The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1864.

WHEN WILL IT COME?

In suite of all the glowing falsehoods about the glorious financial condition of the country, so audaciously bruited to blind the people, men of all parties are beginning to ask, one of another, with rapid pulse and whispering terror, "when will the crash come?" "How will it be brought about?" "What can we do to save ourselves when the storm shall burst upon us?" "What notice will we have?"

And it behooves us all to think about it. Last fall Mr. CHASE, in one of his triumphant speeches in Ohio, whilst trampling on the dejected 'copperheads,' said that now the war could and should go on, even if the currency should so expand that "a thousand dollars would be required to buy a breakfast," as in the days of continental money.—Notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon Democratic statisticians last year, for saying the National Debt was 3,000 millions, THURLOW WEED *now* places it at 4,000 millions! and Mr. H. MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency for Mr. CHASE, sounds a solemn note of warning about disasters soon to come. He thus addresses the pet treasury Banks, in a circular issued to them:

"*Bear constantly in mind, although the loyal States* APPEAR *to be in a prosperous condition*, that SUCH IS NOT THE FACT!" * * * * "*The country will unquestionably be poorer* EVERY DAY the war is CONTINUED. "* * * *" The apparent prosperity of the country will be proved to be unreal WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, IF NOT BEFORE."

Surely, if Mr. CHASE, and Mr. WEED, and a chief assistant of Mr. CHASE say such fearful things, we and our "honest neighbors" shall be pardoned for looking a little, in our weak and timid way, into the fiscal condition of the country. We know there is a newspaper here that calls Comptroller MCCULLOCH "disloyal" for writing the words quoted above. But then, we venture to say this bold denouncer would take a place in Mr. MCCULLOCH's office as a perfect god-send, and would be glad to take his pay in any sort of currency, even if gold were at a premium of 100 per cent.

Yes—"When will it come?" All observant men see that a collapse is as inevitable as death is to every living creature. Mr. WEED believes it, Mr. CHASE cannot gainsay it, and Mr. MCCULLOCH declares it will come with the end of the war—"if not before"—and "Come as the waves come when navies are stranded!"

Will it come as a storm of volcanic fire and ashes, and a wide-spread flow of lava? Will it come as a land-slide after thaw and rain, or as a moving bog, slowly, steadily spreading over the fruitful land, whelming man, and beast, and dwelling in common ruin? Or will it come like an earthquake shattering our frail fabric of credit like a house of glass?

It is thought by many that no crash can occur till necessity or public clamor shall demand a return to specie payments—and this looks reasonable. But who can tell when the glut of irredeemable paper will create a panic?—and once created, even if comparatively causeless, how can its terrible waves be stayed? To check such a calamity Mr. CHASE's financial wand would be as powerless as the implement of mock-magic used by a traveling conjuror.

There are people who remember the panics of 1837 and 1857, who do not believe that we are to be spared until specie payments be again attempted. Some ask with force and truth,—Who can tell the real cause of the panic of 1857? There are many theories—the one most generally received is that the first brick which tumbled and knocked the long and tortuous row, was the Ohio Life and Trust Company—but then it is denied by many that the failure of that institution could have produced the wide disaster of that time—and the question is no more settled at this moment than is the one placed at the head of this article.

If the Legislature of this State could have been organized at the usual time—and if they had approved the suggestion of Governor CURTIN to pay the State interest in paper, and had *compelled* Treasurer MCGRATH to do so, we are perfectly sure that this outrage would have produced a paper panic in less than a month. For much of our State debt is held abroad, and the hard money financiers of Europe have little faith in Mr. CHASE's expansive schemes. The defalcation of Pennsylvania might have proved the "last straw" which would "break the camel's back." And we shall see at last that some cause not so great as the cheating of the creditors of Pennsylvania out of their rightful interest will create a panic in this country.

But no man can answer the question "When will the crash come?" Each one of us knows that he must die, but thinks that *he* is not to depart just *yet*; and some hope that the gathering clouds of ill may not burst in their time nor to their destruction. All we can say is that the catastrophe *must occur*—for so says Mr. Controller MCCULLOCH, and scores of prophets as wise as he endorse the prediction. Therefore we must wait as cheerfully as we can, and look forward to the bursting of the Treasury bubble as we do to our own mortal dissolution—remembering

"That death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come."

THE officers and crew of the gunboat Seminole, stationed off Brazos, Texas, are said to be suffering severely from scurvy.

THE FLORIDA DISASTER.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Administration that the rebels are engaged in tremendous efforts to increase their forces, and in the face of a searching conscription which makes us pale, the President the other day sent an expedition to Florida. The purpose of this was not, however, to fight but to bring the State back into the Union, to assist in LINCOLN's nomination and election. But it appears that Mr. LINCOLN was mistaken in his calculations; his expedition was not able to take peaceable possession of Florida and go to work to organize a State Government according to the President's programme.

As the facts of the battle at Olustee become better known, we see no reason why we should be any better satisfied with its results. Five thousand men, it appears, were marched fifty miles into a country occupied by the enemy, and were precipitated upon a force of double their numbers, whom they fought for three hours, and until compelled to retreat by heavy losses. At first all this was made to appear a blunder of that class of which we had so many at the commencement of the war. Somebody had run against a battery, as SCHENCK did, we were told. Our men had fallen into an ambuscade. But there was no ambuscade at all, and no surprise, in the ordinary sense. So far was it from an ambuscade that our men drove the enemy's skirmishers for miles, and the General in command must have known from every appearance that there was a force of the enemy in his front; for General SEYMOUR, a soldier of the Mexican war, and promoted for gallantry at GAINES' Mill, must be sufficiently familiar with the appearances that indicate the presence of an enemy. His only surprise was, perhaps, to find that the enemy had ten or fifteen thousand men present, when he had been assured that their number was much less. Nor is it probable that there is any more in the story that Gen. SEYMOUR acted without orders than there was in the ambuscade story. This last invention of the Administration journals—that General SEYMOUR went out to hunt up a fight on his own account—is evidently put forward to screen the President and his private Secretary, who are the recognized originators and managers of this whole movement. But this ill-judged attempt to screen old ABE at the expense of a gallant soldier only deepens the popular conviction that the President and his Secretary are the only ones to blame in the business. They started the expedition and furnished the information upon which the arrangements for it were made, and we do not doubt that they gave for this fatal march orders so positive as to preclude the exercise of a soldier's discretion.

Old ABE's latest joke is that he is "well-built for getting out through small places;" but this attempted sacrifice of SEYMOUR will, we fancy, be found too small a loop hole even for him.

THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION

It is fair to judge a political party by its most corrupt organization known. Democracy in Pennsylvania must be since the world began. The Abolitionists of our State seem delighted in following where corruption leads. For example we learn from the *Gazette* of this city that the Washington *Chronicle*—edited by the notorious FORNEY is selected to answer the charges preferred against LINCOLN by the friends of CHASE; and from other Abolition sources we learn that SIMON CAMERON is the pet of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency of the United States. We might stop here to ask "if there is no end to human calamity," but prefer to ask the reader to reflect upon the moral condition of a political organization, which has the notoriously corrupt FORNEY for a leader, and the equally corrupt CAMERON for a leading candidate for the second office in the gift of the people. In the Presidential contest of 1856 the opposition charged FORNEY with forging naturalization papers, in order to carry this State for BUCHANAN; now they give him a front seat in all their deliberations. When CAMERON was hanging on the skirts of the Democratic party we kept putting him from us until he finally slipped into Know-Nothingism; and no sooner did we get rid of him than our opponents in Pennsylvania made him their candidate for President, and are now endeavoring to put him on the ticket with old ABE.

Sermon on Archbishop Hughes by Bishop Bailey, of Newark.

The Catholic church, at the corner of avenue B and Eighth street, was crowded last evening by a congregation assembled to hear a sermon from Bishop Bailey, of Newark, on Archbishop Hughes. The discourse was for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The right reverend speaker said he would not attempt a full and complete picture of the life of Archbishop Hughes, but would only touch upon those leading traits which were peculiarly his, and which stamped him as a man of great power and talent. The orator was the private secretary and intimate friend of the Archbishop many years and knew him well. His name, said he, will always hold a high place among the number of distinguished men whom Ireland has given to the state, the church, and the world. Archbishop Hughes was naturally great, and would have been great under any circumstances. He had a powerful body and vigorous intellect, and could not but exercise them. The reverend gentleman went on then to trace his career from his birth in '96, through boyhood college days till the time he was made a deacon and when he was traveling with the Bishop of Philadelphia. The old man was like most bishops, lazy and not fond of preaching. (Laughter.) So when they came to a town where there was a sermon to be preached he called upon deacon Hughes to preach it. He did so. When he came to another town he told him to preach again. The deacon preached the same sermon, and thus at three or four other places he preached the same discourse, till at last the bishop said to him, "Why, you are only a cuckoo; you can only sing on one note." (Laughter.) But he soon found out that he was more than a cuckoo. Then the speaker proceeded to show how the late prelate disposed of the Hogan schism in Philadelphia; how he acquitted himself in the controversy with a minister of a Protestant church; how he heard a Presbyterian minister once object to Catholic baptism because Catholics baptize with oil—(laughter)—how he labored to take the power over church property out of the hands of lay trustees and have it vested in the clergy; and, in short, how he advocated the interests of the church, and with what consummate ability he discharged his duty till called from this world of tears to his last account.—*N. Y. Herald*

Military Movements.

The Union armies are now in motion in every direction against the armies of the rebellion. General Meade's forces have crossed the Rapidan, and probably ere this have engaged in battle with the army under General Lee; while it is rumored that a grand cavalry raid is under way to cut off communication between the rebel army and the rebel capital. At last accounts General Schofield was following up Longstreet sharply in the direction of Southwestern Virginia, while General Grant was feinting toward Dalton, so as to keep a large army employed at that point.

The main interest now, however, centers with General Shereman's position. It will be remembered that on the 3d of February he left Vicksburg with two army corps, some thirty thousand men in all, and a supply of twenty days' provisions. The last reliable accounts left him at Meridian, one hundred and forty miles east from Vicksburg, though there are rumors that he has seized and occupied Selma. The cavalry expedition under Generals Smith and Grierson, which started overland from Holly Springs, to form a junction with him at Meridian and to guard his flanks and rear from attack, has been met by the rebel cavalry in force under Forrest and driven back toward Memphis.

This unlooked-for repulse apparently puts General Sherman in very great danger. By this time his provisions must have been exhausted for over a week, and all the country through which he passes can give him for support is corn. To gather this corn, his army would naturally be much scattered, and as he is without cavalry he must lose heavily from the raids of the enemy upon his scattered troops. There is a report that General Grant has sent General Butterfield with instructions to open communications with General Sherman; but how he is to do it, or from what point, is not stated. It is barely possible that, after reaching Selma, General Sherman may move up toward Huntsville, thus making an infantry raid from Vicksburg, via Meridian and Selma, to the Tennessee river. The distances to be traveled, however, are so enormous that it is incredible that any such scheme could have been seriously undertaken.

Until some authoritative news comes of the whereabouts and condition of General Sherman's army, the country will hope for the best though apprehending the worst. All we really know is that he is in the center of the gulf States, without cavalry to protect his flanks, cut off from all communications with any base, and compelled to subsist upon the country he passes through. As the railroads running out to Johnston's army are still in the possession of rebels, as the cavalry of the enemy in the Southwest has already engaged him, and Polk's army, such as it is, is intact, it will not be an improbable event if General Sherman's entire command is captured. Still speculation on the subject is unsafe, and our fears may prove groundless; but at the present writing there is no news of any armies in motion to relieve general Sherman from his perilous position. If General Grant projected Sherman's campaign, it doubtless will turn out all right; but the failure of the cavalry to co-operate has a very ugly look. The coming week promises to be unusually fruitful of exciting news.

Self-Condemnation of Secession.

The Confederate Congress has recent corpus "during the present invasion of the Confederate States," it being provided that "such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department by the authority and under the control of the President." The bill also contains a category of the cases in which the writ shall be suspended, and among them are specified the cases "of treason or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States; of conspiracies to overthrow the Government or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States; and of persons aiding or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy."

It will be seen that this category of cases is comprehensive enough to embrace the case of citizens in any Confederate State who should "combine" or "conspire" for the purpose of "seceding" from the Southern Confederacy to form new political alliances. Such persons would certainly be open to the charge of seeking to "subvert" or overthrow the "Government of the Confederate States;" and if any of them, in the exercise of their "State rights" and "State sovereignty," should desire to return to their old relations in the Federal Union, they would come within the denomination of "persons aiding or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy." All this is very clear. But in this view what becomes of the fundamental doctrine of the said Confederate Government? Founded on the assumed right of secession, it now converts its very corner-stone into a stone of tumbling and rock of offence to all citizens in the Southern Confederacy who shall presume to exercise a "right" which they were told it was perfectly legitimate for them to enjoy under the sway of the Federal Government. The Constitution of the United States was, in the eyes of the revolutionists who sowed the seeds of revolt, little better than a rope of sand, but the bond of Union under the Confederate Constitution is drawn tight and rigid as an iron chain. Surely the people of the South have found the little finger of the insurgent authorities thicker and heavier than the loins of the National Government which they were taught to dread for its "oppressions," but which they never knew except for its blessings until they armed it with the sword which the magistrate does not any more bear in vain against domestic than foreign enemies.

DIED.

CARRIER—On Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, EMMA E. PARKE, wife of S. S. Carrier.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, West side of East Common, Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THAT exquisite perfume,

Night Blooming Cereus,

With a large and full assortment of extracts for the handkerchief, received at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street, where also may be obtained a full assortment of Toilet and Bathing Sponges, Toilet Soaps of every description, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, at low prices. The best lot of prime Potash ever brought to the city at ten cents per pound. Soda Ash of the best quality at five cents per pound. No. 1 White Carbon Oil at fifty cents per gallon. Bell's pure Rye Whisky, which, for excellence cannot be excelled, and liquors of all description for medicinal purposes, at the lowest rates. Remember the place for the best articles and lowest prices, is at

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Together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of
JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
jan7-2m PITTSBURGH.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURED.—We are prepared to treat successfully all cases of rupture in young persons, most cases in middle aged, and in some cases of old persons having fitted up an extensive establishment for manufacturing

Improved Trusses and Supporters.

In peculiar cases or where persons desire any style of truss not on hand we will manufacture to order. Having the largest stock in the city all persons requiring trusses will find it to their advantage to call.

Dr. M'GARR will attend personally to the application of Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

Besides our own manufacture we have a large stock of

Ritter & Penfield's Celebrated Trusses,
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Trusses,
Marsh & Co.'s Celebrated Trusses,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN
TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,
ALL KINDS;
Elastic Stockings, Bandages, &c.
At the Pittsburgh Drug House,
TORRENCE & M'GARR,
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Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

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Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

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The public has *rebelled* against *cauterizing Hair Dyes*. Fashion has foresworn them. A sagacious community has adopted in their stead,

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And for *these reasons*: It embrowns and blackens the *hair*, not the *skin*. It is a *vegetable emollient*, not a *burning fluid*. It doesnot burlesque nature with *blooming metallic tints*, but produces her own *living hues*. Its cooling effect is *lasting*. It *defies detection*. Its results are *uniform*. It never *fails*. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
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Organized under the Act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines, for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without cross carelessness. The light is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used; there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense the cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere traction.

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CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.
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A general assortment of Musical Goods always on hand. mhl

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ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will remove to No. 51 Fifth street, at present occupied by M. Hoffman & Bro., and will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction with a well assorted stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. Made and sold only by J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, No. 29 Fifth street.

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DEVOTE THEIR ATTENTION TO the Medical and Surgical treatment of
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Especially those of the LOWER BOWEL, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, &c. Also, the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, etc. mhl-dtf

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At the Stock Yard, Allegheny city. I also have a lot suitable for Pit use. Will also trade untrained Mules for broken in Mules.
For terms apply at the Morgan House.
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Brandreth's Pills.

Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the blood left will have more room. But as the body is made from the blood, and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to waste our life, and ruin our constitution. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the circulation as readily as bleeding by only taking away what it can well spare, and THEY NEVER HURT.

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PERSONS DESIRING A PERFECT instrument are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Among those who have purchased these instruments in this city we take pleasure in referring to Allen Kramer, esq., Bateman Dickey, esq., Allegheny city; John McCurdy, (of Park, McCurdy & Co.,) Mrs. McCurdy, Oakland; Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, A. Hoeveler, esq., Richard Byrd, esq., East Liberty; John Quinn, esq., Dr. D. M. Hostetter, D. M. Book, esq., Pittsburgh.

A Guarantee of 5 years with each instrument.

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Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pa.,
No. 193 Clair st., near Suspension Bridge.

A general assortment of Musical Goods always on hand. mhl

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will remove to No. 51 Fifth street, at present occupied by M. Hoffman & Bro., and will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction with a well assorted stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. Made and sold only by J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, No. 29 Fifth street.

Remember the number, 51, M. 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April—and do not be imposed upon by others. mhl

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO., 367 LIBERTY STREET, sole proprietors and manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Also manufacturers of a superior article of PALM, GERMAN, OLIVE and ROSIN SOAPS, and various Toilet and Fancy Soaps. Of our Silver Pearl Soap which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woollens may be washed with the rapidity of Cotton or Linen. Clothes washed with the Silver Pearl Soap do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear. Silver Pearl Soap removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Fruit Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from stains and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleansing Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the Silver Pearl Soap is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age. This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes. Delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our store, 367 Liberty street, opposite Penna. Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright.
mh2-tf

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
Office, 854 Broadway, New York.
W. H. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEVOTE THEIR ATTENTION TO the Medical and Surgical treatment of
Chronic Diseases,
Especially those of the LOWER BOWEL, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, &c. Also, the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, etc. mhl-dtf

MULES.—
SIXTY HEAD FOR SALE,
At the Stock Yard, Allegheny city. I also have a lot suitable for Pit use. Will also trade untrained Mules for broken in Mules.
For terms apply at the Morgan House.
mhl-3t A. H. DAVENPORT.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRESENT ENORMOUS price of COAL is of present agitating the public mind, and it is the duty of the "Pittsburgh Coal Exchange" to satisfy the public that it is doing its duty by them.

The last publication on the subject hails from the 7th Lodge of the "Coal Diggers' Union," and is, in the opinion of this Association, worthy of reply.

The Coal Diggers present several points in their defence of themselves, which we notice seriatim.

The First is, that coal mine owners broke faith with them, and after agreeing to pay 2 cents per bushel, reduced the price to 1½ cents per bushel, and, in one supposed instance, as low as 90 cents per 100 bushels.

The Second is, that statements made by W. H. B. (meaning W. H. Brown, esq., a worthy member of this Association,) that Illinois coal was dug for 4 cents per bushel were untrue.

The Third is, that great danger is incurred in mining coal in Allegheny county, and that diggers ruin their health, are subject to fire damp explosions, and hence should be paid high wages.

The Fourth is, that in England miners work but seven hours per day, while here coal diggers are made to work a much greater length of time.

The Fifth is, the coal diggers are employed but a small portion of the year, and hence they must charge sufficient wages to support them during their idle, or unemployed time.

The Sixth is, that coal diggers are cheated in the measure of pit cars, and paid for digging but twenty-five bushels, when cars really contain thirty-three bushels of coal.

The Seventh is, that coal mine owners exact the last dime off the consumer, and thus oppress the poor when coal is scarce in the market, and thus make enormous profits, by which, of right, the coal diggers should share.

In reply to these assertions we ask the public to read the following *facts*:

To the first assertion, we totally deny the violation of any contract. The price of coal previous to the war breaking out, was placed as low as five cents per bushel, and five and a half cents per bushel at Cincinnati, and these prices involved enormous losses on the coal mine owners. The coal mine owners advised the coal diggers they could not pay two cents per bushel, and they would lose money by shipping it even if dug at one and a quarter cents per bushel, or even at ninety cents per hundred bushels. The coal diggers were forced to work to keep themselves and families, and *voluntarily* dug coal at the low figures above named, and coal mine owners kept their mines working at a loss to themselves, solely to keep their men together, to supply them with food, and hoping for better times.

To the second assertion we state we have every confidence in W. H. Brown, esq's., statement as he has *personally* of late traversed all the Illinois Coal Mines, and he is corroborated by numerous statements in St. Louis newspapers, which (without contradiction) place the digging of coal at 4 per ton—thus 28 bushels to the ton, shows a fraction less than four cents per bushel—the price stated by W. H. Brown, esq.

To the third and fourth assertions we reply that the coal mines in Allegheny county are entirely different from the English Coal Mines. Our Coal Mines are worked above ground with ample ventilation. The coal mines generally running through the Hill, that is having openings on both sides or ends all above ground. No one instance is on record of Fire Damp or choke damp, killing one single digger in Allegheny county, whilst during the ten years comprising 1851 to 1861 the English Parliamentary Reports show a loss of 5,866 lives in the English Coal Mines. English Coal Mines are all vertical shafts descending 1,200 feet, and even to greater depths below the earth's surface. In the English Coal Mines Coal *Heavers*, as they are termed, work twelve hours in place of seven hours, as alleged, and their work is thus described by an eye witness: "In a small corner life is process, full of floating coal dust, foul and noisome, amidst a couple of Days' safety lamps, close and deliberate scrutiny will discover one heaver nearly naked lying on his back, elevating his small sharp pick-axe a little above his nose, and picking into the coal seam with might and main, another is squatting down using his pick like a common laborer, and a third is cutting a small channel in the seam and preparing to cleave in wedges."

These mines are all prevaded with the dangerous "Fire Damp," and the miners are in *hourly danger* of it, as well as it's concomitant, known as "Choke Damp." Fire Damp is a hydro-Carbon, known as a light Carburetted Hydrogen gas of a little more gravity than common air and is highly explosive. Thus an atmospheric mixture composed of or containing one-fourth part of Fire Damp is simply dangerous, eight volumes of common air with one of Fire Damp, constitute a highly explosive mining atmosphere, which a momentary contact with flame will kindle and explode. Choke damp, or after damp, commonly fills the mine after an explosion of Fire Damp. No English miner ever ventures in a Coal Mine without a Safety Lamp. The inventors of those most celebrated being Sir Humphrey Day, Stephenson, Mackworth and Muesseler.

In Allegheny county every miner works with an open, unprotected lamp, in large rooms or chambers of coal, five to six feet high, well ventilated, and without fearing Fire or Choke Damp explosions. *Yet, will the Public believe the English Coal Miner works cheerfully for one-fourth the price now demanded by the Coal Diggers of Allegheny county!*

To the fifth assertion we reply that Coal Mine owners have run their works nine months or more out of the last twelve months—hence any idle time was the Coal Digger's own choice. The coal mine owners are willing to give a steady employment.

To the sixth assertion we reply that coal diggers are invariably paid by the number of bushels branded on the wagons by legal authority, and get paid for more coal than the coal mine owners get paid for. This results in the fact of the great bulk of coal mine owners being paid for their coal by *Louisville guage*. The following is the correct statement of actual pit measure (by which coal diggers are paid) Louisville guage, and weight on delivery, allowing seventy-six pounds to the bushel.

| Pit measure. | Louisville guage. By which coal diggers are paid. | By which coal mine proprietors are paid. | Weight, 76 lbs. Actual