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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1867.

Fifteen speeches during the campaign in Constitutions, as reported in some of the Northern papers, were certainly bitter enough against Messrs. Monroe, Herron, Abell and others of New Orleans; but they did not seem to have had much effect upon the result of the election.

SOUTHERN LADIES MINDFUL OF THE SOUTH.—The Northern Ladies, God bless them, do not seem to be unmindful of the South, and we take great pleasure in expressing our gratitude for the substantial evidence of regard manifested for the people by the young ladies of the "Packer Collegiate Institute," Brooklyn street, New York, who, it seems, recently gave an entertainment which realized over seven hundred dollars for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. We trust this acknowledgment of our thanks may be brought to their appreciation through the medium of some of our New York exchanges, whom we would, consequently, respectfully ask to copy this paragraph, with the hope that it may reach their attention.

It is due to such noble-hearted young ladies that they should be thus publicly thanked for their gracious consideration of our necessities.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Atlantic Monthly for April is superior to the previous number. In point of typography this magazine is hard to criticise. The old style type gives it an exceedingly fine appearance, and one is prepossessed with it before reading a line. "The Guardian Angel," Dr. O. W. Holmes' new story, is continued, beginning with chapter IV., "Elizabeth in Search of Mamma;" chapter VI. Among the articles are "The Haunted Window," a weird story by T. W. Higginson; some new stories of Mr. Lincoln, by Miss Caroline Hall, is very readable; something about the United States Sanitary Commission is told by Edward Everett Hale; "Considerations on University Reforms" is by Mr. John Fiske; "The Chaldian Emissary," by Theo. Bacon; "Travelling in the United States," by Bayard Taylor; about Chester Harding the artist; "Ristori," by Miss Kate Field; "A Winter Adventure on the Prairie," and two or three poems.

Every Saturday, published by the same firm, Messrs. Ticknor & Field, has been received. The number for April 6 contains some excellent articles from *All the Year Round*, *Temple Bar*, *Leisure Hour*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Macmillan's*, *Colburn's*, and others. "About Matter of Fact People" is from the latter. "Black Sheep," by Miss Kate Kemble, is continued. "Frau Von Bernhardi's Will," and "Le Chat about Hair and Hair-Dyeing;" "Lost from the Roanoke;" "The Case of the Widow Lerouge;" "Silcote of Silcotes," by Henry Kingsley, and the "Subjects of Song," complete this number.

The third volume of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' "Diamond Dickens," has been received by Messrs. Bloch & Co., who have also received a new invoice of cheap and popular books. This volume embraces *David Copperfield*, which we consider the best of all of Dickens's novels. There are some characters in this great work that can never be forgotten. With the single exception of Count Fosco we recall no names in modern romance that cling to us like those in *David Copperfield*. Our readers will be surprised, perhaps, when we mention first among these celebrated people, the name of "Mrs. Micawber." She was an admirable woman, and has not received her just deserts at the hands of the world. Even simple "Mr. Dick," with his kites and his memorial, is a noted character so often at his excellent wife and mother, and in enumerating the characters she is left out of notice in nine cases out of ten. Yet where, we ask, can her equal be found? Her firm, unswerving faith in her husband, her patient following through every change of fortune, her honest admiration for his talents, her abiding confidence that he would work out his destiny at last, and her tender solicitude for the "poor babes" command our respect and hearty approval. She was a model wife. She went through life without a murmur, buoyed up in sickness and sorrow by the hope that filled the heart of her husband; she wept with him when in distress; she laughed with him in his happy hours; she danced, stitched and mended for the gay old rascal who was a saint on earth to her; she cooked his scanty dinner, and dined on the crumbs herself so that he could have his chop and pint of beer. Her character is one to admire and we sympathise heartily with her, although we know that she could have resented our pity as a reflection upon her conjugal spoons. She was ready to follow him to the end of the world; content to live in hut or hall, so she could stick and darn for him. And "Micawber," the old villain, we laugh at his foibles, while we hate him for his systematic opposition to that poor woman, "Trudles" and his "dearest girl in the world" can never be forgotten, nor can "Charlies" and "Peggotty," "Uriah Keep" or little "Emily," Mrs. "Gummage" or "Dorg" pass out of mind when once we have become acquainted with them. This volume is profusely illustrated by that accomplish artist, S. Eytinge, jr., who has caught the spirit of the characters in the happiest manner. This is a cheap and reliable edition of Dickens, and those who desire a set should not miss one number as they come out month after month. Messrs. Ticknor and Fields are now bringing out some very fine works, and we shall endeavor to give as long reviews of them as our space will admit.

Speaking of these illustrations reminds us that complete sets are being made with the view of illustrating books by photography. There have been so many improvements in the art within the past few years, and the copies can be reproduced so quickly and cheaply, that it is thought it may supersede, in a measure, the common mode of illustration by wood or stone engraving. The cheapness of these photographic copies will probably be from two to three dollars per volume. Our informant says the process is hard to walk over the Trinity bridge, and were taken by hand over through the hatchway.

Important Proclamation by the Governor of Mississippi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
JACKSON, Miss., April 6, 1867. }

Whereas, much painful anxiety and apprehension exists in the public mind, resulting from the passage of the "Military Bill" by Congress, and the issuance of General Order No. 1 assuming command of the "Military District of Mississippi and Arkansas," and whereas, in consequence of the regular administration of the State Government has been unsettled to such an extent as to cause some of the officers of the State to suspend the functions of their offices; and many citizens are hesitating as to where refuse, to pay their taxes upon the assumed ground that the Tax Collectors are not known, "de facto," and therefore are not authorized to receipt for the same; and as other evils and irregularities may arise from the unwarranted interference of the military authorities in the exhibition of offices and citizens of the State in their present situation—therefore, I deem it proper to make known the fact that I have most unequivocally notified the "Military Power" recognizes the civil existing Government of the State. It is true it is declared to be provisional only, but it will remain subject to the paramount authority of the United States—at any time to abolish, modify, control or supplement the same. But until it chooses to do in accordance with the provisions of this law, I hereby give notice to the civil officers of the State that their relations and responsibility to the Commissioner of the United States, to the State of Mississippi and to the people, remain undisturbed, and they will be held to a strict accountability for the performance of their duties, in carrying out the provisions of the laws, for the maintenance of the civil Government, and for the full and complete protection of all the rights of inhabitants of the State, both white and black, in all the other rights of person, property, liberty and religion. I further advise and call upon all good citizens and inhabitants to sustain the civil officers in maintaining the peace, order and security of their several families and indulgently with each other, and in their political helplessness, to devote themselves to pursuits of industry, and to the production of those necessaries of life for which they are now so dependent upon the mariners of other States, and to offer no resistance to any steps that may be taken, in the reconstruction of the State by the Military authority of the United States, except such as may be sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States. Military power can only become intolerable when it passes to the hands of the violent and the unjust, which, happily, is not the case in Mississippi. The "Military Bill" relies no provision for the support of the civil Government. Taxes cannot be collected, and the civil officers to support it and to pay its salaries, and whenever any changes are made in the civil officers or the duties required of them, timely notice will doubtless be given and duly promulgated. By the Governor:

B. G. HUMPHREYS.
C. A. BROOGHER,
Secretary of State.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON.—The Galveston *News* says: A passenger by the steamer Texas from New Orleans, reports that the steamer over by the last steamer, informed us that he left New Orleans on Thursday last, at 8 A. M., and by using all fast sailing, arrived in Houston at 3 P. M. on Sunday last, making the trip in three days and seven hours. Our informant thinks, with every thing favoring, the same trip can be made in two days and a half, as the route has not recently been opened and several improvements have yet to be made, the passage time will probably be from two to three days for some time to come. Our informant says the passage is had to walk over the Trinity bridge, and were taken by hand over through the hatchway.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Concert Proposed for S. H. Association.—We learn that Signor Carlo Patti has kindly offered to give a complimentary concert for the benefit of the Southern Hospital Association. It will probably be given on Thursday next. Mr. Floyd, with his characteristic liberality, has offered the Variania Theatre for the occasion.

City Mortality.—The returns from the city cemeteries show that there were eighty-eight interments in New Orleans during the week ending Saturday morning, 7th instant.

Small Pox.—We regret to notice occasional deaths by this loathsome disease, which seems to be slightly on the increase, particularly among the coloured population. We shall give the localities of the disease when reported, in order that the public may avoid them as far as possible. In the meantime, we advise parents to attend to having their children vaccinated, as the disease is so frightfully contagious. Even a few days neglect in this matter, and negroes are perchance carriers in their habits.

Charge of Wife Murder.—Randal J. Byrne was arrested Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, on information from his little daughter, about nine years old, to the effect that he had struck her mother with a hammer, and the body still warm. A physician was sent for, who deemed that she had been dead about an hour. Byrne is a large, powerful man, said to be a drayman. When locked up he was beastly drunk, apparently callous of the crime committed, and was very noisy and demonstrative to his fellow-prisoners during the night. He said he intended to kill his wife long ago.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. Byrne, and evidence elicited as follows:

Florentine Augustine, coloured, testified—I was in my room about 5½ o'clock, next to room of deceased, Mrs. Ellen Byrne, when I heard her daughter cry: "Pa has killed my mother." I went in and found her dying. Her husband, Randal Byrne, struck the stroke. He was drunk. I told him he should be ashamed. He replied: "I wanted to kill her some days ago." Byrne owns both houses. Deceased was sick. Byrne had beaten her on several occasions. I did not see him strike her this time.

Mrs. Powers, testified—I occupied the room before Mr. Byrne in the house, No. 73 Palmyra street. Florentine, the coloured woman, called me up to the room where I found Mrs. Byrne nearly dead. I asked Byrne what he had done to his wife. He replied: "I gave her only a few knocks." Both had been drinking all day. Byrne struck deceased about an hour ago. Byrne is a large, powerful man, said to be a drayman. When locked up he was beastly drunk, apparently callous of the crime committed, and was very noisy and demonstrative to his fellow-prisoners during the night. He said he intended to kill his wife long ago.

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