AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

19HN B. BRATTON. Editor & Proprietor . CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 28, 1861.

LETTER FROM ANTWERP .- We publish to-day an interesting letter from Antwerp, which will well repay a careful perusal. It is the much engaged in the important duty of approduction of a gentleman connected with the pointing his tools to office. After he has U. S. Consulate at Antwerp, and who has favorable opportunities to see the sights. His ces for hungry Abolitionists, it is supposed next letter-which we expect to receive about he will then devote a portion of his time to May-will give an account of the amusements | the affairs of our suffering country. and character of the people of Antwerp.

FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES .- Those of our subscribers who intend changing their places of residence on or about the first of April, are thecea, one of the largest and most splendid desired to give us timely notice, always being careful to state the place from, and the place to which they remove. Early attention to this matter will save trouble and prevent any interruption in the regular receipt of their pa-

POST-MASTER OF CARLISLE.—The agony is over, and George Zinn, Esq., editor of the American, is the Post-Master of Carlisle, having received the appointment on Friday last. We congratulate our neighbor on his good fortune, and on Monday next, April 1, shall be happy to introduce him to his duties as our

There were some half-dozen anxious applicants for the office, but finally the contest narrowed down to two, Mr. ZINN and Mr. Jacon Ruzen. Both had their friends, who contended manfully, but the former had the Republican Elector from this District, which gave him the advantage and the triumph. Of course there is considerable grumbling by the friends of the disappointed applicants, but they may as well make an effort to bear up, and lope for better luck next time. The fortune of office-seekers is very uncertain.

APPLES, DRIED FRUIT, &c .- Maj. A. A LINE -who may be considered a town bencfactor-continues to receive choice New York apples in large quantities, which he sells at very low prices, considering the searcity of the fruit and the time of year. He also keeps on hand the very best dried peaches, dried apples, &c., which he will dispose of at reasonable rates. The quality of his fruit is the very best to be found in the markets. It is the intention of the Major to keep himself supplied with green and dried fruit at a'l friends, can therefore supply themselves as of Grotto with its Starry Dome, magnificent times. Our citizens, as well as our country ten as they please.

FIRST OF APRIL. -This general "pay-day" is close at hand, and the printer needs all the money he can raise to square off accounts. We hope our customers will be as ready to pay us as others that they owe. Many of them owe us bills of long standing, for subscription, advertising and job-work; and as they failed almost entirely to answer our call: on the first of January, we have a right to expect to be remembered on the first of April Those in the country who cannot come to town themselves, will greatly oblige us by sending the amount of their indebtedness by their neighbors who may be coming. It is very strange, but, pity 'tis,' tis true, that of all who have money to receive about these days, the printer generally comes in last, and very of ten is not paid at all. This should not be The printer's bill is always a small one, that anybody can pay, if he will. The printer is also less able to give long credits than other business men; and those who take his paper or bring him their advertising and jobbing custom with the intention of keeping him out of his pay one, two, three or even more years. do him an injury rather than a kindness. As for ourselves, we don't want such customers.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE. -Mr. MICHAEL BAK-ER, a respectable farmer residing a short distance east of the borough, hung himself yesterday morning, in the woods near the ore bank. He left the house, probably about two o'clock, with nothing on but his night clothes, and when he was missed, they followed the tracks of his feet in the snow, until they found the body suspended to a tree. We understood he was a very religious man and has been quite ill for some time.—Her

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.-The country should not be surprised at hearing of a call of an extra session of Congress within the next two weeks. The President and his immediate advisers are daily becoming more convinced of the all but imperative necessity of such a measure.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY .- The Congress of the Southern seceding States has adjourned until the second Monday in May. The new Constitution and Tariff which it has adopted are not satisfactory to South

Mr. BUCHANAN AT WHEATLAND .- Letters from Wheatland from some of Mr. Buchanan's friends state that he is rapidly recover ing from the fatigue of the final labors of his Administration, and he hopes soon to be rertored to his wonted health and vigor.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP .- Late intelligence from California induces the belief that there will be no election the present session for Senator to fill the vacancy caused by beneath the scalp and renewing the energy. ments prevented our attendance, but we the expiration of the term of the Hon. William M. Gwin.

THE PRESIDENT.-Mr. Lincoln's health is Improving, although he is evidently care-worn. fice holders, have produced their effect even in Nature's storehouse be found which would upon his robust frame.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED .- The President has announced the following appointments of Post-Masters in Pennsylvania:

George Bergner, Esq., editor of the Tel ragh, Postmaster at Harrisburg.

John. J. Cochran, Esq., editor of the Laneaster Union, Postmaster at Lancaster. GEORGE ZINN, Esq., editor of the American,

Postmaster at Carlis It appears that "old ABE" has a due appreciation of the editorial fraternity, and for this he deserves credit. BERGNER'S appoint- Justice of the Peace, give notice to the Proment at Harrisburg, however, is unfortunate, and was opposed by nearly every man in that thirty days after the election, otherwise no place. He is a foreigner, and his appoint commission will be made out for them. Those ment has revived the old Know-Nothing feel- interested will please attend to this necessary mr.

Fort Sumster Evacuated !

Orders have at last been issued to Maj. An-DERSON, ordering him to haul down the American fing and surrender Fort Sumpter to South Carolina! We presume the order will be obeyed to-day. Poor Lincoln-what a Jackson he is! This order would have been made out much sooner, but "old ABE" was too spent a few more months in hunting up pla-

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION COMING TO CAR-LISLE .- We are pleased to announce to out readers that Morrison's Grand Pan-tec-naxhibitions in the world, will visit this place and exhibit at Rheem's Hall, for four nights, commencing April 1st.

We copy the following description of this exhibition from the New York papers. It will be seen that the attractions offered surpass anything ever yet brought to Carlisle. This great exhibition consists of five splendid panoramas, painted in a new and novel style, with Dioramic effect on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. They present to view as distinct and plain as though one stood on the spot represented the follow-

The City of Washington-the Capitol, with the new Dome and Marble Extension—the inside of the Capitol—the new Senate Champer, with its gorgeous decorations—the Hall Practically, even this poor offering amounts of Representatives—the public buildings of to nothing. It merely prohibits, in express Washington-the Patent Office-the U.S. Treasury-the Smithsonian Institute-the President's House and Grounds-and the famous East Room in the President's House where all the Levees are held-showing all that was wisely denied to the Federal Govits furniture, marble mantles, magnificent mirrors, and glittering chandeliers, even to the colors and pattern of the two thousand dollar carpet that covers the floor. Then comes five splendid views of Niagara

Falls, showing them in every aspect in summer and winter-the Lake of a Thousand Isles on the river St. Lawrence—the Hudson River-and the entire scenery of the White Mountains, from the snow covered dome of Mount Washington to the old man of the Mountain-magnificent scenes in New Eng- give the names, as recorded in the Congressand, Virginia, Minnesota, and California, with three beautiful views in Mammoth Cove -showing the great Gothic or Arched Gallery-Echo River-Lake Lethe and the Fairy

But the great feature in this Exhibition i the Voyage across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Liverpool, with Storm at Sea, in which all the incidents of three thousand miles travel on the water are presented to view, with a distinctness and vividness mocking reality, and leading the spectators to be-

lieve themselves on the briny deep. The Great Phenomenon of the Moon Rising from the Sea, is to be witnessed by all, while in the Storm at Sea, all the elements in their majesty are to be seen and heard with such startling reality as to cause old men to shiver and the young children to cling closer to their

parents. iverpool we have a view of that city—then a splendid view of the great City of London-with the River Thames and Bridges-the new Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Church, &c.

Leaving London, the beautiful scenery of the River Rhine is presented to view-the Swiss Alps-Scenery in Italy-Ruins of Pompeii-the whole exhibition concluding with a grand view of the cruption of Mount Vesuvias, as it appeared in the year 79, when it lestroyed the cities of Herculaneum and

Pompeil. This magnificent entertainment was firs exhibited in London for over 280 consecutive nights, and was visited by more than half a million of people. It has recently been brought to America, and exhibited in the New England States, where it has been visited by admiring thousands.

The Exhibition will be shown in this place precisely the same as in London, and all who isit it are guaranteed two hours of amaze-

nent, wonderment and delight. COAL OIL FOR THE HAIR .- It is said, with what truth we do not know, that in addition to the other virtues belonging to the coal oil now being pumped in such extraordinary abundance in Western Pennsylvania, another virtue has been discovered by a distinguished hemist to be possessed by this mineral oil, which will, in the estimation of many, quite throw the others in the shade. In a word, the oils, just as they are pumped from the bosom of the earth, are said to be a certain cure for baldness; wherever hair has ever grown, hair may be made to grow again by its application; where it is getting thin, the oil will strengthen it; where it is turning gray, the oil will renew its youth and bring it back to its fading color. Wigs, toupees, and scratches are forever rendered null, void, and of no effect whatever. Nature, in her bounty, has superceded forever all necessity ing this name has been organized by a numfor the artificial and flimsey disguises. The oil is said to renew the hair on simple vege- day last they played for the first time, in the table principles, by re-invigorating the bulbs Should this discovery prove to be all that is learn that the contest was quite animated, claimed for it, what changes will be wrought and the game well contested. in the condition of the human family-long years of venerableness will be taken away, The illness of his children, the condition of and miracles of youthful vigor will be wrought the country, and the importunities of the of- in its appearance. Could some medicament remove the frosts of age, as well as the frosts it now occupies, as the leading game of out

constitution broken, sight dimmed, step feeble, and pulse slow and faltering—then we would supported and encouraged its participants, by be prepared to enter on that long vista of reporting their games, and advocating their youthful longevity, of millenial blissfulness, which, it is promised, time, after the pre-liminary threes of parturition, will soon give justly termed the American Game of Ball, to which, it is promised, time, after the pre-

To NEWLY ELECTED JUSTICES .- The law requires that persons elected to the office of thonotary of their willingness to serve, within duty.

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT.

The proposed amendment to the Constiution of the United States, says the Readclose of the late session of Congress, by a vote of barely two-thirds of each branch, has been transmitted to our State Legislature, House on Thursday, that Mr. Armstrong, the leader of the conservative wing of the Republican members, had leave to introduce joint resolution providing for the ratification of the amendment. It is in the following words: Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the

United States. BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of he several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legis latures, shall be valid, to all intents and pur poses, as part of said Constitution; name ART. 13. No amendment shall be made t

the Constitution which will authorize or give

to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State, with the domestic institu tions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State. This is really the only tender of conciliaonly tang ble evidence they have, thus far, been willing to give, of any intention to abandomestic institutions of the Southern States. terms the exercise by Congress of a power that the Constitution does not now confer, and that never could be exercised under it, without a flagrant usurpation of authority ernment by the framers of the Constitution. But, valueless as is this boon, it is grudgingly given. Instead of receiving the unanimous vote of Congress, and surely every member who regards his oath to support the Constitution as it is, should have voted for it-it barely received the two-thirds vote that was reuired to pass it. There was not a vote to

ional Globe. Nays in the Senate.—Messrs. Bingham, Chaudler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, King, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson-12.

Nays in the House .- Messrs. Alloy, Ashley, columns and limpid waters, making the scene one great resplendency of Gem Work, Blazing Carbuncles, Rubies and Motlen Gold.

Carbuncles, Rubies and Motlen Gold.

Carbuncles, Rubies and Motlen Gold.

Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Conway, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Dawes, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Dawes, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Dawes, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Dawes, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Dawes, Da Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, GROW, Gurley, HICKMAN. Hindman, Hutchins, Irvine, Francis W. Kellogg, De Witt C. Leach, Lee, LONGNECKER, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Pettit, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, William Stewart, Tappau, Toinpkins Train; Yandever, Van, Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalder, C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburn, Wells, Wilson and Woodruff—65.

This vote is a sorry commentary upon the oft repeated declarations of the Republicans hat had no desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists-that the Constitu gave them no right to do so, and that they did not mean to attempt it. Here are twelve Northern Senators and sixty-five Northern Representatives-among whom we regret to find five mis-representatives of the conservative State of Pennsylvania-who, when the direct question is put to them: "Do you be lieve that the Constitution confers no power upon Congress to interfere with the domesic institutions of the States, and are you willing to give the South a guarantee that you will never attempt to exercise any such nconstitutional power?" deliberately answer No! After this, and similar exhibitions of the extreme sectional spirit of Northern Republicanism, and its manifest abolition tenlencies, is it any wonder that the Southern people have lost all confidence in it, and disrust the professions of friendship that its epresentative men, now at the head of the Federal Government, are so ready to make, vote significant indication of the ultimate design of the Black Republican party? Does it laration of war against slavery in the States, into execution? If any thing had been wantfaithful adherence to the Constitution as it is, supplies it. Under these circumstances, then, ry, will be avoided. The Morrill Bill should can we blame the South for asking surer guarantees for the inviolability of their constitutional rights, and for the security of the that the Attorney General, Mr. Bates, has domestic institution which is at the very ba- given the opinion to President Lincoln, that sis of their social system, and which has become a necessity to their very existence as a people, than this more negative amendment, passed after a fierce struggle, by a bare con-

stitutional majority, is calculated to afford? NATIONAL BASE BALL CLUB.—A club bearber of young men in our town, and on Saturpresence of a large audience. Our engage-

A member of the Club sends us the follow-

ing history of this game : BASE BALL.-It is only within the last few years that this game has become so popular, and has taken the high position which of time—some catholicon which would restore door sports, the popularity of, and the increas attributed to the public journals, which have claims to public favor, as important and necessary as a branch of physical education.

for though of English origin it has been so modified and improved of late years in this country, as almost to deprive it of any of its original features beyond the mere ground It was first introduced work of the game. into this country in 1845, at Hoboken and is now the principle game played in the Eastern and Middle States.

A' MEMBER OF THE N. B. B. C. Now is the time to commence planting fruit trees,

A Disappointed Patriot.

It seems that CARL SCHURZ did not travel the country before the election and speak in acy, adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, may ing Gazette, which was adopted toward the behalf of Lincoln from entirely disinterested with propriety be regarded as the ultimatum motives. His hopes were fixed all the time of the second States. Heretofore the quesupon the Sardinian mission, which he ex- tion has frequently arisen, especially among pected the new Administration to give him the conservative men of the North, what was CARL Schurz became sulky, and the N. Y.

Tribunc indignant. Finally he was compelled to come down a peg and take the appointment of Minister to Portugal, which is a light service of the Union. They have the union. They have a served to the Union of the served to the Union. They have a served to the Union of the Union. They have a served to the Union of the Union. They have a served to the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union. They have a served to the Union of the Unio and we observe, by the proceedings in the for the asking. But this was a little bit to be proposed in order that the cotton States great deal more than he deserves. The following from the Washington correspondent of the North American discloses some of the Sardinian, and also the opinion entertained modifications, and some very important alter-

the Republican party:

Newspapers in the interest of Mr. Carl Schurz seem to think that he had a prescrip-tive right to the Sardinian mission, and are coults expensed ever his feelbard. quito exercised over his failure to obtain what was pressed almost in the nature of a lemand. The diplomatic corps have present ed reasons against this appointment which could not be overlooked by the President without involving unpleasant complications, and perhaps subjecting the Government to annoyances which ought to be avoided at this time particularly. We exercised the privilege of dismissing Mr. Poussin and Mr. tion that the Republicans in power have yet condecended to make to the South, and the condecended to make to the south, and the receive Mr. Schurz, had he been appointed, without assigning any Letter reason. It would have been far more to his credit, when don their aggressive interference with the he knew his political exceptions were made, to have relieved the President promptly, and sought some other place where he would not e exposed to such objection. That would have seemed the natural and proper course for any true friend of the Administration. This whole claim to official recognition by particular interest is altogether unbec

ig, and is not sanctioned by the mass of the espectable and intelligent German populaon, who acted from principle in suppor Mr. Lincoln, and not with the expectation reward. There are many others who did quite as good service as he who assumes to be the peculiar and exclusive representative of that interest, and exhibited only disinterested zeal for the cause. It is high time that these distinctive elements in any and every party should be fused and moulded into the great aggregate of political organization, for while "the German vote" and "the Irish spare in either branch; and the large minority of twelve Senators and sixty-five Representatives voted plump against it. We against Mr. Schurz without a cuiptole neglect of duty, and to arraign him before the public for personal hostility on that account only exhibits a sense of spiteful disappointment, which carries an antidate to the injury ntended to be inflicted. It is understood that he was offered the refusal of any of the

South American missions, which will doubt-less be acepted, as a plaster for his disappointed aspirations. The East Baltimore Annual Conference, met in Chambersburg, adjourned on the pointments made for this (Carlisle) District,

Carlisle Station-Joseph A. Ross. " Emory Chapel—Wm. A. Snively.
" Circuit—N. S. Buckingham, J. C. Cook Mechan csburg—R. Wesley Black. Mt. Holly Springs—I. Collins Stevens. Newport—G. W. Bouse, M. K. Foster. Petersburg—Daniel Hartman. New Bloomfield—M. S. Mendenhall, Tho

Mifflin Station—John Stine. Mifflin Circuit—T. F. M'Clure, J. T. Wil

Concord—R. E. Kelly, J. W. Cleaver. Lewistown Station—J. S. M'Murray. Lewistown Circuit—S. H. C. Smith. oquillas-John Anderson Shirleysburg-J. M. Clarke, G. W. Vanfor

Shippensburg Station-Wm. Earnshaw. Shippensburg Circuit-W. Howe, J. C. Hagey. Chambersburg—Wm. Harden.

Cumberland Valley Mission-W. H. Leidig, W. H. Maxwell. THE NEW TARIFF.—The Philadelphia Press says it is evident that a desperate effort will be made to change the new tariff before a fair opportunity is afforded to test its real merits and to enable the industrial interests of the country to derive from it the aid and protection they anticipate. This scheme is pased partly upon the allegation that it contains inaccuracies and contradictions, and that there will be great practical difficulty in but so slow to put in practice? Is not this earrying out its provisions in reference to specific duties, and partly upon the idea that by levying higher rates of duty than the tarnot plainly say that the cry of "No more iff of the Southern Confederacy, it will stim-Shave Territory" is but the prelude to a dec- ulate the importation of foreign goods for the Northwestern and some of the Border slave and that they only await the time when they States into the Gulf ports. If an extra sessshall be secure enough in power to carry it ion of Congress should be called to devise measures to assist the President in executing ing to prove how completely abolitionized the the revenue laws, a fierce onslaught upon the Republican party has become, this large neg- new tariff may be expected. But it is to be Republican party has become, this large neg-ative vote on a simple proposition to pledge a hoped that all changes which actual experi-portion of the Republicans, in and out of Conence does not show to be absolutely necessa

> have a fair trial. COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE .- It is said he revenue cannot be collected, except under the law of 1709, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective disexecute the laws with propriety, even were it otherwise feasible, in vessels.

Republican naper. Another dodge for the purpose of evading esponsibility. All the promises made by the reck-kneed Lincoln and his friends previous to the Inauguration, are to be disregarded. great deal of abuse was heaped upon Mr. BUCHANAN because he did not reinforce Fort Sumpter and collect the revenue at Charleson. But now the boot is on the other leg, and Fort Sumpter is surrendered to the encmy, and no effort is to be made to collect the

boastful professions of old ABE and his Abotion supporters. BEWARE, PENNSYLVANIA. - Already the free trade interest which seems to control the Lincoln administration, is laboring with giant power to snatch away from poor, betrayed, insulted Pennsylvania the long-sought and the country wishes him to leave. reluctantly-granted benefit she obtained at the close of the late session of Congress.

evenue! Thus, the lie is given to all the

The repeal of the new tariff is the real object of the extra session of Congress, which the Evening Post, is now urging so pertinaciously. Rely upon it, this is the real object. Such a session would deeply injure the cause of peace also, and should be avoided for that reason. Let these Republicans who are in favor of peach Lincoln? a repeal of the tariff and the inauguration of

The Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The Constitution of the Southern Confederment of Minister to Portugal, which is a ion may be re-established, or divided without war-that is if both parties can be made to agree to either the one thing or the other.

This new Southern Constitution is the Conreasons for the refusal to appoint Schurz to stitution of the United States, with various of his services and deserts by a portion of ations. We find them in the New York Herald, as follows:

1st. That African slavery in the Territo ries shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Legislatures. 2nd. That the right to slaveholders of tran

sit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property, shall be recognized and respected. 3rd. That the provision in regard to fugi-

ive slaves shall extend to any slave lawfully carried from one State into another, and there escaping or taken away from his master. 4th That no bill or ex post facto law (by longress or any State.) and no law impair ng or denying the right of property in negro

laves, shall be passed. 5th. That the African slave trade shall be prohibited by such laws of Congress as shall effectually prevent the same.

Such are the provisions of this Southern Constitution which we may accept as the ultimatum of the seconded States on the subject been the "bone of contention" in many of the great European wars. It has suffered much of slavery. Upon some other questions, hownen, manufacturers and lobby corruptionists

intended to proor taxes on imported goods note or foster any branch of home industry. 2nd. A positive prohibition of federal appropriations for internal improvements, and the substitution of local tonnage duties for

such improvements. 3rd. The restriction of Congress by a maority vote to such appropriations as may be recommended by the President or some exec-

pay its own expenses.

These are excellent Constitutional amendients. If they had been in force in Washngton during the last ten years they would have prevented the wasteful squandering in 20th inst. The following is a list of the ap- swindling lobby jobs, contracts, &c., of three, four or five hundred millions of public money and public property that have been squan-

> The Accidental Firing into Fort Sumpter by the Charlestonians.

The New York Herald's Charleston corres ondent, writing under date of the 9th, gives

pardment of Fort Sumpter: Yesterday an accident occurred at the Cumning's Point Battery, which will, doubtless, be misrepresented in the Northern papers.—the "splendid palaces" are few indeed. Ru-A squad of recruits, from the regulars of the bons' house, and the King's palace are, I South Carolina Army, were practicing at the think, the finest residences, and they cannot heavy guns of Stevens' iron battery. The boast of more than an ordinary share of beauguns were intended to be fired with blank carridges. Some person, or persons, accidenplaced in cannon No. 3 a tally or otherwise, placed in cannon No. 3 a ball cartridge. The order was given to load and fire the guns in their order. No. 1 fired, No. 2 fired, and then No. 3 fired. It was noticed by the commanding officer that the re-coil from No. 3 was considerably greater than sels was in Belgium; with regard to the latfrom the other guns. Suspecting something ter, it is not at all suprising when we remem wrong he immediately jumped from the top of her that Antwerp is the only commercial town the battery to assure Major Anderson that the in the country of any importance. shot was accidental. The result of the shot From some one's "indispensable guide for could easily be seen from Morris Island. It travelers in Belgium," I find the following struck near the gateway, and richochetted into the water beyond. Soon after the shot was fired, Major Anderson unmasked three of his guns bearing on the Cumming's Point Battesians of its public squares, the vastness of the basis of its public squares, the vastness of the basis of its public squares, the vastness of the basis of its public squares, the vastness of the basis of its public squares, the vastness of the basis of its port, the splendor of its churches, readers who may wish to travel in this counterpulation. struck near the gateway, and richochetted in- fabrication concerning this city :--" the width

occurred, and who conveyed the deep regret commanding officer felt at the occurrence. The Major received the explanation in good part, and this is the simple fact of the whole matter, which for a time created a considerable stir over the city and harbor.

The Policy of the Republicans. The Washington correspondent of the Phil-

adelphia Press, says: "Another indication deserves to be men ress, are quite willing that the Gulf States should be permitted to remain out of the Union entirely. They argue that if they are prought back it can only be done by such concessions as will degrade the people of the free States, and that they never would con-tentedly submit to the rule of the majority; that they would be the source of constant trouble, and that treaties of commerce and amity could be arranged with them, leaving triots, and therefore it will be impossible to both sections to pursue their own course, without being accountable for the peculiar institutions of either. This body of men is in favor of peaceful separation, and, therefore, opposed to force."

A peaceful separation, rather than a compromise, is the programme determined upon! The people, for the sake of Union, would make any compromise that has been offered in Congress. If any body doubts this, let the question be submitted to the people.

CARL SHURZ MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.-It either the mission to Brazil, Poru or Chiliwhich he declined. The mission to Portugal was then tendered him, which offer he accepts,

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that there are two excellent reasons why Carl Schurz should have a foreign mission: 1. Because he wishes to leave the country. 2. Because

THE DIFFERENCE.-When the Southern Commissioners reached Washington under Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Republi-Black Republican press, led by the New York cans said the President ought to be impeached cans said the President ought to be impeacated for not hanging them. Why don't Lincoln yard. The cold grey color of this paving, the dingy white of the columns and ceiling, hang the Commissioners who are now in joined with the dull light—admitted by mis-Washington? Why don't he arrest them for treason? Why don't the Republicans im-

Waldo H. Johnston has been elected civil war, advocate an extra session of Con- United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri, in place of James S. Green.

Foreign Correspon 'ence of the Volunteer. LETTER-FROM ANTWERP. Antwerp, (Belgium,) February 28, 1861.

on account of its antiquity, its former great-ness, the terrible scenes through which it has Persecution, oppression and wars have had their effects. The city has forever lost its commercial supremacy, and Havre, Hamburg and Bromen usurped its place. It is with difficulty the traveler can believe the stories of the former importance and greatness of Ant-Mer importance and greatness of gride As he walks her silent streets, looking vain for her crowded marts, he is compelled to be content with pitying her in her degradation, exclaiming, "how are the mighty fallen l What is the cause of this rapid decline, is a

question difficult to be answered properly.— It is generally attributed to the cruelty and tyranny of Alva, when ruler of the country under that bigoted and cruel monarch, Philip II. This is, doubtless, the principal reason, but it is more than principal that the country but it is more than probable that the energy of the London merchants, and the enterprisoften dangerous, of access. Whatever may be the reason, it is a fact which none can dis-

Antwerp being very strongly fortified, has

by the hands of its own citizens, much more ever, there are certain stringent provisions in said Constitution which it would be extremely difficult to persuade our Northern fisher-Parma, in 1585. The churches were pillaged, and almost ruined by citizens in the year nen, manufacturers and aboy corresponds to swallow, even to re-establish the Union. These provisions include:

1st. The absolute prohibition of all bounties from the federal treasury, and all duties or taxes on imported goods intended to pro-In spite of all these calamities, the appearance of the city produces a more favorable impression than we would expect. Many of the streets have been widened, and adorned with beautiful buildings. A really beautiful street cannot be found, it is true; but an American traveler in Europe. In the present state of military traveler in Europe. traveler in Europe soon gives up the hope of finding a city, taken as a whole, which can could those of his own country; hence when utive department, all other appropriations requiring a two thirds vote.

4th. The holding of contractors to the strict letter of their contracts.

5th. That the Post Office Department shall says the pasked mass covered dings seen says its own avenues. save the peaked, moss covered, dingy gables of old Spanish houses, we emerge into a respeciably sized street, we are apt to consider it fine, beautiful—sometimes splendid—when in fact, it may be nothing more than ordinary. There is not a "square" in the city worthy the name. The largest open space, dignified by the name of "Green place," about the center of the city, and is nothing more than an almost bare piece of ground containing about one and a half acres, three or four rows of small trees, a huge shed, which serves for an exchange in summer, and a statue in bronze intended to represent Rubens.

Let me quote something respecting Ant-werp from books of travel, "indispensable guides," &c., in order to see how much they can be depended upon for accuracy. Speak-ing of it in former times, Murray says, "its merchants indued, were princes in wealth, and their houses splendid palaces." This is, doubtless, all true; but, at the present day. Belgium presents grander streets and squares, the finest of which is the Place de No. 1 fired, the Schelde are unrivalled in the country. When the writer penned the first of the abov

ry, but soon perceiving that the shot was purely accidental, he closed the port-holes and made no further demonstration.

the elegance of its numerous mansions and private residences, render it one of the most remarkable towns in Europe." From such a A hoat, as soon as possible, was dispatched to Fort Sumpter, bearing an officer, who acquainted Major Anderson how the accident repaid by a sight of Antwerp. There is one very wide street; but it is wide for a very short distance, soon running into narrow, crooked streets. Such a thing as a good pavement is inknown; the paving of street and side-walks

being about the same, with sometimes an exception, in favor of the street. Now let us come to the objects of interest to be seen here. First of all is the Cathedral, or Church of Notre-Dam, begun in the thir teenth century; required eighty-four years for its construction. It is four hundred and eighty feet in length, and two hundred and forty in width. The tower, or spire, of this building is as beautiful a piece of architecture as can be imagined. The more it is seen, the more it is admired. It fully deserved the compliments of Charles V. and Napoleon I. The latter, from the delicacy of its workmanship, compared it to Mechlin lace. Its height variously given by different authorities. ley says it is nearly five hundred feet; Murray, four hundred and three feet, seven inches; another puts it down at three hundred and ninety-one. The latter is, I believe, nearest the truth. It is ascended by 1,22 steps, and from the lofty summit the eye ranges over s large plain, level as the sea, with the "lazy Scheldt," working its tortuous way through the center. On a clear day can be seen Brus eels, Malines, (Mechlin,) Ghent, Breda, in Holland, and Flushing, on the North Sea, the latter being sixty miles distant. But the storms of centuries have worked their accustomed effects upon this beautiful monument of human skill, as upon all other works of man. Being built of soft material, it has, in many places, a dingy, crumbled appearance. It is being, however, gradually repaired; workmen is stated that on Tuesday Carl Shurz was of-fered by the President and Secretary of State its reparation. The tower contains more than ighty bells, most of course, being the chimes The largest is seven and a half feet in diame-

ter at the mouth, weighs sixteen tons, and requires sixteen men to ring it. Descending, we enter the interior, and are struck by its wonderful simplicity and plainness. Read the description, given by Motley, of the con-dition of this interior three hundred years ago, and compare it with the following sketch of its present state. The main body of the building is divided into five aisles, formed by merous graceful arches of the ceiling. The twenty-five per cent. on the first day of floor is covered with stone slabs, commemora-tive of the dead, giving one the idea of a grave-

mosphere, afford no pleasing sensation to the visitor. The walls are almost naked save here and there a hideous death's head grinning erably painted windows, and the damp atand there a hideous death's head grinning from a private tomb. I say almost noted what purpose they are maintained the from a private tomb. I say almost naked, but not entirely so, for, this church contains the masterpieces of Rubens; the one repre-

senting the raising of the cross; the other, the descent from the cross. These works are the principal attractions for strangers, and they are well worthy of being so. The altars, as usual, are richly decorated with gold, pictured the control of the Antwerp, (Beigium,)
February 28, 1861.

J. B. Bratton, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Antwerp is a city remarkable on account of its antiquity, its former greating account of its antiquity, its former greating the midst of the forest of columns rising up aces, the terrible scenes through which it has from the floor, and see the clouds of incens

almost fabulous weath and magnificence for merly treasured up in this place? Where the riches yielded up by the four corners of the earth, to decorate this temple raised for the worship of the Almighty? The hands of Goths and Vandals could not have made more complete desolation, than did those violent religious fantities of this country. The penitential form of contaring had covered the inhale tial tears of centuries had covered the whole interior with their glittering stalactites a day or two, and they were gone. Centuries have since clapsed, but "penitential tears" have flowed in vain. How difficult to raise up! How easy to overthrow! How easy to overthrow!

To return to the city. The next building of interest is the Church of St. Jaques, (St.

James.) The tower of this church is but half finished, and the probability is that work will never be resumed upon it—indulgences not being such good investments as formerly, it is difficult to raise the cash. The interior is far ing character of the Anglo-Saxon race, drew difficult to raise the cash. The interior is far off much of the trade of this city, and made handsomer than that of the Cathedral. It is profusely decorated with marble statues, and Condon pre-eminent. The situation of the London pre-eminent. The situation of the profusely decorated with marpie situates, and profusely decorated with marpine situates, and profusely decorated wi pute, that the city has gone rapidly down, and though its area is twice that of the days of its prosperity, its population is hardly half as principal figures. The ancient church of the Jesuits has a very fine front, richly decorated, but nothing more worthy of notice. St. Paul's Church is smaller, but neat. This building has attached to it a representation of calrary and the crucifiction, formed of a kind of rough material similar to cinders. It is a curious affair; however, the people seem to like to kneel down to such objects, and count their beads. Idols are stuck up at almost every corner of the city. The Town Hall is a very large, rectangular building, presenting a massive and fine appearance, though somewhat lessened by being too closely crowded in the private houses of the layerst colors.

by is the former palace of Charles V—a very high, narrow gable, filled with windows, is all for any emergency, by erecting an immense wall around the city, at a considerable distance from it. The estimated cost is about \$16,000,-000. Whether, even these works, walled, render the city secure in ense of attack, is doubtful. It seems consumate folly to expend the above amount for such an object, requiring an average of four dollars per head upon

by private houses of the lowest orders. Near

every inhabitant of the country.

Like all other European cities, this has an Academy of Fine Arts," and a Museum containing many celebrated works; all of which have been so often described, praised, and criticised, that it is not necessary to say anything about them here. There is one thing about the Academy worthy of being adopted in all our cities, i. e. free instruction in drawing, painting, &c., is given, by the best professors, to all who choose to attend. est professo About eight hundred young men and boys avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Academy of Antwerp. As a consequence of such institutions, and such instructions, the mechanics of Europe are, as a class, preeming

Thus far, I have spoken of the interiod the city alone. All can see that there is nothing much to be seen; hardly anything worthy of more than a passing notice. It is well for the inhabitants that they have such beautiful promenades, gardens of Zoology, Har-mony, &c., outside the walls. Were it not for Every fine day the boulevards ar Meir: and its magnificent line of Quays along crowded by the fashion, and what little beauty there is in the place, and everybody els who can manage to get out. It is, in factory pleasant, after being confined all day tween bricks and stones, to get out and breat the pure air of the country, and ramble at leisure among flowers and through such mag-nificent averages of trees as those which are

here to be found.

I have said nothing about the amusemen naracter, &c., of the Belgians. Some future readers who may wish to travel in this coutry, have need to be "posted."

A large tree, supposed to over seve

The Republican majority in N Hampshire is now reported to be only for housand, and may go even lower than the This is the smallest Republican majority th has been given in New Hampshire for se

The Union Bank of Reading, or lay, received a deposit of about \$20,000 b coin, principally gold, on account of the tate of Mr. Philip De Turk, an aged farms Oley township, who died on the 6th inst-This is a significant indication of the imme amount of substantial wealth that is in hands of the farmers of Berks county.

The New Orleans Delta says that outhern horses, which are chiefly relied on for the Northern races, will be retain home this year, and the Northern races be very tame affairs. This is hard for sporting gentry of the North.

On the 2d inst., Mr. John Bradley, old and much respected citizen of Abbe S. C., suddenly fell dead, while in the ac shaving. The sister of the deceased was & for, who, on reaching the room of her bro fainted and died in a few minutes.

BAD FOR THE WORKINGHEN .- If there any truth in the following disputch, wh peared in the New-York Herald of the inst., the passage of the new Tariff law ving an effect quite the contrary to whi friends predicted. But we sincerely hop the sake of the workingmen at Phoni that the report is untrue:

"PHENIXVILLE, Chester county, Pa 18, 1861.—The Phoenixville Iron C doing business at this place, and one largest iron manufactories in the States, have just given notice to their to the control of the control ees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 m their wages would be reduced fro the same day the Morrill tariff bill g

THE TROOPS IN THE DISTRICT.—Mr has offered a resolution in the Senate, upon the President for information whether the force is to be increased what extent.