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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,400.

DEATH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The death of this distinguished citizen has elicited a general expression of sorrow all over the country, and from his political adversaries as well as his political friends. Mr. Vallandigham was a gallant foe and always met his enemy in chivalrous fashion. He has been cut down just as he was about to play a prominent part in national politics. Whatever we may think of his peculiar views, we cannot refuse to accord to him a moral courage in advocating his opinions, which is by no means common in these times.

Mr. Vallandigham has been a leader in Ohio politics for the last twenty years, and obtained the confidence of the people of that State to an extent possessed by few. He was twice elected to Congress, and the war he made against the despotism of the Lincoln Administration shows he was a man of great nerve and much dreaded by those who were violating the Constitution and trampling upon the rights and liberties of the people. A contemporary, familiar with the career of the deceased, thus describes the man:

"Mr. Vallandigham was bold, energetic, self-reliant, and persevering. He investigated for himself; he decided for himself, and when he decided the next step was to act. Warm and aggressive as a partisan, he was genial and generous in social life, and as a personal friend. He had the nerve to do right as he saw the right, and no man who does that can live and die without leaving behind such enemies as are made in the faithful discharge of official duties. A true and generous heroism was exemplified in all his actions. While in Congress, he battled the Lincoln Administration in his den, and made him quail before his unanswerable arguments and truthful exposures. He was the favorite of the Democracy and the terror of his opponents in popular and Congressional assemblies during the twenty years in which he was in active political life.

"During the war his actions influenced events which will afford food for the contemplation of students who are to come after him and command the gratitude and freedom. In the word painting of history from nature a keen and active intellect and it was assiduously improved by study and cultivation. There were few men more deeply read in literary and historical lore. His constitutional vigor was great and his energy never failing. He was no idle or a politician. Beyond the dominion of politics he established the reputation of a true and accomplished lawyer. The deep grief which Mr. Vallandigham's death has occasioned among those who knew him best, is the best eulogy of his worth, for a bad man could not be so mourned. A character in the general feeling of regret which will everywhere be felt and expressed at the sudden death of a chief, so prominent, and who was preparing to add so much additional lustre to a fame already brilliant."

NOTICE TO TEXAS SHIPPERS.—Steamer I. C. Harris will receive Galveston freight this day. No freight will be received for Indianola before Wednesday next. C. A. Whitney, Agent.

The Catholic Celebration.

Making allowance for the unfavorable signs of the weather, during the whole of Sunday afternoon, and the rain which fell for about an hour, the Catholic demonstration on Sunday, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of His Holiness Pius the Ninth, to the Papacy, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this city, of whatever kind, political or religious.

It is true that, in the long procession which moved through the streets, little was exhibited in the way of art to attract public attention, but the impressiveness of the display was in the great numbers that paraded, and the enthusiasm with which all, children and adults, entered into the celebration. Artistic devotation might have given more spectacular effect, but would have taken from or nothing to the interest of the scene in the minds of those who regarded it in its true aspect and saw in it a religious and spiritual exposition of the power which Catholic demonstration was intended to exhibit. Great as the number was in the procession, we think the estimate of a contemporary at 40,000 is greatly in excess of the truth. There has never been a procession at Rome, Paris, or New Orleans, and, although that of Sunday was little less numerous than the greatest we have seen had 10,000 been much nearer the actual number in it than 40,000.

The details of the celebration have already been so minutely described in English by the journals published yesterday, that it would be imposing on the readers of this side of the *Bee* to occupy its columns with another account of the ceremonies.

One feature of the celebration, significant as it is, has been overlooked by our contemporaries. Facts worthy of being noted were the presence in the procession of General Longstreet, Adjutant General of the State, accompanied by a staff of both colors, the General himself, citizens' attire, while his staff were uniformed, and also Major Flanders and City Administrator Delassize, both riding in the same buggy and wearing badges, but the presence of these people in the line was not thought meet so much about as was that of societies of colored men. They were in the procession as distinctive organizations, like any of the other religious societies that paraded, but their appearance, acceptably associated with whites, to whom amalgamation under other circumstances would have been repugnant, was an impressive illustration of the firmness with which the Church effaces distinctions of race and color in the performance of pious offices, and the zeal with which it holds to its traditions and follows its precedents in propagating its faith.

It was nearly twilight when Archbishop Perché, accompanied by Bishop Martin, of Natchitoches, after prelates arrived at the Cathedral. The exercises there were witnessed by a great multitude. The spacious platform in front of the Cathedral was crowded. Jackson Square, too, was thronged with women and children, the female orphans of the asylums having been assembled at a place there. The streets around did not afford space for a tithe of the people, who congregated in the vicinity to hear and see what transpired on the platform. An oration, in English, was delivered by Judge T. Hunt, Ion Collens, and one, in French, by Judge Paul E. Theard. At this time the Archbishop closed the ceremonies with a brief address and his benediction.

The celebration, notwithstanding the thousands participating in it, was conducted, throughout, with exemplary order and decorum. Owing to the diversion and the suspension of the Archbishop, that whatever money was intended to be spent in illuminations, should be expended for the benefit of the sufferers, in the inundated district, a general illumination was not attempted. Several of the churches and charitable institutions connected with them, especially, in the Fourth District were brilliantly lighted, however, during the earlier part of the night. The anniversary was full of interest, perhaps not unmixed with solicitude to the Catholic world, and it is pleasant to think that a ruler, who has not the power to gratify ambition nor the means of dispensing wealth, finds millions passing homage to him, in his time of trouble with a love and veneration scarcely ever expressed to any him when he was a Prince of the Earth.

Marriage of a White Man to a Colored Woman Declared Valid.

The Shreveport *Gazette* publishes the following:

The Parish Court, on Wednesday last, rendered an important decision in the case of Cornelia Hart, intervenor, vs. Hose & Elder, administrators. The points decided were:

1st. That under the Civil Rights bill a lawful marriage can be contracted between a white man and a colored woman.

2d. That children born before the celebration of such a marriage are legitimated by the marriage, and may prove their parental descent by the same evidence as white children can.

As a very large amount of money is involved in the suit, we presume that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was represented by Land & Taylor and R. J. Looney, and the defendants by Egan, Williamson & Wise.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "The Bee has been a welcome visitor to our mountain home, and the experience my daughters have had in operating its machine with Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine has made it a favorite in my family. For sale by J. S. Hedrick, 113 and 150 Canal street, New Orleans. febt23 3m d&w

There is a story in Paris to the effect that when the Government decided to banish from the city all the "*houtes-vies*," Emile de Girardin who had previously declined to serve on transport duty because he was unweighted, at once made up his bundle, and wringing the hand of a friend who had accompanied him to the railway station, said, with tears in his eyes: "Ah! mon ami! it requires great courage to leave Paris at such a moment."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Insurrection Brewing in France.

Soldiers Openly Insulted by Workingmen.

More Commune Officers Arrested.

2500 Female Incendiaries Sentenced to Transportation.

Plot to Assassinate the Pope.

HOME NEWS.

Preparations for Funeral of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 19.—The reorganization of the Central Committee and its proclamations excite great dissatisfaction.

A new loan was offered on the 28th, bearing five per cent. interest, at 82.

Paris, June 19.—Indications of a renewal of the insurrection continue to multiply. Workingmen openly insult Republican officers. Attempts at assassination and incendiarism continue.

The international candidate will be returned.

Twenty-five Commune officers have been arrested since Friday. They were mostly foreigners.

Paris, June 19—Evening.—The *Liberté* asserts that Félix Pyat has been arrested.

Twenty-five hundred women, incendiaries, have been sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia.

Gambetta has given notice to France.

The Imperial Guard is being reorganized under the name of the Republican Guard.

Versailles, June 19.—The Assembly passed a bill giving the natives of Algeria and Lorraine franchise and eligibility to the Assembly.

One hundred and eighty thousand French prisoners yet remain in Germany. Twenty-five hundred only have returned.

Versailles, June 19.—Poyer-Quertier, who has been seriously ill, has recovered his faculties and resumed his duties as Minister of Finance.

London, June 19.—George Grote, the historian, died yesterday, aged 77.

Artist Bradford, lectured on Saturday on "Modern Art."

London, June 19.—The House of Lords to-day debated the Treaty of Peace of 1856 abolishing privateering.

Earl Cowper thought the refusal of the United States to adhere to the declaration was on grounds for the repudiation by Great Britain.

London, June 19.—The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated throughout Ireland.

Two ships have reached English ports with yellow fever aboard.

Rome, June 19.—A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered.

It was concerted in London, Florence and Paris. The assassination was planned to take place on Saturday.

All the European Sovereigns, including Victoria, sent Jubilee congratulations to the Pope.

A postponement of the Capitol from Florence to Rome is expected daily.

Brussels, June 19.—*Etoile Belge* reports sixty-eight more arrests on Sunday night, mainly of members of the International Society.

Madrid, June 19.—The Committee of the Budget has approved the bill recently introduced by Moret, Finance Minister, providing for the indemnification of the Bank of Spain for the withdrawal of the treaty under which it was to have acted as a Spanish loan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 19.—Baron Gerolt sails from Baltimore on Wednesday.

General Clanton was before the Kuklux committee this forenoon. He fully corroborates Gov. Lindsay's evidence regarding that State.

The elections commission have appointed the following commissioners: Minor, of Fayetteville; J. M. Foote, of Pulaski; Gen. Dixon, of Newbern, Dr. Pritchard, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Jeremiah G. Frazier, of Nashville.

Washington, June 19.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours.—The weather has varied somewhat, without material change over the Pacific coast. The area of low pressure which was Sunday afternoon over New York, is now east of the coast of New England. The depression Sunday afternoon on Lake Superior, is now north of Lake Erie. The area of high pressure continues south of the Ohio river. Temperature has risen in the Missouri Valley and on the Atlantic coast south of the lakes. The rain has this afternoon ceased in Maine, but is now reported in Eastern Pennsylvania. Threatening weather is reported at several stations north and west of the Ohio Valley. Clear weather with light winds from the southwest and northwest are now very generally reported from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

Washington, June 19.—James H. Clanton, of Alabama, was examined by the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee, behind closed doors, with foolish associate counsel, has been out Friday evening, experimenting with a new or improved bullet near the muzzle of a pistol could be held to cloth without burning it. The test was made and found very satisfactory. Two balls were fired from the pistol. Milliken, the associate counsel urged him to discharge the remaining barrels, but Mr. Vallandingham said: "No, my friend," and though Milliken repeated the suggestion Mr. Vallandingham declined to discharge them saying he took the pistol up stairs and laid it beside the empty one which he intended to use in the argument on Saturday. This lead to the tragedy which soon occurred.

Galveston, June 19.—The following is from the Weatherford, Texas, *Times*, of June the 10th: "Lt. Costa, Messenger, just from Fort Sill on his way to Austin has put the following mass of information at our disposal. Every word can be relied on. The following is L. S. Friend's letter:

FORT SILL, INDIANA TERRITORY,
Office of the Kiowa Agency,
May 26, 1871.

To Hon. Excellency Gov. E. J. Davis:

Since my arrival here, I have been fearful to call information in reference to the changed attitude of Indians of these reserves, and would state that from all appearances it is evident that during the coming summer there will be witnessed most extensive ravages on the frontier of Texas of any preceding. Almost all the Indians of this agency and the Cheyennes of another have left their reservations and are out on the war path. Some days ago in a public council held between such of the Indians of these reserves as were present, and myself, I was informed by the Kiowa Chiefs that they were determined to make a raid into Texas, and that they would be accompanied by the Comanches, upon which they had previously sent runners to invite them to join them. Through the agency of the Kiowa Chiefs, I succeeded in inducing the Comanches to remain at home, and they have kept their word so far, but I have been informed by the Kiowa Chiefs that they have sent runners to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and that they will be accompanied by the Comanches, upon which they have invited them to join them. Through the agency, upon which they have invited them to join them. Through the agency, upon which they have invited them to join them. Through the agency