New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1860.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE.

We have already noted the fact that Mr. Crittenden's proposition of adjustment has been voted down by the Senate Committee of thirteen, to which it was referred. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Powell and Crittenden of Kentucky, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Wade, Mr. Collamer, Mr. Bigler, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Seward, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Rice.

In order that the reader may see what it was that the Black Republicans refused to agree to, we subjoin the propositions which Mr. Crittenden submitted. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Crittenden did not propose all of these as ordinary measures of legislation, to be passed by Congress, and subject to be repealed, according to the fluctuations of party supremacy—but the most of them were to be incorporated into the Constitution, as amendments to the same, to have all the binding and permanent force of the original provisions of that instrument.

Mr. Crittenden's first amendment was that the Missouri Compromise line, which is the parallel of 36, 30, be extended across the whole continent to the Eastern border of California, recognizing slavery in all the territory south of that line, and prohibiting slavery in all territory north of it; but, with a provision that when any of these Territories, North or South, are formed into States, they shall then be at liberty to admit or exclude slavery as they please. And these States, whether slave or free, are to be admitted, without objection, into the Union.

This division would give to the North over nine hundred thousand square miles of territory, and to the South only two hundred and eighty-five thousand. The North is thus allowed three times more territory for "freedom," as they call it, than the South has, not for slavery, but for nothing more than the *chances* of making slave States out of it. This was Mr. Crittenden's first proposition—a proposition with the balance of advantage immeasurably on the side of the North. But did the Black Republicans of the Committee accept it? Not at all! They spoke against it, and they voted it down. They declared that the Territories, South as well North, were to be *all free*—that not another slave State should ever be admitted into the Union under any circumstances. The effect of their policy is to keep on adding free States to the Union, and keeping the slave States at their present number, until the latter shall be completely at the mercy of the former, and reduced to the condition of subject provinces.

The next proposition of Mr. Crittenden was a Constitutional amendment that Congress shall not have the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as long as the institution exists in either Maryland or Virginia; nor to abolish it in the dock yards and arsenals, or other places within its jurisdiction, in the *Southern States*.

This was voted against by every Black Republican on the Committee! The unavoidable inference is that that party is in *favor* of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the navy yards of the country, even in the bosom of the Southern States!

Mr. Crittenden then proposed that the fugitive slave law shall be declared, by an act of Congress, to be a Constitutional act—in pursuance of an express provision of the Constitution—decided to be Constitutional by the Supreme Court—and that the Southern States are entitled to have the law faithfully and fairly executed.

This proposition the Black Republicans of the committee voted down!

They voted it down, too, after Mr. Crittenden had proposed to amend the bill by striking out some of its features, which the Black Republicans have heretofore complained of, and which they have used as a pretext for refusing to execute the law.

Then he proposed that that provision in the Constitution, giving a three-fifths representation to slaves, should be declared to be unalterable.

This was also voted down! The inference is that as soon as the Black Republicans have power enough to do it, they will strike out that clause from the Constitution altogether, and deny all representation of slaves in Congress.

He further proposed that the clause of the Constitution, declaring that fugitive slaves shall be surrendered, should also be declared to be unalterable and unchangeable.

This shared the fate of the others, and was voted down. The clause in the Constitution, requiring the surrender of fugitive slaves, is also to be repealed as soon as the Black Republicans have the power. This is an inevitable deduction.

Lastly, Mr. Crittenden proposed that all State laws conflicting with, or obstructing, the fair execution of the laws of Congress, should be recommended to be repealed. This had reference to the personal liberty bills of the Northern States. This, like the others, was opposed by the Black Republicans of the committee. They are not even ready to make the trifling surrender of their unconstitutional acts of State legislation.

It is proper to state that there was not a majority of Black Republicans upon the committee—but there was a rule adopted, requiring every proposition to receive a majority of Republican votes, as well as of the others, before it should be regarded as adopted. Thus, these propositions were defeated in the committee by being voted against by every Black Republican present.

Reward was absent—in New York, making a malignant anti-slavery speech. But, so anxious was he to approve the acts of his colleagues upon the Committee, that when he returned to Washington he desired his name to be inserted alongside of the others, as having voted with them against Mr. Crittenden's propositions. So, at least, we see it stated upon good authority.

These were the measures of pacification which Mr. Crittenden proposed. They do not come up, as we have already said, to the full demands of the South. They do not require that Southern property shall be protected in the Territories, equally with all other property—a point upon which the South is nearly unanimous. They do not guarantee the protection of Southern citizens traveling with their slaves through the States of North. They do not guarantee that any new States, into which Texas may, by the treaty of annexation, be divided, shall be admitted, without objection, into the Union. They do not secure the South against John Brown raids and Abolition incendiaries and emissaries. And yet Mr. Crittenden's compromise, short as it is of what the South has an undeniable right to demand, is voted down and repudiated with contempt, and the South is turned off ignominiously, to prepare for the future *blessings* in store for her if she remain within the Union!

Now, we ask every intelligent and honest man, who may read these lines, whether he be cooperationist or not, if he is disposed to yield one inch more to these people. We ask if he is willing to stay in a Union where his present injuries are not one-tenth as great as those which are assuredly in store for him in the future. When all appeals have failed, when all argument is exhausted, when every plan of compromise is rejected with contumely, when *Abolitionism* rears its crest haughtily and defiantly in the very halls of Congress, we ask if this is any time for hesitation or for half-way measures? Is the manhood of the South so entirely debased that we must crouch, like dogs, under the uplifted lash of a cold blooded and heartless tyranny? Is the spirit of the South utterly gone, and have her sons degenerated into a race of submissive and unresisting serfs? Are we to continue in a Union, which every day strengthens these people, and will give them power, sooner or later, to carry out a policy even more radical than they dare now avow? We have utterly mistaken the people of the South, we have grievously miscalculated their individual and aggregate sensibilities, if they become craven submissionists, at a time when to submit destroys the last ray of hope of their future independence and happiness and security!

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The stock of these goods held by Stokes, Wilson & Fosdick is every way deserving the attention of buyers. We hope that prudent and intelligent traveling in New York expenses will give them a call.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

IN MY ATTIC, New York, Dec. 28, 1860.

Mon Cher Colonel—The town is almost bare of news this week. Christmas was merry as usual, but people generally did the economical dodge. Matilda Jane, who has been in the habit of getting a sufficient sum in presents to set up a small-sized jewelry shop, had to put up with some trifling thing, a bouquet or a box of bonbons. The jewelers and silversmiths complain bitterly of the falling off in their branch of trade, and the liquor dealers declare that business has never been so bad with them at this season. Let us fervently trust that through adversity they will be brought to see the error of their ways and to improve the quality of their goods, if liquor be a "good," of which there is some doubt in my mind, especially on the day after Christmas.

I do not suppose that we are economical because we have no money. Quite the contrary; everybody has plenty of money. The deposits in the banks are in excess over the usual amounts, and this in spite of the fact that a great many people have become frightened and have drawn down their balances. People seem to be troubled with vague, indefinite fear that something terrible is going to happen, and they are getting ready to meet the blow with fortitude. Every day public confidence in the Government declines. People of all parties do not hesitate to say that the President is the meanest and most cowardly specimen of a public officer that the world has seen in these latter days. Even the runaway King of Naples is a respectable person alongside of J. B. Doctor Johnson said of George the Third that his mind was far from being contemptible, and I had a similar idea about Old Buck; I retract it all now. You may imagine what the state of things is here, when a leading journal comes out and boldly charges that every member of the Cabinet, except Cass and Holt, has been mixed up in some job or other, and that the real parties in the robbery of the Interior Department are Cabinet Ministers. What a spectacle! The highest officers in the Government of a great nation pilfering like rascally shop boys!

With such things as these coming out day after day—one woe treading on the other's heels—you may imagine that we are not much inclined to put one faith in the future, or to make any special arrangements ahead. At this time of the year it is customary for manufacturers to prepare for the spring trade, which begins in February. But now nothing is doing. Even in the prisons there is no work. Of the fourteen hundred convicts now in Sing Sing prison, two hundred are idle. Among them is the illustrious W. Mulligan, Esquire, who behaves himself like an angel. The Inspector tells me that after the 1st of January the number of idlers will be doubled. So we may expect to hear of rows in that direction.

The panic has knocked the opera into a cocked hat, but has not as yet materially affected the theaters. The papers are making themselves absurd by pitching into the stockholders of the Academy of Music. This body of martyrs number about one hundred and eighty persons, holding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock, and a debt of one hundred thousand dollars. Each share carries with it a secured seat, and some of the heavy stockholders, Wolfe, Stebbins, Duncan, Sherman & Co., and F. B. Cutting, have proscenium boxes, where the younger branches of their families cut a tremendous swell. The front of the second tier is occupied by open boxes or pews, and the best of them are taken by stockholders, so the public can't get into them at any price. This makes the theater so unpopular, that the stockholders have been compelled to elect between giving up their places when the theater is let for lectures, philharmonic concerts, benefits, etc., or else to see it idle and pony up for interest, taxes, insurance, and so on.

The Academy has been rented to Ullman for $22,000 per annum, and it earns, exclusive of the opera, over $20,000 in rent; that is enough to pay the expenses but not to give the stockholders any dividend. That they expect to get in music. The lessee is bound to give them forty performances during every season, that is $55 worth of music, or a little less than 4 per cent. The opera managers pay their rent when they are flush, which happens unfrequently. During one year, when Ullman gave about a hundred performances, he paid only four thousand dollars rent. The stockholders, in 1859, lent Strakosch $12,000 wherewith to engage artists in Europe, and he brought out two or three fair ones and the rest very shaky. Only a part of this money has been repaid, and the stockholders submit that in view of their sufferings the press ought to let them up lightly. Meanwhile, the artists are sucking their thumbs. Colson, Brignoli & Co. have become tired of singing for nothing in the Provinces (in Philadelphia they took in $8185 and spent $8681, that is, they paid about $400 for the privilege of entertaining the broadbrims) and returned to town for the holidays. Frezzolini is lying about loose, the two *contralti*, D'Angri and Miss Phillips, have nothing to do. Stigelli, the tenor, and Formes are doing a good deal in the oratorio way, and, indeed, were it not for the Roman Catholic Churches, among which there is a great musical rivalry, some of the singers would be compelled to take in washing, saw wood, or starve. Popular music, however, pays well enough. People throng to Brant's and go crazy over Dixie. The Campbell Minstrels are also doing well, and Canterbury Hall is positively jammed every night when that elegant vocalist and refined gentleman, Mr. Sam. Cowell, sings. The Germans make all manner of fun over the troubles of the Academy. I went last night to the Christmas *fête* of the Azion Singing Society. They have their headquarters in Stanton street, just out of the Bowery. They did an immense amount of drinking, a little singing, some eating, and had a Punch and Judy show, in which Ullman, Formes and Fabbri were the chief figures, and were satarized mercilessly. The conductors of the Azion, Ausschutz, Bergman and Hartman received costly souvenirs. The Society gives a series of concerts at Irving Hall, a new place directly opposite to and a formidable rival of the Academy. The Germans are all down upon the Academy, and the native public are not musically educated up to the point where Italian opera is enjoyed as a great luxury. So the best thing they can do with the Academy is to turn it into a church.

The theaters, as I said before, are doing a fair business. Forrest has cut Shakspeare for the present, and makes Rome howl in the "Gladiator," very much to the delight of the boys. Booth closed at the Winter Garden last Saturday, playing *Brutus and Pescrucio* to a full house, the first he ever had in New York. Jo Jefferson opened on Monday at the W. G. in "Rip Van Winkle," a poor one-part piece, which went off pretty well, considering that the house was only half full. Jefferson's acting in *Rip* is very fine, I think fully equal to Burke's, but the legend is not at all dramatic, except in the burlesque way. Wallack has revived another heavy antique, Moncrief's "Rochester," and the Times asks very pertinently, "are there no new plays? No dramatist? No nothing?" The fact is that people who can write won't do anything for Laura Keene at any price, and at Wallack's the plays are rejected if they don't have a fat part for John Lester.

Now, the entire human race can't be expected to devote its entire time to writing parts for John Lester, so all the Governor can do is to fall back upon the old things which are "all for John." The public seems to like it, and that being the case, it is no business of yours or mine. Spalding & Rogers have a big thing in the way of an old fashioned English pantomime, which crowds the old Bowery day and night. Yesterday they had about a million of people over there.

The Zouaves who played at Inkerman during the Crimean war, or at least half a dozen of them, arrived here the other day, and astonished the Broadway promenaders with their fez caps and free and easy manners. They got a chance to play on trial at Niblo's Garden, on Saturday, and drew a crowded house, receiving nothing for their services—a rather cute operation on the part of some of Nixon's agents. The French women petted the braves mightily, and the performance was really very good, better than the average of French acting here. They did "Militaires et Pensionnaires," "La Corde Sensible," "La Fille Terrible," and a military show *apropos* to the Crimea. The female parts were played by men, and Leon, who did the *Fille Terrible*, was the very best I have seen in it. A company for the French theater, under the direction of M. Bertrand, arrived yesterday in the Fulton, and the season will commence as soon as a decent subscription is made.

Everybody in town, men, women and children, seems to have been seized with the skating fever, and as many as ten or fifteen thousand people, some elderly maniacs, went to the Central Park, but came back disgusted, there being no skating. The day was clear and very cold, and why there was no ice I can't imagine. I recollect when I was a boy and skated some, we were pretty sure of some fun in that way when the mercury went down to fifteen or twenty degrees. Now it seems that they don't skate in cold weather, the ponds being flooded or something.

Great fellows these Park Commissioners. They have made a Park without shade trees, and have skating ponds without ice. They are sound on the bridge question, though. There are as many as fifty bridges over all sorts of places, and somebody must have made a nice job out of them.

That's all for to-day.

Yours, cool and comfortable,

L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.

Recipes for our Lady Readers.

[BY CRESCENTA.]

FOR ULCERATED SORE THROAT.—A wine bottle of ordinary whisky, two table spoonsful of pulverized gum arabic, and one hundred drops of oil of Creasote; rub the oil of Creasote into the gum arabic thoroughly—drop it into the bottle and pour the whisky upon it. Take a table spoonful four times a day and gurgle the throat well. Should the ulceration extend deep into the throat, a little swallowed will not hurt. The above lotion is also good as a wash to dry up an ulcer or prevent inflammation.

CURE FOR SALT RHEUM OR SCURVY.—Take pokeweed when young, pound the leaves and green stalks, press out the juice, strain it into a pewter dish, set it in the sun until it becomes a salve or soft paste; then put it into an earthern pug, add to it fresh water and beeswax sufficient to make an ointment, simmer the whole over a slow fire till thoroughly mixed. When cold, rub the part affected.

FINE WASH FOR THE HANDS.—One-half pound clear ox gall, one-half drachm of camphor, one-half drachm burnt alum, one drachm borax, one-half ounce rock salt, one-half ounce rock candy. This should be mixed and shaken well several times a day for three weeks, until the gall becomes transparent. Then strain it very carefully through filtering paper, and apply it to the hands during the day; wash it off at night. If well made, it will not fail to render the hands beautifully fair.

CURE FOR A POISONOUS BITE.—Indigo, 4 drachms; gum camphor, 8 drachms; alcohol, 8 ounces; mixed, and kept in close bottles. Apply to the wound and a cure will soon follow.

LIGHT RICH RUSK.—Eight eggs beaten separately, very light; three-quarters of a pound of sifted flour, and one pound nice light sugar. When perfectly light drop them on to buttered bake pans and bake in quick oven.

NICE TEA CAKE.—Rub to a cream a pound and a half of butter and a pound of sugar; mix with a pound and a half of flour; beat four eggs very light separately, and a little brandy and nutmeg; leave the white of the eggs to the last; add to it when well beaten a half tea cup of crushed sugar; stir well into the batter; drop on hot buttered pan and bake quick.

SCOLLOPED OYSTERS.—Grate fine stale bread or crackers; butter scollop shells or tins; sprinkle on the breadstuff; put in a layer of oysters, a bit of butter, salt and pepper, and a little of the oyster liquor; add another layer of bread crumbs, then oysters, and so on until the scollop is filled, placing a layer of bread crumbs on top; bake them a nice brown in a hot oven.

YELLOW INK.—Make a strong solution of saffron and add a little alum.

I have heard that horse-raddish grated into sweet milk, and after standing seven or eight hours, applied with a linen rag to the face, hands, etc., will remove freckles, tan, etc., making the complexion beautifully white.

GOOD CHEAP TOOTH POWDER.—Half an ounce chalk and same quantity of pulverized Orris root; mix and rub the teeth and gums once or twice a day.

PARISIAN IMPUDENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Express relates the following incident:

I think I once wrote you a brief chapter on the Parisian custom, among well-dressed blackguards, of following and annoying ladies, alone in the streets. The practice is as common now as ever; but the Parisian woman-follower is not by any means so gallant, as in the days when Balzac wrote his "Prince of Bohemia." A certain lady, who is often out shopping, and has become so used to being dogged by impudent strangers that she is perfectly hardened to the nuisance, relates that she was betrayed, the other day, into an exchange of phrases, with an individual whose impertinence reached sublime proportions. She had amused herself by leading her tormentor for more than two hours, up and down different streets, and at last entered a shop, on the boulevards, to make a purchase. Upon leaving the shop, she walked some distance toward the church of the Madeleine, then suddenly turned and retraced her footsteps. She was thus brought face to face with the fellow who was pursuing her. Hereupon, without the slightest hesitation, he addressed her as follows:

"Will you be good enough to tell me, madame, if you are going back to that shop?"

"You are an impertinent jackanapes!" retorted the lady. "It is none of your business where I am going!"

"The truth is," returned the stranger, with perfect coolness, "I have been following you for nearly three hours, in order to ascertain your address; and, if you don't intend to go home, pray tell me so at once, as it is near my dinner time!"

GERMAN TABLE D'HOTE.—The dinner hour collected us again at the hotel of the Green Monkey. Sixty persons, at least, were seated round the immense *table d'hote*, which was of a horseshoe shape. The menu never varies in German hotels; after the herb soup comes a lump of meat, without juice or savor, drowned in a black and thick sauce; then a plate of hair, with preserves; after this a dish of baked fruit. The rest is in accordance; the bread is gray, the wine sour, the beer thick, the coffee muddy. It is true that it only costs a franc a head, but the worst is, that if you paid a Louis apiece, you would not have a better dinner. You sit down with all sorts of people; there are Belgian bankers, Dutch brokers, grandees of Spain, Italian singers, Russian princes, German barons, and behavaliers of every order, civil, religious, and military—even those *d'industrie*. On my right was a professional gambler, cleared out at Wiesbaden; on my left, a distinguished lorette; opposite me, a prelate in partibus, very greedy, according to the waiters; and more ready to open his hand in blessing than in giving. After dinner, people walk about in the Chesne gardens, or in French ladies sit at little round tables, on which coffee is served; the Italian ladies embroider, but their embroidery is the work of Penelope; the German ladies knit, and each of their remarks corresponds to a dozen stitches. Silent and gloomy, the lords of creation smoke their cigars, and try to forget how bored they are.

An old gentleman who was never accused of being a wizard, went out with his gun one day to shoot partridges, accompanied by his son. Before they approached the ground where they expected to find the game, the gun was discharged with a severe lead, and when at last the old gentleman discovered one of the birds, he took a rest and blazed away, expecting to see him fall, of course; but not so did it happen, for the gun recoiled with so much force as to "kick" him over. The old man got up, and while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, conquired of his son, "Ahey, did I point the right end of the gun to the birds?"

FANCY MILLINERY, BONNETS, ETC.—Mr. F. R. Harden, No. 27 Chartres street, has a stock of the above goods, which for their beauty and variety of style, deserves the attention of ladies.

A CHANCE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES CHEAP.—Messrs. Pierson & Harrison, No. 1 Magazine street, are offering great inducements to persons who desire a convenient, dress or business suit. They say that rather than keep over a stock of these goods, they will sell them at less than wholesale prices. This deserves to notice.

WINTER SILKS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND MILLINERY.—The bargains offered by Mr. John Todd, No. 12 and 14 Chartres street, are certainly worth the attention of our lady readers. The great variety and beauty of the stock kept at this store has always made it a favorite one with the ladies, but now, when these goods are being offered at such low rates, a visit may be expected. Therefore all who wish to get a chance should go early.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, December 26, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The intelligence from the United States, and until very recently, the unwise and illiberal conduct of the Spanish Bank of Havana has, as might have been anticipated, produced a panic in financial and commercial circles in this city, which, from the close connections of our merchants with those of the outports, has extended itself almost over the island. The wisdom of the measures adopted by the Government of the island and the real solidity of our commercial houses have enabled them to weather the storm without a single suspension or failure having taken place; a fact well worthy of being recorded.

You are already aware of the permission granted by his Excellency the Captain General to the Spanish Bank of Havana to issue certain millions of dollars in "bonos" (guaranteed securities) bearing interest of six per cent. per annum, redeemable at short periods of time, but this measure not having been found sufficient to accomplish the desired object—the removal of the pressure upon and tightness of the money market—Don Isidoro Wall, the Intendente General of the Island, (Island Treasurer) proposed to his Excellency the Captain General, who is also Superintendent of the Royal Treasury, the issuing of two millions of dollars in Treasury bills, payable to bearer at sight, which would have the immediate effect of bringing into circulation some portion of the treasure hoarded up in the Royal Treasury, of no benefit to the public, nor to the Government, remaining as it did there idle.

A meeting of proprietors, bankers and merchants was forthwith convened at the palace to ensure the more general circulation of the "bonos" issued by the Spanish Bank of Havana and to take into consideration the propriety of issuing the proposed Treasury bills. At this meeting it was agreed that the "bonos" issued by the Spanish Bank of Havana should be received in all transactions as specie or bank bills, and a committee was appointed to take into consideration the proposed issue of Treasury bills. Another meeting was subsequently held at the palace to receive the report of the committee, which report was in favor of the issue of the Treasury bills, which was agreed to by the meeting, and it was also resolved to request the Spanish Bank of Havana to receive said Treasury bills to as large an extent as might be convenient in payment of all notes coming due, to which request the bank instantly assented by agreeing to accept one half of any amount receivable by it, in said Treasury bills, whilst on the other hand I observe in the *Diario de la Marina* of 27th inst., a long list of our chief merchants and traders, who all agree to receive the "bonos" issued by the bank as specie.

At the solicitation of a large number of the leading mercantile houses of Matanzas, the Bank of San Carlos of that city, has been authorized to issue "bonos" payable to bearer, bearing 8 per cent. interest, redeemable in four, five, six and seven months. The principal merchants of Cardenas are also understood to have requested that the Cardenas Bank may be permitted to issue "bonos" upon the same terms, which request will doubtless be granted. Thus, you will perceive that an autocratic Government, at which I have so often cavilled, has its advantages, because under even a limited monarchy before any banks could be permitted legally to issue such papers as these "bonos," a legislative enactment would be required, whilst here the "one-man power" with a few scratches of his pen does all that is requisite.

At Puerto Principe a new description of sickness has recently appeared. It is called black measles. It hardly keeps the patient three days sick, but almost always proves fatal. Fortunately, but few persons are attacked with it.

We keep Christmas eve in Cuba—*Noche Buena*, they call it—and even the poorest of the poor manage to have a good supper on that night. Perhaps your correspondent, with whom late hours and late suppers do not agree, was the only man in this city who retired at his usual hour, after partaking of a soda biscuit and a glass of water.

The Spanish steam fleet returned to port on the 23d inst. On the 17th inst. the bark Sylvester sailed from Sagua la Grande for New Orleans. On the 18th, Spanish ship Tercas sailed hence for New Orleans, and on the same day schooner W. Abbott arrived at Cardenas and schooner J. Grandall sailed from that port for New Orleans. The schooner Nautilus and brig Colcord arrived at Matanzas also on the 18th. The schooners W. Abbott and H. B. Scribner sailed on the 22d from Cardenas, and the brig Lucene sailed hence on the 26th inst., all for New Orleans.

As ever,

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, Dec. 26, 1860.

Mr. Editor—Since my advices by the Cahawba of the 17th inst., the Clayed Sugar market, as well as all other branches of commerce, has been completely paralyzed by the intelligence received from the United States, added to which the advices from Europe have also been unfavorable, so that no transactions of any moment have taken place. The shipments that have been made have been of cargoes previously engaged. All quotations must be considered as nominal. In the sole business day of the present week I did not hear of a single transaction.

Nominally the current rates are upon the basis of 8½ reals per arroba for D. S. No. 12.

The stock of old sugars here and at Matanzas are estimated at about 30,000 boxes, against 10,000 boxes at this period last year.

MUSCOVADOS—Of new crop arrive slowly. No sales to my knowledge.

MOLASSES—No demand for the United States. Many cargoes have been placed at Matanzas and Cardenas at 4 reals for Clayed and 4½ for Muscovado per keg of 5½ gallons. Here a cargo of Clayed has been placed to be delivered in this harbor by the 15th of next month, at 4 reals per keg, which is the only transaction of which I have heard.

LARD—Is still dull, at about $17 50@$18 per quintal for all sized packages. Stock about 1000 bbls. and tierces and 400 kegs. 500 kegs ex Habana sold at $18 50.

CHEESE—242 Cheeses from New York ex Cahawba, sold at 22½ per quinta.

HAMS—Abundant. 22 hhds. ex Cahawba from New York, sold last week at $16 50 per quintal, and 8 bbls. and 3 bbls. on 26th at $18 and $19 per quintal.

PORK—Is hunted. First arrivals will come to a good market. Clear Pork only in moderate demand. 16 boxes from Philadelphia, from store, sold at $17 per quintal.

POTATOES—Abundant. Last sales Eastern and Northern, at rates not made public, but supposed to be at about $3 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—In better demand. Sales on 24th at a rate not made public.

CANDLES—63 boxes Composition from store and 100 boxes, also from store, same quality, sold on the 24th at $30 and $28 per quintal. The demand is moderate.

SOAP—A large parcel Yellow from Philadelphia awaits a purchaser.

CORN—Nothing doing. No American here.

YELLOW PINE.—Several cargoes have arrived and sales made at $32 per thousand. For a cargo from Pensacola only $29 has been offered. Sugar hhd. shooks scarce and wanted.

RICE—Declining. Last sales at 11½ reals per arroba.

FREIGHTS—Rather active for Europe, Spanish vessels having the preference at 52s. 6d. to 55s. per ton in load. Molasses for British Channel, etc., at near outports.

EXCHANGES—Very dull. Nominally I quote Sterling 13 to 14 per cent. premium; New Orleans, (short) 10 to 12 per cent. premium; New York, etc., 60 day bills, 3 to 8 per cent. premium.

As ever,

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—Several well furnished bedrooms, single and double, with or without parlors attached, are advertised to rent under the proper head in our paper this morning. We refer our readers to the advertisement.

MILITARY TAILORING.—Mr. Hamburger, merchant tailor, No. 9 St. Charles street, has made such extensive preparations for the manufacture of military uniforms, for officers and privates, that will enable him to defy competition. We hope his charms will meet with due attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATER—ST. CHARLES ST.

Mr. BEN DEBAR.....Lessee.
Mr. H. CORRI.....Acting Manager.

Continued Success of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MONDAY EVENING, December 31, 1860.

NEW YEAR'S EVE—First night of the new impersonative drama of AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—Mr. Barney Williams in Nina Chateaie's well Dances. The performance of Mr. Williams in "An Hour in Seville," is pronounced by the critics Feed to be perfect, and her music fully equal our dashing charges of so many characters and costumes, to excel all of attempts of the kind. Ben Dellar as Don.....Peculiar which, the comic drama of DOWN TO GOOD LUCK—P. Rafferty with songs, Barney Williams.....To conclude with the farce of THE HAPPY MAN—Paddy Murphy, with songs, Barney Williams.

☞ In rehearsal—"The Fairy Circle."

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Quadroons Boxes, each 75 cents; Private Boxes, each $5. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances to begin at 7 o'clock.

P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

SPALDING & ROGERS' MUSEUM, ST. CHARLES STREET (Adjoining the ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

MONDAY, December 31—Only One Week More, and positively the LAST WEEK of that Wonder of Creation, the living HIPPOPOTAMUS, and the only one now in America. Those who miss seeing this rare and wonderful animal now, may never have another chance.

Last Week of the SWISS BEAR AND LADY.....Last Week of the SWISS WARBLER.....Last Week of the Lilliputian Queen, MISS REED.

As they are to leave January 7 to fulfill engagements in Cuba, to be seen this week only, in connection with the GRAND AQUARIA, and all other Wonders of the Museum.

☞ Open Day and Night, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
☞ Admission, 50 cents; Children and Servants, 25 cents.

In the Academy of Music.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW will appear Every Night, Every Saturday Noon, and Every Holiday Noon. d31

NEW OPERA HOUSE—CORNER OF BOURBON and Toulouse streets.

FIFTH NIGHT OF MLLE ADELINA PATTI.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 31, 1860.

Will be performed THE BARBER OF SEVILLE—Opera in 4 acts, by Rossini.

☞ During the Singing Lesson, Miss Patti will sing the celebrated Rondo Finale "Io che poss'io" "La Sonnambula."

☞ To relearn—"The Pirate"—Grand opera, by Bellini.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, Latticed Boxes, Parquette, Second Gallery, $1 50; Pit Boxes and Pit, $1; Third Gallery, 50 cents.

☞ Doors open at 6. To commence at 7.
☞ Seats secured unless paid for. d31

ATTENTION.....ATTENTION.

A Class is being formed to receive instructions

—In—

The Art of Self-Defense,

—In—

BROAD-SWORD EXERCISE.

Gentlemen wishing to learn this Beautiful and Useful Science will please make early application, as only a LIMITED NUMBER can be admitted.

CAVALRY SWORD EXERCISE, Mounted and Dismounted.

A Boys Class will practice two nights in each week, in Temperance Hall, 124 Carondelet street.

Private Lessons any hour of the day.

☞ For further information, apply at the Office of DR. MANNITY, No. 168 St. Charles street, corner of Perdido, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 9 P. M.

☞ Terms moderate. d24 1m

TERPSICHOREAN.

GRAND MILITARY AND FANCY DRESS BALL.

To be given by the SARSFIELD RIFLE GUARDS, at MASONIC HALL, St. Charles street.

On New Year's Eve, December 31, 1860.

MANAGERS:

Capt. Jas. O'Hara,	Lieut. Jas. Markey,
Lieut. Geo. Oakes,	Evelyn M. Knox,
Sergeant H. Gallagher,	Sergeant F. Byrnes,
Corporal F. North,	Corporal M. Oakes,
Sergt. Jas. McCormack,	Private P. K. O'Connor,
Private Thos. Fallon,	Private Jas. Flanagan.

DOOR MANAGERS:

John Stack,	James Crellan,
John F. Doherty,	Ulysses Bourke.

☞ Tickets may be had from any member of the Company at $1 50 each.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION:

Capt. James O'Hara, No. 119 Carondelet, street.
John F. Doherty, No. 22 Camp street.
John Stack, No. 113 Perdido street.
P. McCormack, No. 85 Orleans street.

The Ticket for the Ball will be sold at the door on the night of the Ball.

☞ The Invitation Committee meet every Wednesday evening at Drill Room, corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets. d25 td

A GRAND FANCY DRESS AND FIREMAN'S BALL.

—To be given by—

LAFAYETTE HOOK AND LADDER No. 1,

—At—

UNION HALL, Jackson street, on NEW YEAR'S EVE.

MANAGERS:

Hon. John T. Monroe,	Hon. E. T. Parker,
Hon. Ken P. Bakewell,	E. Flood,
Hon. L. Adams,	A. Richards,
W. Bleckley,	J. P. Flatmer,
G. W. Hatfie,	D. Roadnurg,
P. O. Keefe,	J. Bauch,
A. Belinger,	A. A. Lipscomb,
E. P. Barcelide,	A. Beisel.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:

G. Lelsinger,	J. McGregor,
Alb. Kuhn,	A. Beaver,
	J. Lelsinger, Jr.

The Committee will meet in Issue Ladies' Invitations every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock, at the Company's Hall, Jackson street.

No Party admitted to the Hall without an invitation card, signed by one of the Committee.

Gentlemen's Tickets—$1. d10 td

A GRAND MASK AND FANCY DRESS BALL,

To be given by the YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, at

The Odd Fellows' Hall,

ON THE EVENING OF THE 3d JANUARY, 1861.

—MANAGERS—

Gen. H. Brangin,*	A. Spielmann,
R. W. Helrand,	J. A. Lalaye,*
Fred. A. Rasch,	S. Tock,*
A. Sambola,	E. Morel,
Jos. A. Lanze,	W. Lasche,
J. Dubolle,*	C. F. Fatier,
L. Ulm,	L. A. Eller,
E. Walsh,*	T. Dalcos,
Chas. Moore, Jr.,	Chas. Ollie,
C. Keiser,	A. A. Canson,
J. A. Pendleby,	J. L. Kaohs,
A. Pasturson,	L. Schmidt,
	J. E. Clerc.

—Reception Committee.

Gentlemen wishing to procure Ladies' Invitations will please apply to any of the above-named managers for approval on or before the 2d day of January, when they will meet the committee, after which no Ladies' Invitations can be procured. The committee meets every Friday evening at the committee's room, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Gentlemen's Tickets, $2 50—to be had from any of the managers, and at A. E. Blackmar & Bro's, Camp street.

A GRAND DRESS, FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL

For the Benefit of the Relief Fund

—OF—

Perseverance Fire Company No. 13,

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING January 19, 1861.

MANAGERS:

I. N. Mathe, Esq.,	M. Lanzier,	J. Lipman,
E. S. Sanders, Esq.,	J. F. Kearney,	W. A. Hamley,
M. J. Redpath, Esq.,	F. McKeever,	S. H. Fulton,
F. P. Blair, Esq.,	A. A. Wilkins,	G. A. Smith,
J. L. Lee, Esq.,	D. R. Scruggs,	S. H. Boyd,
E. P. Ransdale,	D. H. Todd,	W. H. Latham.
H. Taylor,	H. L. Blow,	

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

E. P. Ransdale,	H. Taylor,	D. R. Scruggs,
A. A. Wilkins,	J. Lipman,	F. McKeever.

Gentlemen wishing Ladies' Invitation Tickets can procure the same on making a pledge to any of the above Committees. The Invitation Committee will meet every Friday evening at 7 o'clock at the Hall of the Company.

Ladies will be required to remain in the Hall during the Ball.

☞ Admission, $1 50. d17 td

PROF. A. GHERARDI'S DANCING ACADEMY, at EAGLE HALL—Prof. A. Gherardi most respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that his Dancing Academy will be open for the season at Eagle Hall, corner Peytonia and Felicity Road, on the 15th of NOVEMBER, when he trusts to meet with the same liberal patronage as before.

Days of Tuition for Children—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

Gentlemen's Class—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

Private Classes in Schools and Academies will be promptly attended to.

For terms, apply to Prof. G., at the Hall, or Pin. P. WERLEIN'S sem. Music Store, No. 5 Camp street. n14 3m

PROF. J. VEGAS' DANCING ACADEMY Odd Fellows' Hall.

Prof. J. Vegas most respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that his Dancing Academy will be opened for the season at Odd Fellows' Hall. The teaching will commence on

SATURDAY, November 10, 1860.

The days and hours of tuition are as follows:

Children—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 till 7 o'clock P. M.

Gentlemen—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7 till 9 o'clock P. M.

Ladies' Class—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Private Classes will be formed exclusively for Ladies.

Private Dancing Parties for Ladies and Gentlemen, every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

Prof. J. Vegas will give lessons at Seminaries and in private families.

Particular