt. Pearse, from Bermuda.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, from Havana.
Ship Zouave, Hathorn, from Liverpool.

Barque Magna Charia, Hartigan, from Antwerp,
Brig Express, Mumford, from Leghern.