THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1866.

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ADDRESSES.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The St. Charles manager announces that they have entered into an engagement, for a limited period, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. These eminent artists are now taking their last farewell of their admiring audiences. In the University of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Idiot Teen are the leading characters. When they first the stage, one great task will be broken, which connects us with the last brilliant generation, of dramatic giants, in whose hands the Passions were imbued with life and reality.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean make their first appearance to-night as Shylock and Portia in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." They will be supported by Messrs. J. F. Cathcart and G. Everett, and Miss Chapman from the Princess Theatre, London. This is a powerful combination; and, on this play goers will, doubtless, make the most of an opportunity, with which they are not often favored.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The graceful and versatile actress, Miss Charlotte Thompson, will, to-night, at a brief engagement at the Worthern. The opening play, in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," Pauline, of course, being filled by Miss Thompson.

The more mention of her name will recall to the lovers of the drama among us remembrances of many pleasant seasons at the same theatre, when Miss Thompson was the acknowledged favorite in a company consisting of many first-rate talents, and rivalling. This was "before the war." Since then, Miss Thompson has not been idle. She has gained that experience which makes the finished actress, while she has lost nothing in renewed youth and freshness and that delicacy, which were the charm of her opening days.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Mammoth Troupe" are out in a new and most taking programme for this evening; embracing, new ballads, songs, dances, &c.

In addition to these attractions, the "Rollands Brothers' Combination," consisting of William and Henry Rollands, Frank Donaldson and the Fort Angelo, having been detained in the city through the non-departure of the steamer for Havana, have been re-engaged by Manager Bidwell for three nights only. The Rollands will appear in their specialties, of there honest fun and daring acrobatic feats, for which they have become so celebrated. Frank Donaldson, too, has made a hit position as the "Mischievous Monkey." The fact is, he must be a close observer, or he could never imitate Sham-Humanity so cleverly.

An equestrian "Jackson" matinee will be given at 12 M. for ladies and children.

St. Lazarus and the Suez Canal.

The work of canaling across the Isthmus of Suez, conducted by the indefatigable M. Lesseps, under the auspices of the French Government, is, after all, not a new idea, nor even a new project. Water communication had some months ago already been effected from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. This seems to have been done experimentally and provisionally, rather than with a view to immediate utility, or for purposes of speedy commercial practicability. The result is interesting and valuable, if considered only in reference to the naked fact that the two seas have at least once been hydraulically connected across the sandy ridges, and through the no less sandy marshes of the Isthmus. For, though some of the old historians had a good deal to say about attempts made by Egyptian or Persian Kings to then unite the two seas, their statements, when sifted, still left the matter in obscurity. Venice, Marseilles, Genoa, Alexandria, drew rich life from its spicy breath, and grew golden under its Peninsular touch. But the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope led to the diversion of the great bulk of it from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic countries, and to the successive liberation of Portugal, Holland, and England in the first place, and then to the colonial empires of France. The splendid ports of the Mediterranean lost their Oriental drower and were left desolate upon the shores of the sea from which the world's richest commerce had fled, without returning, beyond the pillars of Hercules.

But the completion of M. Lesseps' canal so as to admit of ship navigation would, at once, restrain, for Europe at least, the effect of the doubling of the Cape of Good-Hope. It would restore the command of Oriental commerce to the Mediterranean with facilities of communication such as never before enjoyed, for it can not be reasonably doubted, whatever may have been the difficulties in ancient attempts to make a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, that some of them proved effectual for purposes of commerce. And on this point it may be interesting to refer to the remarks of some of the ancient historians. Diodorus Siculus touches upon it, saying:

> A canal of communication was made from the Pelusiac mouth to the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea. Works, son of Psammetichus, commenced it; Darius, king of Persia, finished it, but he left the breadth, as it was, at length, on the advice of some, who told him that in thus digging through the Isthmus, he would inundate Egypt, which they had found to be lower than the Red Sea. Ptolemy II, nevertheless, completed the enterprise; but he placed, in a suitable part of the canal, gates or locks very ingeniously contrived, which opened for the passage of ships, when it was thought fit, and then closed immediately, for this reason, the river flowing from the south, and the Arabian flood, which is discharged itself into the sea, it has a salty watery Arabia.—Diodorus Siculus, bk. 1.

And Pliny has the following:

> From the Arabian Gulf, there is another gulf, which the Arabs call Aroe. Then the Persian Darius, from which point Sesostris first of all conceived the project of constructing a canal to the Nile in the Delta, a distance of sixty-two thousand paces, which traversed Egypt from the river side of the Red Sea. Afterwards Darius, then Ptolemy II, and lastly Cornelius Gallus, and the latter dug the canal, one hundred feet wide, sufficiently deep, a distance of three days' journey, as far as the Bitter Lakes, so called from the bitterness of the waters of the Bitter Springs. The first of foundation to extend him from going further, it being considered that the Red Sea flowed at a higher level than the land of Egypt. Others do not give that reason, but say it was from fear of corrupting the waters of the Nile, which is the only drinking water for parasols water.—Plin. Hist. Nat. bk. VI.

As to the national importance of the proposed work, supplied as one of French conception and preparation, the words of M. Thiers in defense of the first Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, are calculated to yield a flood of light. M. Thiers observes, in his History of the Consulate:

> Admiral Bruix, speaking of Baltimore and still by none, the best Expedition to Egypt has been suggested as a military measure by others, by those especially who effect to weigh everything in the balance of cost augmentation. The latter, however, who in appearance have the true foundation of sense or justice. England had just completed the conquest of India, and was consolidating her dominion there. Had Consul France, hitherto her rival, yield to her such a supremacy without an effort? Yes, she was bound to make the attempt, at least, in the seas of the East, that vast field of the ambitions of marvellous nations, and to endeavor to plant an expedition there, which might bal ance all of the English. This truth admitted, search the globe, and where can you find an action better adapted than Egypt to the end proposed? It was in truth one of the finest provinces in the world, it affected the richest, the most fertile, those which furnished the most ample materials of distant operations. It brought back the commerce of the East to the Mediterranean, which was then our sea; it was, in a word, the equivalent of India, and in all events the route to India.

Natural History of Colossal Life.

It is strange that while all our Legislatures are so absorbingly engaged in making laws for the regulation of crime, those who make the laws rarely study the lives of criminals to find out the causes which lead to crime and to their cure. At the present moment, the natural history of the lawless classes of Great Britain, as a sort of Old Bailey chronicle, is attracting considerable notice, and is even more than that, it is pipe and smoke it. more than this, more than public attention, and the claims of wounded soldiers and soldiers' widows came from those of foreign birth. He did not say this in order to attack upon the bravery of the Irish and German and other people who had so nobly fought for the Union and the country they had adopted. But he had did it at this time—at the close of the great events through which they had passed—to diminish the chances of the return of native element, and to discourage those powers and who imagined or wished to please themselves with the subject with the idea that the great American republic was to be governed by the foreign element which it was.... d by the foreign element in the country. This was not so. With all thanks to the Irish and German citizens who had entered into the struggle, it was bound to the only declaration at the present time.

While public opinion in this way was the prevailing sentiment of both who were in votes from into the service, ninety in a hundred were for relief, leaving wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans unable to support themselves from persons of foreign birth—is, perhaps, even more remarkable. It should be observed, as in part explaining this, that the enlistment in this country is generally a poor man, and has no relatives who might contribute to his support or provide him with occupation—but even making that allowance, the fact stated by Dr. Bellow demonstrates the superiority of our institutions over those of the rest of the civilized world in rearing up a self-reliant race of men, full of resources, unwilling to depend on charity, and ingenious in devising the means of dispensing with it.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Strange Story of Hydrophobia.

[From the Mobile (Wis.) Journal.]

Mr. Jeremy Drew, Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, has returned to the city from Decatur, from which point Somerville first started on the project of constructing a canal to the Nile in the Delta, a distance of sixty-two thousand paces, which traversed Egypt from the river side of the Red Sea. Afterwards Darius, then Ptolemy II, and lastly Cornelius Gallus, and the latter dug the canal, one hundred feet wide, sufficiently deep, a distance of three days' journey, as far as the Bitter Lakes, so called from the bitterness of the waters of the Bitter Springs. The first of foundation to extend him from going further, it being considered that the Red Sea flowed at a higher level than the land of Egypt. Others do not give that reason, but say it was from fear of corrupting the waters of the Nile, which is the only drinking water for parasols water.—Plin. Hist. Nat. bk. VI.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

Witnesses in Admiral Semmes's Trial.

A MEMORIAL CATHEDRAL FOR THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

FRAUDS IN CIGAR STAMPS IN NEW YORK.

FOREIGN DOUTRINE MEETING.

Gen. Grant and the Readmission of the Late Confederate States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

COMMERCIAL, MARINE, AND OTHER NEWS.

Washington, Jan. 7.—About thirty commanders of vessels destroyed by the privateer Alabama have been summoned as witnesses in Admiral Semmes's trial.

The Government has realized within two years one million pounds of cotton, sugar and other property in Mississippi.

A movement is on foot to erect a memorial Cathedral for the Confederate dead, under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The weather is extremely cold at Halifax, Boston and Portland, Me., the thermometer ranging below zero.

Louisville, Jan. 7.—It is very cold and growing colder here to-night.

New York, Jan. 7th.—Extensive frauds have been discovered in the manufacture of cigar box stamps. Three persons connected with the swindle have been arrested. The frauds are supposed to amount to $100,000.

A meeting of adherents of the Monroe doctrine was addressed by William Cullen Bryant and others, and adjourned to a future day.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says it is generally thought that France and the United States will agree upon a plan for executing the Monroe doctrine without hurting the dignity to France.

A dispatch from Washington says General Grant is in communication with the United States Senator, stated, herwas not in favor of the readmission of the late Confederate States, and that the statements in his reports referring to the subject have been misconstrued.

New York, Jan. 7.—This is the coldest night that has been yet experienced this season. The thermometer is below zero.

The steamer Zodiac, from Savannah, brought part of the crew of the steamer Indina River, which foundered.

Washington, January 6.—The Congressional Committee on reconstruction to-day appointed Senators Fessenden, of Maine, and Johnson, of Md., and Representatives Washburne and Adams to wait on the President with whom they had an hour's interview.

New York, Jan. 7.—At the Liverpool cotton quotations by the Moravian were incorrectly transmitted, the annexed correct are sent: Pair Orleans 22d. Middling Orleans 21 1/2d. Mobile, Fair 22 3/4. Middling Mobile 21d. Fair Uplands 22 1/2. Mobile Middling 21d.

[From the Chicago Times, Jan. 5.]

Foreigners and Natives in the Federal Armies.

At the late New England dinner in New York city, Dr. Bellows made these statements:

> No less than thirty millions of money passed through his hands for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fought those battles in the last campaign. He would state a circumstance that would scarcely be believed unless it came from authority, that no less than ninety per cent. of the army who fought to defend our country were purely American. He did not think his friend, the President of the St. Patrick Society would be obliged to him for this statement, but it was the truth, and it was a truth so worthy friend was chagrined with the statement, he would say to him, it is so; but let the London *Times* and that in its pipe and smoke it more than this, more than public opinion, and the claims of wounded soldiers and soldiers' widows came from those of foreign birth. He did not say this in order to attack upon the bravery of the Irish and German and other people who had so nobly fought for the Union and the country they had adopted. But he had did it at this time—at the close of the great events through which they had passed—to diminish the chances of the return of native element, and to discourage those powers and who imagined or wished to please themselves with the subject with the idea that the great American republic was to be governed by the foreign element which it was.... d by the foreign element in the country. This was not so. With all thanks to the Irish and German citizens who had entered into the struggle, it was bound to the only declaration at the present time.

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THE RIVER PATH.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

> The blind beggar chanted down the hill,
> His sightless head bowed before the still;
> He made from the window sill
> His alms of twilight meted as grew,
> His darkness shadow of the dew.
>
> Pass down to see the day was done,
> The crooked trade that he had spun.
>
> By an idle river's further side,
> Where the reeds whispered, paused he.
>
> A needle glass, astonishing fair,
> A dream of day without its glare.
>
> With in the glass, the shift, the shower,
> With them the colors of every flower;
>
> While dark through earthly silvery vistas seen,
> The other called by the river's green.
>
> Down into the darkness let me go,
> To guard upon those hills of God.
>
> Where light counted not, of space or year;
> We sights not, but our thought was near.
>
> We guessed, as if from that bright shore
> Beckoned to and dear one on before;
>
> A childhood one thought to hear
> The voices of the long ago;
>
> And from the other side the river,
> With its waiting hands to the light;
>
> So for the hills of death I drink,
> So lingo with faith the restless tide;
>
> And let the eyes that fail on earth,
> On city eternal hills look forth;
>
> And in the thy brotherhood made
> The full sense of the river's flood.

Dr. Bode, the celebrated Athens explorer, died recently, in Athens.

A Birmingham, F brickmaker's wife gave birth to a child w... hands, knees, arms, and three legs. On o... the hands there are two thumbs.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general temper of the market; and, with regard to our leading staples, in particular, all remains unchanged. The sales of the Liberal crops thus yesterday, yet, the sales, (2,500 bales,) were not of sufficient extent to add materially to the supplies of either Domestic or Foreign Exchange.

The Gold market opened under the favorable influence of the increasing accounts from New York, and some hopeful advices offered their possessions to 143 per dollar, but at a later hour there was a decided reaction, and the premium closed