



THURSDAY: June 13, 1867. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FROM HARRISBURG. Democratic State Judicial Convention.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee, at a meeting held in Harrisburg on the 20th of January last, the regular Convention of the party for nominating a candidate for Supreme Bench assembled in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and at 12 o'clock M., was called to order by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Hon. W. A. Wallace.

By direction of the Chairman the Clerk proceeded to call the list of delegates, after which, on motion, the Convention elected Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, permanent Chairman of the Convention. The Convention, after the appointment of the several committees, then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock, and after the report of the Committee on Organization, a motion to proceed to ballot for Supreme Judge was offered and carried.

On the second ballot, the Hon. GEO. SHARSWOOD, of Philadelphia, was declared the nominee. This announcement was followed by loud and prolonged cheering.

We will give the full proceedings in our next.

Why Should Men be Idle? In New York city, it is said, there are more unemployed workmen than there have been within the last ten years. A majority of the cities and large towns of the country seem to be in the same condition. Of course the main cause of the trouble is directly traceable to the unsettled state of the finances. We have an immense public debt; a grasping and monopolizing bank interest; a fluctuating and uncertain currency, liable at any moment to succumb to the assaults of those who hold the Government bonds, and a widespread distrust in a financial system which is based entirely on paper.

These questions I suggest as some that occur to me, and as indicating the difficulties in the way of accepting the Catholic doctrine; which I hope you will be kind enough to explain to me. But there is yet another difficulty in the case, still more serious, in my apprehension, which is this: The footnote before quoted proceeds to say that "Protestants, who are no friends to this relative honor, have corrupted the text by translating it 'he worshipped, leaning upon the top of his staff,' and yet—so far as my present means of information extend—the charge of corrupting the Scripture seems to belong to the Catholics, and not at all to the Protestants. For the Protestant version prints the word 'leaning' in italic letters, to indicate that it is supplied by the translators, the better to express what they regarded as the evident meaning of the passage. Leaving out this word the Protestant version would read 'worshipped upon the top of his staff,' which is a literal translation of the Greek text—Proskuneesen epi to akrotes rabdon autou—as nearly as I can give it in English letters) which is precisely the same as the Septuagint Deut. 47, 31. Now I wish to know what the Catholics have done with that preposition epi, which in our version is rendered upon? I would not lightly charge any party with corrupting the text of God's word, but I cannot learn from my copies of the Greek Testament and Septuagint that there is any variation of MSS that would affect the case. Will you please give me the reading of the Latin Vulgate, if you have access to it, and also inform me if you can, whether any editions or MSS of the New Testament or Septuagint, omit the preposition epi; and if not, then how will you explain the matter so as to clear your translators from the charge of 'corrupting the word of God,' which they are so ready to prefer against ours.

It is a very important matter; one which greatly affects the credit of the translations in question; and in the one case, at least, affects the credit of the Church which claims for its own teachings an authority equal to that of the Bible itself. If the Catholic Church is capable of such a crime as corrupting the text in order to gain the appearance of Scriptural authority for its own

Local Correspondence.

For the Elk Advocate.

My Dear Medians—Your kindness in answering my inquiries respecting the invocation of saints, and your offer to assist me further by any resources at your command, must be my apology for addressing you at this time. For in prosecuting my inquiries on the subject of our correspondence, I have found a passage in the "Catholic Testament" which seems to conflict with the statement made in your first letter; viz: "We adore no saint * * Let Mary be honored, but the Father, Son and Holy Ghost alone be adored; but no one adore Mary." Here the word adore is evidently used to denote that worship which is due to God only, and which it is idolatry to render to any creature. This I supposed to be a correct statement of the doctrine of the Catholic Church on this point, and you may believe I was greatly surprised to find in the Catholic translation of the New Testament the following version of Heb. 11, 21; "My faith, Jacob dying, blessed each of the sons of Joseph, and adored the top of his rod." It is remarked in a foot note, "The apostle here follows the ancient Greek Bible of the 70 interpreters, [which translates in this manner Gen. 47, 31], and alleges this fact of Jacob, in paying a relative honor and veneration to the top of the rod or sceptre of Joseph, as to a figure of Christ's sceptre and kingdom, as an instance and argument of his faith." Here adoration is paid, not merely to a creature, but to a piece of inanimate matter. But the note speaks as though Jacob did not adore Joseph's rod, but only paid it a "relative honor and veneration,"—not at all religious worship; or perhaps it might be called a religious regard on account of its relation to the only proper object of adoration.

Now among the "gods many and lords many" of the heathen, there are some who are regarded as inferior divinities; yet worship is paid to them as well as the others. And if Catholics adore images, pictures, sceptres, crosses, &c., will Jehovah acquit them of idolatry? If this "relative honor" is adoration, then does it help the matter to say that a less degree of it is paid to creatures than is paid to the Creator.—Or, has the doctrine of the Catholic Church changed since the days of St. Epiphanius, so that the English translation of Heb. 11, 21 gives the modern doctrine?

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It is a very important matter; one which greatly affects the credit of the translations in question; and in the one case, at least, affects the credit of the Church which claims for its own teachings an authority equal to that of the Bible itself. If the Catholic Church is capable of such a crime as corrupting the text in order to gain the appearance of Scriptural authority for its own

teachings, then that Church is unworthy of the least confidence, and her claim to infallibility excites the contempt and reprobation of every honest man. I say if it be so—for I would not condemn any man or any party without a hearing—and I hope you will be able to show cause for a more favorable judgment. Sincerely yours, EVANGELIST.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. New York, June 10. C. W. Young, a New York merchant, was robbed of \$18,000, a gold watch and other valuables, at Leeds, Green County, on Saturday night. St. Paul, Minnesota, June 10. M. A. Hawkins, who was tried for the murder of his wife in order to get the insurance upon her life, has been acquitted. St. Louis, June 10. A pacing race between Magoozem and Ace of Clubs, for \$1,000 a side, took place at the St. Louis trotting park on Saturday, which was won by Magoozem. The quickest time was 2:24.

George Kerman, aged 16, completed the feat this afternoon at the race course, of walking one hundred and twenty miles in that many consecutive hours, for a wager of \$500. He made the last mile in fourteen minutes. New York, June 10. A trotting match between two stallions, Commodore Vanderbilt and General McClellan, mile heats, three in wagers for \$2,000, came off on the Fashion Course. Four heats were trotted, General McClellan winning the first, second, and fourth; the third was a dead heat. Time, 2:30 1/2, 2:31 1/2, 2:31 1/2, and 2:30 1/2.

Montreal, June 10. The Association of Workmen had a grand torchlight procession to-night. The society numbers over eight thousand members, and represents every trade. The printers, with a printing press throwing off the song of the association, headed the procession. The bakers still remain on the strike and bread is scarce. New York, June 10. The steamer Quaker City, with the Holy Land party on board, is still at anchor in Gravesend Bay. The first number of a new daily journal, to be called the Brooklyn Press, will be issued on Thursday, June 13. The steamship Allemania has arrived. Her European advices have been anticipated.

Boston, June 10. The annual regatta of the Harvard College crews, for a prize offered by the University Club, took place in Charles River, to-day. The first race (spinsters) was between the junior sophomores and freshmen crews, over a three-mile course, and was won by the former in 22:55. The second race (shells) over the same course, was between the scientific sophomores and freshmen crews, and was won by the former in 20:23.

Baltimore, June 10. The city was considerably enlivened to-day by a handsome procession of the different societies of Turners and singers composing the North American Social Turners' Union. Delegates from all portions of the country are present, and the demonstration will be continued till Thursday, the 15th. Among the various societies that have arrived are those from the following cities: New York and Philadelphia, accompanied by a full drum corps; also from Poughkeepsie and Williamsburg, New York; Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, New Orleans, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Richmond, Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

Fortress Monroe, June 8. The officers of several of the railroads of North Carolina and Virginia have met in convention in Petersburg, for the purpose of adopting a schedule by which the distance from New Orleans to New York by rail may be shortened. Their decision has not yet been announced. Among the officers present are John M. Robinson, President, and E. H. Giles, Superintendent, of the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and Mr. H. V. Tompkins, general agent of the Annapolis line.

A severe storm has been prevailing here, and to-day the wind veered round to the northeast, blowing very heavy. The storm outside is very heavy, and vessels bound in report a heavy sea running in the bay. The United States double ended Lenape, from the Gosport Navy-yard, bound to Wilmington, N. C., is detained here on account of the storm. Also, the steamer Alexandria, from Norfolk for Philadelphia. A bazaar, opened in Norfolk for the relief of the indigent families of deceased rebel soldiers, has been very successful.

The records of General H. L. Burton's headquarters, with the camp and garrison equipage, are being packed up in readiness for their transfer to Charleston on Monday. One of the New York and Charleston steamers will touch here on Monday, and the General and Companies B and H of the Fifth artillery will go on board, and probably sail the same evening. Washington, June 11. Sarratt's trial was resumed to-day. The entire session was consumed in arguing the motion of the prosecution yesterday. A demurrer was filed by the defense. The Court promised to give an opinion to-morrow.

The Impeachment Business.

According to reports from Washington, a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House has decided that they have discovered no grounds for impeaching the President. This will probably end the whole proceeding, although Mr. Ashley threatens to appeal from the Committee to the House. Such an appeal, especially when taken by him, will amount to nothing. The House would in any case be averse to impeachment unless "crimes and misdemeanors" had been traced to the President of such a character as to leave no alternative; and in the face of a report against it from a majority of the Committee, not one-fourth of the House will be in favor of such a proceeding.

Besides, the time has gone by when impeachment would serve the ends for which it was proposed. Its original object was, not to punish the President for his crimes but to get possession of his office. Wendell Phillips, Ashley, Stevens, and their associates, wanted the power and the patronage of the Executive within their control. They feared, moreover, that the President would interpose difficulties in the way of their political projects—that he might interfere with the execution of the laws they might pass—and they deemed impeachment important, therefore, as the only means of putting in his place some one who would be more obedient to their wishes. Mr. Phillips declared openly that the President was an "obstacle" to the accomplishment of their plans, and that he must therefore be removed. Governor Boutwell said that he did not see how it would be possible to pass and carry into effect the measures which the public welfare demanded, so long as Mr. Johnson remained in the Executive chair. Other leading radicals were equally clear and explicit in their avowals of the motives which prompted the movement for impeachment. It was designed, after articles of impeachment had been passed by the House, to secure the President's suspension from office during the trial; and by way of preparation for that contingency, Mr. Wade of Ohio was selected to be President of the Senate, not by reason of any fitness for that place, but because he was supposed to be especially qualified for the contingent service which had been marked out for him.

The lapse of time has weakened the force of this motive, if not destroyed it altogether. President Johnson is not so much an "obstacle" as was anticipated. He has executed the laws of Congress in perfect good faith and with full effect. His appointment of Military Commanders of the Southern Departments was judicious, and met with general approval. He aided in securing the exercise by the blacks of the suffrage conferred upon them by law. His appointments to office have been largely controlled by the radical members of Congress, and in all respects he has left no room for serious complaint as to the course he has pursued. There is little motive, therefore, and as little desire now, even among the Republicans in Congress, to "get rid of" the President in any other way than by the expiration of his term of office.

The Committee will probably recommend the publication of the immense amount of matter which they have collected about the President, under the name of "testimony." We can see no possible good to be thus effected, but that consideration will have but little weight. Much of this evidence is mere scandal and gossip, some of it malicious, and more of it merely reckless, which has very little bearing of any kind upon the public interest, and will serve only to feed the appetite for scandal, which is so sharp and so universal.—N. Y. Times.

A Sumter Reminiscence. A Charleston letter says: One of the deck hands of our steamer had been a rebel soldier, and had been a participant in the defense of Sumter. Speaking of the bombardment of the fleet as we passed it, he said, "The Yankees never came so near taking it as they did on the first or second day of the attack—he thought it was the 30th of August, 1863. He remembered very well when one of the Yankee shells went right into the ammunition room of the fort and exploded. The room was full of shells, and it was the greatest wonder in the world the whole thing wasn't blown up. There were one hundred and thirteen thousand pounds of powder in the fort that day, and the garrison expected every moment to see it set on fire by a Yankee shell. But the fleet drew off early that day, and gave us a chance to fix up. We sent most of the powder to Charleston that night and when the fleet renewed the attack two or three days after, we were better prepared than ever for them, and we gave them the best we had." There is not a gun visible upon Sumter.

The Russian American Telegraph Company spent \$3,000,000 before they gave up the project. The lines extend to the Simpson river, 850 miles north of New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, and there was no physical obstacle to their reaching Behring Sea and the mouth of the Amoor. By their surveys the company have ascertained that the Stecken river is navigable for 250 miles, the rivers Knitchpak and Yokon 1000 miles, and the river Anader 250 miles from their mouths.

The Emperor of France and the King of Prussia have both formally signed the Luxembourg Treaty, and the war clouds have rolled away from the skies of Europe.

New Advertisements.

Big Level State Road. The work to be done on the M'Kean, Elk, Forest and Clarion State Road will be let on or before June 20th inst. Parties who wish to have shown them the work to be done and jobs to be let will assemble at Howard Hill, Hamlin township, M'Kean county, Monday June 10, at 9 a. m. M. J. Evans, Tuesday, June 11, P. M. J. James, Highland township, Elk county, Thursday, June 13, at noon. Payment will be made in Road Funds. Written proposals are invited before the 20th, addressed to one or more of the undersigned. THOS. L. KANE, WILLIS BARRETT, J. D. HUNT.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Company. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA & ERIO R. R. COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 220, Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 23rd inst., on Saturday the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the consolidation of the Warren & Franklin R. R. Company with the Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Company. GEORGE P. SITTLE, Secretary. Phila, June 13, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Bordwell & Messenger, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm remain in the hands of G. G. Messenger for settlement. J. S. BORDWELL, G. G. MESSENGER. June 3d, 1867.

SETTLE UP! THE FIRM OF BORDWELL & MESSENGER having been this day dissolved, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned, in whose hands the books are left for that purpose. G. G. MESSENGER. June 3d, 1867.

CHANGE OF FIRM. WM. M. SINGERLY AND JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK have this day withdrawn from the firm of Short, Hall & Co. The undersigned remaining co-partners will continue the banking business under the old firm name, SHORT, HALL & CO. S. SHORT, JNO. G. HALL, L. VOLLMER, J. K. P. HALL. May 29, '67.

THE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT recently opened by Miss DAGGETT at the residence of Mrs. J. V. Honk, has been removed to the rooms over J. V. Honk's Store, where will be kept a nice assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, DRESS-TRIMMINGS, STAMPED WORK, Stamping, and Dress-making done. Mrs. J. V. HONK, Ridgway, Pa. my231867

FURNITURE STORE AT ST. MARY'S, PA. SASH, DOORS AND FURNITURE!! The subscriber keeps constantly on hand all sizes of Sash and Doors, also Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Bookcases, Tables, Desks, Lounges, Bedsteads, Sofas, &c. Picture Frames, Sash Painted and Glazed. All work warranted to be of the best material and workmanship. Call and examine my work and prices as I feel confident my work will give satisfaction and my prices are as low, if not lower than they are in any other market. CHAS. L. BAGER, St. Mary's, Pa. my23d67

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM For Invalid Soldiers. Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867. The Board of Supervisors appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the act of incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the Battle Field of Gettysburg, and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest, from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate, real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding. The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following named well known gentlemen: Major General George G. Meade, Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Major General Galusha Pennypacker, Major General E. M. Gregory, Major General John B. Brooke, Major General Charles H. F. Holts, Major General James L. Selfridge, Brig Gen James A. Beaver, Brig Gen Haratio G. Sickles, Brig Gen Joseph F. Knipe, Brig Gen Wm J. Bolton, Brig Gen Samuel M. Zulick, Brig Gen John K. Murphy, Brig Gen T. F. McCoy, Brig Gen R. E. Winslow, Brig Gen Henry Pleasants, Brig Gen J. P. S. Gobin, Brig Gen J. M. Campbell, Brig Gen Thomas M. Walker, Brig Gen W. Cooper Tally, Brig Gen D. M. Gregg, Colonel F. Stumbaugh. The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the association, No. 1126, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number. The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of \$5 each. The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the Corporation. Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery. Direct all letters to J. D. HOFFMAN, Sec'y Board of Supervisors, Box 1431, P. O., Phila.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York. GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS. Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania March 6th, 1867. Office 1126, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION. Eighty Thousand Subscribers at \$5 Each. 1—1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants, valued at \$30,000. 2—1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear Rings, 15,000 3—1 Award 10-40 Gov't Bonds 10,000 4—1 Diamond Cross, set in silver 7,000 5—1 Diamond Cluster Brooch 5,000 6—1 Award 10-40 Gov't Bonds 5,000 7—1 Diamond Single St. Ring 4,500 8—1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet 4,000 9—1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin, 4,000 10—1 Diamond Cluster Brooch, 4,000 11—1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet 4,000 12—1 Pair single stone Diamond Ear Rings, 3,500 13—1 Diamond Cluster Brooch 3,000 14—1 Award 10-40 Gov't Bonds 3,000 15—1 Diamond single stone Pin 3,000 16—1 Diamond single stone stud 3,000 17—1 Diamond Cluster Brooch 2,500 18—1 Diamond Single stone Ring 2,500 19—1 Diamond & Emerald Brooch 2,500 20—1 Diamond Single stone Ring 2,000 21—1 Diamond Cluster Ring, 1,500 22—1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl, 1,500 23—1 Choice Emerald Stud, 1,500 24—1 Single Stone Diamond Ring, 1,000 25 to 34—10 Awards of 10-40 Gov't Bonds, each, 1,000 35—1 Three stone diamond & Ruby half hoop ring, 800 36—1 Diamond single stone Ring, 800 37—1 Diamond cluster studs 600 38—1 Diamond single stone Ring, star setting, 500 39—1 diamond single stone Pin 500 40—1 diamond Cluster bracelet 500 41 to 50—10 Awards of 10-40 Gov't Bonds, each, 500 51—1 Lady's diamond set watch 400 52—1 diamond single stone ring 350 53—1 diamond and opal cluster Ring, 300 54—1 diamond single stone ring 200 55—1 pair Emerald scarf Pins 200 56—1 diamond single stone stud 150 57—1 diamond Cluster Pin, 100 58—1 cameo and pearl Brooch and ear rings, 100 59 to 108—100 Awards 10-40 Gov't Bonds, each, 100 109 to 258—100 Awards, Gov't Legal Tenders, each, 50 3,000 Awards, Government Legal Tenders, each, 5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. On and after May 6th the Diamonds will be on exhibition at the office of the Association. The public can rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the office of the company, No. 1126, CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

CERTIFICATE. We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other Precious Stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine. HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, 26 Maiden Lane, New York. J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter, 394 Broome St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED. Books can be had containing 20 certificates ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. All orders for certificates must be addressed to J. D. HOFFMAN, Sec'y, Box 1431, Postoffice, Philadelphia. 5-9-2m.

FOR SALE! FIVE ACRES OF Village Lots in Ridgway! Price, One Thousand Dollars! A small part in CASH—balance in ten years. Inquire of J. Powell, Ridgway, Pa., or C. R. McNULTY, No. 330, Broadway, New York, (Care Lathrop, Ludington & Co., New York City. May 9th, 1867.

IN THE MATTER of the Incorporation of the Elk County Pleasantry of the Elk County Railroad and Mining Gazette, No. 11, Aug. T. Mining Gazette, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the certificate of the Corporators of the "Elk County Railroad and Mining Gazette" has been filed in my office, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, a decree of incorporation will be made at the next term of the Court. GEO. A. RATHBUN, Prothonotary, May 9th, 1867.