THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
R. K. LOWDEN & R. MARSH.
Daily Paper, one year in advance ... $10
Country Paper, one year in advance ... $5
Single copies of the Daily Bee will be sent for five cents each; copies of the Weekly Bee for ten cents each. No subscription will be considered as ordered for the Daily Bee, unless the money is paid in advance. No paper will be sent out of the city of New Orleans, unless the money is paid in advance.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable to all comers in the city, Carrollton.

Orders and Advertisements To-Day.

By R. Roger & Co., at 12 o'clock, at Mon. 68 and 67 Old Levee street, furniture, potato, Rosendale, &c.; also horse for sale.

By Chas. E. Dumont, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, 1 lot of land on the Second Municipality, near the steamer Belle.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 88 Jefferson street, a lot of furniture and other effects.

By R. Roger & Co., at 12 o'clock, at their auction room, Mon. 68 and 67 Old Levee, stock of a country store.

CONSCIENCE.

The case of the pirate and murderer Hicks has excited considerable attention. This wretch, on the night preceding his execution, detailed a confession which proves him to have been the perpetrator of a fearful crime of robbery and murder, for which he was hanged. Nevertheless Hicks displayed very little emotion resembling remorse of conscience, and scarcely even the usual instinctive horror of a violent and ignominious death. He despaired himself rather with the brutal insensibility of one whose capacity of perceiving the difference between vice and virtue has been greatly impaired, if not actually destroyed by a long career of infamy and wickedness. Commenting on the conduct of Hicks, it has been asked what is Conscience, and whether that felon and murderer professed any? For ourselves we have no doubt whatever that he was literally destitute of Conscience.

What, indeed, is Conscience? It is the power of discriminating between good and evil, truth and falsehood, and is in a great measure the result of education, training and habit. It is consequently not the same in all men, and is materially influenced and modified by life and conduct. Conscience can be cultivated to such perfection that it becomes a perpetual, wise and silent monitor guiding us in the path of rectitude and honor, and rebuking the slightest deviation from the precepts of morality and justice. On the other hand Conscience may be gradually neglected until its whisperings and expostulations grow weaker and weaker, and at length are totally silenced. This will be readily understood if we consider for a moment the leading features of the mind.

Setting aside the technical jargon of metaphysics, we know that there are mind of man consists of the understanding and the will—the one to see, the other to feel; the one to discover what is right and true, the other to perform it. When Conscience reigns in all its supremacy, as it does in the mind of the virtuous man, the understanding and the will are in entire harmony. The former discerns clearly and the latter obeys willingly. But we need not go to the virtuous man for our natural and unadorned condition the will is generally more potent than the intellect, because our affections are stronger than our understanding. How does it happen that we frequently "see the right and yet the wrong pursue?" Simply because the all-powerful will makes a slave of the understanding, and drags it down to its own debased level. Just then in proportion as a man suffers his perverted will, fitted as it is with evil and impure lusts, with hatred, malice, wrath, covetousness, and the whole brood of Satan, to gain the ascendency over him, and to lead him astray, so does his understanding grow darker and darker, and more incapable of perceiving the eternal distinctions between right and wrong. In proportion as crime debases the will, it obscures the understanding, so that at length Conscience is totally extinguished, the love of self predominates over all the faculties, and by its infernal sophistry, persuades its victim that evil is good, and falsehood truth.

Take an illustration of this point. A youth after the blandishment of strong temptation commits a theft. He escapes detection, but his Conscience smites him sorely. His intellect is yet unclouded, and sees the evil committed under the suggestion of his dominant will. After a while, however, Conscience gives him a fresh opportunity to persuade for appropriating the property of another. Again he yields. Conscience complains, but his will, waxing still stronger, stifles the voice of the Monitor. Again and again he indulges in the sin, on each occasion the rebuke of his conscience becoming less and less effective. After repeated acts of knavery the monitor is almost altogether. Then he begins to feel a desire to commit a robbery. He resolves on the most ingenious plan to compass his object. The deed is done. The booty is his. But his conscience gives him the amount. Evil has become his god, and finally his understanding, the chief minister of his will, cheats him into the conclusion by a thousand specious arguments that he has a perfect right to steal. He has no longer a perception of his own criminality.

Apply this prophecy of crime to the case of Hicks, and we think we have no difficulty in comprehending the enormous crime with which he met his doom. No doubt Hicks had once owned that faithful and loving friend—a Conscience—but passing from one bad deed to another; in violating every true and honest feeling upon the altar of unmitigated selfishness, he had little by little dispossessed Conscience of its dwelling place, and driven it as far away that its impassioned reproaches were no longer heard. He, the career of all miscreants like himself, perverted his soul, and smothering by fresh crimes whatever feeble remains of goodness, parents' love and solicitude may have implanted in him. Not unfrequently when convicted, and sentenced to die, such caitiffs mistake the terrors of a hereafter for remorse of conscience and genuine repentance; and in such cases they have eagerly lapped up the exhortations of their spiritual advisers, and fancy that they have won their way to Heaven, or in other words, that as he, man low deems them unfitted for the society of men, they are better prepared for association with angels. Witness the reverend assassin, Hardin, who, after murdering his wife by inches, administering poison with every lingering stroke, and after murdering his child by drowning, yet nevertheless, just before expiating his crime on the gallows, piously tell his friends, "We shall meet in Heaven." Such, however, was not the case with Hicks. He blasphemed and withered soul could not be even alarmed by the fear of future punishment. He died without remorse, without terror.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTIN.

By the arrival of the steamship Austin we have received the following news from Mexico:

Miramon has left the greater part of his army in the vicinity of Guadalajara, and with 1500 under Gen. Woll at Guadalajara, and with 1500 under Gen. Woll at Guadalajara, and with 1500 more are gathering recruits with the design of advancing on San Luis Potosi, which is at present held by the Liberals. The Liberal army under Degollado is at Cocula, awaiting reinforcements. Woll holds Guadalajara with a force of 3000 men.

The revolution in the States of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon is losing ground. The revolutionists have advanced to within six leagues of Saltillo, and are meeting with co-operation from the Mexicans. The proprietors of Saltillo wish favor in Tamaulipas, but the best informed state can be much.

The first number of the Sentinel, the new campaign paper, appeared yesterday evening. It is a neat and well edited sheet, just such as it is said to be expected such paper for the talented editor.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—D. Appleton & Co. have issued a story entitled "The Ebony Idol," written by a lady of New England birth. It is said to be a work of very great merit, as a picture of society among New England Methodists, and is well read, in fallen, faithless and unintentional of every kind.

We acknowledge the receipt of invitations to attend the annual exhibition of the pupils of Mme. Manes's Institution, at Greenville, which will commence to-morrow, the 25th instant.

RATHER SHARP BY ONE GOOSE.—The gentlemen of the profession of lawyer is called to the notice of deputies to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at R. Roger & Co.'s auction room, Nos. 68 and 67 Old Levee street. Thomas and Bell.

Prices New Cotton.—The Greenville Mercury, Greenville, which arrived Saturday evening, from New Alexandria, brought down from New Orleans, on the 20th ultimo. They were shipped by Mr. A. Bachel, near Alexandria, La., and are by Mr. Block, McAfee & Co.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 88 Jefferson street, Second Municipality, a lot of furniture, &c. See advertisement.

Mr. Pierce announces the death of Hon. John McKinley, Associate Justice of New Orleans, which occurred on the 14th.

BEAT AND SOLD AS DEMONSTRATE.—Mr. Gladstone said Palmerston's Government was beaten and sold. It appears that the selling of stolen goods is to be further prevented in Gladstone's Bill. The beating of hospital wards by stolen stoves is one hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit, for two days, and continues to Dr. Elastic referred to his own experience in the Quarantine Hospital, and therefore the Government proceeded indecently by the Bill, the highest before washing. Whether the Government would not have to be sold from every weatherwoman except the Queen. Most applied to clothing and rendered it impossible that some Chorus in society is to be sold. Hit observation had shown that the Bill of Fare would have a bigger to be sold. All fabrics would have a bigger to be sold. Fabrics that was required for complete Sydenham.

The New Orleans Bee.
NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1860.
Office, 73 Chartres street.
Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,734.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Letter from Havana.

Arrival of the Steamship Habana.—Pass a Lemon. Spoke the United States mail steamship Habana, J. B. McConnell, commander, from Havana the 20th, crossed the bar this morning. Mr. J. B. Crosfield, the pilot, furnishes us with the following report:

The health of Havana and four has fair, though the weather was very warm. No news of importance since the sailing of the last steamer.

Business generally was quiet.

The Royal mail steamer Eros, and some quotations had experienced a slight advance. The market for Provisions closed generally dull. Molasses remains steady. Exchange on London, sixty days' sight, 13¼ to 13½ per cent premium; on Paris, ¼ to ¾ prem.; on New York and Northern cities, ½ to 1¼ per cent prem.; on New Orleans, sixty days' sight, ¼ to ½ per cent prem.; New Orleans short sight, ¾ to ¾ per cent premium.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, July 22.—The steamboats M. J. Gaddis passed down at 7 and the J. C. Swan at 9 o'clock this morning.

Two Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamship North Briton.

—Queen Steady—Commercial Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 23.—The Montreal Ocean Mail Company's steamship North Briton, from Liverpool via Galway, has arrived at this point.

The North Briton left the port Wednesday, July 11th, touched at Galway Friday, the 13th, and brings two days' later intelligence than was received at this point by the steamship Connaught, which left Galway on the 11th instant.

The mail contract between Galway and St. Johns, N. F., having been transferred to the Canadian line, the steamers of that line will hereafter stop at Galway to land and receive passengers and mails. They will also, when on their way to Quebec, call at St. Johns, N. F.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 13.—The sales for the week ending July the 12th, in the Liverpool Cotton market, amounted to 75,000 bales.

The market closed generally steady and more healthy. Towards the end irregularly in prices.

London Money Market.—London, July 13.—English Funds have in some measure lost their former steadiness, and a decline of ¼d. is reported.

Consols for Money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

[The details by the steamship North Briton cannot be had to-night on account of some interruption on the telegraph lines.]

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Courrier du Texas, an old and respectable journal of Louisiana, raises the Bell and Everett flag, and promises to do yeoman service for the Constitutional Union candidates.

The Douglas men held a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in Mobile on Saturday night, which was addressed by Pierre Rouié at considerable length, and by other speakers.

The Southern Herald, published at Fulton, Miss., speaks out bravely in behalf of Bell and Everett.

The Caddo (La.) Gazette has raised the standard of Breckinridge, while the Mound Vernon (La.) Times displays the banner of Douglas.

John Tyler.—The Richmond Enquirer, of a recent date, says:

Among the many unfounded rumors that new float through the press in one to the effect that Ex President Tyler has written a letter declaring for Breckinridge and Lane. While Mr. Tyler is thoroughly conservative in all his views, yet he has said that he does not propose to take any public part in the canvass. He has written no such letter, and the mistake has been made by confounding the letter of Mr. Tyler, with his speech at the Democratic Convention, both very able and yet very different men.

We find the following interesting letter in the New York Express:

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A prominent citizen of Illinois writes to his friends in this city that if a Bell and Everett electoral ticket be run in that State, Douglas will carry it. The same information has been moved and been relished secret in that State. By all means, therefore, let the Union men take the field without delay. Why they should hesitate, is somewhat of a mystery. I have before me the public letter of Wm. Duer, of New York, who advises the Union men of that State to vote for Douglas as the surest method of defeating Lincoln, and set accordingly.

We can well conceive that old Whigs should feel a repugnance to hoisting a party in a movement having for its object the concession of the electoral vote of a sovereign State to a Democrat. But why should they hesitate when by so doing they will defeat Lincoln, and accomplish certain to secure the election of John Bell.

The Illinois Union Convention meets on the 17th instant. Let the men of Bell and Everett in other States have therefore no time to lose in urging upon their Illinois brethren the importance of a separate electoral ticket, and of supporting it with all the energy they can command. Illinois cannot be carried a Bell, in the Union, and the vote State being against him, will lose, thousands of votes in all the Northern States.

Mr. S. Leading Whig of Virginia, assures our friends here that Douglas will receive 25,000 votes in that State. This will give the State to Bell by at least 15,000 majority.

The news from Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina continues to be of the most cheering description. The Douglas men in all those States, if they cannot hold Breckinridge in any other way, will vote outright for Bell.

The first number of the "Union Guard," the new Bell and Everett campaign paper, was published here this morning. It is an able and spirited paper, and will doubtless be highly efficient in promoting the success of the cause it advocates. It is published by M. D. Lavner & Co., at 50 cents for the campaign.

On the evening of the 19th instant, the friends of Bell and Everett held an immense meeting in Cincinnati, and were addressed by L. D. Campbell, J. Scott Harrison and others. Mr. Campbell has abandoned the Black Republican party.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Douglas wing of the State Democratic Committee met to-day, and adopted an address to the people of the State. The address does not recognize the Speakers.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Daily News states that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, announces his intention of taking the stump forthwith in behalf of Douglas.

The Republican State Committee have called a State Convention of Republicans on the 26th August, to nominate State officers and Presidential electors.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 20.—Senator Douglas was received here this morning from Boston, and was received by a crowd of at least 3000 persons, with great enthusiasm, firing of cannon and a band of music. He spoke from the balcony of the Massasoit House for three quarters of an hour, being frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. He will dine this evening with a large number of our prominent citizens, and leave at 6:25 P. M. for Albany, where a great reception awaits him.

BOSTON, July 20.—Last evening Senator Douglas was received by Mayor Dunn, of Charleston, and addressed about 3000 persons. His reception was very cordial and enthusiastic. During the day he visited Lexington. He leaves for Albany to-day.

EUROPE.

By the Connaught and Africa, we have received some additional items of intelligence.

In the Commons, in reply to a question, Lord John Russell said the Government had remonstrated with the Neapolitan Government against the repetition at Messina or Naples of such atrocities as had been committed at Palermo, and he had every reason to hope that their remonstrances would not be without effect.

Lord John Russell announced Gen. Harney's recall from San Juan for departing from Gen. Scott's agreement, and expressed satisfaction with the American Government.

Lord Palmerston presented a resolution relative to the conclusion by the Lords of the bill repealing paper duty; they asserted that taxation rests with the Commons, and for the future they reserve for themselves the exclusive consideration of the subject, and make no remonstrance relative to the present case.

After a spicy debate, in which Mr. Gladstone made a sensation by taking of the Opposition for yielding to the Government's acquiescence in the dangerous steps taken by the Lords, the resolutions were agreed to.

At the Lord Mayor's 20th banquet at London Mr. Dallas spoke in strong energy of Garibaldi.

In the only additional failure of importance in the leather trade is Leanne, Mortimore & Co., of Liverpool, for £40,000.

H. A. Chambers, of Liverpool, cotton merchant, has suspended. Liabilities, £60,000.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—No movement is reported either in Sicily or on the mainland.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the Italian Committee in London, points out the urgent need he has for a flotilla, and suggests that they might possibly procure for him a couple of steamers armed with Armstrong guns.

The state of siege at Naples had been raised.

The Constitution of 1848 is proclaimed, and the Press laws of 1848 and 1852 are abolished.

The Chambers are convoked for the 1st of September, and the Ballot Guard was provisionally re-established.

Naples is tranquil. It is asserted that the Neapolitan prisoners were being conducted by Napoleon on both the coasts of Naples and Turin for the enforcement of a constitution equally repugnant to each.

The Opinione of Turin, says such an offer is inadmissible. The Independance Belge says that Piedmont had placed conditions on the acceptance of the alliance which are equivalent to a refusal.

The Italian loan for forty-five million francs was closed on the 20th. It was issued at 85, and is to be reimbursed in Rhine years by annual drawings.

The Times says 500 volunteers at Genoa ready to leave for Sicily.

FRANCE.—The Americans in Paris gave a fete on the Fourth of July. Mr. Cobden was present.

The Bourse was firm notwithstanding. Rentes, 67f. 65c.

AUSTRIA.—It is asserted that the leading members of the Empire had agreed to advise the Emperor to grant a constitution to his subjects.

ROME.—It was reported that the Roman troops had moved toward the Neapolitan frontier.

PORTUGAL.—A new Ministry had been formed. Marquis de Sonda is President.

RUSSIA.—The Russian loan had been concluded at Berlin. Prince Gortschakoff is expected at Paris, and Count Walewski is to return the visit.

The arrival of the Africa at Halifax brings the following news:

The Times says the Government will not be sold. Gladstone's Bill will be sold. The Government will be sold. The Bill will be sold. The Government will be sold. The Bill will be sold. The Government will be sold. The