Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 10.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

The deaths in Buffalo for the month of July numbered 429—159 of which were from cholera.

Col. Benton has been defeated for Congress, the telegraph says, by eight hundred majority.

There were nine deaths from Cholera in Chicago on the 7th inst., and seventeen from other diseases—total twenty-six.

On the 6th and 6th inst., there were respectively twenty and thirteen deaths in Detroit. The disease is abating.

The cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in Cleveland. For the twenty-four hours ending 6 P. M., on Wednesday, there were 21 interments—of which 7 were from Cholera.

Hon. Fayette McMullin, a member of Congress from the thirteenth district of Virginia, was robbed in Hanover county, of $18,000, while on his way home from Washington.

Dr. Bailey Washington, Surgeon in the United States Navy, and brother of the late Col. Washington, who was lost in the ill-fated *San Francisco*, died at his residence in Washington, on Friday last. He was a distant relative of Gen. Washington and was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Probably no Congress that has ever met has been more villainously abused than the one that has just adjourned. The Whig and Abolition presses have been busy from the first day of the session to the end thereof, in inventing every slander and falsehood that the imagination could conceive, to heap upon the heads of the Democratic members. It was the first session under the administration of Gen. Pierce; and of course it was understood before it met that every measure was to be misrepresented and reviled and condemned by the the opposition presses. Truth, fairness, candor and the public interests were to be utterly disregarded; and nothing thought of but abuse of the dominant party. How faithfully the Whig and Abolition presses have pursued this vile and unmanly task, their readers well know. Yet this Congress has accomplished more good for the country, and shown less indications of recklessness and corruption than any preceding Congress for several years.

At the commencement of the session there were over twenty-five million dollars of a surplus in the treasury; and it was predicted that although several legally distributed; and claims to Mexico, there is still a surplus of twenty-five millions in the treasury. Fewer claims have been allowed at this session than at almost any preceding long session. The treasury has not been squandered or Galphinized, much to the disappointment of our whig opponents, who wanted something to rave about.

At the commencement of the session almost innumerable railroad companies were prepared to press their claims upon Congress for grants of lands to aid in the construction of their roads. Their claims have been presented and urged, and *bored* by such Whig ex-Congressmen as Vinton, of Ohio, and Ashmun, of Massachusetts; but their bills were nearly all ignored; and the public lands, like the public monies, are not squandered. How disappointed our Whig friends must feel. A Democratic Congress has resisted all begging, and boring, and bribing; and the public wealth is undiminished.

A long catalogue of patents, a renewal or extension of which has been refused by the Commissioner, were to be extended by Congress; and great, and probably corrupt efforts were made to secure extensions. But very few have succeeded. In fact, all the predictions of Whigs, as to the frightful things this Democratic Congress was going to do, have failed.

But we have so far only referred to things this Congress has *not* done.

A brief review of what it has done will present an equally satisfactory record.

It has passed a bill graduating and reducing the price of the public lands; and bringing such of them as have been some time in the market, down to almost nominal prices. Every poor man can now secure a farm of valuable land for a trifling sum. We would have preferred the "Homestead bill" at once; but the bill that has passed is a long step towards that ultimate result; and yet secures some revenue from the sales of the lands. The land system under the new bill is much more liberal than before; and brings lands within the reach of all who desire them for cultivation.

We have next a bill providing for the construction of six additional war steamers of the largest class. We wish it had been twelve, or even more. But this is a commencement of the large increase of our navy, demanded by the extent of our coasts, and the value of our world-wide commerce. In this respect, then, Congress did not neglect our public interests; although, in this, as in the land bill, Congress was too conservative and moderate. Both measures stop short of what should be done, and soon will be done.

Then, we have an act organising two new Territories, that will soon be offering for admission as free States of the Union. And included in this act is a re-affirmance of the great fundamental principle of popular sovereignty—that each State shall form its own domestic institutions, and control its own local affairs. But more than this, this bill does more to exclude slavery agitation from the halls of Congress, than any other measure that could have been adopted. It declares and settles finally the principle of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery. We believe that act will operate to *prevent* the extension of slavery west of the Mississippi river. It will doubtless result in its exclusion from territory by the popular vote. Such a vote will do far more to discourage the advocates of slavery extension than any exclusion by act of Congress, and it will set an example that it is hoped will ere long be followed in the neighboring State of Missouri, and in Western Arkansas and Northern Mexico.

Then, an act was passed appropriating ten millions of dollars to pay for rights and territory acquired, and claims settled by the treaty with Mexico. We have heretofore shown the great value of this treaty to the country; and without the act of Congress, its terms could not have been fulfilled, nor its advantages acquired. Sixty-one other public bills were passed, and one hundred and fifty-six private bills, and thirteen public and ten private resolutions. We cannot, at the present time, consider the nature or merits of these numerous, and many of them important acts.

Some Whig papers say too much was done, and some too little.

Many other measures were discussed, and prepared for special action at the ensuing session. The Pacific railroad question was postponed to December, because returns were not received from all the surveys.

On the whole, the session has been one of interest and importance.

One thing we are particularly pleased with. Congress refused, by a decided vote, to increase the postage on letters and newspapers.

Greytown Under English Protection.

The New York *Herald* asserts again that Greytown has been placed under martial law by Commander Jolly of the British War vessel that was lying in the harbor at the time it was bombarded.

Should this prove true, it will show very plainly that the English protectorate has not been withdrawn. If so, England may become a party to the controversy in relation to the bombardment. A town under English protection has been chastized for depredations on our commerce, and assaults on our foreign minister. Now, let England avow her interest in the matter if she will. Our government will not shrink from the responsibility in that event. England has no right there. She abandoned all claim by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and our government will never yield the oft-reiterated Monroe doctrine, which protests against the establishment of any more English colonies on this continent. The Greytown affair may lead to results more important, and more practical than the mere punishment of offenders, and the teaching of a wholesome lesson to the nations that have heretofore insulted our flag! plundered our commerce, and wronged our citizens. It may lead to a settlement with England of all those Central American questions that have been mooted so long. It is time they were settled.

KNOW NOTHINGISM appears to have lost its charm. Its fraudulent character, being a mere trick of whiggery to catch unwary Democrats, is now well understood. In different parts of the State, Democrats who had joined it are backing out. The silly trick of electing a democrat to a small office of no profit, deceives no one now. It is well known to have for its main design the defeat of the democratic party in the State: and with this design so well understood,—so perfectly apparent—no man of our party, except the angry "get nothings" will join the Know Nothings. Those who have joined, have a right to leave when they please. The oath is not binding.

THE BYRD BIT.—A choice piece of scandal is promised us in the New York papers. A Paris correspondent of the *Herald* abstracted some private letters from Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, and since, having had a flare up with her husband, threatens to publish them. Bennett, who is now in Paris, got wind of the intention, and sent a police officer at 6 o'clock in the morning to seize them, but he did not succeed. They are now supposed to be in Gotham, in the hands of an enterprising newspaper man "who always secures the earliest information at the greatest expense." When such scandal mongers fall out, we may reasonably expect something more than usually interesting.

N. P. WILLIS.—Our readers will regret to hear of the serious illness of this gentleman, whose name has been for so long a time a household word among all who are familiar with American literature. In the last number of the *Home Journal*, Willis gives his valedictory to the public. He is obliged to retire from the field of literature, and his pen, which has been employed so long and so ably in describing scenes and incidents, which could only be felt, and made curiosi to the deepest interest to be felt, and made curiosi to the deepest interest to be felt, and made curiosi to the deepest interest to