

Railrcad Guide.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.

Down Thains. No. 1. No. 2 A. M. A. M.

Wilkes Barre White Haven Penn Ha'n June

Leave

Easton Bethishem Allentown Catasauqua

Mauch Chunk 10.25

Penn Haven J'n. 10.45 White Haven 11.22

T,EHIGH VALLEY R.R.

SUMMER ABRANGENENT.

DHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 2d, 1873. Trains on the Phila. & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows-

Tollows-WESTWARD. BUFFALO EXPERSES loaves Philadelphis, 12.55 p.m. 4 Harribburg . 5.05 p.m. 4 Harribburg . 10.02 p.m. 5 Harribburg . 3.05 s.m. 5 Harribburg . 3.05 s.m.

Parsonger trains leave Lebighton as follaws :

Sunt, and Engin

Mauch Chunk 7.30

Catasauqua 8.35 Allentown 8.43 Bethlehem 9.00 Arrice Easton..... 9.27

No. 3.

A. N. 10.25 10 30 10.57

 $2.20 \\ 3.40 \\ 4.19$

6,00 6,20

0.10

1555

....

No. 14

11.25 12.55 1.39 42.00 12 20 3.17 3.25 4.03

No. 6.

P. M. 3.55 4.27 4.37 4.45 4.45 16.05 6.25 7.08 8.30 8.30 9.25 9.30

A. N. 7,30 7,35 8,02 8,30 9,55 10,37

11.00

 $11.58 \\ 12.06 \\ 12.17 \\ 12.43$

12.25 12.32 12.32 1.45 2.02 2.40 4.00 4.26 4.55 5.00

UP TRAINS. No. 10, No. 4, 8,30 11.56 9,45 12.23 1,9,16 12.25 1,9,24 12.32 1,25

H. V. MORTHIMER. Editor and Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT---- "LIVE AND LET LIVE."

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

VOL. II., No. 3.

Lehighton Directory.

Agent. W. C. Frediciel, Singer Sewing Machine and In-surance, next to E. H. Snyder's, Bank street.

Harber, R. B. Widdos, Shaving, Hair Cutting and Sha pooing, under Exchange Hotel, Bank street. Lears Green Hidge, Scranton...... Pittston

Boot and Shoe Makers. Charles Yenser, nearly opposite the post-office, Bank street; also, dealer in Omfectionery.

Clinton Bretney, in Legan's building, Bank street. All orders promptly filled-work warranted.

Confectioners.

Hausman & Kuhns, opposite Obert's store, Bank streat. All orders promptly filled.

Dry Goods and Groceries. H. Long, opp. L. & S. Depot, Bank et., dealer in Hardware, Queenwore, Lodier Dress Goods, de H. A. Beltz, Leuckel's Hlock, Bank et., Dry Goods, Groeprice, Queenware, Curpets, Oil Cloths & Coal.

E. H. Snyder, Bank street, Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, de.

Drugs and Medicines.

A.J Durling, first door above P. O., Bauk street Oils, Puints, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, dc. Hardware.

F. P. Semmel, nearly opp. Exchange Hotel, Bank street, Culticators, Oils, Paints, Guano, dc.

Hotel.

Thomas Mautz, " Exchange," opp. Public Square Bank st. Futromage solicited. Merchant Tailors.

Arr. Green Hidge 1.35 6.00 9.50 CONSECTION. Newneckoning Valley R. R. - Down trains Nos. 3 5 and 7, and Up trains Nos. 10 and 4 connect at Mauch Chunk. North Fenn'a R. R. --Down trains Nos. 1, 3, 5 & connect at Bethiekom for Philadelphia. Up trains New 10 & 4 connect at Bethiekom for Philadelphia Returning leavel killadelphia at 7.30 a m. for East-ton, March Chunk, Ruth, Wilkes Barre, Tamuqua, Seranton, Sharen, Ac. at 0.45 a m. for East-n, Starte Thunk, Ruth, Wilkes Barre, Tamuqua, Seranton, Sharen, Ac. at 0.45 a m. for Seranton, Manch Chunk, Tamagua, Williamsport, Wilkes-Parre and Scianton; at 2.30 p. m. for Seranton, wilkes Barre and Intermediate stations; at 3.30 p. m. for Bath and Easton ; at 6.35 p. m. for Mauch Chunk. Timaqua Branch.--Up trains Nos. 10 & 4, and Clauss & Bro., Bank street, and dealers in Genta Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Cups, dc. Thomas S. Bock, P. O. building, Bank st., Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Osps, School Books, dc., Dilliner. Mrs. E. Fath, Bank street, 2nd door below the M. E. Church. Notions and Trimmings

Physicians and Surgeons

. C. S. German, corner of Bank and Lon stree basultation in English and German. Dr. N. B. Reber, next door to P. O., Bank street. Consultation in English and German.

Provisions.

Jos. Obort, Hank st., Pucking, Curing and Smoking, Establishment. All orders promptly filled.
 J. Vattinger & Son, Bank st., dealers in Flour and Feed, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

A. G. Dollenmayer, South street, above Bank s Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Rings, dc.

W. M. RAPSHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BANE STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.

Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will Buy and Sell Real Estate. Conveyancing nextly done. Col locitons promptly made. Settling Estates of De-codent, a speciality. May be consulted in English and German. Nov, 22.

E. H. SNYDER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Lehighton, Pa.

Office in his store, opposite the Eagle Hotel. Collect ons and Drawing up of Deeds promptly attended to. n22-4m*

E. R. SIEWERS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE: Ground Floorin the new addi ion of the Mansion House, Musch Chunk, Ta. Euviness transacted in English and German. Collections promply made and Conveyancingluestly done.

ED. C. DIMMICK,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, on BROADWAT, first door below American Hotel, Mauch Ohumk, Penn'a. Collections prompt by made. Nov. 23.

DR. N. B. REBER,

Oct 18, 1878.

PENNSYLVA

Fast Time and

Five Express Harrisbu

Pullman Palace

burg to Chica ville and St. L

The number of mi

this Company enabling fewer changes than

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, BAYK Street, next door above the Postoffee, Lehighton, Pa. Office Hours—Parryville each day roun 10 to 13 o'olock4 ramsinder of day at office in Lehightor. Nov 26, 72.

IC. M. MULHERN.

Rev. Edsall Ferrier's Lecture CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. LEHIGH & SUSQUEIIANNA DIVISION.

ON PRONOUNS, Delivered at the Tenth Annual Session of the Carbon County Teachers' Intilute, held at Mauch Chunk, November 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1873. P. M 1.25 1.36 4.53 GENTLEMEN AND LADIES OF THE CAR-

BON COUNTY INSTITUTE :

There are at least two modes of im parting interest to historical and grammatical topics which are regarded as 4.40 fixed. The one method is a rude as-sault on our life-long, cherished notions concerning them. It startles us and awakens our deepest concern to have 5.39 awakens our deepest concern to have old preposessions all wiped away, and old prejudices dissolved. Modern his-tory and recent criticism abound in this rough breaking up of settled opinions, and this revolutionizing of views honor-ed by the sanction of generations. It provokes a smile to think how that ap-ping which William Tall best from the provokes a smile to think how that ap-ple, which William Tell shot from the head of his son, has rolled out of history. The story of that hatchet, with which Washington hacked the cherry tree, is a fable. Since Parton has been illumi-nating the minds of the public through the schemes of the New York through the columns of the New York Ledger that man upon whom we have been looking from boyhood as reeking with blood, stands up with a face of injured innocence. I mean Aaron Burr. Those heroes of the American Revolution who are giants in our imagination, have fear-fully dwarfed since Bancroft has drawn their portraits. One of our latest histo-rians represents Henry VIII. as a states m. for Bath, and Enston ; at 5.15 p. m. fvr Mauch Chunk. Timaqua Branch.—Up trains Nos. 10 & 4, and Jown trains Nos. 3, 6 & 7 connect at Mauch Chunk to and from Tamaqua. Edigié de Leckwearna R. R.—Down trains Nos. 1 & 7, and Up trains Nos. 10 & 6 connect at Beth-chem for Bath and Chapman Quarries. Refurn-ing loave Chapmau's at 7.40 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. Central Radiroid of New Jersey.—All trains anke close connection at Easton with trains on Central Raliroid of New Jersey. Refelere Delenaure R. R.—Down trains Nos. 3 & 5, and Up trains Nos. 4 & 14 connect at Publis-burg with Bel.-Del. R. R. to and from Trenton, Philadelphia & Reading Railroid.—The Depots man and a saint, in the disguise of a man of the world ; while the very latest, Froude, with almost matchless skill, touches the character of the haughty virgin-queen with beauties, and graces and virtues, of which she pever dream ed. Thus the process goes on, unset-tling old opinions, revolutionizing old schemes, dissolving old systems as easily as the sunlight melts away the frost-work from our windows, until old Homer Anadeiphia & Reading Railroad.—The Depots *Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.*—The Depots S the Kast Peon R. R. and the L. & S. Division re connected by Street Cars. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Passenger Agent. Nov. 22, 1873.
 entirely discopears, Shakespeare is a plaguarist, and One older than either is a myth, and the dear old story of the Crucified One is an ingenous legend. This method has become popular, be-cause we like to be startled. New ideas and new schemes are very attractive to an active spirit. It matters little how, Parsonger trains loave Lohighton as follaws: Ostruc-7.46 a. m., for Wh Chunk, white Haven. Hadeton, Mahaney City, Mt. Carmel, Pittston, Wikes-Barre, and all stations. 1868 a. n. for Mauch Chunk, Olen Onoko, White Haven, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkes-barre, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhamook, Tow-suda, Eimira, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. 1.20 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Pittston, Waver-ly and intermediate stations 6.55 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, White Haven, Hazleton. if we are only aroused from our lethar-gy, it may be by a murder, the invention of a veritable flying machine, or the discovery of a new coutinent. The off er and better method of kind.

Ing an interest is by showing the height and depth of knowledge in some of the commonest objects of daily life. It is a kind of revelation. He is to be envied by and Jukermodiate stations. 5.35 p. m. for Manch Chunk, Glen Onoke, white Haven, Hasleton. Mahasoy City, Wilkes-harres, and Pittaton. Soyran-5.06 a. m. for Allentown, Bethlehem, Eas-ton, Philadelphia, New York and all stations. 7.19 a. m. for Allentown, Roading, Bethlehem, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Easton, Philadelphia, N. York city and all stations. 11.02 a. m. for Allentown, Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburg, Easton, Philadelphia and N. York. 4.44 p. m. for Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York and all stations. 7.35 p. m. for Slatington, Catasauqua, Allen-town, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Balti-town, Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Balti-Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Balti-Nobel, Balti, Balti-Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Balti-town, Bethlehem, who has the power of taking off the vall which conceals from us the real glory of familiar things. It is the high-est art to make old things new. It is akin to a creation. French first began the process of showing what mines of curinous knowledge may be locked ander-neath these common words which we use ten or twenty times a day. Under the hills and valleys near this town, over which generations have walked and worked, perhaps lamenting the poverty of the soil, are hidden untold treasures of valuable iron ore. It required the instinct of science to detect it. A few years since, I was riding with a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments over a tract of land with which I had been familiar from boyhood. His quick eye detected a small yellow thread of sand or mud in the hillside. He was unusually thoughtful during the remainder of the ride, and seemed to be examinin every thing very closely, but what was my surprise on learning next day, that he purchased the whole track at a sum which looked like the work of a mad-Yet his scientific eye had not de man. ceived him, for before a year had passed a mine of rich magnetic iron ore wa opened. Thus, underneath these old, dusty, beaten paths, up and down which we are walking every day-congregations, declensions, comparisons, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions—right undemeath our tired, toiling feet may be treasures of curious knowledge well worth our working. Happy he who holds the divining rod of discovery. I wish we had some such contrivance as the well-diggers here have. When we were searching for a suitable place over at the college to dig a well, and speci-lating on the probabilities of getting water, I observed a thoughtful old man carrying about a small twic cut from a peach tree. He maintained, that where there was a good vein of water, it mattered not how deep down, the peach twig would incline to it by a familiar dip of recognition. How wise would we become had we some such detective of the concealed mines of knowledge. We have it. It is the spirit of search ; it is the ardent love of truth. He who is thirsting for the waters will be divinely guided to the fountain. "Seek and ye shall find." On inviting your attention this evening to so common a subject as Pronoun. already, in my remarks, I have been impressed with the importance of some attention to them. A few moments ago, I used the expression "Happy HE who holds the divising red." In using HE, it was not my purpose by any means to exclude from this blessing the larger and tore interesting part of this audience. The fact of it is, we want a new pronoun to meet this exigency of language. It is awkward—its spoils the sentence to say "he or she," or "herself or himto say "he or she," or "herself or him-self." We need a pronoun sufficiently comprehensive to include bolh sexes. How badly the minister in the pulpit needs it in hurling his threats and scattering his blessings. Full one-half of the congregation feel not the force of

the one, nor the benediction of the other. It is all "blessed is he" and "cursed is he." It is a real want, and the one who can suggest a word to meet this case will be a benefactor to all public speakers. Specially when the doc-trine of the out and out equality of the sexes is in a fair way to triumph, it is wrong, through a little defect of language, to put a sleight perhaps on the best and most intelligent part of every au-

But pronouns are also a neglected part of speech. In the theories of lan-guage, sometimes one and then another has been claimed as the original part of speech. One prefers the case of the in-terjection and another of the noun one of the verb and another of the article; but the pronoun, as far as we know, has but the pronoun, as far as we know, has never had an advocate for this place of prominence. The tenacity with which it holds its place in language is wonder-ful. As to proportions, small and in-significant, why has it not long since been crowded out of the language. So far from this, it has asserted its rights, and multimed its world with the second

all the changes of language, where the in-undation of French words came upon us after the battle of Hastings, or in that flood of Latinisms which Dr. Johnson and his followers let loose upon our tongue, the pronoun held its place al-

the pronoun is entirely inadequate. In our conceptions, it is simply a conveni-ence. It is a device the prevent the tire-some repetition of the leading word. It never rises to the dignity of the noun or the verb, yet this is not the only use of these small words. Scores of passages might be quoted to show that they serve the higher purpose of emphasis. What Determining, God chains his supremacy and his soverignty in language that makes us feel his power and his person-ality: "1, even I, am he, and there is no God with me. I kill and I make alive; I wound and I heal." And without that pronoun how could the prophet have thrown a sharper prophet have thrown a sharper arrow in the heart of the guilty David ; the word must that it seems the blood would curdle around the heart in fear : "Thou art the man." It is like pointing the finger of condemnation in his very face. In short, if these pronouns should be taken from God's Word, it would be quite a different revelation. These simple words make Him a personal, These listening, loving God. No God that is hid away in heartless laws, or prisoned in Pantheistic lee, but the friendly God of each separate soul now, as of the elders and prophets—of John and James, of Peter and Simon, of Mary Magdalen and Jairus' daughter. He is the God of these houses, and streets, and schools. The Christian's God is a reality-no reality on earth so real. How these pronouns individualize the great thought of personal obligation, I, and thou, and thes bring the thing home to each man, and woman, and child. With these ever-recurring words shaming us and warning us, no man can hide himself in the public. He who reads here cannot shirk the solemn call made to each soul in any general good. The work is for each. Repent is for each. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy Gcd" is for each. "Take up the cross and come after me" is for each. "I have a message from God for thee." William Humbolt says : "These are not the mere substitutes of the names of the persons for whom they stand, but involve the personality of the speaker and the persons spoken to, and the re-lation between them. I is the word which man has in common with God. the eternal, self-existing I am. Thou is the word with which God and con-Thou science speak to man, the word with which man speaks and communes with God and his neighbor. All other words without these two would belong to things. I and thou are inseparable from tangs. I and the are inseparate from personality, and bestow personality on whatever they are applied to. They are the two primary elements and conditions of all speech, which implies a speaker and a person spoken to; and they are indispensable complements each of the other, so that neither idea could have been called forth in man without the help of its mate." As long ago as 1765,

Sterne indignantly asked the question : What can be the reason that the children of Great Britain and Iteland uniformly say me for I? It is a fact somewhat singular, that in spite of good example and faithful instruction, in this combination, the objective is used instead of the nominative. Some of us may repeat the old rule : "The verb TO BE must have the same case after it as before it." Yet the moment we are unfore it." conscious of the grammatical proprieties of language, out comes the old form "it is me." The current can scarcely be changed. It is so general, that Alford advocates a change, and those who uso the form should not be charged with the violation of any law of language.— Though this law of sequence seems to be maintained with temerity by all the grammarians, it is singular how fre-quently we find its violation in the old authors. In Hamlet we find the line : From the first cores till ke that dired torday. From the first corse till he that died to-day

In the Merchant of Venice : All debts are cleaned between you and I. Though the rhyme may furnish an ex-planation, we find the following couplet in the Sohnets of Shakespeare :

Unless you would divine some virtuous lle, And hang some praise upon deceased *I*. In the Twelfth Nights, Mabrolio asks: Did you never see the pletures of we three : And as a crowning illustration we quote a couplet from a tombstone in the churchyard at Hampshire-very pathetic :

Him shall never come again to we. But we shall surely one day go to he.

In this connection, the attention is naturally directed to a form which has perplexed the grammarians, the form methought and messeems. It will be observed, the form is used only in passages implying a high emotional state. It may be regarded as a practical form, and yet requiring a grammatical expla-nation. It abounds in lyrical poetry the condition of which is the surrender of the whole being to the feeling. Me thought occurs scores of times in such poets as Byron, and Moore, and Shelley. In Richard II, is this line :

Me rather had my heart might feel your lov-In the Dream of Clarence, it is used seven times. It is a passage where the speaker is relating his feelings while drowning, and very appropriately, the dramatist has put in his mouth a pro-noun more overasily of deen error time. noun more expressive of deep emotion : Lord, Lord, methought, what pain it was to

Arown: Methought i saw a thonsand fearful wrocks, Ten thousand men that fishes gnawed upon. O, then began the tempest in my soul. Who passed, wethought, the raciancholy flood, With that grim ferryman, which poets write of

write of Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.

If throughout this passage, we should substitute"I thought" for "methought," it would well nigh destroy the force and beauty of it. It would take away that charm of intense personality which now belongs to it. It would be so tame as to be unnatural. It would not be the narrative of a man who had looked upon the secret things of the deep and the wonders that lie beyond the "melancholy flood." In analyzing the form "me-thought," all the grammarians resolve into an impersonal verb, with me as an objective..." It thought me." Yet this is an exceedingly awkward explanation, and at the same time contrary to the real meaning. The me is not the object of the thought, but the subject thinking. And in the analyzis, the me should be regarded as subject of the verb thought, regarded as subject of the verb thought, the objective form being used by poetic license and for rhetorical effect. The interesting question arises why this tenacity of the form me? and why in these several combinations, the objective form holds its place so firmly against the form I? We answer, me is an older and simpler pronominal form; I is a mere relic. It has been mutilated until we have only a fragment. Me is expressive of more intense personality ; so to speak, it is more subjective. The oldest form of the pronoun as yet dis covered among the Indo-European tongues is maga. In process of time, the m was lost, leaving us simply aga By well known laws regulating the the changes in vowels, this aga appears in the Greek as ego. You will observe, g is the leading letter; but granges in sound from the hard guttural of the German to the soft sound of] in the English. Thus the g finally disappeared from the pronoun, leaving us only the initial vowel e, passing by the law of precession into L. Thus it is easily perceived that me is an older form, and that I is both derivative and a relic of the more complete form.

TERMS: One Dollar a Year in Advance

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husband in terms of kindness, or as enforcing a serious charge :

Come, wilt thou see me ride ? And when I am a' horse-back, I will swear, I love thee infinitely.

Now note the change to you, as he passes to the serious sentiment-

But hark yow, Kate; I must not have yow henceforth question me; This evening must bleave yow, groutle Kate, I know yow wise; but yet no farther wise Than Harry Percy swife; constant you are, But yet a woman; and for secrecy No lady closer.

Then as the affection for his wife returns, he changes back to thou-

For I will believe Thou will not utter what thou dost not know; And so far will I trust thee, gentle Kate.

The same change is noticable in a pas-sage from the Merchant of Venicewhere Bassanio is engaged in cold conversation with Gratiano, the pronoun you is used ; but the moment Bassanio draws nearer and assumes the character of a friendly lecturer, a change is made to thou-

Gra.-I have a suit for you. Rass.-You have obtained it. Gra.-You must not deny me; I must go with you to Belmont. Bass.-Why then you must. But hear thee, Gratiano: Thou art too wild, too rude and bold of voice.

Yet the same word thou, when used Yet the same word thou, when used towards strangers, who were not infer-ior, was looked upon as an insuit. You was the pronoun of respect. When Sir Andrew Aquecheek is about writing a challenge, some one tells him in refer-ence; to his antagonist: "If thou thouest him sometimes, it shall not be amiss." In Measure for Measure when the Duko In Measure for Measure when the Duke passes from ironical politeness to open contempt, he changes you for thou :

Sir, by your leave, Hast then of word, or wil, or impudence, That now can do thee office?

At the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, Coke, when argument and evidence failed him, insulted the defendant by applying to him the term thou. He cried : "All that Lord Cobham did was at thy instigation, thou viper ! for I thou thee, thou traitor." Many other passages might be cited to illustrate this peculiar use of the words, but it will suffice that the attention has been turn-ed to it. At the present time, thou and thee are yet retained by the Quakerswith them, you is to Roman, to cold, too distant, while thou and thee are badges of respect and affection. And with ourselves the thou is retained as the word of majesty in addressing God. "Thou art God, and there is none beside thee." It would fall on the ear-like blasphemy to have one reverently look up to Almighty God and say: "You are God, and there is none beside you."

Thus, on this familiar and interesting subject, we have not much more than thrown out some hints. Much might be said on the history, formation and changes of he, them, her and specially of its. Yet we have said enough to il-lustrate the remark, that we need not want for materials of study. They are thrown around us in the most bountiful profusion. There are riches in our commonest words and idloms of speech. We need no costly appliances, no labo-ratory and apparatus for these results ; results just as valuable and full of in-terest as those won by the more impos-ing processes of the chemist and the as-tronomer. We are satisfied with merely throwing out a few hints on an occasion like the present, because such sugges-tions are sometimes more fruitful than the presentation of solid, palpable re-sults. This I regard one of the great benefits to be derived from such educational conventions. We not only gather something new, some fresh thought, some new method of presenting a subject, but we get a new impulse in our work. We prize any thing that lifts us up out of the drudgery and sends us to work, not as lifting like a slave a dead weight, but with a spring and elasticity that makes our work a joy and a help to us. Those are not the best books and the best speeches which put us in the readiest possession of hard facts, but those do us the greatest good which quicken and stir our mental powers. Prof. Lowill, in making a kind of apotofor the obscenity of Emerson, says : "It is wholesome to angle in these profound pools, though one be rewarded with nothing more than the leap of a fish that flashes his freckled side in the sun, and as suddenly abseonds in the dank and dreamy waters again. There is keen excitement, though there be no ponderable acquisition. If we carry nothing home in our baskets, there is ample gain in dilated lungs and stimu-lated blood." Thus, if we can go back to our appointed work from these scenes with wider views and larger purpose and higher determination to do what we can for God and our fellow being, we shall be largely rewarded. We need such help as we find here to rise out of that narrowness to which a routine is ever leading us. Recurring drudgeries are apt to deaden our enthusiasin ; montasks. We think commonplace efforts will do for commonplace business, and we need not stretch our powers beyond the wonted mood of a duil recitation. With this spirit, what a poor pursuit it is. We are but sluggish grinders in the mill of repetition. We must open our mill of repetition. We must open our eyes to the greatness and glory of this process of education; we work too in-cessantly at one part of the being. Man is not simply body and intellect; the whole complex being is to be trained— character is to be formed. It is a here-sy that needs to be driven forever from the school-room, that a good hear? is not worth just as much as a sound moral. In God's scales the heart out weights the

dlenco.

and maintained its position with peculiar strength and courage. The obvious reason is, the propoun is the represen-tative of our personality. We are slow to part with any thing which has a strong hold on our nature. Through

most unchanged. We have French words of art and fashion, Greek terms of science, and Latin terms in all departments and in all the parts of speech, but every pronoun is distinctly Saxon. When the victorious Norman, in the 11th century, imposed on Eugland the the

yoke of Norman manuers, and laws, and thousands of Norman words, it never succeeded in fixing among saxons, even for a year, the use of the French pronoun. The verb, and the adverb, and the interjection might be erench, but the Saxon pronoun was too sacred and too thoroughly domesticated to be surrendered even for an hour. Our common notion as to the utility of the pronoun is entirely inadequate. In

the higher purpose of emphasis. What intense personality the pronoun gives to those passages in the early part of God's Word. When God wishes to reveal himself as the God of each separate soul, or the independent self-existent Jehovah ; when Moses asks what name should be given when inquiry should be made as to his authority for the message, the answer is striking: "I am that I am. Thus shalt thou say unto the chil-dren of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you." No equivalent could make the announcement so emphatic as the mode of statement in reference to the eternity and power of Jesus Christ : "I am HE that liveth and was dead," &c. In Deuteronomy, God claims his supremacy

Bank Street, next door above the Postollers, hton, Pa. Office Hours-Parryville each day to 12 o'clock; ramaindur of day at office in htor. Nov 25, '72.	BUTPALO EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia, 12.55 p.m. Harriburg, 5.545 p.
M, MULHERN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAUCH CHUNK, PA. 18, 1873.	Easts Mial leaves Philadelphia 10,20 p.m. M. M. M. Harrisburg
Railroad Guide.	 arrive at Lock Haven . 7.35 p.m. RENOVA ACCOM'N leaves Harrisburg . 8.25 a.m. Williamsport . 1.10 p.m. arrive at Renova
NNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Time and Sure Connections ! Express Trains Daily from Harrisburg to the West. man Palace Cars through from Har- rg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Louis- le and St. Louis.	EARTWARD. BUEFALD EXPRESS loss of the second secon
number of mines operated and controlled by ompany smalls it to ran cars through with changes than by any other line.	⁹ arr, at Harrisburg 7, 7,60 p.m. ⁹ arr at Philadelphia 2, 250 a.m. Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. H. W. and at Corry and Irvineston

June 30, 1872.

Passengers will find this, in all respects, The Safest, Quickest & most

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NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

WINTER ABBANGEMENT.

Passengers for Phila as follows:	delpl	ila will loavo	Lehighto
5.09 s. m , via L. V.; a	rrive	at Phils at	8.55 A.
7.37 a. m. via L. & S.		44	11.10 a.t
7.39 a. m. via L. V.	44	44	11.10 p.t
11.07 p. m. via L. & S.	- 44	88	2.15 p.s
11.02 p. m. via L. V.	. 44	. 64	2.15 p.r
2.27 p. m. via L. & S.	194	44	0.35 p.r
4.17 p. m. via L. & S.	44	84	8.20 p.r
4.44 p. m. via. L. V.	(84)		8.90 0. 1
7.38 n. m. vla L. V.	44.	84	10,000 0.0

10.30 p.m. Beturning, leave deput at Berks and American Streets, Phila., at 7.10, 8.30 and 9.45 s. m.; 2.10 3.30, and 5.15 p. m.

Fare from Lehighton to Philadelphia . . \$2.55 Nov. 22, 1873. ELL IS CLARK, Agent

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L. S. & M. S. H. W. and at Corry and Irvinston with Oil Creek & Allegheny R. B. W. Mail West with east west trains on L. S. & M. S. B. W. and at Corry and irvinston with Oil Creek & Alleghany R. L. W. Nimira Mail and Buffale Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains north.

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BANK STERET. LEHIGHTON, PA. I always keep on hand the best hor-ses and finest carriages, to be let at livery at the lowest prices. Conveyance s can be had of me at the shortest possi-ble notice, at any hour. I would call the attention of the public to my speci-al facilities for supplying single or foral facilities for supplying single or double teams for funerals, &c.

DAVID REBERT. Nov. 22, 1873.

In some parts of the country we yet hear the words ourn and yourn, and more frequently the word his'n. These are now regarded as localisms and colloquialism, and out of place even in con-versation. The n in these words is undoubtedly a fragment of the word own. Ourn is our own, yourn is your own and hizzen is his own. And there is a little Berkshire song where the n is appended to the pronoun she--

But t'other young maiden looked sly at me, And from her seat she risin... Let's you and I go our oes way, And we'll let she go shean.

We have time to turn the attention to but one other peculiarity of the pronoun, the use of thou and you. The history of these words is singularly interesting. In the dramatic writers of the age of Elizabeth, they are used with great significance, and the transition from one to the other in the same passage, made to express the emotion of respect and contempte-of affection, or serious admoni-tion and reproach. In the 1st part of King Henry, in Shakespeare, mark how Horspur passed from them to you, in his indirem to bin wife, as he speares to a