The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann-street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 56 Dock street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.—We understand that the whig majority that now rule our city, have devised another cunning project, which, if they can get it consummated, will enable them to billet a few more of their followers on the city Treasury. The citizens may have observed in the proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr Darsie has in charge a bill relative to the appointment of "Guardians of the Poor," for Pittsburg. The nature of this bill has been kept a secret here, as the prime movers in this matter were apprehensive that the people would protest against it, if they were made acquainted with its object and therefore, we can only speak of it from rumor, but this rumor is so well authenticated, and the manner in which the bill was prepared, was so suspicious, that we have but little doubt of its character.

If the measure should be sanctioned by the Legislature, it will turn the Overseers, who were elected by the people last January, out of office, and give to the Councils the power to appoint men to perform their duties, who are styled in the bill, "Guardians of the Poor." The plan is, we believe, to appoint one head Guardian and a number of subordinates, all of whom will be under the control of the Councils, and, of course, only such men will be appointed as will be the most instrument of the whig majority that now has control of our municipal affairs. The bill also deprives the people of the privilege of electing auditors of the accounts of the Overseers, and entrusts that duty to the Councils. If the bill should become a law, it is very necessary, in order to make it useful to those who devised it, that the whig majority should, alone, be entrusted with the settlement of the accounts of their subordinates, for we think it very probable that officers elected directly by the people, would not tolerate the extravagant expenditure of the people's money that would be necessary under the whig system for taking care of the Poor.

We do not know what representatives may have been made to the Legislature by our whig rulers in favor of this measure, but we can assure the members that no change is desired by the citizens; and the fact that the movers in the matter, have not dared to submit their project to the people, is sufficient evidence that they are conscious that the public feeling is against them.

Last January, the people elected two very worthy and competent men to the office of Overseers of the poor. Capt. Ashbridge has served the public in that capacity for some years past, and the manner in which he has discharged his responsible and very onerous duties, has given the most perfect satisfaction to men of all parties—but even the most rabid whig can find a single official act of his to which they can attach the slightest censure. We do not hesitate to say that a better man for the office could not be found in the city, and we doubt much if the whig Councils would appoint as good a one. But should they succeed in carrying the bill now in the hands of Mr Darsie, they will turn him out, notwithstanding his election by the people, and supply his place by some one of their own devoted partizans. We are not acquainted with Mr Chapman, the other Overseer elected with Capt. Ashbridge, but we are told by those who know him, that he is an excellent man, and will no doubt make a good officer.

The people are satisfied that these two gentlemen are honest and capable, and that no arrangement can be made that will ensure the Poor more prompt and humane attention, than they will receive from them. We therefore hope that the Legislature will pay more attention to the wishes of the people than to the secret schemes of the whig majority in the Councils, who are continually "nudging their dull brains" to devise plans by which they can make the taxes collected from the people ensure to the benefit of their party, and to fill all the municipal offices with their own devoted followers.

THE POST OFFICE REVENUE.—The Washington Baltimore publishes the amount of revenue received in 50 of the large post-offices for the fourth quarter of the year 1845, compared with that which accrued in the same offices during the fourth quarter of 1844. This shows a deficit in the former of $38 434, being a fraction less than 4½ per cent. The only large commercial city in the list is Philadelphia. The balance in that city for the quarter, compared with 1845 was $33,473.—In 1845, $21,642, making a deficit of $11,831.

NATIONAL FOUNDRIES.—The committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill to Congress for the establishment of national foundries; one in Pennsylvania and the other in Georgia. The sum of $100 000 is to be applied to this important object. The President of the U States is authorized by the bill to make such purchase, and to select the site in the state of Pennsylvania, and to call to his aid in selecting and constructing for said sites such competent officers in the public service as he may deem expedient.

THE SKIN.—A work has been recently published in England which treats most elaborately of the skin. Dr Erasmus Willson is the author. The following facts, says the Cincinnati Herald, will cause many to open their eyes with astonishment, and teach them why it is that so much suffering follows a check of perspiration, and how vital it is to preserve what the Doctors call the "tegumentary tissue," in a state of cleanliness and vigorous action.

The Doctor counted the prespiratory pores on the palm of the hand, and found 3,528 in a square inch. Each pore being the aperture to a little tube a quarter inch long, it follows that on a square inch on the palm of the hand there is a length of tube equal to 392 inches or 7¾ feet. On the pulps of the fingers the number of pores is still greater; on the heels, not so many. On an average for the whole surface, he estimates 2800 pores to the square inch, and consequently a length of tube equal to 700 inches. The number of square inches of surface in a man of ordinary size, is 2500; the number of pores, therefore, 7,000,000; the number of inches of perspiratory tube, 1,550,000—that is 145,843 feet, or 45,300 yards nearly twenty-eight miles.

Think of that! Twenty eight miles of drainage on one body—twenty-eight miles of surface, exposed to morbid influences—twenty-eight miles of sympathetic tegument! Is it any wonder that agents acting upon this twenty-eight miles of tube, should produce so decided impressions upon the whole man? Do not people see in this fact the immediate importance of removing obstructions, when by any means this drainage is stopped or checked? Need another word be said in behalf of daily bathing, and the strictest cleanliness?

Think of it, ye thoughtless ones—twenty-eight miles of drainage!

☞ The Legislature of Ohio has raised the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court $1,300, and the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to $1,000

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

Harrisburgh, Feb. 18,-1846.

It is with extreme regret that I have to announce the defeat of the "right of way" bill in the Senate; the question was on the first section of the bill. I give the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs Black, Carson, Darragh, Darsie, Dunlap, Gibbons, Gillis, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Ross, Sanderson, Sullivan, Sherwood, Williamson, Speaker—15.

NAYS—Messrs Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Chapman, Connman, Crabb, Crawcraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Fegley, Foulrod, Heckman, Jordon, Quay, Rahn, Smith—16.

This appears to have been the result of a desperate contest between the friends of the Central Road, who favor the "right of way," and the friends of the "right of way" who are opposed to the Central Rail Road as to certain amendments. It is said this afternoon that a motion for re-consideration will be made in the morning by Messrs Dimmick and Bigler, or Quay, and that it may yet pass the Senate.

In the House the bill granting the New York and Erie Rail Road Company right of way through a part of this State, passed finally.

The investigation of the bribery case will be continued this afternoon.

CHAIN CABLES are slender protection against invading fleets, judging from the movements of Captain Hope, of the British steamer Firebrand at the battle of the Parana. He steamed up to the chain pier, and reaching over the river, hooked it with his cat-block and hauled it up to the cat-head, and in the midst of a heavy fire from the fort, succeeded in cutting it in two minutes from the time of getting fast to it.

☞ The News-paper Express business is assuming an importance which must greatly affect the interests of rival establishments. If the expenditures which the enterprise involves can be maintained, the journalist engaging in it will receive the patronage of the public, who will buy the earliest news, and discard the papers which tread at the paces of venerable mails. But can a money paper sustain the expense of such an undertaking as that of the Philadelphia Ledger, which it thus states?—

"We have made extensive arrangements to receive in this city the next European news by the Caledonia now out twelve days by express boats, express coaches, locomotives, railroad and horse power, through Halifax, Nova Scotia, to meet the steamer at that point. It will be one of the most expensive and laborious undertakings ever attempted by any individual in this country, as we have to travel twenty thousand miles in the course of the year to accomplish it. We have been at the expense of chartering a steamer to meet the Caledonia at Halifax, and have also engaged a special train of cars to be in readiness to receive the mail and passengers at that port. We have also engaged a steamer to meet the Caledonia at Boston, and have made all the necessary arrangements to receive the news on that route