The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 15, 1855

Political Catholicism.

"If the Pope, or the Bishops, or the Priests, attempt to assail our institutions we shall be the first to sound the alarm.—If Catholics endeavor to bring their religion into politics we will be foremost in denouncing them."—*Ohio Eagle.*

The *Eagle* thus stands committed. Let us examine the question and see whether the institutions of our country have been "assailed" by Catholicism or whether Catholics have "endeavored to bring their religion into politics." And if they have, let us see whether the Ohio *Eagle* will be as good as its promise and be the first to "sound the alarm." It is very evident, from the above article, that the editors of the *Eagle* have read the history of the Romish church to little advantage, or they never would have thrown out such a challenge to discuss the political tendencies of that Church. The past history of the Romish Church shows beyond the shadow of a doubt, that wherever she has had the power, both political and religious liberty have been trampled under foot.—The tenets of the Church, as set forth and advocated in the acknowledged organs of the Church, we have no hesitency in pronouncing inimcal to republicanism. We need but call the attention of the *Eagle* to the following extracts taken from leading Catholic authorities to prove the correctness of our position:

"Those who are inclined to acts of charity and adorning of temples, should be frequently told that the height of perfection consists in withdrawing their affections from earthly things, thereby making the church the possessor of their properties."—*Secret Institution of Jesuits.*

Again, "for our own part, we take this opportunity of explaining our hearty delight at the suppression of the Protestant chapel in Rome. This may be thought intolerant, but when, we would ask, did we ever profess to be a tolerant of Protestantism, or favor the doctrines that protestantism ought to be tolerated? On the contrary, we hate protestantism—we detest it with our whole heart and soul, and we pray that our aversion to it may never decrease. We hold it meet that in the Eternal city no worship repugnant to God should be tolerated, and we are sincerely glad the enemies of the truth are no longer allowed to meet together in the capitol of the christian world."—*Pittsburg Catholic Visitor.*

Again, "no good government can exist without religion—and there can be no religion without an Inquisition, which is wisely designed for the promotion and protection of the faith."—*Boston Pilot.*

Again, "you ask if he (the Pope) were Lord in the land, and you were in a minority, if not in numbers, yet in power, what would he do to you? That we say, depends entirely on circumstances. *If it would benefit the cause of Catholicism he would tolerate you; if expedient, he would imprison you, banish you, fine you; possibly he might hang you,—but, be assured of one thing, he never would tolerate you for the sake of the "glorious principles of civil and religious liberty."*—*Rambler.*

"Protestantism of *every form has not, and never can have any rights, where Catholicism is triumphant.*"—*Brownson's Quarterly Review.*

"Let us dare to assert the truth in the face of the lying world, and *instead of pleading for our church at the bar of the State, summons the State to plead at the bar of the church, its divinely constituted Judge.*"—*Ibid.*

"Heresy and unbelief are crimes; and in christian countries, as in Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholic, and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the law of the land, they will be punished as other crimes."—*R. C. Arcrbishop of St. Louis.*

"A heretic, examined and convicted by the church, used to be delivered over to the secular power and punished with death. Nothing has appeared to us more necessary. More than 100,000 perished in consequence of the heresy of Wickliffe; a still greater number for that of John Huss; and it would not be possible to calculate the bloodshed caused by Luther; AND IT IS NOT YET OVER."—*Paris Union.*

"As for myself, what I regret, I frankly own, is, that they did not burn John Huss sooner, and that they did not likewise burn Luther; this happened because there was not found some prince sufficiently politic to stir up a Crusade against the protestants."—*Ibid.*

"The absurd and erroneous doctrines or ravings in defence of liberty of conscience, is a most pestilential error—a pest, of all others, most to be dreaded in a State."—*Encydical Letter of Pius IX., August* 15, 1852.

"Protestantism of every kind Catholicity inserts in her catalogue of mortal sins.—She endures it, when and where she must; but she hates it, and directs all her energies to effect its destruction."—*St. Louis Shephard of the Valley.*

Will the *Eagle* complacently listen to such sentiments of intolerance as above quoted? But to continue our extracts.—In Brownson's Review of January 1853, page 54, the following passage occurs:

"For every Catholic, at least, the Church *is the supreme judge of the limits and extent of her powers.* She can be judged by no one, and this, of itself, *implies her absolute supremacy*, and that the TEMPORAL order *must receive its law from her.* * * * Whenev[illegible] the occasion occurred she asserted her power, not in empty words only, but *in deeds*, to judge, sovereigns, kings and Cæsars, to *bestow* or to *take away* crowns, to depose rulers, *and to absolve their subjects from their oath of allegiance!*"

In the January number of this Review for 1854, page 47, in an article entitled "The two orders, spiritual and temporal," Prof. Brownson says:

"She (the Catholic Church) *as the guardian and judge of the law, must have the power to take cognizance of the State* and to judge whether or not it does or does not conform to the conditions of its trusts, AND PRONOUNCE SENTENCE ACCORDINGLY!"

Prof. Brownson says:

"For in deposing a sovereign and absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and authorizing them to proceed to the choice of a new sovereign, she (the Church) does but apply the law of Christ."

On page 60, of the same number, the Professor says:

"She (the Church) bears, by *divine right, both* swords, but she exercises the temporal sword, by the hand of the prince or magistrate. *The temperal sovereign holds it subject to her order, to be exercised in her service, and under her direction!*"

But in order to make the subject still more clear to the understanding of the editors of the *Eagle*, we make one more quotation from the same Review. Mr. Brownson gives utterance to his piety in the following language:

"If ever through love of the world, or fear of the secular power, whether royal or *popular* in its constitution, I forget to assert thy rights, as *supreme chief under Christ*, my saviour, of the whole spiritual order, and *as such supreme alike in* SPIRITUAL and in TEMPORALS, let my right hand forget her cunnig and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

"I never think of publishing anything in regard to the church, without submitting my articles to the Bishop for inspection, approval, and endorsement."—*Ibid.*

Some three years since, the Congress of the Republic of New Granada, enacted laws abolishing tithes to the clergy, allowing toleration in religious worship—abolishing the ecclesiatical court—ESTABLISHING FREEDOM OF EDUCATION AND DIVORCING CHURCH AND STATE in that Republic.—Such was the feeling against the Catholic Clergy of New Granada growing out of their exactions that the Bishop of that Republic (if we are not mistaken) fled the country, shortly after which the Pope issued his "bull," which was published in the various Catholic papers of the United States in the fall of 1852, from which we make the following extract:

"We disapprove of all those things which have been done by the rulers of that Republic, against religion, the Church and her laws, pastors and ministers, AND AGAINST THE RIGHTS AND AUTHORITY OF THIS CHAIR OF BLESSED PETER. We, raising with apostolic liberty, our pastrol voice, in this your most illustrious assembly, DO CENSURE, CONDEMN AND DECLARE UTTERLY NULL AND VOID, ALL THE AFORESAID DECREES which have, so much to the contempt of ecclesiastical authority of this holy see, and to the loss and detriment of religion and of the holy prelates been there enacted by the CIVIL POWER."

The law here referred to and pronounced NULL AND VOID by the Pope in his "bull" against CIVIL POWER, was based on the same general principles as the act establishing religious freedom drafted by Mr. Jefferson and passed by Virginia in 1786, which can be found in a late number of the Ohio *Eagle*, and had the Roman Catholic religion prevailed in the Old Dominion down to that date, the same Papal thunder would have gone out from the Vatican, CENSURING, CONDEMNING and ANNULLING said act.—who NOW will DENY that the Roman pontiff CLAIMS and ATTEMPTS, even at this day, to exercise TEMPORAL power over both subjects and governments! and that, too, ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT?

We have drawn largely in this article from Brownson's Review, but no truthful man will deny that it is the recognized organ of Pope Pius the Ninth in the United States. It is worse than in vain—worse than folly—it is PRESUMPTION itself, to deny this when it is known that TWENTY-FIVE CATHOLIC BISHOPS have endorsed that Review—when, for years past, it has continually maintained, with the knowledge of the Catholic Bishops and Priests of America and Europe, the TEMPORAL power of the Pope, and WHEN THE POPE HIMSELF, WITHIN THE LAST NINE MONTHS, HAS GRANTED PROFESSOR BROWNSON his APOSTOLICAL BENEDICTION, "AS A PLEDGE OF OUR (the Pope's) GRATITUDE TO YOU (Brownson) FOR THE SERVICES YOU HAVE DONE FOR US." These are the Pope's words. In our opinion, the endorsement given by twenty-five Catholic Bishops, to Prof. Prownson, and published by him, in his Review, together with the APOSTOLICAL BENEDICTION bestowed upon him by the Pope, in April, 1854, in consideration of the SERVICES DONE FOR HIM, and which benediction was pronounced after a full knowledge by the Pope, of the KIND OF SERVICES Prof. Brownson had rendered, (these things, we say) establish conclusively, and beyond cavil or controversy, that Brownson's Review is entitled to full weight and implicit confidence as the recognized and AUTHORIZED exponent of the dogmas, tenets and claims of the Romish hierarchy.

Panorama of New York City.

This Work Commences its Exhibitions here in the Methodist Protestant Church, on Friday Evening. The Columbus Statesman thus speaks of it:

We are free to say, that a better knowledge of New York cannot be obtained by visiting the City, and walking its streets for several days, than can be gained by witnessing this Panorama. The artistic merits of the paintings, is of a most superior order. No one but a great genius could have produced it. Its perfect correctness, the nice taste which is displayed both in regard to proportion, and light, and shade; the life-like appearrnce of the persons in the streets, all show a master mind. No one can look upon it without being at once struck with the vastness of the design and the perfection of the finish. It almost transports us back to the ages when the great painters of the world flourished, and induces us to believe that a Michael Angelo had touched it with his pencil. But we are prouder of it, than if a Micheal Angelo had touched it. It is the work of an American, and this renders it doubly valuable to us. But why multiply words? All must see it to form a correct appreciation

Let Americans Read.

The following article from the pen of JOHN MITCHELL we trust will be a sufficient warning to those Americans who sympathise with and desire to make citizens out of every foreigner who lands on our shores. If such men as JOHN MITCHELL are allowed to take part in administering and making the laws of this country, it will not be long until the requiem of death is sung over the downfall of American Liberty. Let the free people of this country shun these foreign political fortune hunters as they would the ghost of ARNOLD, the *traitor!* We copy the following article that our people may see the danger into which their liberality towards foreigners is leading them:—

"For every musket given in to the State Armory, LET THERE BE THREE PURCHASED FORTHWITH; let independent companies be formed, thrice as numerous as the disbanded corps—there are no Arms Acts here yet—and LET EVERY "FOREIGNER" BE DRILLED AND TRAINED, AND HAVE HIS ARMS ALWAYS READY. For you may be very sure (having some experience in that matter) that those who begin by disarming you, mean to do you mischief.

Be careful not to truckle in the smallest particular to American prejudices. YIELD NOT A SINGLE JOT OF YOUR OWN; FOR YOU HAVE AS GOOD A RIGHT TO YOUR PREJUDICES AS THEY. DO NOT, BY ANY MEANS, SUFFER GARDINER'S BIBLE (the Protestant Bible) TO BE THRUST DOWN YOUR THROATS. Do not abandon your post, or renounce your functions, as citizens or as soldiers, but after resort to the last and highest tribunal of law open to you; keep the peace; attempt no "demonstrations;" discourage drunkenness, AND STAND TO YOUR ARMS.

It is hardly to be conceived that the madness of faction and the insolence of race, will proceed to such a length as to disarm independent companies, or private men IF THEY DO, THEN THE CONSTITUTION IS AT AN END—THE ALLEGIANCE YOU HAVE SWORN TO THIS REPUBLIC IS ANNULLED.

Would to God that thoughtful and just Americans would bethink themselves in time. They are strong; they far outnumber the foreign born; they are proud and flushed with national glory and prosperity; doubtless they CAN, if they will, do great and grievous wrong to a race that has never wronged them;—but seriously, earnestly WE ASSURE THEM, THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS WILL NOT SUBMIT.

This senseless feud must be reconciled; there must be peace; peace, or else A WAR OF EXTERMINATION. We are here, on American ground, either as citizens, OR AS ENEMIES."

Sam Houston on Know-Nothingism.

In a debate in the House of Representatives, Jan. 31, upon the recommendation by the President of the increase of the Army. Mr. Senator Dodge Jr., of Iowa, charged Sam. Houston with electioneering for the Presidency. To this charge "Sam" replied as follows:

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. President. I hardly know what to say in reply to the Senator from Iowa, for I hardly know what to think of his speech. [Laughter.] If I were to characterize his remarks in any way, I should say that they were, at least very remarkable.

* * * * * * *

I hardly know what to think of the gentlaman's remarks as to entering for the Presidency. I hardly know what to say about the extraneous subjects which he has introduced. I suppose the shortest way of naming what he intended to allude to, is by the term 'Know Nothing.' Now, of the Know Nothings, I know nothing, [laughter;] and of them I care nothing.—But if the principles which I see charged to them in many instances are the principles which they seek to carry out, I can say to the gentleman that I concur in many of them. If their object is to resist the encroachments of one religion or sect upon another, I am with them. I say resist all such encroachments, and leave all religion uncontaminated by the perversion of power that might accidentally result in proscription and the inquisition. I am opposed to and would prevent such a result.

I admit that we are all descended from foreigners, because, originally, there were no natives here who were white men. Many of those foreigners who originally came here were baptized in the blood of the Revolution; they were not such men as are now coming to our shores, and should not be named in connection with those who are spewed loathingly from the prisons of England, and from the pauper houses of Europe. Such men are not to be compared to our ancestry, or to the immigration which, until recently, has come to our shores from foreign countries. If the object of those to whom the Senator from Iowa has referred, be to prevent men of infamous character and paupers from coming here, I agree with them. I would say, establish a law requiring every person from abroad, before being received here, to bring an indorsement from one of our consuls abroad, and produce evidence of good character from the place whence he emigrates, so that when he comes here, we may receive him into full communion with all the rights guaranteed to him by the laws which may exist at the time of his immigration. But, sir, to say that a felon, who left his prison the day he sailed for this country, or, perhaps, was brought in chains to the vessel which bore him here, is, in five years, to stand an equal with the proudest man who walks on our soil, the man who has shed his blood to consecrate liberty and his country, is not the kind of arrangement that I go for.

AGRICULTURE has been introduced as a subject of study in the public schools of New Hampshire. Books treating of the elements of that science, have been ordered to be supplied to the pupils. This is a good movement. The practical operations of the agriculturist will be all the more intelligently performed by understanding the scientific principles upon which they are based.

WISE, in his speech says, the Abolitionists are endeavoring to introduce their abominable order of Know Nothingism into the South by raising a hell of a fuss about the Pope." These Know Nothings will be the death of him yet.

There is one Mormon with three wives, and one half breed Indian in the Michigan

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lancaster Markets.

GAZETTE OFFICE, Feb. 15, 1855.—Our quotations this morning are as follows:—wheat, 1,50; Flour, 7½@8,00 per bbl; Corn, 40a45; Rye, 83c; Oats, 28a30c; Buckwheat, 4,50 per 100 bbls; Cloverseed 6a,7,00; Timothy seed, 3a4,00; Potatoes, 1a1,25, Flax seed, ca1,00; Butter, 12a15c; Eggs, 10cents, Salt, 2,60a2,75; Beans, 2,00; Soaps, 5a6c; Coffee, 13a15c; Tea, 50ca100;—Molasses, 30 a37c; Vinegar, 18a25c; Tobacco, 18a25c; Hay, 9,00a10,00. Tallow 10½ per brl. Whisky, 30c.

New York Market.

FEW YORK, Feb. 12th.—Cotton is dull, with a declining tendency; we quote New Orleans middlingly at 9¼, and upland fair at 8⅞. Flour is unsettled, the sales comprise 9,000 bbls, at 8,87a9,13 for good Ohio, and Southern Wheat is firm, with sales of Southern White at 2,20. Corn is firm and in good demand at 1,00 for Western Mixed. Pork is a shade lower, with sales of 550 bbls. at 12,87 for Old Mess, and 14,31 for New ditto. Beef is in limited demand at previous prices. Lard is dull without any sales of consequence.—Groceries are dull, but unchanged. Linseed Oil continues nominal at 74. Money is easy and is freely offered.

Stocks opened dull, but closed better, at improved rates. Mo. sixes, 94; New York Central, 93¼; Pa. Coal Co., 101, buyer 30 days; Erie, 47⅞; and Reading, 76¼.

Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Prices of the week. [Beeves are sold at so much a pound, generally by estimated weights, for the meat in the quarters]

First quality, of good fair market beef 11a11½c.

Second-rate, 10@10½c.

Inferior—such as old stags, cows, poor oxen, and mean steers 9a9½c.

Some very extra good, 12a13c.

Price of Veal Calves—The rates at which such Calves as are fit to eat sell for all the year, is from 4 to 7c per lb. live weight.

A class called "kittens," that is Calves from one to six days old, sell from 1,25 to 3a$4 each.

Another class called grass Calves, generally sold at four to six months old, bring 6 to 7.

A good fat Veal often brings 20a30.

Milk Cows—The price of Cows depends as much upon fancy as the price of horses.

Ordinary Cows, 26a35; good fair Cows, 35a40; extra quality, with Calf, 45a60.

Sheep and Lambs—Common Sheep, 4a 4,50; extra Sheep 5a12; Lambs, 3a5.

Swine.—Ohio corn-fed Hogs, small size for market retailing 4¾a5c, live weight; still fed Hogs, 4¾a5c; Hogs for packing 5a5½c, live weight; large Hogs, corn-fed, dead weight, 6a6½c for the very best.

Cambridge, February 9.—At market 831 Cattle—about 731 beeves, and 100 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, 2 and 3 years old.

Market Beef—Extra, per cwt. 8,50; First quality, 8. Second quality, 7¼a7½; Third quality, 6,50a7; ordinary; 6,25; Hides, per cwt. 5,50a6; Tallow, 8,50a9; Pelts, 75 a1,00; Calf Skins 12c. per lb; Barreling Cattle, 7,00a7,50; Veal Calves, 4a5¼a6.

Stores—Working Oxen, no sales, Cows and Calves, 24, 28, 30, 32, 35, 36a48; Yearlings, 12a16; Two years old; 21, 24, 25, 28a33; Three years old, 36, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45a53.

Sheep and Lambs—2,406 at market.—Extra, 5,50a6a8; By lot, 2¼a2½a2¾a3a4¼.

Swine—None.

Remarks.—The weather is intensely cold, confining business operations to pretty much within doors. The market is firm and steady, at qnotations. But few Western cattle are expected at Brighton this week, which gives our market more firmness than it would otherwise have. All of the cattle-trains over the Fitchburg road were in late.

90 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 72 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses and fowls.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1855.

WOOL.—Domestic has ruled quiet since our last, the weather having checked transactions; prices are steady, and the receipts this week have been extremely light, and the stock here at present is smaller than for many years. The suspension of manufacturing establishments at the East, and the great depressions in Woolen Goods has retarded the buoyancy noticed in our last. Foreign is also quiet but prices are unchanged. We have no sales to report.

American Sax. Fl'ce	38@42
Do. Full Blood Merino	35@37
Do. ½ and ¾ Merino	30@33
Do. Native and qr. do	24@27
Sup. Pulled Country	28@30
Do. 1, Pulled Country	21@23
Extra do	32@36
Peruvian Washed	30@32
Valparaiso, Unwashed	13@14
So. Am., Com. Washed	12@13
So. Am. Entre Rios	15@17
South Am. Unwashed	8@ 9
South Am. Cordova	26@28
East India, Washed	26@28
African, Unwashed	9@18
African, Washed	18@30
Smyrna, Unwashed	13@14
Smyrna, Washed	23@26
Mexican, Unwashed	12@14

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—9 P. M.—Flour, firm at 8,10a8,25. Whisky 24½a 25c. Provisions, firm, but not much doing. Lard, 800 kegs of prime sold at 9½c. Cloverseed, 6,60a6,75, with improved demand. Eastern exchange declined to ¾c. premium. Money easy for first class paper.

MR. DANIEL COLLINS, of Rootstown, Ohio, was found dead in bed on Friday morning. He got up at 3, smoked his pipe, went back to bed, and at seven was found dead.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "CITY INSURANCE COMPANY" of Cleveland, Ohio, and will insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other personal property, *against loss by fire.* All losses will be equitably and promptly adjusted and paid. P. VAN TRUMP.

Lancaster, February 8, 1855—3m40

PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that C. F. Shaffer, Administrator of the estate of Amanda Twyman deceased, has filed in the office of the Probate Court of Fairfield County, Ohio, his account current and vouchers thereto for inspection and final settlement, and that the same will be for hearing on the 9th day of March 1855, or as soon after as may be convenient. VIRGIL P. SHAW, Probate Judge.

INCREASE OF CASH CAPITAL.

TO HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., having complied with the laws regulating the Business of Companies incorporated by other States, passed May 1st, 1854, publish the following, as required thereby. The original statement being on file in the State Auditor's office, with a duplicate with the Clerk of Common Pleas, County Court.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford Conn.

TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO:—

Please furnish a renewal of your certificate of authority to P. VAN TRUMP, of Lancaster, as a duly appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., who hereewith presents a statement of said Company, as required by the law of the state of Ohio, passed May 1, 1854, as follows:

The name of this Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and is paid up.

The Assets of the Company are:

Cash on hand, in Bank, and in the hands of Agents or other persons,		$[illegible]
Real estate unincumbered,		[illegible]
72 Mortgage Bonds and 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually,		70,000,00
Debt due the Company secured by Mortgage,		7,312,17
Bills Receivable amply secured and payable at Bank,		163,536,33
" " Premium Notes,		[illegible]
All other securities, viz:		
50 shares Stock, Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Co.,	$57,500	
315 " " Hartford and Providence " " "	15,750	
167 " " Boston and Worcester " " "	10,168	
4 " " New Albany and Salem " " "	100	
750 " " Connecticut River " "	14,000	$97,518,00
200 " " Phœnix Bk, Hartford	24,200	
268 " " Exchange " "	13,264	
269 " " Farmers & Mec " "	23,200	
200 " " Connecticut " "	9,200	
200 " " Hartford " "	20,400	
73 " " State " "	9,152	
160 " " City " "	11,600	
75 " " Hartford Co. " "	7,500	$140,015,00
36 " " Eagle, Providence, R. I.		1,800,00
100 " " Bank of America, New York,	10,000	
100 " " Bank of N. America, "	10,000	
50 " " Bank of Commonwealth, "	4,500	
100 " " Bank of Republic, "	10,000	
400 " " Broadway Bank, "	13,800	
100 " " Peoples Bank, "	4,400	
100 " " Hanover Bank, "	9,000	
400 " " Mechanics Bank, "	10,800	
100 " " New York Life and Trust Co., "	15,000	$94,300,00
100 " " Stafford Bank, Conn.		
1st and 2d installment paid in,		9,000,00
50 " " Conn. River Company,		1,250,00
		$[illegible]

The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors, nothing; Losses adjusted and due, none; losses adjusted and not due, $148,510,00; losses unadjusted and in suspense, waiting for further proof, 61,257,50

All other claims against the Company are small, such only as printing, &c.

Agents instructed to take no risk over $10,000.

The amount insured in any city, town or village, depends on the character, material, and construction of buildings, the width of streets, the supply of water and condition of the fire department, and other circumstances.

The amount insured in blocks of buildings varies; the design is to limit the loss by any one fire, to $10,000 or less.

The act of incorporation is the same as filed in July, 1854. THO. A. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1855.
Hartford County, } ss.

Personally appeared THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief. HENRY FOWLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

[ORIGINAL.]

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

(To expire on the 31st day of July, 1855.)

STATE OF OHIO, AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, February 1, 1855.

Whereas, The Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the "Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed May, 1, 1854:

And Whereas, Said Company has furnished the undersigned, satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual capital invested in stocks of at least par value, or in bonds or mortgages of unincumbered real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged.

AND WHEREAS, Said Company has filed in this office a written instrument, under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, nominating and appointing P. VAN TRUMP, of Lancaster, its Agent for the transaction of the business of Insurance, and fully & unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company, according to the laws of this State, or of any other State, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the first section of the "act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed May 1, 1854, I WM. D. MORGAN, Auditor of said State, do HEREBY CERTIFY, that the said P. VAN TRUMP is authorized as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance, in this State, until the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by his letter of appointment, and the instructions which may be given to him by the said company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. L. S.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, *Auditor.*

All that have property to insure, will please inspect and scrutinize the preceding reliable expose of this old and long tried Corporation. For usefulness, security and promptitude, it has ever stood first in its line of operation—and for stability and means will attract the attention of the insuring public to confirm their confidence in it. The statement is so prepared any one can contrast its condition with local and State Insurance offices if so disposed. Its investments are of that solid character as not to be materially affected by the late depression in that class of assets.

The increase of its capital stock to $500,000, is a bona fide cash addition to the strength of the corporation, and a permanent investment for the pledge and security of its policies.

The necessity and real benefits of insurance are well exemplified in the fact that the company has paid cash losses during the past year, at its Western Branch office alone, in Cincinnati, to the sum of $246,509 06, most of which has been paid considerably in advance of the time legally due, and it has had no suit or litigation. If all or any of these facts are inducements to the continuance of its valuable patronage, or its increase, they will find its agents ever ready to attend to the demands of business as heretofore, with promptitude, at as favorable rates and terms, as security to all permits.

P. VAN TRUMP, *Agent*

February, 8, 1855.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY AND Book Bindery, Lancaster, Ohio.

BLANK BOOKS for County Offices, Justices' Blanks, Pocket do, Doubles and Single Entry Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, &c., &c. Also, Book Binding of every description done in a most satisfactory style.

All orders, by letter or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Orders for Binding can be left at the Gazette Office, or at the Bindery, on Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by Col. P. Van Trump, as a Law Office, and nearly opposite Dr. Kreider's residence.

December 14, 1854—22 J. RUSSELL.

THE GREAT HAT AND CAP STORE.

BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROBERT FIELDING

HAS just received from Philadelphia and New York, one of the *LARGEST STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS* that has ever come to this city, of the LATEST IMPROVED STYLES, embracing every variety of shapes, sorts and sizes—consisting of the late Spring Style MOLE-SKIN HAT, unsurpassed in Ohio for durability and fineness.

Also, Young Men's Hats of all kinds;

Summer Hats, consisting of PANAMA;
Pedal and Chinastraws;
Braid LEGHORNS and MANILA;
Palm Leaf, Kossuth Hats, both Fur and Wool;
Fine Otter and White Beaver, for Summer;
The latest Spring Style Cassimere Hats;

All sorts of Boys & Childrens' Fancy Hats, BOTH FUR, WOOL AND STRAW;

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, lower than ever before.

N. B. Country Merchants will do well by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Lancaster, May 10, 1854 R. FIELDING.

TO FARMERS.

WANTED immediately 2000 bushels of CORN in the ear, for which cash will be paid on delivery at the Lancaster Depot of the C. W. & Z. Rail Road

ALFRED WATTS.

Morrow, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1855—3m

☞ Mr. Milner freight Agent will receive and pa for the Corn.

For Rent.

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on Beecher's corner, including Lot and Stable, will be for rent from the first of next April for one year. For information and terms apply to H. A. GEBHLEIN, Agent.

Lancaster, January 11, 1855—3w36

For Sale or Rent.

SEVERAL fine farms and houses and lots for sale or rent on reasonable terms. Apply to A. KREIDER.

SOME OF THE OBJECTS AND WHAT IS TO BE SEEN ON

BULLARD'S PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY

The Panorama continues to move before the spectator for nearly two hours, and takes him over **Six Miles** through the streets of New York City, in the midst of its business—in places and through streets which to a stranger would be of most interest, and he would be most likely to visit; and while he is apparently passing along, he has extended perspective views of the buildings on both sides of upwards of **Fifty Streets**—which collectively being about forty miles of buildings—giving him a view of the **City and its People**, as it would appear to him if he were to go there, and walk through the streets, among the people, the bustle and confusion of **Our Empire City.** He will have a faithful and exact view of the magnificent Churches, public and private Buildings, the Shipping and Steamboats, Horses and Carriages, Omnibuses, Railroad Cars, and the **Thousands of People** who daily throng the streets of New York. Distinguished men and acquaintances are readily recognized among the crowd of persons in the streets. The signs can be read the same as if you were in the city, as all are **faithfully** represented upon this painting—public and private processions, Military Companies, Firemen and their Engines, Bands of Music, &c., &c. While the Panorama moves before the spectator, over 700 Horses and Carriages pass in view, and more than 10,000 of the people of the city, at their daily business.

It is impossible to state all that is to be seen on this moving painting. Persons in viewing it can hardly persuade themselves that they are not actually in the city among its business and bustle—viewing the citizens and strangers, as they really are, in every day life, at their avocations; and persons unacquainted in New York city, will get a better view, and **Gain more Information** of the city and its people, by once seeing this Panorama, than they would to actually visit the city and walk its streets and thoroughfares for ten days, as thousands of persons have testified.

At each exhibition of the Panorama, as it passes before the spectator, an Explanatory Lecture will be given by Mr. GEORGE DOEL, one of the proprietors, or Mr. Albert Norton, or D. C. Damon—illustrative of New York City, its statistics, business and resources—its people, their "go-ahead-ativeness," manners and customs—much valuable knowledge of great importance to a stranger and of general and instructive information to EVERYBODY.

WILL EXHIBIT IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER, IN THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Feb. 16, 17, 19 & 20th, at 7 1-2 o'clock; also Saturday and Tuesday afternoons Feb. 17 & 20th, at 3 o'clock.

ADMISSION 25 CTS.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Families and Parties, 5 Persons, - - - $1 00
" " 8 " - - 1 50

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Fairfield county, at their next regular session in March next, praying for a continuance of the County Road already established; which said road commences in the Saw-Mill or Pitcher Road (in Walnut Township,) where Sections Nos. 10, 11, 14 and 15 corners, and running from thence West along the Section line to the Ohio Canal. The prayer of your petitioners is, that said road be extended West along the Section line to the County road, formerly known as the Goudy's Mill Road, and there terminate, and that there be a Bridge erected across the Canal on said proposed road.

January 1, 1855—4w39 MANY PETITIONERS.

In Fairfield Common Pleas.

Benjamin F. Townsend, against Margaret A. Townsend, } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant is hereby notified that the Complainant has this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Court aforesaid, his petition, therein demanding a dissolution of the marriage bonds now subsisting between them, and assigning as causes therefor: First, wilful absence for more than three years; Second, adultery. JOSHUA A. SHAW, Attorney Petitioner.

Partition Notice.

Jacob Weaver, Peter Weaver, Adam Weaver, Daniel Weaver, Solomon Weaver, Anne Weaver, Emily Weaver, infant, Samuel P. Weaver, David Weaver, George Goss and Polly, his wife, George Foltz and Catharine his wife, Sylvester S. Shepard and Christina his wife, George Pope and Francis his wife, Joseph C. Torlinger and Sarah his wife, Benjamin S. Freeman and Margaret his wife, Samuel Cly and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Miers and Maria M. his wife and Mary Weaver, widow,

WILL take notice that on the 22nd day of January, 1855, John Weaver and Leonard Weaver filed a Petition against them in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County, Ohio, praying partition of the East half of Section No. 4, Township No. 15, and Range No. 18, in Fairfield county, except 15 acres of the south end thereof belonging to Solomon Spangler, containing 272 acres. And that at the next Term of said Court, application will be made by said Petitioners for an order that partition may be made of said premises.

BRANEY & SON, Att'ys for Petitioners.

January 25, 1855—3w

Estate of James A. Alford.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as administrator on the Estate of James A. Alford, late of Fairfield county, Ohio, deceased.