THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
BUSHROD & LEGRE, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Daily edition, 5 cents per copy.
The Bee Weekly Edition is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, Saturday, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Short, or Business Page Standard Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted only once, or to be charged as once each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 not per square.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 50 per cent.
All Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line for first, each insertion.
All Standard Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers should be rendered monthly.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month.	2 month.	3 month.	6 month.	12 month.
One	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Two	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten lines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-five	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1867.

Thanks to Mr. W. H. Hempstead, purser of the steamship Geo. Cromwell, for favors.

OPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere that this excellent place of amusement is to be opened to the gentlemanly of the public as early as Monday evening the 2d prx., when La Rue's popular Carnival Minstrels are expected to appear. The troupe is said to embrace about twenty popular Ethiopian star artists of that class, among whom are the New Orleans favorite, A. M. Hernandez, and others of established merit. The Academy has been handsomely renovated and improved, and with its comfortable ventilating apparatus to cool its apartments during the performances, and its beautiful fountain of waters in the parquette, we anticipate a brilliant opening occasion and a successful season for the enterprising managers, Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell. The courteous Kitridge we are pleased to notice, is again installed in the ticket office.

NEW SCHERRY IN THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We had the pleasure last evening of witnessing the effect of gas light upon the handsome paintings and scenic decorations of our grand "Old Drury", the St. Charles, under the transformation which all have undergone through the magic touches of our friend and capital artist, Mr. Leon E. Pomarède, formerly of our city but now of St. Louis. The ceiling and drop curtain are both elegantly designed, the triumph of Apolo being represented with fine effect by the one, and a court scene, probably of the time of Louis the XV, on the other, while the general declarations are in keeping with the vast outlines of the theatre. We congratulate Mr. Pomarède upon the chaste display he has made of he decorative art. The St. Charle has passed exclusively under the management of Mr. DeBar, so well known on its boards. Forrest and a succession of the best stars are to appear.

Sheridan's Letter to Grant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, } *New Orleans*, August 3, 1867. }

Gen. U. S. Grant, *Commanding Armies of the United States*, Washington, D. C.:

General—I have the hon r to submit for your information, the following:

That the State of Louisiana is registered in accordance with the act of Congress, dated March 2, 1867, and the bills supplementary thereto. The poll books are nearly made out, and the Commissioners of Election for each polling precinct appointed.

The number of registered voters will be slightly over one hundred and twenty thousand. The State will, in all probability, come in as a Union State.

In accomplishing this registration I have had no opposition from the masses of the people; on the contrary, much assistance and encouragement; but from the public press—especially that of the city of New Orleans—and from office holders and office seekers disfranchised, I have met with bitterness and opposition.

The greatest embarrassment with which I have had to contend was the constant rumors of my removal, published almost every day in the papers of this city. It was a serious embarrassment, as it was breaking down the confidence of the people in my acts; but, notwithstanding this, we have worked patiently and industriously, having in view only right and justice, and the law in its spirit.

I have, as I have heretofore stated to you, permitted no political influence nor political machinery to help or influence me in this work. Receiving the law as an order, it was so executed.

I regret that I have to make the charge against Brig. Gen. T. L. Rousseau, U. S. A., of visiting my command recently, and without exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties, and suggesting my removal.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

GALVESTON.—There were 23 deaths of yellow fever in Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and 34 the day previous. Among those who died the 20th inst., we notice the name of Andrew Fleaning, aged 27 years, native of Louisiana.

The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Stanhard, arrived yesterday from New York. She brings the following list of passengers:—

D R Greer, Mrs D R Greer, Miss Corse, Miss Mary C Downing, Wm Eagan, Mrs Wm Eagan, John Sender, near, A A Dwight, G W Chamberlin, J Herring, L Randell, P Gaston, A A Seaman, G W Bonley, P Bailey.

Louisiana Intelligence.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Another week of very warm and dry weather. Not a drop of rain has fallen since our last issue. The cotton crops are realizing all the benefits of the favorable season; but we regret to state that the second crop of worms, which we referred to last week, have done considerable damage on several plantations—leaving the cotton stalks nearly bare in their line of march. They are now webbing up for the winter, and their destructive crop, which will undoubtedly in about twenty days, make a clean sweep of all the unexhausted cotton bolls and forms.

The prospect is very gloomy on account of the lateness of the cotton crop, it being fully four weeks behind the usual season, and the chances are that on most of the plantations there will scarcely be a half a crop made. There are several plantations however, on which the worms have not yet made their appearance—but whether they will continue to escape the ravages of the worms, is a question entirely for the future. We sincerely hope they may.

Carroll (Parish) Record, 17th.

News by Mail.

THE NEW MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.—*Washington*, August 20.—The new Constitution proposed by the late Maryland Convention has been rejected. From the old bill of rights has been omitted article 1: "We hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equally free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the enjoyment of proceeds of their own and parents' industry." From the Constitution the following was struck out: "Every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States." Several State rights doctrines are very clearly expressed in the document.

RUMORED TREATY WITH JUAREZ.—Some two months since the Department of State commenced negotiations for a treaty with Juarez, President of Mexico, by which all citizens of the United States, residing in Mexico, are to be exempted from all forced loans, or military exactions, or requisitions. But little progress has been made in the matter, owing to the virtual end of the war in Mexico. Americans, resident in the city of Mexico, write that the interposition in their behalf comes altogether too late; that many of them, by submitting to forced loans, have been utterly ruined.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—*San Francisco*, August 21.—The bark Comet, brings Sandwich Island news of July 23. Eleven thousand pounds of choice Sea Island cotton had been received from Honolulu. The cultivation of the same is profitable and extending.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,218

SHERIDAN'S LAST.

We publish to-day another letter from General Sheridan. Our readers will find this singular document in *extenso*, and there is no reason to doubt that it is a true copy of the original to General Grant. There are some things here which we do not care to pass in silence, since great injustice is done, not only to this paper, but we believe to other papers in this city. At the close of this letter will be found a solution of the mystery concerning General Rousseau, and it will be observed that the main points do not differ materially from the intended edition given by the *Tribune's* correspondent. Here we have the charge, and it will be remembered that Gen. Rousseau has already knocked the story in the head by a terse and emphatic denial. So far as we can learn the truth lies in a nut-shell. Gen. Rousseau remarked to a gentleman with whom he was conversing, perhaps over brandy and water or cups of black tea, that, for an officer of the U. S. Army he thought Sheridan too anxious to carry out the ideas of Congress as opposed to those of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He believed that he was the tool of a faction because he was working for the Radical nomination for the Presidency. This, we are inclined to believe, is a legitimate criticism of a public officer. Some boot-lick busy-body, or paid spy, caught the remark and hurried with it to headquarters. By the time the tale reached Sheridan's ears it had grown like Byron's story of the "Three Black Crows." Instead of kicking the fellow out of doors Gen. S., with less sound sense than we have attributed to him, listened to the charge and reported it to the Commanding General. It is well known that officers of the army differ in political opinion, and that while an acknowledged *esprit de corps* prevents them from indulging in professional depreciation, they can legitimately and openly criticise the political course of any brother officer. Sheridan's classmates and companions say that he is much given to strong opinions about the merits of his brother officers, and that he was always regarded as a champion, in his way, of freedom of speech and opinion. And we have heard some honorable but emphatic language attributed to him while a cadet at West Point, urged against a spying comrade who reported a quiet smoke, or a trip to Benny Havens, we have forgotten which. This was very creditable to him, and it is a pity that such good ideas should have been changed. We may be sure that if all such criticisms were reported to headquarters neither Pope, Sickles, nor Sheridan could escape a reprimand. They are generally harmless as in the present case. Rousseau is a good officer and a loyal man, and would do nothing to injure a brother officer: and Gen. Sheridan should have pitched the tale bearer out of the window and asked Rousseau up to take a drink. Then the Chief Commander could have pigeon-holed a nice little item, and this disagreeable matter would have been avoided.

So much for one paragraph in this letter. Taking it up *seriatim*, we are informed that the registration in this State is completed; that the whole number of registered voters will be something over 120,000; that the State will, in all probability, come in as a Union State. The General speaks with much modesty on this point, for it should be stated that, following the example set in Tennessee, the registration had been conducted according to the wishes of Congress, and that a stunning Radical majority was a dead sure thing, and still have been within the bounds of strict propriety. He goes on to say that in accomplishing this he has met with no opposition from the masses of the people; on the contrary, he has met with much encouragement and assistance; but from the public press, particularly that of New Orleans, and from the leaders he has met with bitterness and opposition. This is an equivocal assertion, since the masses of the people generally express themselves through the newspapers and their leaders. It is a very broad and sweeping charge, and the inference is clear to the country at large that he means the so-called "Rebel" press of this city. Following the example of Gen. Rousseau with the other paragraph, we protest against this. So far as the *Bee* is concerned the charge is positively not true. We have thrown no obstacles in the way of reconstruction, nor have we done one single thing calculated to embarrass Gen. Sheridan in the performance of his duty. Our record is open for inspection, and with it we refer the charge as far as it concerns us as a part of the New Orleans press. Instead of throwing obstacles in his way we have tried to clear a path for him, and his anxiety for reconstruction has not been a whit greater than ours. We have persistently advised our people to register under his order; we have advised them to obey all laws made by Congress; to obey without a murmur all orders issued by the District Commander; to make no opposition whatever to anything that he or his party might do, no matter how galling or oppressive, and to let him alone in everything. There was no merit in this because we were powerless to resist; but we gave the advice to prevent difficulty from unthinking and irresponsible parties. We have even gone so far as to advise the Conservatives not to put a candidate in the field in opposition to General Sheridan's, and to keep away from the polls unless they could conscientiously vote the Radical ticket. The wisdom and well-meaning of this course must be apparent even to General Sheridan. We know that there is a large Radical and negro majority, and that party feeling will run high. We are sanguine, we believe as he does, or agree with his party, going to the polls, when we know it will do no good, might bring about unfortunate collisions. Therefore we threw our influence on the side of law and order, and advised our people to have as little as possible to do with politics at present, and to give their energies to repairing the waste of the war. If the General finds fault with this course, it is because he believes all who disagree with him in opinion, no matter how quiet they may be, disloyal persons.

But one point is dwelt on particularly. The constant reports of his removal that have appeared in our papers seem to furnish grounds for this sweeping charge. Gen. Sheridan must know that these reports came to us from Washington in the press telegrams, and that they were published here simultaneously with all the leading papers in the country. Is it just to hold us responsible for these telegraphic reports, sent by men we sincerely dislike, and generally coming from Radical quarters? So far as we now remember but one paper, and that the organ of his own party, has had long and frequent special dispatches containing this report. It has been about the only paper that has contained bitter personal attacks; but at the same time the Southern press as a body, in addition, has been very active in the matter of publishing the following was struck out: "Every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States." Several State rights doctrines are very clearly expressed in the document.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Between the President and Gen. Grant in Regard to the Change of District Commanders.

The Colored Canadian and the Civil Rights Bill.

Poor Laws Enforced in Virginia.

Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, } WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867. }

Dear Sir—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

Truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
General U. S. Grant, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867. }

Major General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, } Washington, D. C., Aug. 17th, 1867. }

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland. Also your note of this date enclosing these instructions, saying, "before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, once in the name of the patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that the order be not insisted upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land. This is not a military government. We have a National Congress, composed of representatives from all the States, which is, and of right should be, the only legislative power in the nation. Congress is now in session, and has been for some days, and has not yet completed the work for which it was convened. Congress has not yet passed upon the question of the admission of any more States to representation in the National Congress