

THE MEDICINE OPERATING.

The following, taken from the latest number of the Chicago Tribune received at this office, proves that even-headed justice, like good medicine, is operating among the Abolition fanatics of the extreme Northwest.

Dear Friend—Foreign goods, duty free, imported by way of New Orleans, have received with in a few days past by Chicago merchants. These goods (clothes) were of course, received at New Orleans, no question asked, and a small amount of caution in shipment being by rail did the rest.

Manifestly this will be a profitable method of doing business, but at present, it is not to be had, since, if the Custom-house officials get an inkling of what is going on, a seizure of these contraband goods will have no doubt, a successful result.

The moral sense would not see more willingly cheat the Government under such a life as its honest dues, than it would see a man cheat a man; but the mercenary consciences permit a distinction between cheating the Custom-house and cheating at the counting room.

The present, and prospective results of free trade in the Confederate States will call for a movement at Washington looking to its check, or possibly counteraction.

Well, gentlemen, you have just begun, it would appear, to realize the "beginning of the end." We told you, a few weeks ago, that you would be receiving free and cheap goods in Chicago, by way of New Orleans, in less than six months.

We were too cautious, for the above extract shows that, just about the time we were predicting the receipt, certain free goods, returned in Chicago's "free zone," were made no notice, although we were not a fast enough. It is quite likely the "merchants" alluded to by our foreign contemporary are abolition merchants; but if so, it cannot be admitted that they have been surprisingly rapid in their movements.

They never stole a negro, or helped the thiefing along, with greater energy than they plied into the "foreign goods" duty free," obtained in New Orleans.

The Moralists, who are protective in all and prohibitory in many of its features, want to open up the States, it is binding upon the States acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Government of Mr. Lincoln. The State of Illinois acknowledges the legitimacy of that Government.

That is none of our affair. The people of that Commonwealth have the same inalienable right to do as they please, that we of Louisiana possess to do as we please.

The fact of the Confederates States is from thirty-three to one hundred per cent, lower than the Morrill tariff. To this extent it holds out inducements to attract trade hither. Notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln, whether from sheer obtuseness or downright imbecility, refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, we neither know nor care which, immense amounts of foreign goods, suitable for all the markets of the South and West, will be imported into this section.

It is not only the fact, but the fact of the fact, that the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, and will be offered for sale to the general public. Those who choose to purchase, will do so. Those who do not, will let it alone.

If the Chicago merchants, or the merchants of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, see fit to avail themselves of the vast advantages afforded by the Confederacy, they will do so. Let us, we shall endeavor to accommodate them to the best of our ability, and will guarantee the safety of the transportation of the foreign goods they procure from us to the line of our governmental jurisdiction. After that, they must take care of themselves and their property.

As the Border Slave States will not tolerate for an instant the presence of a Black Republican army of Custom-house officers on their Southern borders, and as we will not tolerate for an instant a hundred thousand such functionaries on the line which separates the Free from the Slave States—to prevent smuggling on an gigantic scale—we calculate to sell to the Western, Northwestern and Middle States enormous quantities of imported goods. Thus the people thereof will be supplied with cheap goods, while the Treasury of the Confederate States will grow richer with the exorbitant duties that will be constantly augmenting stream.

That we wish, who are rich already, while it will reduce Mr. Lincoln's Government to absolute beggary.

VOLUME XIV. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1861.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA. (BY THE PORTLAND AND AMERICAN LINES.)

HAVRE, April 3.—The Grand Hotel Mail steamer America, Capt. Monard, arrived here early this morning, bound for Boston.

She left Liverpool at noon Saturday, March 23, and reached here at 10 o'clock on the 31st. Her intelligence is four days later than that of the New York.

The steamer Adriatic from New York arrived out on the 25th.

Commercial Intelligence. Liverpool, March 21.—The broker's circular reports the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton market at 131,000 bales, of which 29,000 were of speculation, and 25,000 for export.

The advices from America caused an advance of 1/4 in the price of the Liverpool market. The sales on Friday comprised 10,000 bales, including 1,000 taken by speculators and exporters.

The market for Manchester for goods and yarns generally closed firm.

Liverpool, March 22.—The quotations for consols closed yesterday at 91 1/2 for money, and 92 1/2 for account.

HAVRE, March 3.—New Orleans late ordinaries 100c, but only 95c for 2 to 3c. Sales of the week 15,000 bales.

Liverpool, March 24.—The sales of cotton yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 15,000 bales—500 of which were taken by speculators and exporters.

James Lewis & Co., say the market closed firm, with an advancing tendency, under the Atlantic's advices.

The market for breadstuffs closed quiet, at firm prices. The quotations for consols yesterday were 91 1/2 for money, and 92 1/2 for account.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased \$240,000 during the week.

The Bank has reduced its rate to 5 per cent. No steamer of the Galway line would leave till the 9th April.

Further European Advices by the America. HAVRE, April 3.—The America, which arrived here at 10 o'clock on the 31st, has brought from Queenstown the 21st, has sailed for Boston, where she will soon be due.

The steamer has on board 257,000 lbs of specie. The French Legation at Havre, without stinting at all, has adopted the above without dissent.

TELEGRAMMED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

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Local Intelligence.

CHASSEREAU A PIED. The Second Company of the Chasseurs are to have their new flag consecrated on next Sunday morning, at St. Louis Cathedral. We acknowledge a polite invitation from Captain Neillor to be present.

THE EXCAVATING MACHINE. We have received from Mr. A. S. Phelps, Engineer for the Board of Commissioners of the Second District, an invitation to visit and see the working of the new excavating machine, now operating in the Claiborne Canal, on Saturday afternoon next. We shall be present with pleasure, if possible.

EXCITING ALARM. At half past 8 o'clock last night, there was something of a stampede at the ladies' fair in Old Fellows' Hall. Many of the ladies ran on account of smoke from a defective fire in the basement.

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Letter from Mrs. Peabody.

London, March 9, 1861.—My Dear Sir: You can see from the enclosed that I have been very actively engaged in the large cities, and in the New York Evening Post, among other papers, of which my name has been mentioned as the author. It states that, should concession be made to the South, and present difficulties be settled by compromise, our national credit abroad would be ruined, etc.

The next day the Italian youth called on the Chief and informed him that the Sicilians had for a time abandoned the burglary, and had gone to circulate bogus coins again. The Chief sent agents to different parts of the city, and gave the boys two shillings each, with which some had had some success; but if, contrary to my hopes and expectations, it should prove otherwise, and these boys should be found again, I would have no objection to their being sent to the workhouse.

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SHOCKING BARBARITIES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In the New York Herald we find the following intelligence: The Tribune of Buenos Ayres, of February 1, contains a memorandum of the details of a heinous and atrocious crime, which has recently taken place in the Argentine Republic. It is a crime which has shocked the civilized world, and which has caused the Argentine Republic to be regarded as a barbarous and uncivilized country.

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LOAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Five millions of this most advantageous investment will be offered to the public on the 17th April ensuing, and every citizen throughout the Confederate States will have the opportunity of taking a share of the benefit, at the same time of sustaining the cause of his country.

Bonds with coupons will be issued in sums from \$100 to \$50, and where it is preferred, stock certificates in the usual form may be had. The interest is at eight per cent. per annum, payable every six months at our principal office.

The fact that the very annual and important security of a duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound, or about 62 cents per bale on all cotton exported. This duty, under all circumstances of peace or war, secures the prompt payment of the interest, and furnishes a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. The coupons which are receivable in payment of the interest, are also available as a security for the interest.

In order to enable all portions of our people to take part of this valuable investment and to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns; five per cent. must be paid in cash at the time of subscription, and the remainder on or before the 1st May—interest to run from the date of such payment. Persons desiring to secure their subscriptions may pay in cash the whole amount, and take a receipt for the delivery of bonds or stock. To equalize the rate of subscription at all points, and to enable all persons conveniently to subscribe, current bank notes of the place will be received at their market value in coin.

In case of an over-subscription, preference will be given to those who pay down the whole subscription; next to subscribers of \$50; next to subscribers of \$100.

C. G. HUMPHREYS, Secretary of the Treasury. Montgomery, March 12th, 1861.

For more ample information in all concerned, a copy of the Constitution is submitted.

ARTICLE 1. SECTION 1. ALL POWERS herein granted to the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, shall be vested in three branches:—The Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

SECTION 2. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States, who shall hold his office for four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

SECTION 3. The Legislative Power shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SECTION 4. The Judicial Power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as may be established by the Confederate States.

SECTION 5. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the foreign and domestic trade, and of fixing the standard of weights and measures.

SECTION 6. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of declaring war, and of making treaties, and of appointing and receiving ambassadors.

SECTION 7. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of coining money, and of regulating the value of money.

SECTION 8. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of borrowing money, and of issuing bonds, and of raising and supporting a regular Army and Navy.

SECTION 9. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the commerce with foreign nations, and of regulating the commerce among the States.

SECTION 10. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the fisheries, and of regulating the navigation of the rivers and harbors.

SECTION 11. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the post office, and of establishing post roads, and of regulating the mail.

SECTION 12. The Confederate States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the mint, and of regulating the coinage.