G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

[illegible]

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1852.

No. 1915, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6634.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE DAILY BEE.
JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

Saturday Morning, May 8, 1852.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE of the 30th ult., the bill providing for the settlement of claims arising out of the conquest of California was read the third time and passed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pearce of Md., resumed his remarks in defence of the administration, and in reply to Messrs. Hunter and Gwin. He examined all the abuses in the administration of the army, and particularly in the quarter master's department, the difficulty of settling accounts, the transfers of appropriations from one service to another, and traced the origin of every one of them to the administrations prior to that of Gen. Taylor. He showed that the greater part of the economical measures suggested by Mr. Hunter had been already commenced and were now in actual operation, by the orders of the present Secretary of War. He argued with Mr. Hunter that the present system of organization of the government clerks was an evil. He said he regretted that the policy of to the victors belongs the spoils had ever been adopted. He trusted the administration would lay before Congress, in a few days, a report on the subject of reorganization of the clerical corps.

He showed that the expenses of the Quartermaster's department have been gradually diminishing ever since the war. He showed that notwithstanding the large increase in the naval appropriations asked, the expenditures for the navy since the war not now greater than they were in 1848. He did not agree with the Senator from Virginia that the only great remedy for the abuses alleged was a change of administration. He had showed that all the abuses which the present administration had not yet succeeded in overturning, originated and commenced under previous and democratic administrations. If the present administration should be removed, he could have the public affairs in as far more good state, the contrary thing, than they found them.

The administration of General Taylor came into power under great difficulties. The arrears of the war were to be closed, vast territories had been recently acquired, Congress had not provided for government or for them, these were to be protected, military, naval and civil establishments were to be established. All these things were left for them to dispose of by their own wisdom. He did not think the public affairs would be benefited by the change of administration, even if Mr. Clay or Mr. Douglas was selected as the head. A change would not be for the better. Public affairs were now so well arranged that any change must be for the worse, and his advice to the people would be, to let matters alone.

Mr. Gwin replied at some length. The bill was then postponed.

Several petitions and reports were made, and shortly after the senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE, the pending bill was after discussion, postponed to Tuesday, the 4th instant. The House then went into committee on private bills, and disposed of several.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* observes upon Kossuth, so long as he attempts to intimidate his hearers, he goes, by inquiring up inhibitory questions, to attack upon the liberties of our country. He has attempted to wheedle by flattering our past glory and our present greatness, and making use of every conceivable form of popular adulation, he has diluted the good sense, and impaired the beneficence he solicits by paper promises of a *quid pro quo* in solid cash. He has made a show man of himself for pay, and continues the Courier, he has been all things to all men, has labored in season and out of season, and to the best of his ability has thoroughly worked, and strived to press into his service, every feeling—instinct, sensibility, sympathy, manly passion, sentiment, aspiration, nascent opinion, prejudice and conviction, every virtue, foible and fault, every trait and quality, primitive and characteristic of the American people. The editor adds:

The only tangible result of the whole business, by thousand muskets of very inferior character, twelve thousand saddles bought at a certain, and twelve thousand dollars—it is not known how low—in ready money. It is true our crowds have everywhere flocked to see and hear one of the most noted men of the day, has been the lion of the day. They have been politely ministered to by many, but they have paid no tribute, or more substantial wants. They have given an hearing and have pronounced against his claims. More than this, the great mass have obtained the impression that he is a fine personal and half barbarian, and not a man to be trusted, thus on his leaves to New York, our editorial note to Washington, that approach with more caution to the subject, that we have seen the abandoned equitation, and that we have seen the alone of their own country in his behalf, and are even ashamed to be the medium of his speeches and addresses. They prostrated themselves before him in prosperity, they abandon him in his adversity."

SUNSHINE IN. CINCINNATI.—The following details about the loss of the steamboat *Charleston* are taken from the Evansville Journal:

This morning about day light some of our citizens discovered the cabin of evidently a large steamer, floating down the river, on the Illinois side, with several persons on deck. It was too early in the morning, however, to discover anything further.

About 10 o'clock, Mr. Harrell, of Cairo, came up with several other passengers of the wrecked steamer Charleston, which reported her wrecked, with the following particulars:

About 10 o'clock, on Monday night, winds the Charleston was at French Island coming down, and was about a mile and a half or two miles from New Orleans, when the boiler of the boat burst, and in a moment the whole cabin, forward of the engine, was in flames. The alarm was given, and the boats were launched, and in a moment the boat was on fire. The cabin was all on fire, and in a moment the boat was on fire. The cabin was all on fire, and in a moment the boat was on fire. The cabin was all on fire