Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOSSIP WITH OUR FRIENDS.—*New York, via Crowded and Ambiguous Railroad.* Covered with sweat and dust, way-worn and weary; in a bad humor, with a carpet bag and a headache. Find the New Yorkers teh fold accursed. Man was cursed with "The sweat of the brow." The New Yorkers sweat all over. The Hotels all filled, stores thronged, streets overflowing *not* "with milk and honey," and such a bustle as has not been seen since before the war. Thousands of Southern buyers are agglomerated here—no danger of Hotel burners now. The millenium has come. The Southern golden lion lies down with the lamb-like merchants, and all is peace and harmony. Once again the veritable Southerner with his inevitable swagger, broad brimmed slouch hat, loose baggy clothes, pleasing address, cheery laugh and social talkativeness and unappeasable thirst for sherry coblers, claret punches and brandy smashes—once more, I repeat, the chivalrous Southerner permeates the streets of New York, and to his surprise sees no "grass on Broadway"—not even in the Park, where the tramp of Union soldiers from "the accursed Yankee States" has obliterated all vestages of even that. My business threw me into association with a number of them, and I heard but one opinion; "whipped, by ——!" I had a long talk with a very gentlemanly man from Mobile, who gave me a very interesting account of his experience. He had been in the army three years, and had had command of a battery. I asked him if he had been in the armies that invaded Pennsylvania "no thank God!" was his reply, "but I was in a State that was *invaded*." He stated that he with his *friends had been misled* as much by the peace party of the North as by the secession faction at home, that he had counted on *assistance* from the opposers of the government north, for he could not imagine how people could talk as they did, and not take a more active part. The burden of his cry was, "—— the peace party." He wanted to know how we felt in our part of the country about a foreign war, adding "Mexico is too small a game—why can't we pitch into our *mutual friends*, France and England?" He said, the simple country people of the South, even among the educated, who had never been north were perfectly amazed, when they saw Sherman's army marching through their country. In the first place they had no conception that it could be done; and secondly, they firmly believed that the Northern troops were an inferior race of men.—"Why, said he," when I first saw the advance guard of that army marching through the town in which I was (I was out of the army then) I turned to some friends, as company after company marched past, headed by *officers* carrying shovels and spades and pick axes on their shoulders, and said, "Boys, *we* have fought like devils, but we never carried *pick axes*." With regard to slavery. He believed that the white man of the South would be benefitted and the negro injured by its abolition, and that the philanthropist of the North would have heavy drafts made upon them this winter for their support. So far as his acquaintance extended he thought that *good men* as a rule had owned many more slaves than they needed. He also protested that Mr. Stevens with the gulf States was ready to come back two years ago. A Southern man must brag a little—so *he* boasted of the cost of his clothes; "my boots cost me four hundred and fifty dollars, my—" "That's enough, sir," I interrupted him with—"I'll go you a hundred better on them in *the same kind of money*." He grinned and asked me to take a drink.

For the past week I have not seen one drop of rain. I never experienced such hot weather in all my life. It is almost impossible to eat or sleep. I hurried out of the city, with a wholesome horror of the four fearful hours I would have to spend in an enemy's country. A crazy man sat with his keeper in the seat in front of me. At times he was quite violent, and would exclaim in heartrending tones, "Oh God, I am dead!" I solemnly believe that the Directors put that man there on my account. Let them look to it, or I will expose them. In the words of the old man in Excelsior, they had better "try not the *pass*"—that's all.

I am glad to see that Capt. William H. Knight (born in our town) has received from the hands of the President the appointment as Major, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Little Sailor Creek, April 6th, 1865." Shake hands, Major. The Major entered the army as a private, at the first outbreak of the war, and by dint of hard knocks worked his own way to a position in the army that has won him the compliments of his officers and congratulations of his friends. His battles number more than his years.

MR. W. H. GORDON, of this place, has the agency for Guilford and Chambersburg for the History of the Civil War in the United States, by the late S. M. Schmucker L.L. D. It is one of the most complete histories of the origin, progress and conclusion of the war we have yet examined, and it is profusely illustrated with portraits of the leading generals and maps of the principal battle-fields. It will contain 1000 super-royal octavo pages, and the engravings are by Sartain. He is now taking subscriptions, and we commend the enterprise to the favor of the public.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Landis, wife of Mr. Henry Landis, of Letterkenny township, came to town on the 5th inst. in a carriage to attend to some shopping, and whilst driving along, a wound in her leg broke open into profuse hemorrhage, causing her death in less than an hour. She had stopped at the store of Messrs. Hoke, where every attention was given her, and a physician sent for, but death ensued shortly after his arrival. It appears that Mrs. L. had been bled in the limb about twenty years ago, which frequently broke open and finally caused her death as above.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning last about six o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from the store room of Moses Greenawalt, on East Queen street, and on opening the door the whole interior was found to be on fire. The alarm was given and in a short time our firemen succeeded in subduing the flames. The entire stock and fixtures were destroyed, which were partly covered by insurance.

WAYNESBORO ITEMS.—The Lutheran and Presbyterian Sunday Schools had a Union Pic-nic on Thursday week. A stock company is about to be formed to erect a Seminary for boys and girls.

THE Noel property, on the North-west corner of the Diamond, was sold on Saturday last to Mr. Geo. Ludwig for $5,660.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next.

FADING AWAY.—How often we see men and women who are fairly fading out of existence. They seem to have no especial disease, but general languor and languishing; no ambition, no energy, indigestion, weakness, total inability to eat and relish food, &c., &c.—all of which is nothing but Dyspepsia.

Obe's Dyspepsia Cure will surely cure every such case, no matter of how long standing. It is also a most excellent remedy for Cholera morbus, Cramp or Colic, in either Stomach or Bowels. We advise all suffering, to try it.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WILLSON'S ETON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. sep20-6m

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Democrats of Carbon have recommended Allen Craig for Assembly.

—The Democracy of Wayne county have nominated Wm. N. Nelson for Assembly.

—Gen. C. C. McCormick is the Union candidate for Assembly in Northumberland.

—The Democrats of Bradford declined to make nominations for Senator and Assembly.

—Dr. C. M. Griffith is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Delaware county.

—The Democrats of Mercer have nominated R. M. DeFrance and Paul Baily for Assembly.

—John Bear and Capt. Wm. Bergstresser are the Union candidates for Assembly in York county.

—The Democrats of Bucks have nominated Luther Calvin and F. W. Headman for Assembly.

—The Unionist of Mercer county have nominated Josiah M'Pherrin and James A. Leech for Assembly.

—The Democrats of Chester have nominated, C. Colehower, Wm. L. Latta, and James Lysle for Assembly.

—Lyman Hall and M. W. Jennings are the Democratic candidates for Assembly in Crawford county.

—The Union men of Erie county have nominated Col. D. B. M'Creary and Col. O. S. Woodward for Assembly.

—The Union men of Bucks county have nominated Capt. Joseph Thomas and Capt. Alfred Marple for Assembly.

—The Union men of Berks have nominated Capt. J. Trexler, Capt. Joseph S. Holmes and Capt. Josiah Groh for Assembly.

—The Union men of Juniata county have nominated Joseph M. Belford for Treasurer and H. H. Wilson for Jury Commissioner.

—The Union conferees of the district composed of Columbia and Montour counties have nominated Col. Chas. W. Eckman for Assembly.

—J. M. Porter is an independent candidate for Assembly in the Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata district. He was a soldier in the 9th cavalry.

—In Montana Territory the Union candidate for Delegate in Congress is Maj. G. E. Upson. The Democracy have nominated Samuel M'Lain.

—The soldiers of Lehigh county have nominated Capt. A. B. Schwartz and Lieut. James M'Quillen for Assembly, and the Union men of the county will support them.

—The Union men of Luzerne county have nominated L. D. Shoemaker for Senator, and Col. B. F. Haynes, Lieut. John Harding and Captain Cyrus Shaw for Assembly.

—The Democratic Conferees of Washington, Fayette and Green counties have nominated Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore as their candidate for President Judge of that Judicial District.

—The Union conference of Mercer, Butler and Lawrence counties has nominated John. N. Negley and Henry Pillow of Butler, Josiah McPherren of Mercer and Sam'l McKinley, of Lawrence for Assembly.

—The Democratic Senatorial Conference of Cumberland and York met again in Carlisle on Tuesday of last week, and after a number of ineffectual ballots, the conference adjourned again to meet yesterday.

—Cony's majority in Maine will probaly exceed 20,000, against a little more than 16,000 last year, though the total vote has fallen off nearly one-third. Maine has never before shown an increased majority for our side the year after a Presidential Election.

—The Democratic conference in the Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata district has nominated David Banks, of Juniata, and Jno. M Porter, of Huntingdon, for the legislature. Porter was running as an independent soldiers' candidate and the Democracy picked him up by the way.

—The Democrats of Allegheny county have nominated Col. George S. Hays for Senator, and Capt. Andrew Large, Major Thos. Gibson, Henry M'Curry, Geo. Ewalt, Francis M'Clure and Maj. James F. Ryan for Assembly, and recommended Geo. W. Cass as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

—The Massachusetts Republican Convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, A. H. Bullock; Lieutenant-Governor, William Claflin; Auditor General, H. S. Briggs of Pittsfield; State Treasurer, Jacob H. Loud of Plymouth; Attorney General, Chester I. Reed of Taunton; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner of Northampton.

—The Democracy of Dauphin county nominated but one candidate for Assembly—Dr. Lewis Heck—leaving a vacancy for that office, as well as all the others excepting District Attorney and Commissioner, to be filled by "independent" candidates. Col. H. C. Alleman, present Union member, runs as an independent candidate on the fusion ticket with Dr. Heck.

—The Senate of Kentucky, just chosen, will be a tie of 19 to 19. As the Legislature just elected has the choice of a successor to Garret Davis, in the United States Senate, whose term expires in 1867, this tie in the State Senate will enable that body to prevent an election, and so throw the Senatorial contest upon the next Legislature, by which time the State will be revolutionized for freedom.

—The Union Senatorial conference for the Clinton, McKean, Potter and Tioga district, met on the 12th inst., and after fifty ineffectual ballots, during which Messrs. Chatham, of Clinton, Olmstead, of Potter, and Williams, of McKean, were voted for, the general nominations were opened and the name of Warren Coles, of McKean added. On the second succeeding ballot, Warren Coles, President of the conference, was nominated by a vote of 8 to 4 for Olmstead, when the nomination was made unanimous.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A delegation of Southerners, representing nine of the rebel States, visited the President recently and addressed him, professing the most devoted loyalty for themselves and rebels generally. The following is a revised copy of the reply of the President:

GENTLEMEN:—I can only say, in reply to the remarks of your chairman, that I am highly gratified to receive the assurances he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances. I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a delegation on this occasion; it was unexpected; I had no idea it was to be so large, or represent so many States. When I expressed as I did my willingness to see at any time so many of you as chose to do me the honor to call upon me, and stated that I should be gratified at receiving any manifestations of regard you might think proper to make, I was totally unprepared for anything equal to the present demonstration. I am free to say, it excites in my mind feelings and emotions that language is totally inadequate to express. When I look back upon my past actions and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when I stood battling for principles which many of you opposed and thought were wrong, I was battling for the same principles that actuate me to-day, and which principles I thank my God you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I say now, as I have said on many former occasions, that I entertain no personal resentments, enmities, or animosities to any living soul south of Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in principle. The stand I then took I claim to have been the only true one. I remember how I stood pleading with my Southern brethren when they stood with their hats in their hands ready to turn their backs upon the United States; how I implored them to stand with me there and maintain our rights and fight our battles under the laws and Constitution of the United States. I think now, as I thought then, and endeavored to induce them to believe, that our true position was under the law and under the Constitution of the Union with the institution of slavery in it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but to stand by the Government, be the consequences what they might. I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the country as guaranteed by the Constitution, but above all things I was for the Union of the States. I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated. I remember the circle that stood around me, and I remember the threats and intimidations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed me, and whom I wanted to befriend and guide by the light that led me; but, feeling conscious in my own integrity, and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me, and was inspired and encouraged to do my duty regardless of aught else, and have lived to see the realization of my predictions and the fatal error of those whom I vainly essayed to save from the results I could not but forsee. Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it was we who were responsible for it. Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error they frankly acknowledge it, in a manly, open, direct manner; and now in the performance of that duty, or, indeed, in any act they undertake to perform, they do it heartily and frankly; and now that they come to me I understand them as saying that: "We made the issue. We set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery; we selected as arbitrator the God of battles; the arbitrament was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue." I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. It is said by all—the issue was ours, and the judgment has been given against us, we feel bound in honor to abide by the arbitrament. In doing this, we are doing ourselves no dishonor, and should not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our action; and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnanimously upon the terms it has so magnanimously proffered us. So far as I am concerned, personally, I am uninfluenced by any question, whether it affects the North or the South, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution of the United States. In doing so I know I oppose some of you gentlemen of the South when this doctrine of secession was being urged upon the country, and the declaration of your right to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to-day as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country the monopoly must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor, comes forth and expresses her willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world, to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes; but I say let the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the Union of the States be our principle aim. Let it be our hope that the Government may be perpetual, and that the principles of the Government, founded as they are on right and justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity. As I have before remarked to you, I am gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperities are sharp, that I had vindictive feelings to gratify, and that I could not fail to avail myself of the opportunities that would present themselves to gratify such despicable feelings. Gentlemen, if my acts will not speak for me and for themselves, then any professions I might now make would be equally useless. But, gentlemen, if I know myself, as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people; and I love them and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men in whom they had reposed their confidence led them astray to their own undoing. If there is anything that can be done on my part, on correct principles, on the principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. Let me assure you, also, that there is no disposition on the part of the Government to deal harshly with the Southern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, the great object of the Government to make the Union of these United States more complete and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firm than it has ever before been. Then why cannot we all come up to the work in a proper spirit? In other words, let us look to the Constitution. The issue has been made and decided; then, as wise men—as men who see right and are determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come up and help to settle the questions of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and justice? The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize so patent a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us.—[Voices—We are willing to so. Yes, sir we are willing to do so.] I believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given; as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. [Cries—It will.] All I ask or desire of the South or North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution. It is not to be denied that we have been great sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides, and much misery is being endured as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest.—Why, then, cannot we come together, and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been made? Deep wounds have been inflicted. Our country has been scarred all over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves and which will be productive of good to all? The day is not distant when we shall feel like a family that has had a deep and desperate feud, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the influence of their error and its result, and, governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forbearing and forgiving, and returned to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and become better friends than ever. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to our mutual satisfaction, and that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect and confidence than ever. The North cannot get along without the South nor the South without the North, nor the East without the West, nor the West without the East; and I say that it is our duty to do all that lies in our power to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union, though but the creation of a century, is to be perpetuated for all time, and that it cannot be destroyed except by the allwise God who created it. Gentlemen, I repeat, I sincerely thank you for the respect manifested on this occasion; and for the expressions of approbation and confidence, please accept my sincere thanks.

HER mirror may satisfy a lady that her dress is faultless—that all that can fascinate the eye is combined in her costume—but yet she will not consider herself irresistible until she has added the crowning charm to her attractions, by sprinkling Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on her lace handkerchief. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

JEFFERY.—On the 6th inst., in Allegheny city, Pa., Mrs. Ruth Clayton, wife of Mr. Samuel Jeffery, formerly of this place, in the 64th year of her age.

EVERETT.—On the 9th inst., at his father's residence, in Fannettsburg, of Congestive Fever, Mr. Henry Clay Everett, aged 21 years, 10 months and 1 day.

DUNKLE.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of her son in-law, Mr. Daniel Benedict, in Quincy township, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunkle, aged 75 years, 8 months and 12 days.

"Oh, gentle, gentle let me sleep
When my weary work is o'er,
And then, dear Father, let me greet
Those I loved in days of yore."

HECKMAN.—On the 26th ult., at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Kenly, in Baltimore, Capt. John A. Heckman, Company D, 123d Ohio Volunteers. He had served in the Army over four years, participated in twenty-two regular battles, and escaped serious injury until the last engagement of the war, near Petersburg, when he received a wound which caused his death. The deceased was born near Waynesboro. Some years ago he removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and his remains were conveyed to that city for interment.

[*Valley Spirit*, Waynesboro *Record*, and Hagerstown papers, please copy.]

DR. S. D. CULBERTSON.—On the afternoon of Sunday, the 27th of August, I stood among many mourners, under the venerable forest trees in the lovely and picturesque burial ground of the Falling Spring Church, at the grave open to receive the mortal remains of Dr. Samuel Duncan Culbertson, who, after a long and active life, terminated his earthly existence on the evening of the 25th ultimo.

Amid the multitude gathered around his last resting place, to pay their respect to the memory of their distinguished fellow citizen, I saw but one who was the contemporary of his earlier days; most of his associates had preceeded him by many years through the valley of the shadow of death.

But, perhaps, I may not be asserting too much when saying, that the majority of those who participated in his obsequies, had been indebted to his professional attainments, mediately or immediately, when sickness had overtaken themselves or their families; and that they felt a personal sorrow, when they saw the tomb close in forever from them a physician of so great skill, and who was always willing to exert that skill in relief of his suffering neighbors.

Dr. Culbertson was the son of Robert Culbertson, who lived in "Culbertson's Row." His father dying when he was quite young, he was left to the care of his widowed mother, a very superior woman.

Dr. C. received his classical education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., where, I believe, he was graduated. At that early day, means of conveyance to such a distant western point were limited and difficult, and I have often heard it said that he usually made his way to and from college on foot. After quitting Cannonsburg, he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Walmsley, who practised at that time in Chambersburg, but who removed to Hagerstown, his student following him. Dr. W. died soon after, when young Culbertson finished his course of study in the office of Dr. Young, of that place.

Dr. Culbertson spent one winter in attending the instructions of the University of Penna., but was not graduated. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him in 1836, by the Jefferson Medical College, in recognition of his eminence and usefulness in his profession. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chambersburg, probably in 1808, and soon succeeded to a large practice, and acquired great celebrity. In 1815, he went to Philadelphia, and engaged in mercantile business with a Mr. Wilson; but he was unsuccessful in his new pursuit, and returning to Chambersburg, resumed practice, in which he continued until 1831, when he finally relinquished it in favor of Drs. Lane and Bain. He then entered upon the manufacturing of straw paper, in conjunction with Messrs. Calhoun, Chambers, Washington and Shryock. Subsequently he purchased the interests of his partners, and conducted the business himself, until a few years ago,—when he resigned it to his sons Edmund and John.

During the late war with England, Dr. Culbertson was an ardent patriot, and shared in the struggle. In 1812, he formed a company in this place for the defence of the Northern border. With his little band of volunteers, he left Chambersburg, September 5, 1812, and marched to Buffalo, where they lay until January, 1813, without other winter quarters than their own rude huts. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the company, and held this command until they arrived at Meadeville, on their march. There the 1st Penn'a Regt. was formed, and he selected as its Surgeon, in which capacity he served until the troops were relieved. On the return of the regiment, he re-commenced his practice. But his quiet life was soon again disturbed. In 1814 the country was alarmed with the intelligence that the British threatened Baltimore. The Doctor promptly called his neighbors to arms, raised a company rapidly, was chosen its Captain, and marched with some eighteen hundred men of Franklin county to the endangered city. There he was once more appointed Surgeon of his regiment. They remained about a month near Baltimore, and were then discharged.

I have often listened with boyish enthusiasm to the descriptions given of the tumultuous night when the news was brought here of the approach of the British upon Baltimore; when Dr. Culbertson turned out at midnight, and with drums beating, marched through the streets of our goodly old borough, summoning his townsmen to the rescue; and have felt the glow of patriotism as I heard how the dusky forms of the aroused citizens were seen falling unhesitatingly into the ranks of the swelling procession.

The love of country which pervaded the bosom of Dr. C. in the vigor of youth suffered no decay amid the infirmities of age. When the Rebellion massed its hosts for the overthrow of the government, he gave no equivocal support to the vigorous prosecution of the War for our national existence; but was always earnest in his advocacy of prompt, decided, uninterrmitted action.

As a business man, Dr. Culbertson is known to have been successful, but it was his professional career that made him eminent. In surgery he was very expert and strange, but it was said by one who knew his practice well that he excelled especially as an obstetrician. His medical qualification which most impressed me, was his wonderful readiness in discovering the seat of disease, its nature, and its probable issue. His mind seemed to comprehend such problems intuitively. This rare faculty made his counsel extremely valuable. If there appeared a new disease, (or perhaps I had better say an unusual disease, as a new disease is generally none but the new appearance of a disease itself not new,) none was more apt to detect its character and tendencies, and hence better qualified to suggest its treatment than Dr. Culbertson.

It has been my privilege to have witnessed the practice of very many medical men. Some of them holding high positions in professional regard; but I have never met any who impressed me more favorably as a practitioner. Although Dr. C. abandoned the practice, for which it is known he had no liking, he was fond of the study of medicine; and, although he was unable to keep pace with the rapid strides of the science—to do which requires the whole attention and efforts of its disciple—he kept his knowledge fresh and added constantly to its stores.

After he had retired from the practice, he was always willing to consult with his medical brethren, and his opinions and advice were frequently sought. In his intercourse with the members of his profession, he was ever respectful and courteous, observing its ethics with strict fidelity, and deporting himself with a delicacy that became proverbial. It was fitting then, in this view of his character, no less than out of regard to his acknowledged abilities, that the physicians of Franklin county, when they formed a medical Society a few years ago, should have unanimously elected him their President.

Dr. Culbertson was not unknown as a medical writer. A lengthly report of a case treated and recorded by him was deemed of sufficient value to be appended to a work upon that class of diseases by a writer of authority; and I have been informed that a communication of his on a vexed question in physiology attracted the hearty commendations of the celebrated Prof. Chapman, at that time an editor of a medical periodical. A few years before the death of that eminent teacher, he spoke to me in the most earnest and respectful manner of Dr. Culbertson, whose reputation he had known "all his life." The style of Dr. C's composition was admirable—strong, pure, chaste. The son of a gentleman of the literary nevemplishment (*the late Reade Washington, Esq.*) distinguished himself at refined and elegant scholastic taste, have frequently said to me that the Doctor's correspondence with their father was a model of epistolary excellence.

In his vigorous days, Dr. C. was very attractive; his address was winning and dignified, his person handsome, and his conversation animated and strikingly thoughtful. He always talked to the purpose, was clear and forcible in his language, and was singularly free from the vice of slang and levity, and entirely destitute of trifling. Even when cheerful and playful, he was full of meaning and propriety. Is it to be wondered at that with such elements of character, he was a beloved physician, and that his visits to the chamber of sickness were welcomed?

Among the families he attended he was looked up to as a general counsellor, and his advice has strengthened many a household struggling with affliction; and he gave not only advice, but *more substantial assistance*.

For many years he was a sufferer from bodily diseases, being subject to frequent and violent attacks of vertigo, which often threatened his life, and impaired his nervous system. Within the past few years he was excluded from social enjoyment by an almost total deafness. These increasing infirmities wrought a wonderful change upon his organization and temperament; and they who remember him only since age and affliction combined to undermine his fine physical and mental powers, have no conception of him in the days of his vigor and health.

I saw him as he lay in his coffin, "over the first day of death had fixed" the mildly, sincere-worn expression, the evidence of suffering his features had so long borne had left no trace behind them, and I beheld in that dead form a resuscitation of his likeness in other days. Sickness and sorrow, weariness and loneliness, feebleness and anguish no longer marred his lineaments which now appeared to me only in that "rapture of repose" so strangely marked upon the countenance of the recent dead.

"His hands were folded on his breast,
There was no other thing expressed,
But long disquiet merged in rest."

CURING DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria is an alarming disorder, whether it afflict a child or an adult, and yet it can be cured at once by the application of Radway's Ready Relief. *Try it and you will be convinced, however sceptical.* Diphtheria is a malignant sore throat, with some addition and really fatal features. Besides the anguish occasioned by the rapid ulceration of such a delicate part of the system, the membrane which so speedily grows over the throat, threatens a speedy death from suffocation. There is no time for trifling in such a crisis. The ablest medical men stand appalled. They know not what to do with a feeling of certainty, and yet the patient must have instant relief, or expire. Then steps in Radway's Ready Relief, like a protecting angel, and bids the sufferer live. It is applied to the throat, externally. The patient revives. He breathes with more ease. He feels the marvellous medicine inspiring his entire frame with new vigor. He rapidly improves under such appropriate treatment, and, in a short time, walks forth, despite all predictions to the contrary, rescued from the grave. Could anything be more sure or more simple? Yet Radway's Ready Relief costs only fifty cents a bottle—about half the sum you would have to expend for the first prescription written on your behalf by some medical celebrity. This is saying a great deal for the virtues of Radway's Ready Relief, but not a word more than it conscientiously deserves. It will promptly cure Diptheria; will anything else?

As an evidence of the remarkable powers of Radway's Ready Relief in the treatment of Diptheria, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Coughs, and Colds, the reader is requested to read the following letter. Let this important fact be borne in mind—Radway's Ready Relief never fails in withdrawing the inflammation to the surface. Let it be applied to the throat as directed, the patient will surely recover.

The following case is one out of many that we received in the winter of 1858-9, during the prevalence of this disease at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Gambrill of Albany, wrote:

"Three of my children were seized with a peculiar kind of sore throat, which has prevailed to a serious extent in this city, of which a great many children have died. It commenced in my family with a sore throat, headache, hoarseness, sore lips, sore eyes, then fever would set in, and the skin turn to a yellow tint. I knew how good your Ready Relief and Pills were for the general run of *complaints and determined to risk the lives of my children on their merits.* My trust was well founded. I gave each of them four pills, and rubbed their bodies from head to foot with the Relief. My children were as well as ever in twenty-four hours after taking your medicine. I believe, had my neighbors used the same means, they would have saved the lives of their children."

Radway's Ready Relief is sold by all Druggists and country merchants, and at Dr. Radway's office, 87 Maiden lane, New York. sep13-2t.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—*The Peruvian Syrup* supplies the Blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. *Thousands have been changed by the use of this anglicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women.*

A 32 page pamphlet sent *Free*. Price $1 00 per bottle, or 6 for $5.00. J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York. Sold by Druggists generally. sep20-3m.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.—*An Invaluable Discovery.*—A FULL GRAIN of Iodine in each ounce of Water. *Dissolved without a Solvent!*

The most POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE known. SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, CANCERS, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, and many Chronic and Hereditary Diseases, are cured by its use, as thousands can testify. Circulars sent free. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or 6 for $5.00.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists generally. sep20-3m.

WE advise all who want good pure white Kerosene Oil free from smell and smoke, to go to GELWICKS and BURKHART'S, either at wholesale or retail.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, September 19, 1865.

Flour—White	$11 00	Butter	28
Flour—Red	10 00	Eggs	18
Wheat—White	2 10	Lard	22
Wheat—Red	2 00	Tallow	10
Rye	96	Bacon—Hams	32
Corn	60	Bacon—Sides	22
Oats	40	Soup Beans	1 50
Clover Seed	6 50@7 00	Washed Wool	80
Timothy Seed	1 75	Unwashed Wool	50
Flaxseed	1 50	Pared Peaches	7 00
Potatoes—Mercer	60	Unpared Peaches	4 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes	50	Dried Apples	1 50

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1865.

Flour.—The sales are entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers at $7 to $7 75 for superfine; $8 to 8 50 for extras; $9@9.25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@11 for Penn and $11.25 for fancy brands. Rye Flour we quote at $6@6.25 and Corn Meal at $4.75.

Wheat—We quote new red at $2 05@2 10, and old at $2 15@2 25. White is held at $2 30@2 40. Rye may be quoted at $1 08 for new Penna. Sales of 1000 bu. yellow Corn at 91c. Sales of new Oats at 46c.

Whiskey is held at $2 35.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1865.

Beef Cattle—1800 head sold at from 16c. to 17c. for extra Penn and Western, 14@15½c. for fair to good, and common at from 10c. to 13c. ℔ lb. as to quality.

Sheep—About 6000 head sold at from 6½@7½c. ℔ lb. gross, for good fat sheep; stock sheep at $3.50@5 ℔ head, and lambs at $4@6 ℔ head, as to condition.

Cows—125 head sold at from $30@70 for springers, and $40 up to $90 ℔ head for cow and calf.

Hogs—Sales of 1700 head at from $16.50@18 ℔ lbs. net, as to quality.

New Advertisements.

UNION MEETINGS.—Public meetings of the People of Franklin county will be held as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE, Friday evening, September 22d.
CHAMBERSBURG, Saturday evening " 23d.
GREENVILLAGE, Monday " " 25th.
MERCERSBURG, Tuesday " " 26th.
GREENCASTLE, Wednesday " " 27th.
WAYNESBORO', Thursday " " 28th.

Hon. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, the Union candidate for Senator, and Col. F. S. STUMBAUGH, the Union candidate for Assembly, and others, will address the meetings.

All who are in favor of sustaining the National and State Administrations, of maintaining the integrity of the Republic and restoring the government on the principles of Freedom so heroically vindicated by our gallant sons in the field, are invited to attend.

T. JEFFERSON NILL,
Chairman Union County Committee.
A. D. CAUFMAN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—Ran away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy named JACOB BINGAMON, aged 15 years.

All persons are forbidden to harbor him, or trust him on my account, as I will pay no debts by his contracting. A reward of five cents will be paid for his return.

FREDERICK H. DECK. sep20-3t*

RARE INDUCEMENTS.—The undersigned purposes going East in five or six weeks, and in the meantime wishes to sell his stock of

NOTIONS, FANCY DRY GOODS,
Wagon, Horses, Route, Good Will, &c., to any person desirous of going in the business.

W. SCOTT COYLE. sep20-1t

[*Perry Advocate* and FRANKLIN REPOSITORY copy 1t, send bill to this office.—*Carlisle Herald.*]

PUBLIC SALE.—By order of the Court Common Pleas, the undersigned, Committee of Jacob Bowermaster, will offer at Public Sale, at 10 o'clock, *on Thursday, the 12th day of October*, 1865, the following described Real Estate, viz.: a LOT OF GROUND, situate in Back street, in the borough of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., having thereon erected a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements.

Terms made known on day of sale.

sep20 LYMAN S. CLARKE, Committee.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 14th day of October next*, on the premises, a valuable HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate on the south side of East Market street and between Main and Second streets, in the borough of Chambersburg, containing 32 feet in front and 236 feet in depth, late the property of John M. Jordan, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms will be made known.

W. S. FLETCHER, Trustee. sep20-3t

NEW STYLE OF FALL GOODS

just received and opening at

A. J. & H. M. WHITE'S.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AUDITOR APPOINTED by the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Joseph S. Stoner, Executor of Michael Stoner, late of Waynesboro', dec'd, and to determine whether the share of David S. Stoner, one of the legatees, now deceased, shall be paid to his heirs or creditors, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Chambersburg, *on Saturday, the 14th day of October next*, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend.

GEO. EYSTER, Auditor. sep20-3t

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE.—*No. 44 North Tenth Street, above Market*, PHILADELPHIA.

BEDS,
FEATHERS,
MATTRASSES,
BLANKETS,
BED QUILTS, &c., &c.

☞ TICKERS' Celebrated SPRING BED. Every article in the Bedding line, at the lowest market prices.

AMOS HILLBORN. sep20-3m

FANCY CASSIMERS,

CASHMERE AND VELVET VESTINGS,

and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

just received at

A. J. & H. M. WHITE'S.

TOWN LOT AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, *on Monday, the 25th of September, 1865*, the BUILDING LOT situated on Main Street, adjoining Fisher's Hotel, known as the Smith property. This lot is 64 feet front and runs back to the alley, with a large BRICK STABLE at the rear of the lot. This is one of the most desirable locations for business in town, being situated between Queen street and the Diamond. This lot will be sold entire with the material on the premises, or divided into THREE LOTS to suit purchasers.

Possession given immediately and terms made known on day of Sale. [sep20] D. S. REISHER.

VETERINARY.—PETER YOST would respectfully inform the Public, that he has removed to within two miles North of Chambersburg, about a fourth mile from Lehman's Mill, where he is prepared to attend to all cal