The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXIV. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1869. NO. 33.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance $2 00
Six months 1 00
Three months 50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 time.	2 do	3 do	1 month
One inch, or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75
Two inches,	1 50	2 25	2 75	3 25
Three inches,	2 25	3 25	4 00	4 75

	3 months.	6 months.	1 Year
One inch, or less	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
Two inches,	6 25	9 00	15 00
Three inches,	8 50	12 00	20 00
Four inches,	10 75	16 00	25 00
Quarter column,	13 00	18 00	30 00
Half column,	20 00	30 00	45 00
One column,	30 00	45 00	80 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year, ... $5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, 6 times, $2 50
Auditors' Notices, 4 times 2 00
Estray, or other short Notices 1 50
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.
Local or Special Notices, 10 cents a line for single insertion. By the year at a reduced rate.
Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

Professional & Business Cards.

J. DE BURKHART, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, has located in Huntingdon, and tenders his services to this and neighboring community. Office on Railroad street, near the Depot. fe24-5m*

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community. Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

E. J. GREENE, DENTIST. Office removed to Leister's New Building, Hill street, Huntingdon. July 31, 1867.

J. A. POLLOCK, SURVEYOR & REAL ESTATE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA. Will attend to Surveying in all its branches, and will buy and sell Real Estate in any part of the United States. Send for circular. dec29-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that he has leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage. AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN. July 31, '67-tf.

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of SEGARS & TOBACCO, HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite the Franklin House, in the Diamond. Country trade supplied. ap17'68

J. R. SIMPSON, G. B. ARMITAGE. SIMPSON & ARMITAGE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PENNA. OFFICE IN BRICK ROW OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE. Jan. 27, 1868-6m.

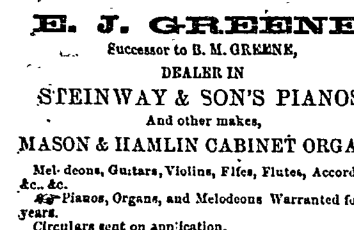
AGENCY FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS. All who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to W. H. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. aug12,1863.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY. The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1865-tf.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF K. ALLEN LOVELL, District Attorney of Huntingdon County, HUNTINGDON, PA. OFFICE—In the room lately occupied by R. M. Speer. jan.1.1867

MILTON S. LYTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Will attend promptly to all kinds of legal business entrusted to his care. COLLECTIONS made with the least possible delay. Special attention given to CONVEYANCING in all its branches, such as the preparation of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Articles of Agreement, &c. All questions relating to LAND TITLES IN PENNSYLVANIA carefully considered. He will also ascertain for land owners whether their lands are patented and obtain PATENTS for those who may desire them. apl'68

MUSIC STORE.



E. J. GREENE, Successor to B. M. GREENE, DEALER IN STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS, And other makes, MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Accordeons, &c. &c. Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons Warranted for five years. Circulars sent on application. Address E. J. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa., 2d floor Leister's New Building. jan27,69

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, BALL TICKETS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, LABELS, &C., &C., &C. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH, R. MILTON SPEER, P. M. BARE.
JOHN BARE & CO., Bankers, HUNTINGDON, PA. CAPITAL - - - $50,000. Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission.—Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates. Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest. The partners are individually liable for all Deposits. jy22,1868-tf

WM. B. ZEIGLER, DEALER IN Furnishing, Fancy, —AND— DRESS GOODS. Alpacas, Poplins, Plaids, DeLaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, fine Cambrics, Muslins, Denims, fine Linen, Marseilles, Piques India Twills, &c. A large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Dress Trimmings. Silk Fringes, Buttons, Bugles, Velvet Ribbons, etc. Furnishing Goods, Stockings, Moreno, Cotton, Wool, &c. Gloves, Kid of all colors, Silk, Thread, Cotton, &c., of all sizes, and latest styles. Under garments of all kinds, for Ladies. Gents and Children. Table Linen, Muslins, Napkins, Doylies, &c. Sheeting and Shirting, Brown and Bleached, from 8 cents up. STRAW GOODS, A large stock of the latest styles. A large stock of Notions, Zephyrs, Yarns, &c. All cheaper than the cheapest. Room, opposite the First National Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.

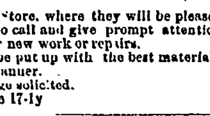
1869. 1869. CLOTHING. H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE. For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Can't Be Beaten! JOHN H. WESTBROOK Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c. all of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call. Huntingdon, oct. 28, 1868.

GEO. SHAEFFER Has just returned from the east with a SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C., Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most REASONABLE PRICES, and those who purchase once will surely call again. BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER, and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner. Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. Oct. 28, 1868.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. WM. AFRICA Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon, A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES, For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. All of which he will sell at fair prices. Quick sales and small profits. Call and examine my stock. Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual. Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1868.

P. S. ISENBERG. A. B. FLOOD. NEW Carriage & Wagon Manufactory.



P. S. ISENBERG & CO., Respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally that they have commenced the Carriage and Wagon Manufacture in the building formerly occupied by Anderson Cozzens, IN THE BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON, Near Henry & Co's Store, where they will be pleased to accommodate all who call and give prompt attention to all orders, either for new work or repairs. Their work shall be put up with the best material and in a workmanlike manner. A liberal patronage solicited. Huntingdon, June 17-1y

HEADQUARTERS FOR Choice Groceries, Candies, Toys, &c IS AT D. AFRICA & CO'S. FAMILY GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND VARIETY STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA. Our stock consists of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices. Canned and Dried Fruits. Cider Vinegar. Common and Fancy Soaps, of all kinds, Hair Oil, Perfumery, Pen Knives, Pocket Books, &c. Call and examine our stock, and take a view of our splendid Marble Soda Fountain. Don't forget the place—north-east corner of Diamond. Huntingdon, June 24-1y D. AFRICA & CO.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. No Assessments!! HUNTINGDON INSURANCE AGENCY. G. B. ARMITAGE, HUNTINGDON, PA. Represent the most reliable Companies in the Country. Rates as low as is consistent with reliable indemnity. sep 2, '68. Fire & Life Insurance. Capital Represented over $14,000,000.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY. H. ROBLEY MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to Hill Street, Huntingdon Pa., one door east of the Post Office where he is prepared to do all kinds work in his line of business. He has just received a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., and he invites a call from the public, promising to make goods to order in a workmanlike manner. H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor. Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 7th, 1868.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND Hoofland's German Tonic. The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts,) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Those who have no objection to the combination of the bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigation and inquiries possesses true merit, is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedy known to the public. These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY, Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE. It is a well established fact that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, never feel well. They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN, Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail. Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Charles M. Evans, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES. Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, $1 00; " " " half dozen, 5 00. Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50. Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine. For sale by all Dealers in Medicine. April 2,1868-1y pntpm.

The Globe.

HOW THEY POP THE QUESTION.

—:o:—

The sailor says: "I like your rig;
And though I've noticed many,
I really think you are, old girl,
As trim a craft as any.
And if you'll only say the word,
Through every kind of weather;
Just blast my timbers if we don't
Go cruising on together."

The poet, with enraptured gaze,
Points out a single star—
"'Tis thus, sweet lady that you shine
On mortals from afar;
But ah! it is my fondest hope—
Though selfish, I must own—
That in some modest, vine wreathed cot
You'll shine for me alone."

The dancing master—French of course—
Thinks earnestly of mating,
And seeks some lovely widow with
A bow excruciating.
"Madame' ze heart is in ze hope
You love a leetle heet,
And go ze way of life wiz me—
Madame, I kees your feet."

The actor quotes from many plays,
And swears by all the powers
His hand shall build his Annabella
A cot among the flowers.
Without her smile he e'er is like
A ship without a rudder;
Then talks of dark despair and death
Until he makes her shudder.

And Pat, the coachman, winks at Bid.
As she flits from room to room,
The ever merry chambermaid,
With dusting-pan and broom.
He says: "Me darlint, when we've laid
Us by a hape of money
We'll get the praste to tie the knot,
If you'll say yes, me honey."

Says Hans Von Schmidt, who keeps saloon,
"I want a gut er frow
To help me make der lager pier
Und milk der prindle cow;
To make mine shirts and cook de krout,
Und chery things to do;
To feed der horse and slop der peeg,
Und tend my babies too."

And even Sam, the barber man,
At Nan rolls up his eyes,
And talks of matrimonial bliss
With most heart-rending sighs.
"If you don't gub that lily hand
To this 'ere lub-sick nigger,
He puts dis pistol to him head,
And den him pulls de trigger."

'Tis thus mankind rush to their fate,
For with a brilliant light
That little elfin being Love
Has power beyond the sight.
Like children's barks adown the falls
To waters still below,
Some glide along without a heart,
And some to ruin go.

A FABLE.—It may add to the interest with which our readers will peruse this fable, to know that it is from the pen of Charles Dickens:

A lamb strayed for the first time into the woods, and excited much discussion among other animals. In a mixed company, one day, when he became the subject of friendly gossip, the goat praised him.

"Pooh!" said the lion, "this is too absurd. The beast is a pretty beast enough, but did you hear him roar? I heard his roar, and by the manes of my fathers, when he roars he does nothing by cry ba a!" And the lion bleated his best in mockery but bleated far from well.

"Nay," said the deer, "I do not think so badly of his office. I liked him well enough till I saw him leap, he kicks with his hind legs in running and, with all his skipping, gets over very little ground."

"It's a bad beast altogether," said the tiger. "He cannot roar, he cannot run, he cannot do nothing—and what a wonder? I killed a man yesterday, and in politeness to the new comer, offered him a bit; upon which he had the impudence to look disgusted and say, No, sir; I eat nothing but grass."

So the beasts criticised the lamb, each in his own way; and yet it was a good lamb, nevertheless.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN GUESTS.—I pray you O excellent wife, not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man, or this woman, who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed chamber made ready at too great a cost.—These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any village. But let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accent and behaviour, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles, and dine sparely, and sleep hard, in order to behold. Certainly, let the board be spread and the bed be dressed for the traveler; but let the emphasis of hospitality be in these things. Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worships truth and love; honor and courtesy flow into all deeds.—*R. W. Emerson.*

An Arkansas negro, expounding the Scriptures, had occasion to touch upon antediluvian longevity, and in the course of his remarks said that in those days men didn't marry before they were two hundred, and, in fact, were twenty-five year sold before they were born.

A Connecticut editor, having got into a controversy with a cotemporary, congratulated himself that his head was safe from a "donkey's heels," His cotemporary astutely inferred that he was unable to make both ends meet.

An Hibernian gentleman, when told by his nephew that he had just entered college with a view to the church, said, "I hope that I may live to hear you preach my funeral sermon."

LIGHT FINGERS.

The Whole Secret and Manner of Operations—A Talk with a Pickpocket.

[From the New York Sun.]

In the minds of the honest portion of the community an erroneous notion prevails that the taking of money or valuables from a man's pocket approaches art; in short, that picking pockets is a skilled department of thievery. Newspaper and magazine writers foster this idea. Now this notion is not exactly correct, and it is to set the matter right that I indite this article. I have had peculiar facilities for an honest man (and I hope I am such—anyhow, I have never been detected in any crime).

Not long ago I was brought into certain relations with one of the most noted and expert pickpockets of the day, and for more than a year had daily opportunities of communicating with him. During this time he explained to me the whole business of stealing from the person, and gave me practical illustration of the *modus operandi* in a number of cases. To get the gist of the matter of the humorous interviews had between myself and the pickpocket in a clear light, suppose that the following conversation occurs:

The Writer—"Now, George, what is your simplest mode of taking a man's money?"

George—"That's hard to tell, captain; there are so many ways of doing it, one as easy as the other, that there is no choice; besides, it depends upon circumstances. But the commonest way is this—there ain't much skill in it, only boldness: Three of us go together."

To a question—"No; we hardly ever work alone unless circumstances are very favorable or we are hard up. Of course anybody can take a man's 'wipe' but that game isn't played in the country. In fact (here he digressed with a sorrowful air,) picking pockets don't pay like burglary—a man has to make so many more operations, and consequently runs so many more risks of being caught. But never mind, three of us go together, each one having his particular duty. We go into a crowd—any large crowd, but prefer a still crowd, such as you find listening to a political speech, elections are rich times with us—and to suppose a case in such a crowded throng, we single out a man who is promising and whose money we want; one of us work his way in front of him so as to crowd against his left arm, another gets himself behind him, and the operator stands at his right, partly back. In this particular case it is supposed that our game is a stranger having considerable money about him. He is careful of his money, and keeps his hands on his pocketbook, which is in his right hand pocket. When the proper time comes the man behind tips up or smashes down the hat of the countryman, whose first impulse is to restore it; as he can't raise his left arm he takes his hand from his right pocket, when the operator dives and seizes the money. This action the poor devil does not feel nine times out of ten; he is generally mad at having his hat knocked over his eyes, and turns to see who did it. The one who did the act seizes the first 'flat' near him and shoves him ahead, then dives and rushes through the crowd; this we all do and meet at some appointed place to divide the profits. Generally the man whose money we have got has a 'jaw' with the one he finds behind him, and by the time he has missed his money we are dividing it. Of course we conform to the circumstances in the way of operating, but this is a fair illustration. Sometimes, however, when it is safe, we adopt the way of lifting the lining of the pocket, and so extracting the money. If we are caught in this, the same manner of getting away is adopted."

"Well, George, as to operation on street cars and railroads?"

"In respect to the former, they are generally nothing but forcible robberies; we get together on the platform, and by and by creating a row take a man's money by force before he knows it. And there is not much difference in our way of doing things on the railroads. We pick our man, and at some stopping place, where he gets out for lunch or any other purpose, one or two of us manage to get ahead of him, the other behind him, and by jostling and causing confusion we have no difficulty. Why! I alone made $8000 in following the Prince of Wales when he was here, and could have made more than that in following Lincoln from Springfield to Washington if some of us hadn't been fools. You see, suspicion was strong on us, and we stayed over in Buffalo to gamble, and were caught and convicted. They could not find anything against me, but one of the party had some money which was identified, and the Buffalo judges never let a man go if there is the shadow of a chance of holding him, and when he is found guilty they pile it on awful. A New York judge wouldn't have give me half as much as I got from that Buffalo man, and I believe I should have got clear away."

To a question—"O, yes, there are women pickpockets, and men who pick women's pockets. They usually go alone, and frequent horse cars, stages and churches—sometimes theatres, concerts and lectures. It is a risky business, for when a woman fastens on you she sticks. But the way of doing it is easy. For instance I sit alongside of a woman and manage to get my hand or finger into her pocket (she can't feel it as a man could) and I get out her pocketbook, then I open it (understand, though, that this was never in my line—I'm only telling you how 'tis done) and extract the money and then replace the pocketbook. That is 'weeding.' If she discovers her loss, she is almost sure to think that she has lost her money or left it where she was last shopping, and so we get off easy enough. The stories about throwing a bullet, which is shut into the pocketbook and is fastened to a slender cord, is a humbug, and any person of sense ought to know it."

"Now, as to getting watches and jewelry?"

"We don't do it—that is, the best of us don't—unless we are hard up. Some poor sticks make a business of stealing watches, but they are inferior. If we want a man's watch we manage pretty much the same way as if we were after their money. No; we don't cut the chain. We get the watch out of his pocket easy enough, and twist the ring out of it. Some of the old fashioned ones have the ring riveted, and make a *loud snap*; but the whole thing is easy. Then we get new rings put in and have the numbers altered—'christening,' we call it—and sell them to the 'fences.' For a watch worth $200 we get from $40 to $50. Silver watches we don't bother with. Chains we rarely get except by force, and they ain't worth much unless solid; then we have them melted down, as we also sometimes have the cases."

"As to diamond pins and studs?"

"That's a trick that requires boldness and skill. The usual manner of doing it is for the operator, carrying a cloak or coat on his arm, to meet the victim, behind whom come the confederates. As if by accident, he runs plump against his man, and thrusts the coat into his face with one arm, while with the hand of the other he snatches the pin. If there is any row the confederates pitch in, and all get away in confusion."

"But can you take money from a man's inside coat or vest pocket?"

"Of course; the same plan is adopted as with the pin. We 'spot' a man on the cars and watch him; I get some distance forward of him and my two pals behind; when he starts to leave the car I hurry forward and they hurry back; I get out ahead of him and turn round to meet him, while my confederates have come out and got close behind; I rush against him in front and they do behind; shove the coat in his face with one hand and dive for his money with the other. Sometimes we follow a man two or three days, and when we are sure he has a good pile with him we are bound to get it, and unless he is protected we do get it one way or another."

"But how do you know a man has a 'good pile?'"

"Oh, that's easy enough. In the first place, we 'spot' merchants from the country who are in the city to buy goods, and then there is no difficulty in finding out where they keep their money. The principle of the whole thing is, that a man having an unusually large amount of money on his person will be so careful of it that he will often feel to see whether it is safe.—Besides knowing these men we watch them, and so learn which ones are the most promising. Sometimes, too, those operators who stay in New York or other large cities are informed by brokers' clerks and others—they get a small share, about five per cent of the gains—of a certain merchant or banker having in his possession a large sum; if this is known, the man very likely loses his money."

"Well, George what is the average amount taken from a man's pocket?"

"It isn't so very much. I have followed a man two or three days with my pals, and only got five or six dollars from him, because he kept the bulk of his money in drafts. We get 'slipped up' in that way once in a while. Then, again, I have 'raked in' as much as $3000. But a good average is twenty dollars; and that is very good in ordinary times."

"Finally, what is the great danger in this business?"

"It is that we get too bold, and that we generally drink and gamble. If I should have two good confederates, and all of us should be strictly temperate and moral, we never would be caught. Why, there is B——n, of Brooklyn, who is worth $50,000, and he has never been arrested. But I tell you, Capt. ——, that if I could make a good living honestly, I would do it; but everybody is down on me, and I can't get any work, and so I am forced to steal. I can do pretty well, to be sure; but I don't like continual fear and suspense. The 'safety guards' are humbugs, and don't am'nt to anything."

Then you are going at it again when you get out?"

"I don't see what else I can do, but one thing is sure, I shan't blab and get caught again soon."

And he has not.

In the Recorder's Court at New Orleans the other day, a merry-faced and bright-eyed Milesian was arraigned for disorderly conduct.

The judge inquired very angrily, "If he was not ashamed to be there?"

"'Pon my sould, I am, yer honor."

"You are in very disreputable company."

"I know it, yer honor."

"It is shameful."

"Too true," was the penitent rejoinder.

"If I permit you to go this time, will you ever be caught in such company again?"

"Not unless yer honor sends for me, was the reply.

AMONG the curious tombstone inscriptions which have come to our ears lately, are the following:

"Here lies Betsy:
Where she's gone, and how she fares,
No one knows, and no one cares."

A happy pendant to this is the following:

"In memory of Jane Bent,
Who kicked up her heels and away she went.

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JUST A TRIFLE TOO COOL.—I have read of people who were too calm and complacent. Of such a character I think was the conductor who when he ran over a man, said he never liked to do it, "because it mussed up the track so."

And speaking of saws, and following this train of thought, I may mention a young man from the country who went into a hardware store, and, rapping a great buzz saw with his knuckles, remarked, "I had an old dad ripped to pieces with one of them fellers last week."

I think that young man exhibited too little emotion for the occasion. It showed a lack of filial affection only comparable to that of a boy belonging to a primary school in Manchester, N. H., who assured his schoolmaster that he would soon be able to indulge in his favorite sport on the river with the best of them. "Father," said he, "has gone to the war, and when he gets killed I am going to have his fish-line."

As cool a person, under the circumstances, as ever heard of, was a young man who in a frightful railway accident, missed his valet. One of the guards came up to him and said: "My lord, we have found your servant, but he is cut in two." "Aw, is he," said the young man, with a Dundreary drawl, but still with some anxiety depicted on his countenance, "will you be gwood enough to see in which half he has got the key of my carpet-bag?" To a sensitive mind his anxiety seems to have been misplaced.

The same unconsciousness to the awful aspects of death was exhibited by a man in New Jersey in 1859, who was employed to convey to his friends the body of a Mr. Wilson, who had died about fifty miles from home, of the cholera. On finding the house he knocked at the door, and the wife of the deceased opened it. "Does Mr. Wilson live here?" "Yes," said the lady, "but he is not at home to-day." "No, I know he ain't," said the young man, with a soothing voice, thinking to break the news gently, "but he will be in a minute, 'cause I've got him here dead in my wagon."

There was still a more reprehensible moral obtuseness in the remark of a man who inquired of the sheriff the night before the appointed day, "I say, Mr. Sheriff, at what hour does this little affair of mine come off?"

THE LOVE OF A MOTHER.—Is there a heart in all the world so bad as not to reverence the mother that watched over us in our infantile weakness,—that guided and supported our first tottering footsteps—that hung in agony over us when sickness had laid its wasting hand upon us, and watched by us night and day—administering to our wants as none but a mother can—forgetful of herself?

Who of us has seen the mother, in her anxiety for her darling child, forget even to take her accustomed meal? And as for sleep, that was out of the question till her cherished one was free from danger.

Stand with me by the side of the bereaved mother, when she is fully aware that her darling child has ceased to breathe, and is no more a habitant of earth. Does it not seem as though her heart must break? Witness the bowed form, the heaving chest, the swollen eye as she bends over that little coffin for the last time! and when the tiny form is gently lowered into its last resting place, and the falling gravel sends back its reverberating and muffled sound; does it not grate harshly upon that agonized mother's ear?

Who—oh! who can estimate a mother's love? How little is she appreciated while living! Not till she has passed away from our sight, do we know how to prize the gem which we once possessed. When the world's chilling breath passes over us, and withers the flowers in our youthful hearts—when we seek for sympathy, and find it not—when we do we yearn for her kind sympathizing heart, and weep when we think that her gentle voice can never fill our hearts with the sweet music.

"A mother—sweetest name on earth,
We lisp it on the knee,
And idolize its sacred worth
In manhood's infancy."

UNCLE WILL'S FAREWELL.—Uncle Will, after having drank himself poor, took a sensible notion to reform, which he succeeded in doing. We subjoin his farewell to whiskey and its attendant evils, which we advise all topers to read, and then follow Uncle Will's example:

Farewell, drunks as high and handy;
Farewell, rum and gin and brandy;
Farewell, empty pots and kettles,
Farewell, cupboards without "vittals,";
Farewell, rooms free to all weathers;
Farewell, beds which have no feathers;
Farewell, floors that need a swab file;
Farewell, yards that have no wood pile;
Farewell, faded hat and breeches;
Farewell, coats more holes than stitches;
Farewell, hats that have no rims on;
Farewell, faces red as crimson;
Farewell, tubs that have no bacon;
Farewell, ways that I've forsaken;
Farewell, broken chairs and tables;
Farewell, dwellings worse than stables;
Farewell, oaths that I have spoken;
Farewell, vows that I have broken;
Farewell, landlords and bar-tenders;
Farewell, all blue devil senders.

A lady asked her little girl, on returning from church, if she remembered the text. "Oh, yes!" said she; "it was this: 'The ladies' sowing society will meet at Mrs. McCracken's house on Monday evening next.'"

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverted without being useful; let no jest intrude upon your good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty or heedlessly hurt the feelings of another.

TUITION is lost on idlers and numbsculls.