

My Dear Sir - I told you in my last letter that we had arrived at Mayence; but our stay there was so short and so fully occupied with sight-seeing that I had no time to describe to you that ancient and beautiful city.

It is the most important town in the dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and one of the strongest fortifications of the German Confederation. It is garrisoned by eight thousand Russian and Austrian troops, and commanded by a governor, selected alternately from these nations for a term of five years.

The antiquarian, who has time to seek among the dust and shadows of the Past for the footprints of the dead ages, it is one of the most interesting places in Germany, for it was fortified Roman camp thirty-eight years before Christ.

Our first visit was paid to the Cathedral, an imposing pile, but more interesting on account of its great age, and the strange vicissitudes through which it has passed, than for its architectural beauty.

It was founded in the year 804, and each time restored and enlarged in the style of the epoch, so that at present it is an illustrated history of the architecture which prevailed in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

It was used as a hay magazine by the French; and, in 1804, restored again to its proper use. After the retreat of the French, as it, which burnt the chairs, tables and everything that was combustible, to warm themselves.

During the siege of 1814 it was converted into a slaughter-house for the garrison, and afterwards into a storehouse for salt and grain. It was restored in 1820 to its present form, and no one who looks at its rich stonework, elaborate carvings and gorgeous gilding would imagine the dangers through which its strong old walls have passed.

It is 356 feet long, 140 feet high, and its vaults rest on 56 columns. These columns and the walls are all ornamented with monuments of the Electors, Archbishops, and canons of Mayence, in stone, in marble and in bronze. Some are adorned with crowns, wreaths and heraldic quarterings; others with beautiful female figures weeping bitterly, and little, fat angels holding scrolls bearing the name, titles and deeds of the dead.

musical, the banners, the steel-clad knights, and the pagany of a great Queen's burial! But the world in which she lived is dead, and the spot where they laid her is a waste, and this old, grey stone is all that remains to remind us of Fratrada.

From the Cathedral we went to the ancient palace, which contains the Picture Gallery, the Hall of Roman antiquities and the town library. Among the paintings that cover the walls of nine or ten rooms are the works of Titian, Murillo, Carracci, Domenichino, Rubens, Holbein, Albert Durer, and a great number by the best modern painters.

Some of the most interesting paintings are of remarkable merit, but many are very interesting, and afforded us all the more pleasure, because we found them unexpectedly. I remember one little nameless thing, in a side room, that pleased me very much.

It was the interior of a rustic home, seen by the window of a winter fire. The position of the feet, old grand-parents, the grouping of the hearty, hale father and mother and little children, and the sweet face of the young daughter, whose lover was just entering the door, are all very true and very beautiful.

Then there are four lovely landscapes, copied from Claude Lorraine, which seemed to me as fine as those shown us, in the Doria gallery, as originals. I mentioned this to the attendant, a person of much intelligence, who told me that the originals are in St. Petersburg.

So much for the truth of those who pretend to know the history and homes of the works of the old masters. From the gallery we went to the library, which contains 100,000 volumes, filled with the treasures of knowledge from all lands, all ages, and expressed in all languages.

What interested us most were some of the first works of Gutenberg, Faust and Schöffer, the first impressions of the first printing press. Little did they dream, who looked with pride and pleasure on these infant efforts of the glorious art, of the wonders it would work, or the perfection at which it would arrive.

These old letters, quaint and curious as they are, were the first faint, struggling rays of that sublime light which over the horizon of Time and shone into the hearts and homes of men, till the world is full of its glory; and when we thank God for the fruits of earth which nourish the body, we should not forget to thank him for the fruits of the printing press which nourish the immortal mind.

Mayence was the birth place and home of John Gensfleisch, called Gutenberg, the inventor of movable types, and it is ornamented by a fine statue of him in bronze, which was modeled by Thorwaldsen, and bears on one side, a Latin inscription, which might be translated thus: John Gensfleisch, of Gutenberg, patron of the sciences, the citizen of this city, by means of the art which he discovered, has created the modern age, in 1475.

existence, no home but the garison, no will but that of their superiors. I never see them parading, and we meet them everywhere, but what I think of the great minds and noble hearts that may have been crushed down and subdued into the automatons who compose their shining ranks.

And then to think of those numbers—to think that the little city of Mayence, with a population of 36,000, garrisons as many soldiers as compose the standing army of the United States, with its innumerable miles of territory and its millions of inhabitants.

Yours, SARAH T. BOLTON. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Dodge, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all letters addressed to the Government, or to Wilson Shannon, late Governor of Kansas, by Colonel Sumner, relative to Kansas affairs, which have not heretofore been communicated.

Mr. Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the construction of a Railroad Telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for other purposes. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill amending the act to organize the territory of Nebraska and Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, a joint resolution granting further time to the exiles of Texas to bring their claims and titles, bearing date prior to the 1st of January, 1856, and to be presented to the Secretary of the Interior, and to be considered on the 1st of January, 1856, and to be reported on the 1st of January, 1856, and to be reported on the 1st of January, 1856.

Benjamin thought the resolution ought not to pass, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, in order for a thorough investigation. Negative. No final action was taken. Fessenden introduced a bill in addition to the act, more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the Government, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Fessenden explained that it was intended to remedy certain defects in the criminal law, which have been found in the trial of murder, and which have been found in the trial of murder, and which have been found in the trial of murder.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Fessenden explained that it was intended to remedy certain defects in the criminal law, which have been found in the trial of murder, and which have been found in the trial of murder, and which have been found in the trial of murder.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Fessenden explained that it was intended to remedy certain defects in the criminal law, which have been found in the trial of murder, and which have been found in the trial of murder, and which have been found in the trial of murder.

United States Senators. Politically, the most interesting question among the Senators now in office, will be the election of a new Senator from Indiana.

The present Legislature, Mr. Bright's present term expiring on the 31st of March next, and the other seat having been vacant for two years, Mr. Bright will be returned without question. There seems to be no dissent to this proposition among the Democracy.

For the short term there are several candidates. The question of who shall fill it is a very important one to the party. Indiana would like that high rank with the incoming administration which she is entitled to, first in importance, is that her Senatorial representation be an harmonious one.

This cannot be estimated at less than a million of votes. The vitality of the party depends upon it. The second consideration with us would be qualification and character—the third, locality. In our opinion the man who answers all these considerations in a manner perfectly satisfactory—and at the same time offers no objectionable features in any other sense, is Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport.

We have no desire to disparage any one in writing for the office, but we have no private friendship to gratify, or prejudice to ponder. The interests of the State, and the healthy influence to be exerted upon the party in the State, constitute our only motives.

Like Northern Illinois, from accident of emigration, we are somewhat differently constituted. Familiarity upon the question of the election, has found many more susceptible material for its operations.

The last election, however, bears witness to the labor and fidelity of the Northern Democracy, that should commend the attention of the entire North to the subject.

Will not our southern friends reflect on moment upon these suggestions, and say if we are not right in our position and reasonable in our expectations and demands.—Lepore's Epistol. Times.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—The Springfield correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes the following interesting incident in the murder trial in that city last week.

The Louisville Weekly Courier FOR 1857. THE WEEKLY COURIER will begin the FIFTEENTH WEEK of its publication, on the 15th of January, 1857.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York. It is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at No. 101 Broadway, New York.

M'KERNAN & EDGAR, REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS. All sales from \$500 to \$1000 inclusive, will be taxed at 2 per cent, on commission; as the value of the property sold, or the amount of a mortgage, is charged.

Washington City, Adj. to the Palace Hotel. HAVE NOW ENTERED ON THEIR BOOKS more than \$4,000,000 REAL ESTATE. For sale on Commission.

FARMS IN MARION COUNTY. No 243. 30 acres 1/2 mile north-west of Indianapolis, on Fall Creek.

No 271. 300 acres of land and a grist mill, situated on Fall Creek north-east of Indianapolis.

No 437. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis. No 438. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No 439. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis. No 440. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No 441. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis. No 442. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No 443. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis. No 444. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No 445. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis. No 446. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No 447. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis. No 448. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No 449. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis. No 450. 100 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.