NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CREOLE.

Excitement over the Glorious News from Mobile.

Beauregard, with Twenty Thousand Men, Reported Sent to Atlanta.

Outrages on Union Men in Texas.

POLITICAL MATTERS,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Creole, Captain Thompson, which left New Orleans August 7, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is one day later.

Reports through rebel sources say Beauregard, with twenty thousand men, has been sent to Atlanta.

All the Texas coast, Brownsville included, has been evacuated, with the exception of Brazos Island. A small force is left there, under Colonel Day, of the Ninety-third New York.

Major General Frank E. Herron arrived from there yesterday, and is now at the St. Charles Hotel. His forces are here, and are going into camp above the city.

The rebels here are greatly excited over the Mobile news.

Politics are becoming lively and interesting. The free State men are organizing for active duty, and the clubs of the last campaign are being revived. There is no doubt about the ratification of the new constitution by the people. The city is full of people, notwithstanding the large numbers who have left for Northern watering places.

The Mobile *News* of the 15th ult. boasts of the hanging of two colored soldiers and a cotton speculator, near Vicksburg, by Whittaker's guerillas.

A number more of Union prisoners, recently exchanged, have arrived.

Mr. Wm. Young's Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8, 1864.

NEWS FROM MOBILE.

The gratifying news received here yesterday of the victories by Admiral Farragut and General Granger over the rebel fleet and forts has created deep joy among the people of New Orleans, with the exception of the few who yet cling to the hope that the Southern confederacy will establish its independence as a nation.

MAJOR REMINGTON REOCCUPIES HIS CAMP.

The camp of Major Remington, of Scott's Nine Hundred, which he hastily evacuated Friday morning, when he cut his way through the rebels, notwithstanding their summons to surrender, is now reoccupied by the Major's command. The enemy are quiet, and making no demonstration whatever.

STILL ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

At Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Morganzia, Brashear City and Donaldsonville it is now all quiet along the lines, and even bushwhackers scarcely show their cowardly faces to defenceless planters.

THE PROFITS OF PLANTATIONS.

The crop of cotton will be so remunerative in this department that one lessee of a government plantation, to merely a newspaper correspondent, will realize a profit of one hundred thousand dollars this season. This is in itself a fortune for one who has been toiling hard at a small weekly salary.

OUTRAGES ON UNION MEN IN TEXAS.

The Texan refugees who came up from Brownsville report the perpetration of the most flagrant outrages upon defenceless Union men in Texas by the rebels. One of these refugees states that he saw eight Union men hanging by the neck to trees. It is most unfortunate that the government of the United States has not troops enough to exterminate the rebels from Texas, and to strengthen the hearts of the loyal men there, so that they may express and maintain their sentiments of devotion to the Union.

THE WEATHER

is now most delightful; the nights are cool, the mosquitoes are ceasing their unwelcome songs, and this is now one of the most comfortable cities in the Union.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

R. W. Taliaferro is mentioned as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth district. He was raised in the Fourth district, and was a large slaveholder, but was one of the first to avow himself an unconditional Union man. As a member of the Constitutional Convention he voted for the unconditional abolition of slavery.

UNIFORM OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Col. Jno. P. Sherburne, Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf, calls the attention of cavalry officers in this department to the circular from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, of July 5, 1864, relative to the unwarrantable departure from regulations in the uniforms of many officers in this department.—

Officers of mounted troops are permitted to wear a jacket, with the rank on the shoulder, but no other ornament.

Orders from the War Department also permit officers to wear a blouse, with the rank on the shoulder.

Gold lace or braid on jacket or cap is positively prohibited.

Thurlow Weed on the Wade-Davis Manifesto.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

The letter of Senator Wade and Representative Davis, addressed to the President but aimed at the people, is, in tenor, temper and time a most exceptionable paper. These persons belong to the respective representative departments of the government. The question about which they differ concerned them officially. And yet, in the recess of Congress, when no practical purpose is involved, Messrs. Wade and Davis hurl a gratuitous missive at the President, the only effect of which is to strengthen and encourage rebellion and disloyalty. If their object is to defeat Mr. Lincoln's re-election they would have waited until they knew whether an abler and equally loyal man could have been chosen in his place. This thought would certainly have occurred to patriotic minds.

When this rebellion broke out I foresaw that it could not be overthrown by any party. It was formidable enough to demand the united efforts of all Union parties. Hence, from the beginning, I have preferred country to party. I apprised Mr. Lincoln in November last, that "the man who could go one step farther and faster in ending rebellion and preserving the government and Union than any other, would be my candidate for President," such is still my purpose. If Mr. Lincoln's opponent be, in the unpatriotic sense of the term, a "peace man," or of "copperhead" proclivities, I shall zealously and heartily support Mr. Lincoln. But if I can see a reasonable probability of electing a President who would prosecute the war for objects declared to the world in the resolution offered by Mr. Crittenden and adopted by Congress, I should give my voice and vote for such a candidate.

My purpose now, however, was to present the enlightened and patriotic views expressed in a letter from Gerrit Smith to Messrs. Wade and Davis, on the question which has, from the beginning, separated me from any party and from the administration. Mr. Smith says:—

Then there is the undue haste to come to the terms of peace—a haste with which the President is no more chargeable than the thousands of loyal men. When they, who without the least provocation took up arms to dismember our beloved country, shall lay them down, then and not till then are we to be for peace, or for anything but war; then and not till then are we to talk or even to think of the terms of peace. The war ended, and then will be the time for our concessions to our deluded brethren. Just and generous may these concessions be. There are many good people who, in their great desire for peace, would have the war ended on any terms. They would even come to the ever insisted in on terms of the rebels and accept of disunion. But these good people are foolish people. There can be no peace in disunion. A truce, and a very brief one, is the best there could be. War would break out every few years. Besides that, we can only get a peace by conquering it; it can abide only on the condition of reunion.

The putting down of the rebellion—that is our one present work. Our subscription to it should be so entire as to leave us no time and no heart for anything which is unnecessary, or for anything which is necessary, until the very day, nay the very hour, when it has become necessary.

I scarcely need add that in giving expression to the work of overthrowing the rebellion we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add that those demonstrations are to be suspicious who insist on stipulating for the safety of slavery ere they can embark in this work; nor that those abolitionists are also to be condemned who put the abolition of slavery before the suppression of the rebellion. This suppression is the duty with which must be discharged, coming what will, the discharge to the democratic or the abolition party. For this the nearest duty. Moreover, let the abolitionist magnify the crime of slavery as he will, the crime of the rebellion remains the far greater one. For the rebellion superadds to all that is bad in slavery parricidal blows at the life of the country and contempt of the sacredness of nationality. I have myself been a somewhat earnest advocate of abolition. But at no time during the rebellion have I felt at liberty to inquire of abolition whether, or how, I should work toward putting down the rebellion. I add that, as the sole legitimate object of the war we are prosecuting is to put down the rebellion, therefore some have the right to embarrass or pervert the war by their schemes to harm or their schemes to help slavery. We do not say that the abolitionist is to cease working against, or the anti-abolitionist is to cease working for slavery. But we do say that neither doves of the extreme type of the common school of abolitionists and anti-abolitionists, democrats and republicans; and that, differ as they may in other respects, they are to be one in the prosecution of this common work. A traitor to our country is one who, when traitors have fallen upon her, allows himself, under the counsels of any party however dear, any interest however cherished, or any cause however sacred, to withhold his help from her. Such party, such interest, such cause notwithstanding, he is to be "armed and sworn" against the traitors.

"I repeat that I regret your protest—or rather, I should say, the unreasonable publication of it. There is a great deal of truth in it—and generally a very forcible presentation of that truth. But the country cannot now afford to have the hold of Mr. Lincoln on the popular confidence weakened. Pardon me for saying that the eve of the Presidential election is not the time to be making an issue with Mr. Lincoln in regard to either his real or supposed errors. For, from present indications, it is highly probable that he shall need to concentrate upon him the votes of all the loyal voters in order to defeat the disloyal candidate. Issues with the Southern rebels and their Northern friends are the only ones we can afford to make before the election. The question of ways is one, however faulty he may be, and survey the position. But the election of whatever disloyal man will. Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. Lincoln's measures you will not suffer it to stand in the way of your voting to save the country, nor in the way of your encouraging others to do do so. With great regard, [illegible]

[illegible] SMITH.

Had the war been prosecuted in the spirit indicated by Mr. Smith, we should have had unity and peace as the reward of wisdom and patriotism. But Messrs. Wade, Sumner, [illegible] and Chandler, with the Tribunes and [illegible], compelled Mr. Lincoln to pervert and narrow the conflict so as to leave us, to-day, with a united South and a divided North. T. W.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The North and the South—Conservatism and Rationalism, &c.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, August 11.]

The most important and difficult thing in the world is to know one's self. The next most important and difficult thing is to know one's enemy. Self love clouds our judgment in the former case, and prejudice distorts it in the latter. It may be useful to inquire just as we are starting into separate national existence what causes, what distinctive characteristics have begotten a settled enmity between North and South, and whether those causes are likely to continue and be enhanced, or to be diminished and removed in the future.

Looking to the settlement and history of the opposing sections, we find a ready solution of these difficulties. The South was settled by conservatives, the North by rationalists. In matters of religion, as well as of government, the Cavaliers (or men agreeing with them in religious and political opinion) and the Catholics, who were the first settlers of the South, and whose descendants compose a large majority of the Southern population, and give tone and character to the whole section, were almost to a man conservatives in religion as well as in politics. The new sects and various immigrants that have come in since the first settlement most probably chose the South as their adopted home, because they, too, were conservative in feeling, sentiment and opinion. Be that as it may, the religious sects of the South are now all equally conservative and zealously conservative.

From their colonial birth to the present day Southrons have been distinguished (and sometimes ridiculed) for their hatred of innovation, their respect for the past and their adherence to its customs, habits, practices and opinions, as well in private as in public life. In fine, in religion and politics and in all the affairs of life, they were distinguished for faith and respect for authority. They never inquired into the abstract reason of things, and adopted or rejected them as they concurred with their reason; but were governed by the experience of the past and the weight of authority, human and divine. They did not attempt to bring down the Bible to the standard of their own fallible reason, nor make laws and governments on abstract political principles. Things that had worked well, that had been long tested and approved by human authority, they adopted and followed, without inquiring into their reasonableness. Thus, they were, in every sense, in public and in private life, conservatives. Conservatives by pedigree, descent, habit, association and education.

Within the present century a new impulse and more decided character were given to their habitual, but as yet unconscious conservatism. The followers of Locke's political philosophy, or rather of his contemptible political charlatanism, the assertors of human equality, the rationalists in politics, men who rejected faith and authority in all things, whether divine or human; who relied on unaided, uninspired human reason, and subordinated the Bible and all human authority to this fallible, presumptuous reason, made a deadly onslaught on an institution as old and almost as universal as mankind, an institution ordained of God and accepted and upheld by the laws and practices of all civilized countries, at least at some period of their history.

The institution of domestic slavery thus assailed, could only be properly and successfully defended by conservative arguments. We were driven to maintain that it was right because it was ordained and approved by God, and by the laws, customs and usages of all nations. We rejected in its defence all mere abstract reasoning, because we saw that sceptics and infidel philosophers had demonstrated that nothing human or divine, nothing in the moral and nothing in the physical world could stand the test of such reasoning; all existence withered and disappeared before it, with here and there, perchance, an idea floating disconnectedly in the immensity of space. Such we found to be the sad triumph of speculative philosophy and abstract human reasoning, when we were called on to defend human slavery. This compelled us to rely on conservative grounds and arguments. We had unconsciously been all along conservatives in feeling, sentiment and opinion, in all our customs, habits, usages and practices, and conservatives by birth, education and hereditary descent. It was, therefore, easy and natural for us to rely on and to use conservative arguments and authorities in opposition to radical, destructive, speculative rationalism.

We think this little will suffice, or ought to suffice, to show that we are and shall continue, probably, to be the most conservative people in the world, and that our quarrel with the North will grow daily more irreconcilable, whether in peace or in war, as they become daily more speculative, radical, sceptical, infidel and rationalistic.

While the South was being settled by conservatives, the North was about the same time settled by the Puritans, who were eminently radical and revolutionary in their political as well as religious doctrines. They upset the monarchy in England, beheaded the King, and would have instituted general anarchy and confusion but for the stern will and despotic rule of Cromwell. They were at war with all existing forms of religion, and all existing forms of political polity. They even abjured in America for a time the common law of England as no part of their institutions. Each congregation framed its own religious faith, made its own church—in fact, set up its own God, and construed the Bible to mean just what they pleased. Those congregations were little democratic theocracies, who established religions, laws and government according to the lights of their own reason, irrespective of the wisdom, the authority or the experience of the past. They were, in America, as they had been in England, rash and presumptuous reasoners or rationalists. They were not the first rationalists. One of the earliest and most conspicuous sects of rationalists were the Socinians or Unitarians, who rejected the doctrine of the trinity because it was contrary to human reason. In like manner the Quakers were rationalists because they made all religion to consist in obeying the dictates of their inner light or reason. They did not reject the Bible, but subordinated it to their inner light, and accepted it because it concurred with that infallible guide. Such, we learn from Mr. Bancroft and other writers were the doctrines of the early Quakers. What they are now we know not. Rationalism, introduced by the Puritans, is gradually undermining all religious and political faith and all conservative opinions at the North. The marriage institution, reduced by them to a mere civil contract, began frequency and facility of divorce, led next to Mormonism, and we suppose has culminated in free love. But pure Yankee reason is sure to achieve a still higher triumph in intermarrying the blacks with the whites. This last stride at rationalism they term miscegenation.

The institution of marriage is not the only one assailed. Private property, especially separate property in lands, is denounced by all the abolitionists, who are the ruling power at the North. Indeed, almost every old and venerable human institution has been subjected to the crucible of their rationalistic philosophy, and found wanting, found incompatible with pure, abstract human reason. The flat has gone forth from the closets of their philosophers—(and every one, especially every woman at the North, is a philosopher, ready to do away with this old, crazy world and make a better one in its place); that a new order of things shall be established called communism, in which all things shall be free for the use and enjoyment of all people. When the war is over, Mr. Greeley and the other socialistic philosophers may put the disbanded soldiery admirable instruments wherewith to carry into practical effect their brilliant theories and philanthropic purposes.

There are two historical anecdotes—one occurring in Virginia, and the other in Connecticut, just after the English revolution—that admirably illustrate the opposite character of the two sections. When the Virginia House of Burgesses heard of the beheading of the king, they, by solemn resolution, denounced it as the blackest of crimes, and his judges as the basest of traitors and murderers, at the same time terming the deceased king a holy saint. Some years afterwards one of the regicides fled to Connecticut, and died there, and a marble monument has been erected to his memory at Yale College.

In all other societies, except in Colonial America, conservatives and radicals, or, as we prefer to call them, rationalists, were found side by side, and almost as equal in numbers as males and females. Here the singular spectacle was presented of adjoining colonies or societies—the one section all conservatives, the other all rationalists.

These opposite traits of character have been growing more and more distinct, and deeply marked from the first settlements up to this time. Beginning with liberalism and free inquiry, the North seems about to wind up with free love, amalgamation, infidelity, agrarianism and anarchy, while the South becomes daily more conservative.

We have already said that all of the churches of the South were conservative. This is the natural, normal and usual condition of all religious societies and institutions. Liberals, radicals and infidels continually charge Christianity with upholding government and opposing all change, innovation, progress and improvement. This charge cannot justly be preferred against the churches of the South. The clergy there, of all denominations, are the great reckless theorizers and speculators, the boldest innovators, the most zealous rationalists and radicals, to be found in the community. They are all abolitionists, socialists, communists, sceptics, agrarians or infidels. They take the lead in politics, and have made the pulpit a mere rostrum for stump speeches and abolition lectures. When religion becomes anarchical and revolutionary, government and all its laws and institutions are in danger.

One reason why we have employed the term "rationalism" rather than "radicalism," as the opposite of "conservatism," is because a very numerous and learned sect of German Christians have been called, for the last forty years, rationalists; whose distinctive peculiarity is, that they reject whatever is miraculous or supernatural in the Bible, and accept only what concurs with their own reason, observation and experience. This has made the term correct and intelligible. Rationalism in politics is older than rationalism in religion. It began with Plato. It has ever failed in practice, and only been fruitful of bloodshed, revolution and anarchy. Locke is the author of modern political rationalism, as he is also of modern materialism and infidelity. His political writings begat the terrible, his metaphysics the latter.

The foundation of his political philosophy, the single idea from which he deduces his whole system, is the bold, gratuitous assumption of the doctrine of human equality, from which he proceeds quite as gratuitously and falsely to assert that all government is of human contrivance and built upon an actual social contract. Conservatives all hold, with Aristotle, that society and government are prescriptive, as old as man and as natural, and that their origin and growth are and ever will be hidden in obscurity.

The framers of the Declaration of Independence introduced not only the doctrines, but the very words of Locke into the preamble of that instrument, and the Chicago Abolition Nominating Convention took the words from that instrument and adopted them as part of their platform. If the editors of the *Whig* will review Locke's Political Philosophy, they will find we did not err in calling him a shallow philosopher and the author of abolition.

We owe him no good will and shall give him no good words. Before his day, in modern times, but few political rationalists had appeared in the world. Among them were Sir Thomas More, Lord Bacon and Harrington. But Locke's philosophy, carried to France, begat almost universal infidelity and rationalism in the learned circles of society. It brought about the first French revolution and all the many European revolutions that have succeeded it. And now there is scarcely an author or politician in Western Europe who is not a rationalist in [illegible] everything else. All the English reviews admit and deplore this state of facts. These rationalists are called socialists, red republicans, radicals, communists, Young England men, &c. Our North only differs from Western Europe in pushing their destructive theories farther, and is ripe for putting into practice what European philosophers are content to confine to the closet.

We of this confederacy are the only people in Christendom contented with our religious, social and political institutions, and, therefore, the only conservative States or nations. The rest of Christendom is dissatisfied and intent on change. The Yankees, the most dissatisfied and intent on change of all others. Are we not right to call ourselves conservatives, and to call them rationalists?

In fact, this is a war long brooding between faith and authority on the one side, and mere abstract human reason on the other—between conservatism and rationalism.

THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN IMBROGLIO.

Our Callao Correspondence.

CALLAO, Peru, July 28, 1864.

A Very Dull Two Weeks—No Excitement Whatever—What Peru Thinks of the News from Europe—She Considers War Certain—What She Intends Doing—The Spanish Squadron at the Islands—They Obtain All the Supplies Needed—Local Matters, &c.

Since my last, of the 13th instant, nothing whatever of importance has occurred; in fact, it has been an exceedingly dull two weeks, except with those who are employed upon the government work. The iron-clads are progressing slowly, and it will be some time yet before they will be ready to meet the Spaniard. The submarine torpedo boat is launched and in the bay, and the Monitor Bolivar will be launched to-morrow, of which I will be able to send you a description by the next steamer.

The news brought by the last European mail does not give Peru much cause to think that anything but war will be the result of the action of Pinzon and Mazarredo. The government cannot see wherein Spain has withdrawn a particle from the position taken by her representatives, and for this reason is preparing herself for the worst, determined to strike the first blow, if possible, and accomplish as much as she can before additional forces reach this coast from Spain. Even if Spain were to declare that the possession of Peruvian territory is not her object, but only to hold that portion seized until a commissioner is received authorized to settle the claims of Spain against Peru, I do not think that the proposition would be entertained for a moment. In the seizure of the Chincha Islands by Pinzon and Mazarredo, and in the manner it was accomplished, Peru considers that her honor has been outraged, and that she cannot listen to, or entertain in any manner whatever, propositions from Spain until the islands are restored, the authorities thereof replaced, the Peruvian officers restored to their positions on board the transport Iquique, and the Peruvian flag saluted by the Spanish squadron. When all this is done, then, and not until then, will Peru listen to what Spain has to say about the everlasting Talambo murder and Mazarredo's troubles crossing the isthmus.

If Spain demands this, and nothing more, the rest of the republics can only remain "strictly neutral." They cannot and will not involve themselves in a war with Spain upon a slight pretext. But, even if this turns out to be the case, I fear that Peru will be stubborn enough to "go it alone" rather than yield a point in the trouble. This is very plucky; but is it prudence or policy? She can gain nothing, and will most certainly loose much, if she is determined, for a mere point of honor, to plunge head over heels into what must be a long and tedious war.

There have been rumors in circulation that Admiral Pinzon was ready to salute the Peruvian flag at the islands, return them, and then return to Spain; but there is nothing in the news from Europe that would lead us to suppose these reports have the slightest foundation. On the contrary, we should not be surprised at hearing of the arrival, at any moment, of additional Spanish vessels-of-war. The next steamer from the North may relieve our anxiety, and settle the matter definitely, be it peace or otherwise. The Spanish squadron remains, of course, at or near the Chinchas, where they manage to receive abundant supplies of all kinds, although every precaution has been taken to prevent them receiving anything.

I was speaking in a former paragraph in regard to the strict neutrality that would be preserved by the other republics in case of war occurring on certain grounds; but I think I am wrong in using that term; for the position that Chile would assume would doubtless be that of England towards the United States in our present war, called by them "strict neutrality," but in reality at war with us. The people of Chile could not and would not be restrained from giving their sister republic all the aid and comfort in their power; fairly if possible, but if not, by an Englishman's definition of being strictly neutral, which we have cause to know is a very successful plan.

To-day is the "independence day" of Peru, and, although being celebrated with much enthusiasm, there will not be as much money expended as formerly in great display, the people believing that they had better husband their resources and give their surplus change in providing means of offence and defence against the Spaniard. There is to be, however, in the "plaza d'armas" at Lima, this evening, a grand display of fireworks, and many buildings, public and private, are to be brilliantly illuminated. I shall be on hand as soon as possible after the steamer's mail closes and a train can take me to the spot.

The loading of ships goes on as usual at the Chinchas. There are at the present time some thirty-five American ships there loading and awaiting their turn.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Lancaster, flagship of the United States squadron, is still in port, and the steamer Wateree is daily expected from the southward, she having arrived on the coast of Chile.

The military spirit of the people shows no abatement, and recruits are coming in all the time. If the navy could be recruited as rapidly, in ships and men, there would be no trouble in "doing up" the Spaniard within the next fortnight. As matters now stand I will have hard work in finding an item. They will favor me much by starting some excitement as soon as possible.

Fires in Coxsackie, N. Y.

ALBANY, August 14, 1864.

About ten o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in Coxsackie, Greene county, destroying three storehouses filled with hay and a portion of Mygatt's lumber yard. The hay was fully insured.

At twelve o'clock to day another fire destroyed a barn, wagon house, a blacksmith shop and two dwellings.

Both fires were works of an incendiary. A man has been arrested on suspicion. The loss is not known.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new German Lutheran church, about to be erected in Harlem, took place yesterday afternoon at the corner of 123d street and Seventh avenue. The ceremony was performed under the auspices of the Lutheran Missionary Conference. There was quite a large collection of ladies and gentlemen present. The usual solemnities on such occasions were performed and addresses delivered by several clergymen.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Creole—Dr Mott and lady, Y Micas, lady and two children, Mrs Dole, Mrs Dupuy, G D McCullen, G Haber, P E Bechiel, L Cuzacks, Chas River, C A Mallory, Col T S Hubbard and servant, Mrs Sartori, F Macen, Chas Dufore, A S Ambler, Wm Tozel, R Cain, F E Benedict, S Cohn and son, L Torrela, Capt J S Carey, W F Sanders, Miss Torrearia and son, W Oglevie, lady and child; R Smith, Chas Hahn and wife, P Maille, G W Adams, J J Parsice, W H Beaumont, B Wiley, John Staples, S P Thompson, E Miller, N Allen, J C Conroy and wife, P Smith—and twenty-six in steerage.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DAVIS—MOUNT.—On Wednesday, August 10, at St. Stephens' Episcopal church, by the Rev. Dr. Morris, Mr. FREDERICK E. DAVIS to Miss CHARLOTTE J. daughter of the late Joseph E. Mount. Both of this city.

HUSTED—BOERME.—On Thursday, July 7, in the city of New York, by Hon. Michael Connolly, Justice, JOHN H. HUSTED, formerly of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, to LOUISE BOERME, of the city of New York.

MEDINA—BURTON.—On Sunday, August 14, by the Rev. John Ormenigo, C. S. MEDINA, of Havana, Cuba, to CECILIA, daughter of the late W. E. Burton. No cards.

Spanish papers please copy.

Died.

BANCKER.—In this city, on Saturday, August 13, of typhoid fever, MARINUS WILLETT, son of the late Evert A. Bancker.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 159 West Thirty sixth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

BOOTH.—On Saturday, August 13, SAMUEL THOMAS, son of Samuel and Louisa Booth, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 71 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BRODERICK.—On Sunday evening, August 14, HONORA BRODERICK, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John F. Broderick, 125 East Fifty ninth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BURNS.—On Saturday, August 13, MARY ELIZABETH, only child of Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, aged 3 years, 5 months and 1 day.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 265 Grand street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BYRNES.—On Sunday, August 14, MAGGY BYRNES, aged 22 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 25 Amity street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CHEAN.—On Saturday evening, August 13, at his residence, 37 West Twenty first street, after a short and severe illness, RICHARD ROBERT CHEAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 P. M. to day (Monday).

CORRIGAN.—On Sunday morning, August 14, HUGH CORRIGAN, youngest son of Hugh and Mary Corrigan, aged 27 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his wife, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 19 Orchard street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

COWAN.—On Saturday, August 13, Mrs. COWAN, aged 61 years, relict of James Cowan, of Cloughrow, county Donegal, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Hutcheson, No. 3 Mad son street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, August 13, MARY, wife of the late Daniel F. Cutler, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, 83 Washington street, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Norwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

DUBOIS.—On Sunday, August 14, Mrs. MARY E DUBOIS, wife of George F. Dubois and eldest daughter of Mr. William Murray, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from her parents' residence, Bergen street, between Vanderbilt and Underhill avenues, Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania papers please copy.

ENRIGHT.—On Saturday evening, August 13, FRANCIS ENRIGHT, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John K. Enright, 189 Liberty street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FISHER.—On seventh day (August 13), of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Edward Fisher, daughter of Samuel and Susan Ann Birdsall, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 209 Spring street, this (Second) day (August 15), at two o'clock, without further notice.

FOGARTY.—On Saturday, August 13, at his residence, corner of avenue B and Sixteenth street, THOMAS FOGARTY, aged 67 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FORAN.—On Sunday, August 14, G. R. MCCLELLAN FORAN, aged 1 year and 28 days, youngest son of Thomas E. and Bridget Josephine Foran.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Owen Dwyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 132 St. Mark's place.

HAYS.—On Saturday, August 13, Mrs. SARAH HAYS, in the 69th year of her age, widow of the late Benjamin E. Hays, of Pleasantville, Westchester county.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 258 Henry street, New York.

HAYWARD.—On Saturday, August 13, WM. HENRY HAYWARD, eldest son of Thomas S. and Margaret Hayward, aged 12 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 30 Stanton street.

HOFF.—At Fort Schuyler, on Sunday afternoon, August 14, at three o'clock, ROBERT W. HOFF, late Sergeant Company K, One Hundred and Sixty second regiment, New York Volunteers, (Third regiment, Metropolitan Brigade.)

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LEAVITT.—On Saturday, August 13, at three o'clock A. M., Captain THOS. J. LEAVITT, aged 60 years, late of ship Galena.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 East Fourteenth street, between First and Second avenues.

MARCKY.—On Saturday, August 13, of gangrene of the lungs, ALEXANDER R. MARCKY, aged 43 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family, members of Washington Chapter No. 2, O. U. A., Exempt Fire Association, also the Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from his late residence, 94 Orchard street.

MEAD.—On Saturday, August 13, of disease of the heart, ELLEN, the beloved wife of John Mead, aged 68 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 97 West Houston street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MILLER.—On Sunday, August 14, GEORGE W. MILLER, son of the late Abraham Miller, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 95 Hammond street, corner of Hudson, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. His friends, those of the family, and also those of his brothers, Asa F. and T. J. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MULLAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday evening, August 13, JANE, wife of Henry Mullan, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 30 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

MULLEN.—On Sunday, August 14, MARY, second daughter of James and Catharine Mullen, a native of the parish of Drumcliff county Sligo, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brother James are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 Franklin street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, August 13, RICHARD MCLAUGHLIN, son of William and Margaret McLaughlin, aged 1 year, 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 311 East Thirty-second street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Londonderry papers please copy.

MCMAHON.—On Saturday, August 13, WILLIAM MCMAHON, only son of John and Ann McMahon.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 132 Hammond street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

NEWBAND.—On Saturday, August 13, after a short illness, THOMAS NEWBAND, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Seventh and Willow streets, Hoboken, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On Saturday, August 13, EDWARD HENRY, son of Edward and Mary O'Brien, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 83 Bowery, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'DONOHUE.—At Coney Island, on Sunday, August 14, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of James and Margaret G. O'Donohue.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 52 Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.

QUINN.—On Sunday evening, August 14, JAMES, infant son of Wm and Bridget Quinn, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner 119th street and Third avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ROBBINS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, August 13, WILLIAM ROBBINS, son of William and Mary Robbins, of Williamsburg, L. I., aged 1 year, 3 months and 18 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral at Newark, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At North Chester, Vt., on Thursday, August 11, Mrs. THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 71 years.

SCHNEIDER.—On Sunday evening, August 14, at eight o'clock, after a sickness of two years, NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER, aged 28 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 78½ Norfolk street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—In this city, on Sunday, August 14, CHARLES, son of the late Dr. Matson Smith, of New Rochelle, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 409 West Twenty second street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, August 10, KATE P., daughter of Isaac F. and Elizabeth P. Smith, of this city, aged 16 years.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the First Baptist church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STRYKER.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday, August 14, WM. LESLIE, infant son of A. Cadmus and Elizabeth Vanderveer Stryker.

His remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment this (Monday) afternoon.

SULLIVAN.—At Yorkville, N. Y., on Sunday, August 14, JOHANNA SULLIVAN, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Eighty-fifth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

TREADWELL.—On Sunday, August 14, IRA M. TREADWELL, son of the late David Treadwell, aged 39 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Main street, Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trumbull Cemetery for interment.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, August 12, PAMELA ROGERS, wife of William Williams, daughter of the late Dr. George Rogers.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, Joseph J. Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 21 Bond street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, without further notice.

WILSON.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Sunday, August 14, of bilious fever, CHARLES P. WILSON, in the 76th of his age.

His family and friends, and the members of Marion Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Rossville, Staten Island, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall street for Staten Island Railroad at seven and nine o'clock A. M.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 10	MOON SETS	morn 2 52
SUN SETS	6 59	HIGH WATER	morn 6 14

Port of New York, August 14, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Empire City (U S transport), Baxter, New Orleans Aug 4, and Alexandria 12th, with discharged and furloughed soldiers, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New Orleans, Aug 7, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam, Reinecken & Co. Passed at anchor on the bar, bark Victorine; 12th, 8 PM, off Cape Hatteras, spoke steamer p McClellan.

Steamship Constitution (U S transport), Greenman, Alexandria 44 hours, to U S Quartermaster.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool, July 6, with mdse and 400 passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had 10 deaths. Has been 13 days W of the Banks; had light winds the entire passage. July 12, lat 50 28, lon 20 12, signalized ships Daniel Webster, and Caravan, bound E; 24th, lat 46 19, lon 45 30, saw 15 small ice islands; 13th inst, lat 40 25, lon 71 45, passed the hull of a large vessel burned to the water's edge (probably the ship Adriatic).

Ship Chancellor (Br), Jones, Liver