DAILY POST.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Butler's Care for Our Prisoners —The Small Pox Among Them—Vaccine Matter Offered, Accepted, and to be Applied.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 11, 1863.

Gen. Butler and Robert Ould have exchanged correspondence lately, which denotes, on the part of the latter, an improvement in the temper of the rebels. The subject of the Major-Generals communication I made brief mention of in one of my letters this week, but the Gen. commanding having kindly furnished me copies of his and Mr. Ould's letters, I deem it important to give the same *verbatim*:

Gen. Butler's Letter.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Dec. 8, 1863.—Hon. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange—Sir:—I have been informed that the small pox has unfortunately broken out among the prisoners of war in the hands of the Confederate authorities, both at Belle Island and at Lynchburg. Anxious, from obvious humane considerations, to prevent the spread of this terrible disorder, I have taken leave to forward for their use, by Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, in behalf of the United States, a package of vaccine matter, sufficient, as my medical director informs me, to vaccinate six thousand persons. May I ask that it should be applied, under the direction of the proper medical officers, to the use intended.

Being uncertain how far I can interfere as a matter of official duty, I beg you to consider this notice official or unofficial, as may best serve the purpose of alleviating the distresses of these unfortunate men.

Since learning the fact I have had no opportunity to apply to the Department at Washington for instruction. No formal receipt is needed, a note acknowledging the receipt of this being all that can be desired. If more vaccine matter is necessary it will be furnished. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major Gen. Commanding.

To this letter, Gen. Butler received last evening the following reply from Mr. Ould, being an autograph letter:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 9, 1863.—Major-General B. F. Butler—The package of vaccine matter has been received, and will be faithfully devoted to the purposes indicated in your letter. Permit me in response to the friendly tone of your letter to assure you that it is my most anxious desire, and will be my constant effort to do everything in my power to alleviate the miseries that spring out of this horrible war. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

It is unnecessary to add that the Secretary of War has fully indorsed the action of General Butler in this humane undertaking.

President Lincoln's Broken Oaths.

Governor Bramlette, in his recent inaugural address, said:

> The reconstruction is necessary. The Government is complete—not broken—not destroyed; but, by the blessings of God, shall endure for ever. A revolt seeks nothing therefore, to do but to cease resistance to law and duty, and return to its fealty, organize under the Constitution, as it was before, and would be now put for the revolt, and thus place itself in harmony with the Federal Government. Thus, all that was suspended by revolt will be restored to action. But, will not the dominant powers require terms other than these? Will they not require the revolted states, as condition precedent to a restoration of their relations to the Union, the immediate or gradual emancipation? These are grave questions, and suggestive of a dangerous and fatal experiment. We must to plighted word and constitutional faith as guaranty against such an issue. Nothing but disregard of honor and the principles of humanity can force such an issue, and we will not invite an evil by battling it into existence.

Governor Bramlette and every loyal Kentuckian and border-state man now perceives that the "dangerous and wicked experiment" is being tried, that "plighted word and constitutional faith" are not the slightest "guaranty against such an issue" when it is a Republican administration which is in power. Mr. Lincoln had already cast aside the pledges of his oath. It was not a privilege, therefore, that he should be false again. Abolition was, he declared, and declared falsely, a war power, and he swept all pledges away as events presented opportunity. Now, if we believe him, it is a reconstructive necessity. The pretense is a sham. We repeat Mr. Lincoln's intellect is too highly developed to believe that he knows it is a sham. To make abolition condition precedent is to close the door to all possible mode of reconstruction. It is to absolutely prevent reconstruction. While Mr. Lincoln continues in office the war, then, will go on, and reconstruction and unions will not be had.

There is not the slightest hope now, of wisdom, or patriotism; or a sacrifice of malignant fanatical partizanship from the party in power. The last hope is extinguished. The only hope of the country that remains is in the uniting together of every conservative, patriotic citizen of the country in a cordial co-operation for the overthrow of the fanatics who have usurped the control of the Union and the destruction of the Union by and under the Constitution.

A Virginia Family Scene.

While on our recent march the 2nd Corps and the 1st division of the 5th Corps halted on Sunday, the 29th, thirteen miles from Orange Court House, for the night, and I improved the opportunity to visit a house, which stood in full range of the enemy's guns and over whose lonely roof the solid shot hummed, and the fiery shells screeched as they tore through the air on their errands of death. Upon knocking at the door, which had a deserted appearance, I was met by a trembling group of women and children, who stood motionless and pale as a ghost at the threshold. The group consisted of a middle aged lady, four unprofessed and apparently starved negroes, whose furniture consisted of an ancient loom, situated in the kitchen, and covered with pieces of war, of the implements of peace and from the purchaser into the sharp sword of destruction. An old bedstead, covered with clean comforters, a silent clock which refused to perform said duty, a dozen antique chairs, whose venerable forms bore the marks of many a battle with the Pilgrim Fathers, with a barrel, and a few cooking utensils, completed the stock of earthly goods within this cheerless dwelling. One small window of four panes of glass emitted a feeble, gloomy light, which served to penetrate all the corners of the room. The rough brown logs were cemented with clay, or more properly speaking, with earth, and the interior was whitewashed.

I found the tears coursing down the cheeks of eight orphans, two boys and six girls, ranging in age from five to twenty-two years. The three youngest were barefooted, and the eldest and others had shoes that they had never worn any shoes. After I had offered their fears as much consolation as I could, Brigadier General W. D. Terry, commanding 3d Division 5th Corps, visited the house, and upon beholding their destitute condition, he very humanely ordered Captain Davis, his efficient provost marshal, to place a strong guard around the house, and not allow a man of any portion of the property to be disturbed. He generously detailed several men to chop a quantity of wood for the use of the family, and our soldiers volunteered to do it freely, when they learned of the deplorable situation of the family. While sitting there before the log fire, which burned brightly on the open hearth, casting its ward-like shadows on the wall, we ventured to ask some questions, as usual with Yankees, whose inquisitive bump is acknowledged to be considerably larger than the rest of the human family.

The mother has been dead two years, and the father had been conscripted into the rebel army, where disease overtook him and laid him in his grave. The next morning at daylight we broke camp and resumed our march. Before leaving, Gen. Terry and Captain Tiller, quartermaster of his division, gave the family $100 in payment for a few split rails which our troops had burned.

From the National Intelligencer.

Analysis of the President's Plan for the Restoration of the Union.

To understand the principles embraced in this plan we must compare them with those on which our Constitution is founded.

The basis of our General Government is States, having constitutions and laws established by the people of those States.

The right of suffrage in those States is regulated by their own Constitution and laws. State voters thus qualified, and they only, can vote for members of Congress. (See art. 1st, 2d section of the Constitution.)

But the President undertakes to prescribe the qualification of State voters, excluding all from the right of suffrage in governing themselves who will not take an oath dictated by him.

This oath is not merely an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, but goes further, and requires the affiant to swear that he will support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President touching a certain kind of property until they be annulled by Congress or the Supreme Court.

The proclamation of the President in relation to slave property declares all slaves free in certain States, whether their owners be loyal or disloyal. Every legal voter within those States, therefore, must swear to give up that species of property before he can have a voice in the Government of his own State.

When the President finds the power, military or otherwise, to establish civil Governments or regulate the right of suffrage in the States, we are not informed.

If State Governments, constituted by one-tenth of the voters, shall be established, what is to protect them against the other nine tenths? The President promises such Governments the protection of the United States, meaning by its military force. In that event we should see the armies of the United States employed to enable one tenth of the voters of a State to govern nine tenths.

But suppose that after the Government of one tenth have been established, the nine tenths should resume their allegiance and proceed to elect State officers and members of Congress under their own constitutions and laws and the Constitution and laws of the United States, without taking the oath prescribed by the President, on what ground could the military power of the United States be used to suppress the Government of nine-tenths?

This plan, as far as it goes, appears to be borrowed from the politics of continental Europe, where kings give constitutions. Why should the fundamental principles of our institutions be subverted for no other purpose than to hasten Providence in the destruction of an institution which is fast dying under the blows brought upon by the crimes of its advocates? Why not let it perish in the house of its friends? Why not, instead of breaking up the foundation of our Government, take and maintain military possession of the States now controlled by the rebels, until the people of their own accord resume their allegiance? That they will do so when the military arm of the rebellion shall be broken we have every reason to believe. If they do not, it will be because they prefer a military Government to governing themselves.

That the leaders of the rebellion should be punished, especially the original conspirators, on whom rests the guilt of half a million of murders, few men will deny.

The principles of this plan would not be changed if it were approved by Congress and the Supreme Court, an incredible result.

CONSERVATIVE.

We have understood perfectly the philosophy of the recent elections in the Border States, but we have not before seen a frank and lucid statement of it from any abolition quarter. We have now such a statement from the Boston *Commonwealth*, the ablest and most prominent abolition paper in New England.

We subjoin it, not for the purpose of arguing against it or of denouncing it, for it is too monstrous for either, but that the reader may see into what currents of public and political morality we are drifting under the pilotage of political abolitionism. We believe the editors of the *Commonwealth* are clergymen!

From the Boston Commonwealth.

"The Thirty-eighth Congress is about to assemble. The Senate will have a large Administration majority, and the House one sufficiently large to elect the caucus nominations for Speaker, Clerk and other offices. We say this without having carefully examined the tables, for we assume that the Administration would not have resorted to its somewhat extraordinary means of carrying elections in the Border States, unless it had been sure that these means, successfully used, would give a working majority. We do not find fault with the machinery used to carry Maryland and Delaware. Having nearly lost the control of the House by blunders in the conduct of the war from March, 1861, to the fall of 1862, the Administration owed it to the country to recover that control somehow. To recover it regularly was impossible; so irregularity had to be resorted to. Popular institutions will not suffer, for the copper head element will have a much larger number of members in both branches than it is entitled to by its popular vote. Ohio, with its ninety thousand Republican majority, will be represented by five Republicans and a dozen or more copperheads. It is fitting that this misrepresentation of popular sentiment in the great State of the West should be offset, if necessary, by a loyal delegation from Maryland and Delaware, won even at the expense of military interference. If laws are silent amidst the clank of arms, we must take care that the aggregate public opinion of the country obtains recognition, somehow or other.

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LIABILITIES.

Amount of Deposits, Nov. 2d, 1863	$110,594 18
Amount of Interest due Depositors	1,854 91
Amount of Contingent Fund	2,423 91
	$114,873 01

ASSETS.

First Liens on Real Estate	$55,200 01
United States Bonds	50,000 00
U. S. Deb. Certificates and Notes, (market value)	11,051 79
Interest earned not due	659 97
Office Furniture	150 00
Cash on hand	11,011 24
	$107,973 01

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Institution, the bonds and securities, counted the cash, &c., and have found the above statement to be correct.

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MACHINISTS and COPPERSMITHS.
BRASS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made to order. Steamboat and steam and gas fitting and repairing promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to fitting up Refineries for Coal and Carbon Oils.
Also, sole agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the sale of Marsh, Lahadell & Co.'s Patent, Self-Regulating, Low Pressure Injector, having no valves it is not liable to get out of order and will throw more water than any pump in use. feb18:lyd

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Refined Cast Steel,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
☞ Office and Warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second streets, Pittsburgh. feb14:lyd

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER
NOS. 12 AND 20 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH

CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
(Successor to Jas. Holmes & Co.,)
PORK PACKER
Dealer in Dried, Chipped, Sugar-Cured Hams, smoked Beef &c.
Corner Market and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb11-1yd

JAMES MILLIGAN, MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL, would respectfully inform the public that he has rebuilt since the fire and having enlarged his establishment, and filled it with the newest and most approved machinery, is now prepared to furnish flooring and planing boards, scroll sawing and re-sawing, doors, sash and shutters, with dried, transom moulding to any pattern, &c.
South Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1863. se30

Hotels & Restaurants.

SAVAGE HOUSE
No. 350 Liberty Street,
Near to Pennsylvania Passenger Depot
JOHN SAVAGE, Proprietor.
HAVING TAKEN AND FITTED UP, with all the modern improvements, this popular resort, the subscriber is prepared to accommodate his old customers and the public generally, with the best the markets afford. Oysters will be served in the every variety during the season. His Wines, Liquors and Ales he feels confident in recommending to the public as of the choicest brands.
Can furnish meals at all hours. Meals served daily and sold wholesale and retail.
my2-lyd

OLDE HOUSE
NO. 32 IRWIN ALLEY,
Between Smithfield and Wood, PITTSBURGH.
THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES to the public that he is in daily receipt of FRESH SHELL AND SAN OYSTERS, GAME, &c., and is prepared to accommodate the patrons of this old and well known house with everything in the eating and drinking line at the shortest notice.
JOHN SHALER,
Proprietor.

YOUNG'S Eating Saloon,
CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Where OYSTERS and all the delicacies of the season will be served up in the most palatable style.
ELI YOUNG.
oct5 corner Virgin alley and Smithfield st.

APOLLO HALL BILLIARD SALON.
CHARLES GARDNER would remind his old friends and patrons that he has RETURNED to his old stand, APOLLO HALL, Fourth street, Fourth street. He has always on hand the best quality of Lager Beer, and in connection with the saloon, a neat, commodious billiard saloon, with good tables, balls and cues.
Remember the place is Apollo Hall, Fourth st., near Wood. Entrance two doors from Fourth. 19:lyd

Cornucopia Saloon,
CORNER OF UNION AND FIFTH STREETS
(Near Market,)
WHERE THE PUBLIC CAN OBTAIN the best and purest Liquors.
Meals served at all hours on the shortest notice.
Lunch every morning between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
REED, WEISS,
Proprietor.

SCHOOL BOOKS
used in the
PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
HIGH SCHOOL,
SELECT SCHOOLS,
FEMALE COLLEGE,
WESTERN UNIVERSITY,
And the various educational institutions in the city and vicinity.
Also a complete assortment of
SCHOOL STATIONARY,
Copy Books, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Slates, Rubbers, Writing, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Composition Books, &c.
For sale at
CHAS. C. [illegible] & CO.'S,
81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Railroads.

1863. 1863.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, November 16th.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Nine Daily Trains.
THE FAST LINE leaves the Passenger Station every morning (except Sunday,) at 7 00 a. m., stopping only at principal Stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.
THE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily, at 4.25 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown Route and Philadelphia.
THE FAST LINE leaves the Passenger Station, (except Sunday,) at 8.30 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 3 00 p. m., stopping at all Stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.
FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 8.30 a. m.
SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 12.40 a. m.
THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 3.50 p. m.
FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6.00 p. m.
THE CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m.; returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.40 p. m.

RETURNING TRAINS

ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH AS FOLLOWS:

Baltimore Express	12.50 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1.20 p. m.
Fast Line	3.30 a. m.
Through Mail Train	1.00 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10.05 a. m.
1st Wall's Station Accommodation	9.25 a. m.
2d Wall's Station Accommodation	3.35 p. m.
3d Wall's Station Accommodation	1.55 p. m.
4th Wall's Station Accommodation	6.05 p. m.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 11.50 p. m. on Mondays.	

TRAINS FOR BLAIRSVILLE and INDIANA connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.
TRAINS FOR KERRSBURG connect at Creason with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.
The traveling Public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed on any other route. The Road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise Safety, Speed and Comfort to all who may favor this Road with their patronage.

FARE:

TO NEW YORK	$12 80
PHILADELPHIA	10 50
BALTIMORE	10 00
LANCASTER	8 80
HARRISBURG	7 65

Baggage Checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.
Passengers purchasing tickets in cars will be charged an excess according to distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from Stations where the Company has no Agent.
NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each passenger and baggage.
J. STEWART, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station, on Liberty and Grant streets. no23

1863. THE 1863.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.
SOUTH WEST AND NORTH WEST.
Shortest and Most Direct Route to the West.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 16th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:—

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS.

Leaves	Chicago Express.	Chicago Express
Pittsburgh	1.45 a. m.	1.45 p. m.
Allegheny	1.55 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance	5.40 a. m.	1.40 p. m.
Crestline	10.30 a. m.	10.30 p. m.
Ft. Wayne		4.00 a. m.
Chicago	10.50 p. m.	11.00 a. m.

FOR COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS

Leaves Crestline		
Arrives at Columbus		
Cincinnati		
Indianapolis		
Louisville		
St. Louis		

All trains through to Chicago without change of Cars.
N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as by Steubenville. Trains on both Roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

CRESTLINE AND ALLIANCE MAIL.

	Mail.	Accommodation.
Leave Pittsburgh	6.30 a. m.	2.15 p. m.
Allegheny	6.40 a. m.	2.25 p. m.
New Brighton	8.20 a