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NEW ORLEANS.
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1861

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,898.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
THE DAILY BEE.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at the fixed time ONE DOLLAR per square.
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The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to all responsible entirely business firms, who have the right to change their matter quarterly, on application at the office.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance allowed until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE THIS WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, groceries, &c. At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Levee and Conti streets, same District, the press, type, cases, stands, chairs, furniture, &c., of the newspaper known as the Courier; and immediately after, on Exchange Place, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, same District, the office furniture belonging to said newspaper. For terms, see advertisements.

By F. Fernandez, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 128 St. Louis street, household furniture.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Levee and Conti streets, the printing presses, types, &c., of the *Courier* office.

GLEANS OF LIGHT.

The New York *Herald* is one of the small number of Northern journals which appreciate the real state of feeling at the South. It has almost ceased to amuse itself and delude its readers by specious propositions for compromises and adjustments. It begins to understand that the South has a fixed intention and a predetermined policy, and that they are not to be restrained by entreaties to preserve the Union, vague promises of redress, or menaces of violence and coercing. Some time was requisite to bring the *Herald* to these conclusions, but it is now, with the *Express*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and perhaps half a dozen more Northern prints, far in advance of the ignorant and arrogant organs of Black Republicanism. If the latter possessed more sense and more discretion, they might profitably consult the columns of the sheets we have cited for authentic information touching the South, in which event they would avoid a vast amount of language at once sense less and irritative.

In a recent article the *Herald* exhibits an entirely correct understanding of the question at stake. The Union, it says, is dissolved. Within a month there will be an organized Southern Confederacy; and then, as the attempt to enforce the Federal laws within its boundaries will be the inauguration of a general war, the question recurs, not how are we to save the Union—for the Union is gone—but how can we preserve the relations of peace? We answer in the recognition of this Southern Confederacy, for the sake of peace, and for the sake of all our great interests of industry, property, security, law and order, North and South, that are bound up in this question of peace. If the Union cannot be restored through peaceable agencies, let us have a peaceable separation and two governments. Thus the alienation of the two sections will result in the construction of two great confederacies, destined to expand north and south, till the magnificent regions extending northward towards the Arctic sea, and southward to the Orinoco, are embraced within the folds of the two American republics. But the first broadside of Federal coercion will close the door of peace, and hurry us downward into all the horrors of Mexican anarchy. The Union is broken; to restore it our first necessity is peace; and if we cannot restore it peaceably, we can of course of wisdom, and safety is peace.

There is a world of sound sense in these observations. While the fools and fanatics of the North are closing their eyes to the sight and stopping their ears to the sounds of Southern independence; while they are repeating the cuckoo cries of "treason" and "rebellion," and imploring the Government with frenzied zeal to send its armies and fleets to fight the South, the observant and impartial editor of the *Herald* looks quietly and carefully around, and estimates facts at their true value. He sees that the Union is gone. He knows that secession has ceased to be a theme for discussion, and has been practically exemplified; that six States have deliberately withdrawn their delegated powers and resumed their sovereignty; and that others are preparing to do so. To style so important and wide-spread a movement, embracing a sixth of the entire population of the country, and nearly the whole cotton-growing region, an act of treason is simply preposterous. People may voluntarily bind themselves to the nature and consequences of the revolution at the South; but they cannot undertake to examine it without being fully convinced of the exactness of the view taken by the *Herald*.

The time is coming when the people of the non slaveholding States will comprehend the position of affairs, and will no longer be the dupes of designing leaders. Nor can this period be very remote, since every day's experience adds something to the stock of knowledge which is gradually forcing its way to Northern perceptions. It will then be seen that as the Union is hopelessly dissolved, and cannot be put together again by any of the ordinary tinkering of political charlatans, an amicable settlement and a peaceful separation are of the very highest necessity. War can effect nothing. It will not restore the Union, while it will surely cripple the energies of both North and South, and lead to such rancorous and embittered hatreds as centuries may be unable to efface. Peaceful adjustment; treaties of commerce and amity; a full and final understanding respecting public property, and equitable arrangements on both sides would prove eminently wise, judicious, humane, and worthy an advanced civilization and an enlightened epoch in the world's history. Let the North and the South part in peace, as they cannot live together. This is the desire of the South—not that she fears the North, or lacks confidence in her own resources and the courage of her sons—but because she knows that a resort to the sword will not preserve or restore the Union, and will be productive of nothing but mutual mischief and the unloosed array of diabolical passions. The South is prepared for either issue.

The representatives of the Southern States which have seceded will assemble at Montgomery today, with a view of organizing a provisional government for a Southern Confederacy. The delegates, as far as we are informed, are gentlemen of high character, proved intelligence, and indisputable fidelity, and the interests of the South may be freely and fearlessly confided to them. We trust their labors will be crowned with the most complete success.

INTERCEPTIONS.—The telegraph lines are down, while a temporary interruption has occurred in the transportation of the mails by the washing away of a portion of the rails on the Jackson road. For some days, therefore, we may possibly have but meagre intelligence from the North.

MOZART'S TWELFTH MASS.—The Classic Concert (postponed from January 23d) will be given positively on Tuesday evening, February 5th, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, on which occasion Mozart's immortal Twelfth Mass will be performed by fifty ladies and gentlemen, and a full orchestra, composed of the first artists in the city.

FREEDOM'S TEAR.—We are under obligations to Mr. T. L. Von Lahache for a copy of an exquisite composition, full of tenderness and feeling, entitled "Freedom's Tear"—a Reverie, dedicated to his pupil, Miss Betty Mahan.

LOSS OF THE SHIP DAVID BROWN AT SEA.—We learn from Captain McConnell, of the steamship Habana, which arrived here last evening from Havana, that the ship David Brown, Captain Barry, from San Francisco, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of grain, was lost on the 5th ultimo, in latitude 25° 00' N, longitude 30° 00' W. Twenty-seven men in the master boat were picked up, after having been afloat ten days, by a Spanish bark, and carried into Havana. They report that Captain Barry and nineteen seamen took to another boat, and were lost sight of shortly after they left the wreck. Up to the time the Habana sailed from Havana, there had been nothing heard of them. Six of the crew were sent to this port on the Habana by the American Consul at Havana. The Spanish bark that picked up the twenty-seven men arrived at Havana on the 15th ult.

CARONDELET CANAL COMPANY.—The Secretary of this company gives notice to the stockholders that a new election for directors will be held on Thursday, the 14th instant, a majority of the capital stock of the company not having been represented on the 21st January.

BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—It will be seen by a special order from Major J. B. Walton that the Battalion Washington Artillery are requested to assemble at their Arsenal today at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., instead of one o'clock, as stated in a previous general order.

A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.—A squad of the doughty Kennedy's policemen boarded the Montgomery, on the 25th ultimo, when the steamship was about leaving New York for Savannah. While the gang of robbers were on early searching for arms the captain had the hawsers cut, and the seamen thieves jumped ashore amid the shouts of the crowd.

COMING SOVEREIGN STATES—*Shearing the Wolf*.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, commenting upon the threats of coercion against the South, recalls the illustration of Charles James Fox in the debate, in the English Parliament, on taxing the American colonists. He said (we quote from memory): "By the noble lord (alluding to us) we have a right to tax America, and therefore we ought to tax America. Not infinite in wisdom is this was that of the man who resolved to shear a wolf. What! shear a wolf! Have you considered the danger, the difficulty, the resistance of the attempt?—Why, says the madman, 'I have considered nothing but the right. Has he a right? dominion over the beasts of the forest, and shall he not shear the wolf?'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabian—Liverpool Cotton Market Firm—Decline in American Securities.

New York, February 2.—The Canard Royal mail steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool Saturday, the 19th, and Queenstown Sunday evening, the 20th ult.

She brought on freight £226,000 in specie.

The intelligence by the Arabia is two days' later than that received by the Bohemian at Portland.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 20.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) in Liverpool consisted of 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 are reported to have been taken on speculation and for export. The market generally closed firm at very full prices.

London Money Market.

London, January 20.—The market for American securities has declined, and all quotations have slightly declined. Quotations for Consols closed at 91⅛ to 91⅛.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery—Arrival of Delegates.

Montgomery, February 3.—There is a probability that Hon. Howell Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury, will be elected President of the Convention of seceding States which meets in this city to-morrow.

About one-half of the delegates have already arrived.

Affairs at Pensacola—Return of the Mississippi Regiment.

Montgomery, February 3.—A soldier just arrived from Pensacola says the Mississippi regiment is in the act of returning home.

He further states that nothing of interest is transpiring at Pensacola.

Bishop Polk's Pastoral Letter.

The following pastoral letter has been issued to the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Louisiana:

My Beloved Brethren—The State of Louisiana having, by a formal ordinance, through her Delegates in Convention assembled, withdrawn herself from all further connection with the United States of America, and constituted herself a separate sovereignty, has, by this act, removed our Diocese from within the jurisdiction of The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." We have, therefore, an independent Diocesan existence.

Of the circumstances which have occasioned this act, it may not be necessary now to speak. They are familiar to you all. It is, however, our happiness to know that in canvassing the sum of the political grievances of which we complained, we find no contribution made to it by brethren of our own household. Our Church in the non-slaveholding States, as every where, has been loyal to the Constitution and the laws. Her sound conservative teaching and her well-ordered organization have held her steadily to her proper work, and she has continued faithfully in preaching and teaching the Gospel of Christ. Surrounded by a strong pressure on every side, she has successfully resisted its power, and has refused to lend the aid of her conventions, her pulpits and her presses to the radical and unscriptural propagandism which has so degraded Christianity, and plunged our country into its unhappy condition.

In withdrawing ourselves, therefore, from all political connection with the Union to which our brethren belong, we do so with hearts filled with sorrow at the prospect of its formal or by intimation of our ecclesiastical connection with them also, and that we shall be separated from those whose intelligence, patriotism, Christian charity and piety, we have had ever to esteem, for whom we entertain sincere respect and affection. Unfortunately, the class they represent was numerically too small to control their section. They had to contend with a different description of mind and character in the ascendant. The principles and purposes of that party have been then and there subjected to careful observation by the people of the Southern States, and they have watched its rise and progress with anxious solicitude. They thought they saw in it tendencies all the world has seen to be in our country is now suffering, and have not failed to employ all the resources at their command to avert it. Their efforts have been fruitless, and they have only sought to escape from the consequences to themselves and their posterity, other than that they have taken. Of the justice of our cause we have no doubt. Of the soundness of the principles we have adopted to maintain it, we may judge from the character of the men who are engaged in supporting them. With here and there an exception, they represent intelligence, intelligence, the character, and the wealth of the State. We have taken our stand, we humbly trust, in the fear of God, and under a sense of the duty we owe to mankind.

Our separation from our brethren of "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" has been effected because we must follow our nationality. But nothing has there had to do with any difference of opinion as to Christian doctrine or Catholic hope. Upon these points we are still one. With us, it is a separation, but it is an amicable separation. And there is no reason why, if we should find the union of our Dioceses under one National Church impracticable, we should cease to feel for and regard with which purity of manners, high principle, and a manly devotion to truth never fail to inspire generous minds. The ties which bind us together will be the relations we both now hold to the men of our Mother Church of England and our common Lord.

But the time has not arrived for entering fully into the discussion of the questions suggested by this occasion, and I have so far remarked upon them, become some notice of our relations to the National Church from which we have withdrawn, rendered called for by the event, and because of the necessity that event creates for certain alterations in the services of our Book of Common Prayer.

In pursuance of this necessity, and under the authority of my office, I appoint, for the present, the following changes, and request my brethren of the clergy to observe them on all occasions of public worship.

In the prayer for those in civil authority, for the words "the President of the United States," read the words "the Congress of the United States."

In the prayer for Congress, for the words, "the people of these United States in general, and especially for their Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled," substitute the words, "the people of this State in general, and especially for their Legislature now in session."

I also appoint the following prayer to be used during the session of the Convention of this State, and during the session of the Convention to be composed of such other States as have withdrawn from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and propose to join Louisiana in the formation of a separate Government.

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant in the Lord Jesus Christ,

LEONIDAS POLK,
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 30, 1861.

A PRAYER

To be Used during the Session of the Convention.

Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, who never failing protectest those who put their trust in Thee, let Thy unworthy servants, commend to Thy special protection this Convention of this State in this session. Improve them with a deep sense of the responsibility with which they are charged. Grant unto them the spirit of wisdom and moderation, the spirit of patriotism and of a sound mind, and fill them, O Lord, with the spirit of thy holy fear. Preserve them from the delusions of pride and vainglory. Deliver them from the temptation to aim at other ends than those which promote the glory and the best interests of their country. Save them from the fear or favor of men. Make plain their way before them, and strengthen their hearts, that they may pursue it with firmness even to the end. And grant, O Lord, that through their labors, under the guidance of thy Good Spirit, all things may be so settled, that peace may be restored and defended from all injustice; that our rights may be amply secured; and that the course of this world may be so peacefully ordered, that we may glorify Thee in our Godly quietness. All of which we ask through the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

"Should the Convention of those States which have withdrawn from the Union at this session use the words, 'and the Convention of Southern States,' or other Convention should assemble, the other being in session, the language used will be altered accordingly.

IMPORTANT ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—General Scott has issued orders to the following effect:

I. Officers on leave of absence, who have been absent from duty for a period of eight months, will immediately proceed to join their respective regiments or stations. Officers absent for a less period, but whose leave of absence exceeds eight months, will, in like manner, return to duty at the expiration of that number of months.

II. Officers absent on account of sickness will present themselves to a medical officer of the army for examination, and, if found able, will proceed to army headquarters for decision—will give a minute history of the case, distinctly stating whether the officer can, without injury to his health, travel to his station; whether the station is in a section of country likely to retard his restoration to health; and, also, whether proper medical attention, in every respect, can there be rendered.

THE MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.—The most laughable case of "mistakes of the printer" is that where there had been two articles prepared for the paper, one commencing a sermon preached by an eminent divine, and the other about the freaks of a mad dog; but, unfortunately, the foreman mixed them up in the form, and "mixed" them, making the following *routrecemps*:

The Rev James Thompson, rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached to a large congregation of people on Sunday last—this was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physicians advise him to cross the Atlantic. He leaves a host of brethren and sisters, and after the expiration of a devout prayer, took a whim to cut up some frantic freaks. He ran up Timothy street to Johnson, and down Bienville to the Levee. At this stage of the proceedings, a couple of boys seized him, tied a tin kettle to his tail, and he again started A great crowd collected, and for a time there was a wild scene of noise, running and confusion. After some trouble he was shot by a Jersey policeman.

OCCUPATION OF ANIMALS.—Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed that, with the least quantity of material, they have the largest sized space and the least possible interstices. The mole is a mathematician. The insect called the saw-killer is an arithmetician; also the crow, the wild turkey and other birds. The turpedo, the ray and electrical eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator. He raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor, and performs nautical feats. Whole tribes of insects are architects. The beaver is an architect, builds and lives in houses with down trees, and owns houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer. He does not only build houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The ant maintains a regular standing army. Bees are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip for a boat, he sets up his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, the black bear and many others are hunters. The beaver is a woodman. The monkey is a dandy and a representative.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NINTH DAY.

SATURDAY, February 2, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter before eleven o'clock, A. M.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Ballard S. Dunn, of the Free Episcopal Church.

The roll being called, 86 members answered to their names.

Judge Moore moved that hereafter the calling of the names of the delegates from this Convention to the Southern Convention to be held at Montgomery be dispensed with. No objections being made, the motion was adopted.

The minutes of yesterday were then read and approved.

Judge Moore, of St. Martin, offered a resolution that the calling of the names of the delegates to Montgomery be dispensed with; they all being members of the Convention.

The resolution was adopted.

The injunction of secrecy being removed from the minutes of Tuesday, January 29, they were ordered to be read.

Mr. Gladden, of Orleans, moved that the proceedings of the secret session of Tuesday, the 29th ult., be published in the official report of the Convention.

No objections were made.

The minutes of the day in question were then read and approved.

Minutes of Secret Session Read in Open Convention.

The following minutes of the secret sessions held on Tuesday last, the 29th ult., were read in open Convention:

The President appointed the following delegates on a special committee to receive and confer with Commissioners from other States: Messrs. Moore, Conner, of Concordia, and Roman.

Mr. Herron moved that the ordinance on commerce, revenues and navigation be postponed till Wednesday, and be made the special order for that day, and that it be printed.

Mr. Elgee moved that the ordinance reported by Mr. Semmes, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, &c., be taken up section by section. It was so follows:

He it ordained, That all Federal officers in the civil service of the United States, and the laws of the United States relating to said Federal officers and duties and compensations within the State of Louisiana, in office and in force at the time of the passing of the Ordinance of Secession, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby adopted and continued in office and in force, as officers and laws of the State. Adopted.

He it further ordained, That the revenue, collection and navigation laws of the United States, so far as they be applicable, be and they are hereby adopted as laws of this State, saving that no duties shall be collected on imports from the States forming the late Federal Union, known as the United States of America, or the Territories thereof, nor upon the tonnage of vessels owned in whole or in part by the citizens of said States and Territories. Adopted.

Be it further ordained, That the President of this Convention is hereby authorized to require of all Federal officers aforesaid in the parish of Orleans, the immediate recognition by them of the sole and exclusive authority of the State of Louisiana, and to administer the oath of allegiance, if deemed, in case of refusal, to demand and take possession of all the property, money and effects, papers and documents held by them in their official capacity; and the like authority is hereby conferred on the Governor as to all Federal officers aforesaid in the State; and the officers and the offices of such persons as refuse to hold the property, money and effects in their custody, subject to the disposal of the State, and to take the oath of office, are hereby declared vacant.

Mr. Bush moved to amend, that the President of this Convention be authorized to designate all officers necessary to carry out the provisions of no longer require its service; or transfer to such confederated government as the State may join.

Sec. 5. The officers and soldiers provided for by this ordinance shall receive the same pay and allowance as now made to similar grades of corps in the United States army, except the Major-General, who shall only receive the pay of a Brigade-General when he commands in that grade.

Sec. 6. The rules and articles of war of the United States shall be adopted, so far as applicable, as the military code of the land force, and the Executive shall be authorized to prepare and publish such regulations as may be necessary for the service.

Sec. 7. The expense shall be defrayed from such appropriation as may be made for military purposes, the money to be drawn from the treasury on warrant of the chief of the disbursing department, approved by the Governor.

The following number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men will compose the complement of

THE STANDING MILITARY FORCE.

Regiment of Artillery—38 commissioned officers, 96 non-commissioned officers, 688 privates, 16 musicians. Total, 838.

Regiment of Infantry—Commissioned officers 37, non-commissioned officers 64, privates 730, musicians 16. Total 847.

Major-General and aids, Adjutant and Inspector-General and assistant, Quartermaster-General and assistant, and Surgeons—13. Total rank and file 1788.

[The arms and uniform are not referred to, but we suppose will be those of the U. S. army.

Mr. Bonford, of St. Martin, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported several bills already passed the Convention as properly enrolled and awaiting the signature of the President.

Mr. Eustis, of New Orleans, offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report an ordinance to exempt all property and capital employed in manufactures in the State of Louisiana from taxation, for any purpose, for the time of five years.

Mr. Semmes moved to go into a secret session which was brought up and carried.

Secret Session.

On the doors being closed, Mr. Elgee offered an ordinance that all officers of this State be forthwith required to take the oath of allegiance, and to transmit the same to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be filed and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

That should any officer of this State neglect or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and so transmit the evidence of the same, as required by the preceding article, within thirty days from the promulgation of this ordinance, his office shall be declared vacant.

That in the event of such vacancies by failure or refusal to take the oath of allegiance as aforesaid, the Governor of this State shall have authority to fill such vacancy upon nomination to the Senate, and with their advice and consent.

Mr. Girard offered the following additional section, which was agreed to:

"That the Governor be requested to transmit new commissions to each of the officers who shall have taken the oath of office required by this ordinance."

Said ordinance was then referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report in open session.

Mr. Provosty submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report to this Convention a clear and comprehensive statement of the present condition of the treasury of Louisiana, and of the pecuniary resources at her disposal, or within her reach, to repel invasion by any foreign power, or meet any other great event or danger."

Which was adopted.

Mr. Semmes submitted the following ordinance, reported by him as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Revenue and Navigation:

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the payment of certain drafts drawn on the late Sub Treasury of the United States at New Orleans:

Whereas, The State of Louisiana has taken under its control the funds deposited in the late sub-Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, but considers it just that certain drafts drawn against the same should be paid.

Therefore, be it ordained by the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, That the State depositary of said funds be and he is hereby authorized to pay all drafts drawn in the legitimate course of disbursement by the disbursing officers of the United States on the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, to the credit of said officers respectively; provided that no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same; and provided further, that the aggregate amount of said drafts hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $306,164 34.

He it further ordained, That the State depositary aforesaid be and he is hereby authorized to pay all outstanding drafts drawn by the officers of the Navy of the United States at New Orleans, against the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, to the credit of said officers respectively; provided that no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same; and provided further, that the aggregate amount of drafts hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $36,[illegible].

He it further ordained, That the State depositary aforesaid be and he is hereby authorized to pay all outstanding drafts drawn by the officers of the Army of the United States at New Orleans, to the credit of said officers respectively; provided that no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same; and provided further, that the aggregate amount of drafts hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $306,[illegible].

He it further ordained, That the State depositary aforesaid be and he is hereby authorized to pay all outstanding drafts drawn by the officers of the Navy of the United States at New Orleans, to the credit of said officers respectively; provided that no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same; and provided further, that the aggregate amount of drafts hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $306