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## Selected Poetry.

From the Louisville Journal.  
**SUNBEAMS.**  
Life has its shadows dark and drear,  
In gloom is many a spirit bowed,  
But sunbeams finger over near,  
And sunshine still must gladden the cloud;  
Come, look upon your new-made mound,  
Beside kneels a mourner fair,  
Her mother weeps in grief profound—  
"The dark, but are no sunbeams there!"  
Ah, yes! though that dear voice no more  
May fall upon her listening ear,  
Though that fond smile, so loved of yore,  
Is gone, is lost, is never here,  
Though grief would but the soul despair,  
And joy and hope forever flee,  
One ray of light yet lingers there—  
"Her husband whispers, 'live for me!'"  
We come again; her chosen one,  
Who seems of life itself a part,  
Is dying, and his last love tone,  
Falls sadly on that widowed heart;  
He tells her that the sunbeams still  
Are here, and that the sunbeams still  
In happy words beyond the skies,  
And bids her hope, but ah! in vain—  
"Even while he speaks his spirit flies."  
And it is over—those lips have pressed  
The last fond kiss on that pale brow,  
That voice, whose tones so oft have blessed,  
Is silent—flushed forever gone,  
"Pleasant, dear mamma, don't cry," he said,  
"It makes you Willie feel so sad."  
The mourner meekly bowed her head,  
One precious sunbeam still she had.  
A year went by—all pale and cold  
A child upon his pillow lay,  
A lingering smile yet sweetly told  
How brightly closed life's parting day;  
His ringlets parted simply were,  
Upon his pale, transparent brow,  
No sunny eye was beaming there,  
The long dark lashes hid it now.  
A snow-drop pure and white was pressed  
Gently within one tiny hand,  
Fit emblem of the soul whose rest  
Was now within the better land;  
The mother knelt—she wept no more,  
"Her last her only treasure gone—  
But still she fixed her gaze on high,  
And murmured, "Lion, thy will be done!"  
Religion's holy light was here—  
God's sunbeams still around her shone,  
And angels softly hovering near,  
"Watched over her, she was not alone."  
Thus God, above from Heaven so bright,  
E'er gladdens with his watchful care,  
And though clouds sometimes veil their light,  
Yet, there are sunbeams everywhere.

## Miscellaneous.

**Ella Clare, or the Destroyer and His Victim.**  
BY REGINA ST. CLAIR.  
CHAPTER I.  
"She loved not wisely, but too well."  
Sweet Ella Clare! Do you remember her,  
With her full, dark eye, beaming in its divine  
beauty, like a star, through the long tumbled  
lashes, and her laugh of music, and her  
tresses of golden brown? Do you remember  
her, with the soft vermilion bloom stealing  
across her rounded cheek, like the early bird,  
her rosy bloom of morn, and her ripe red lips,  
modulated after Cupid's bow, ever wreathed  
with smiles? Do you remember her, with  
her form of exquisite grace and beauty of  
proportion, and her light step, buoyant and  
free as that of the wild gazelle, among the  
"green sunny highlands" of its own best  
Araby?  
It was this that I saw her first, when she  
dawned upon my vision like a dream of fairy  
land. Sweet Ella Clare! The pride and the  
yet of Willowdale. She was loved alike by  
the young, and those whose heads were white  
with the frosts of many winters. Was there  
a May-day festival, whose name was sounded,  
with such acclaim for queen, as here? Was  
there a village dance, whose melody was  
the youth to scene here a partner? Was  
there some poor, lone widow, prostrated by  
sickness and distress by penny, who but the  
gentle Ella was the first to bring some long  
desired luxury, and, like a ministering angel,  
keep nightly vigil by the lonely couch, until  
the long, long hours had waned and morn  
broke on "her dim, weary eye?"  
Ella's eighteenth birthday was fast ap-  
proaching, and as yet, among the throng of  
heretics who had worshipped at the shrine of  
her excellence and beauty, none had kindled  
a reciprocal feeling in her breast. It was  
not because she was wayward, or capricious  
in her taste, but because the fair girl had,  
like all her own kind, in all her romantic  
dreams of maidenhood, there had ever been  
a face—glorious face—possessed of a won-  
derous charm; and until the coming of its  
prototype the heart of Ella Clare remained  
unchanged.  
So passed the sunny-lined hours of youth?  
The rose and jessamine twined around the  
casement, and pounced their fragrances through  
the lattice of her pleasant home. Gayly at  
eventide, the song floated out on the still air  
of the valley, from the Clare Cottage, and  
the old man, her sire—of the wrinkled  
brow and age worn face—would bend his  
gray head on his staff, and as the tear drop  
gathered in his dim eye, call down the bless-  
ings of high heaven upon the child of his  
love, sitting there so lovingly at his feet—so  
lovingly with her upturned, beaming face, and  
her curling tresses of golden brown!  
"So passed the sunny-lined hours of youth?"  
One by one they flew to join their predecessors  
in the dim and shadowy past, and as the  
distance between him and the dark valley  
grew less, the love of the white-haired old  
man waxed stronger and stronger for his  
child.  
Poor old man! how little he dreamed of  
the wolf that fate was weaving in the destiny  
of Ella! How little he knew of the night  
darken the dark stormcloud, that soon was to  
darken the home where the rose and the jessamine  
twined, and whose light was the love of  
the beautiful girl—a night of horror and  
gloom, that would drive her forth to wither

## Nebraska and Kansas

**REMARKS OF MR. PIATT,**  
OF WYOMING COUNTY,  
In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the Anti-  
Nebraska Resolution, March 18, 1854.  
MR. PIATT rose and said—  
MR. SPEAKER:—When the resolutions how  
before the Senate were under discussion (several  
days since, and postponed upon my motion,  
it was done for the purpose of affording me  
time to ascertain, as nearly as I could, the  
state of public sentiment among my constitu-  
ents, in regard to the Nebraska question. I  
have spent some time recently among those  
I have the honor to represent on this floor,  
and I think I know their opinions perfectly  
well.  
Meetings have lately been held in my dis-  
trict, and from them I judge there is but one  
sentiment prevailing among that whole popu-  
lation; and I firmly believe that if the ques-  
tion was submitted to a vote of the people, an  
overwhelming majority would be given in op-  
position to the passage of the bill admitting  
the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas into  
the Union, with the right to introduce slavery,  
should they deem proper; since the motion  
was made some time ago, to postpone the  
consideration of the resolutions now before us,  
mass meetings have been held in the county  
of Susquehanna, at which resolutions were  
adopted declaring that the great Democratic  
party occupy the same position, and stand  
upon the same ground—the same broad plat-  
form which was created in 1852.  
Now, sir, I think that that platform, and  
the victories achieved upon it, should be en-  
tirely satisfactory to the party. Sir, I look  
upon it as a wise and broad enough for the  
whole American people.  
The Democratic convention which assem-  
bled here a few days since, by a strong resolu-  
tion, re-affirmed the doctrine proclaimed  
at Baltimore in 1852, as is declared in the  
following resolution:  
"Resolved, That the democracy of Penn-  
sylvania adheres with unshaken fidelity to the  
Constitution and Union of the States; and  
relies upon the compromise of 1850, as the  
final adjustment of the Missouri question,  
and the only one which has been introduced  
into the national platform, and President Pierce  
was elected by an unparalleled majority, thus  
manifesting the popular assent to the terms  
and conditions of the compromise. Regarding  
it, as we do, as a solemn and deliberate  
settlement of controversy, consecrated by the  
efforts and energies of the ablest and best  
of this State, we therefore ratify and adopt the  
principles laid down in the Baltimore plat-  
form of 1852."  
Now, sir, the terms which were used ap-  
plied to the Missouri question, and the ques-  
tion that I do, are entirely unaltered, and  
are just; especially so when we maintain  
and advocate the recognized principles of our  
party, as declared by our late National Con-  
vention, and re-affirmed by the Democratic  
party of Pennsylvania.  
We have been denominated agitators, and  
denounced by other opprobrious epithets,  
what we believe to be a gross wrong, and  
I ask you, where was this agitation com-  
menced? Who started this agitation that  
now prevails throughout this country? Are  
we responsible for it? We stand up to meet  
and resist agitation. We are the friends of  
freedom, and will at all hazards guard and  
protect the principles of liberty as established  
by our fathers. Can you find that it began  
in the South? Has any of her statesmen de-  
manded it? Has the press in that section of  
the country urged it? The North has made  
no demand, or even proposed to interfere with  
the existing subject of slavery! No, sir!  
The truth and the facts are, that this agi-  
tation commenced in the Senate of the United  
States, and the independent freedom of  
this country are now called upon to frown it  
down. Sir, I claim and desire to have my  
position fairly and properly understood, as  
well on this floor as in my district and the  
country at large. I am inclined to vote for  
these resolutions, and to resist the passage of  
In addition to the resolutions which have  
been adopted, I wish to propose the following  
resolution, which I wish to have adopted in  
conjunction with mine, and in perfect ac-  
cordance with my views of the subject, that I  
may be able to carry out the resolutions I  
have read this morning, coming, as they do,  
from Susquehanna county, and adopted by  
a large and respectable meeting composed  
of the leading men of all parties—men as-  
sembled together without distinction of party  
—further induce me to oppose the admission  
of Nebraska upon the terms contemplated,  
because I think, with the petitions, that to  
do so, would be a gross invasion of all law  
and the rights of the North.  
Mr. Speaker, I will read the following resolu-  
tion, denouncing this agitation, as entirely  
unjust and unbecoming:  
"Resolved, That we call upon our Senators  
and Representatives in the State Legislature,  
by their action to discourage in every proper  
manner, this gross violation of Northern  
rights."  
Now, sir, that is the resolution, among others,  
coming from the county of Susquehanna.  
At a large and respectable meeting held in  
Bradford county, the following resolutions  
were adopted, which I refer to, in order to  
show the sentiments of the people in that  
county, upon the question now under discus-  
sion:  
"Resolved, That the line of 36 deg. 30 min.,  
secured by the Missouri compromise, is the  
last bulwark left to stay the encroaching tide  
of slavery propagandism—the only barrier  
which now interposes to secure to freemen  
and their children a share in the fertile prair-  
ies of Nebraska, and that its repeal would  
give up to slavery the possession of this im-  
mense region, lying in the heart of the repub-  
lic, and destined to become, if we may judge  
by the past prosperity of the country, in no  
great length of time, of preponderating influ-  
ence."  
"Resolved, That we protest in the most  
solemn and earnest manner, against the repeal  
of the Missouri compromise, as an act of in-  
justice to the North and of faithlessness to  
the part of the South, who have already re-  
ceived all the benefits guaranteed to them by  
that compact. That while we could respect  
their conduct, even in a bad cause, the cowardice

## Public Improvements.

**Sale of the Public Works.**  
Mr. Quiggle, from a minority of the select  
committee, to whom was referred the mes-  
sage of the Governor, as relates to the  
sale of the Public Works of the Common-  
wealth, made the following report:  
The undersigned, a minority of the select  
committee, to whom was referred that part  
of the Governor's message which relates to a  
sale of the public works, respectfully dissent  
from the report of the majority of said com-  
mittee, for the following, among other reasons,  
viz:—  
First—The price or sum fixed for which  
the Governor is authorized and directed to  
sell the same, under the bill as reported, is  
too low and inadequate. From the report of  
the State Treasurer and Auditor General,  
made to the House of Representatives, in pur-  
suance of a resolution of that body, passed at  
the present session of the Legislature, it ap-  
pears that the aggregate cost of the public im-  
provements, exclusive of interest on loans, nec-  
essary to construct the same, is \$32,542,267.  
The interest paid on these loans, which,  
however, is only incidental upon the costs, is  
\$35,157,790.13. The bill under considera-  
tion, proposes to authorize and direct a sale  
of the improvements, in divisions, or as a  
whole, for the aggregate sum of \$20,000,000,  
being over twelve and a half millions of dol-  
lars below their original and actual cost. This  
the undersigned regard as too great a  
sacrifice on the part of the Commonwealth,  
and that it would not be justifiable in the  
Legislature to direct their sale to be made at  
this rate.  
Second—The manner and terms of pay-  
ment, the undersigned consider equally ob-  
jectionable. They are the more so when ap-  
plied to any single division, which is directed  
to be sold in lots, or in parcels, and in small  
lots. Many of these divisions of the public im-  
provements, it is not denied, would command  
higher prices than those proposed, and could be  
sold as to payments, on better and more fa-  
vorable terms. The bill directs that the  
whole, or any single division thereof, shall be  
sold on the same terms, to wit:—Twenty per-  
centum, in cash or State bonds, and the residue  
in ten equal annual payments. This is  
manifestly improper. While the terms of  
payment may be objected to, and the terms  
of sale, or the less valuable and profitable  
parts of the public works, they could be  
considered only as a mere rental as to other  
divisions. There is a wide difference between  
the Delaware division of canal, the Columbia  
and Philadelphia railroads, and the West  
Branch and other divisions that might be  
named. To give similar or equal terms to  
the payment for these divisions, is not such a  
discrimination as their respective value de-  
serves.  
Third—The authority vested in the Gov-  
ernor to incorporate the purchasers into com-  
panies or bodies politic, without defining their  
rights, their powers, or privileges, and with-  
out determining in any respect, their lim-  
ited and restricted powers, would be confer-  
ring upon one man and upon that officer a pow-  
erful and arbitrary power, and a power un-  
warrantable in the extreme, and which is  
unprecedented, has no precedent in Pennsylvania  
legislation.  
Fourth—An objection exists to the propo-  
sition to compel a sale of individual divisions  
of the public works, without any discretion in  
the Executive, and without any disposition  
being made of the proceeds of the sale. The  
Commonwealth should not be compelled to part  
with such portions of her public works as are  
valuable and profitable, and to retain such as  
yield no profit, and are a drain upon the treas-  
ury. Those which are valuable, and a source  
of revenue to the Commonwealth should be  
sold for their full value; otherwise they should  
be retained to defray the expenditure on the  
unprofitable, and induce a fair sale of the  
whole.  
Fifth—The provision in the first section of  
the bill, to wit: That if said works shall be  
purchased by any incorporated company, the  
same shall be held under the terms and with  
the powers, which such company already has  
and enjoys under its charter, as if a part of  
its other works, is, in the judgment of the  
undersigned, a most dangerous, incautious  
and impolitic provision. There are incor-  
porated companies of every variety of powers  
which would be bid to purchase these im-  
provements in this State, but in other  
States and abroad, the "terms" and "powers"  
of these charters, as they now exist,  
could not be sanctioned by any principle of  
justice or right in the Commonwealth, in the  
use and enjoyment of these works; and which  
would be wholly inconsistent with sound  
public policy. It would be needless to cite  
instances which might occur under this pro-  
vision of a most alarming character. To  
repeal the power of the purchasers—  
to define their rights and privileges under the  
purchases—to protect our own citizens against  
injustice and the encroachments of such a  
monopoly, should be the first care, the anx-  
ious consideration and the early attention of  
the Legislature, in the sale of these works.  
And in this connection, the undersigned may  
be permitted to remark, that one of the  
strongest and soundest objections to a sale  
of the public works of the State, is the very  
danger of this power, against which this bill  
does not sufficiently provide, but which it  
proposes most dangerously to augment and  
enlarge. Under no circumstances could the  
undersigned give their consent to a privilege  
such as is embodied in this section of the  
bill. Pennsylvania already feels the influence  
of incorporated monopolies within her bor-  
ders—that influence is felt in her politics and  
in her legislation. The tendency of all legal-  
ized monopolies is to consolidation and to  
power; and therefore, too much circumspec-  
tion and care cannot be observed in disposing  
of the question under consideration.  
This disposed briefly of some of the reasons  
which have influenced the dissent of the un-  
dersigned to the first division of the bill as  
reported by a majority of the committee;  
and they proceed to consider in as brief a  
manner, the second division.  
Sixth—This division of the bill which oc-  
curs at the third section, proposes an alterna-  
tive, that if no allotments shall have been  
made under the first, the Governor shall open  
books to purchase these works at the prices  
above designated, and on terms not more fa-  
vorable to the Commonwealth. The object of  
inviting proposals, to wit: to induce competi-  
tion, is totally defeated by this alternative

## Nebraska and Kansas

which seeks to betray our rights by specious  
and unwarranted pretenses merits our con-  
tempt.  
"Resolved, That it is a source of deep hu-  
miliation that this proposition should proceed  
from a Senator from the free States; and that  
while we would not arraign the motives of any  
legislator, it is too evidently prompted by  
self-interest."  
"Waiting ambition that overleaps itself,  
And falls from the dizzy height of heaven."  
"Resolved, That we call upon our Represen-  
tatives in Congress, and upon our Senators  
and Representatives in the State Legislature,  
by their action, to discourage in every proper  
manner, this gross violation of Northern  
rights."  
Now, Mr. Speaker, I will refer to the pro-  
ceedings of the Democratic National Con-  
vention, held at Baltimore in 1852, commencing  
on June 1st, and terminating on the 5th of  
that month. I will read that part of the  
President's Report, which relates to the  
platform, to a committee of gentlemen appointed  
to address him. He says:  
"I accept the nomination upon the plat-  
form adopted by the convention, not because  
it is expected of me as a candidate, but be-  
cause the principles it embraces command the  
approbation of my judgment."  
I will now refer to a portion of the Bal-  
timore platform, upon which the campaign of  
1852 was fought, and victory achieved:  
"Resolved, That the Democratic party will  
resist all attempts at renewing the Missouri  
question, in any form, and will not support  
any candidate for the Presidency of the United  
States, during the last canvass, at the last mo-  
ment, when there was barely time enough left  
to send the news over the wires to the various  
parts of the Union, had proclaimed that he  
was in favor of the repeal of the Missouri  
Compromise, how many States would have  
received it? How many votes would have en-  
dorsed him? I care not who the candidate  
might have been; I care not if it had been  
General Jackson or General Washington; they  
could not have secured the endorsement of  
the American people.  
"I am now called upon to vote for the  
repeal of the Missouri compromise, which I  
esteem everything to the South—under which  
I have prospered, and which we have always  
acquiesced in since its adoption—which the  
South united in applying to Texas when it  
was admitted into the Union, and even Tex-  
as has prospered under the institution. Texas  
was a party to the compact, and she has not  
repealed her part of it; she has not assented  
to the repeal, and I, as her representative,  
never will. I may be voted down, but I will  
submit to the infliction of a calumnious dis-  
paragement. I will yield, if not cheerfully,  
at least with reluctance."  
"Mr. President, my opposition to this bill,  
I trust, will not be deemed a factious or  
impertinent character, growing out of the  
present condition of the country, nor a dis-  
position to oppose a measure introduced into  
this body. I do not know, nor do I pretend  
to know, the origin of this measure. I do  
not conceive that there was the slightest  
reason for its introduction, previous to its ad-  
option, and I am inclined to believe that the  
question of repeal came up for the first time  
in the Missouri compromise, and that it was  
from the first—of the Missouri com-  
promise, I foresaw the consequences which  
must necessarily arise from it—the agitation  
which must be renewed in this country, and  
which I, with every other public functionary,  
with every private man, had deprecated as  
one of the greatest misfortunes that could  
happen to us. Sir, I was not prepared for  
this; and when it did come up in the shape  
of a question, I was not prepared to be in-  
terfered with, but to adhere to the prin-  
ciples which I had formerly avowed and acted  
upon, and upon which Texas was admitted, or  
to abandon them and vote for a contrary  
principle, repudiating the acts which I had  
formerly recognized. Sir, if this gives of-  
fense to any, I regret it in the extreme. I  
took my ground early upon the compromise  
bill of 1850. I am not behind any man in  
my devotion to it, and I am not behind in  
my opposition to its repeal. I had taken my  
position upon the Missouri compromise, and I  
stand there as firmly as I now stand upon the  
compromise of 1850. I voted the "straight out,"  
as they say, for every measure of the final com-  
promise, and then for the whole collectively.  
A Senator then from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Star-  
buck] voted also for every provision contain-  
ed in the bill. When I voted for that, I did  
not suppose that I was voting to repeal the  
Missouri compromise."  
Now, Mr. Speaker, men in the South, who  
occupy high places, make no attempt  
to repeal this act; but according to the view  
of one southern Senator, at least, recalled  
upon for the purpose of recording their votes  
against the repeal of the Missouri compromise,  
So it seems it is well understood by men  
in our times as it was in days gone by, that  
the act of 1850 did not repeal, but was an  
affirmance of the act of 1820.  
"Let us, then, now stand by the Com-  
promise of 1850, which I claim re-affirms, if  
needs be, the Missouri compromise. I had  
not the bill that I claim Douglas has in-  
troduced in the Senate of the United States,  
he wishes to say that the Missouri compromise  
of 1850 superseded the act of March 6, 1820,  
and now desires to declare it inoperative."  
Of its own ground that it is claimed to be  
free territory. Now, if this be so, why intro-  
duce it into the bill? and thereby create this  
strange sensation in the public mind. If the  
Compromise of 1820 is repealed, all has been  
accomplished that slavery ought to ask. Sir,  
let me do you a favor, and I will not ask  
you to do me one. I will carry it out in  
detail, by removing into the territory of Ne-  
braska, and take with them what they are  
pleased to call their "peculiar institution,"  
and the question will be raised in a legal  
tribunal of the country; and with that de-  
cision all should, and I presume would be  
satisfied, for I think that the time has not  
arrived when men learned in the law, will  
declare that by implication, an act has been  
repealed that has remained on our statute  
books for a period, approaching towards a  
half a century. To this slavery will not  
consent; for in this there appears to be no hope  
of success; and those who started the issue  
will not assent, for their great end to be ac-  
complished would also fail, for by the further  
agitation, they hope for public notice and  
political place. The South can lose nothing  
when Northern men forsake the banner of  
freedom, and take the lead in fighting the  
battles of slavery. This being the case, it  
becomes us to occupy firmly our position and

## Public Improvements.

Assuredly there will occur no competition for  
these works while this division of the bill re-  
mains. Individual companies will most in-  
doubtedly combine to prevent competition in  
proposals with the view of getting the works  
at the low prices above specified, by subscrip-  
tions authorized to be made by the bill, with  
the additional advantage of having the Com-  
monwealth a large shareholder in the compa-  
ny thus to be formed.  
Seventh—That the Commonwealth shall  
be compelled to become a stockholder; with  
individuals or companies in the purchase of  
these works, is adverse to the views announce-  
ed by the Governor in his annual message,  
and does not meet the approval of the un-  
dersigned. If the Commonwealth is to be  
interested in these improvements, let her own  
them and control them. Her partnership re-  
lations heretofore have proved by experience  
not to have resulted to her benefit or advan-  
tage. This provision is an imperable objection  
to the bill.  
Eighth—The general features of the bill,  
and its details, do not sufficiently restrict the  
rights, privileges and powers of the purchas-  
ers, and do not properly guard the Commonwealth  
against injustice, injury and wrong, and do  
not protect in an ample manner the citizens  
in the use and enjoyment of these great high-  
ways.  
Under all the circumstances, therefore, and  
in order that the Legislature of this Common-  
wealth may act prudently, intelligently and  
correctly, on a question of such great impor-  
tance and importance to the people and State,  
the undersigned have been induced, from the  
foregoing and other considerations, in lieu of  
the bill reported by the majority of the Com-  
mittee, to submit respectfully for the consid-  
eration of the Senate the joint resolutions  
hereto appended.  
J. W. QUIGGLE,  
LEVI FOULKROD.

## Fire-Side Reading.

**The Little Courtesies of Life.**  
The little things of life have far more effect  
upon character, reputation, friendship, and  
fortune, than the heartless and superficial are  
apt to imagine. They are few indeed, how-  
ever rough by nature, who are not touched  
and softened by kindness and courtesy. A  
civil word, a friendly remark, a generous com-  
pliment, an affable bow of recognition—all  
have an influence—while surlyness, incivility,  
harshness and ill-temper, naturally enough,  
produce an effect exactly the reverse. The  
American people, as a whole, are perhaps not  
so much engaged in the bustle of life, in onward  
movements of commerce and trade, that they  
have little leisure to cultivate, and practice  
these polished refinements, which are the re-  
sults of education, of travel, and of enlarged  
intercourse with society. Nevertheless, we  
are not a discourteous people, and in the great  
cities the proprieties of a manner, and the civi-  
lities of life, are attended to with a com-  
mendable degree of exactness.  
Still, we are bound to confess that we are  
deficient in many of the little courtesies of  
life—courtesies that are admirably calculated  
to sweeten the intercourse of society, the in-  
tercourse of friendly feeling, and the general  
communion that takes place from day to day,  
between neighbors and companions. The ex-  
perience with many is, that they have not time  
to practice the civilities to which we have  
just alluded. They are too much engaged in im-  
portant matters. Thus a friendly visit, un-  
repaid, a polite note will be left unan-  
swered, a neighborly call will be disregarded,  
a pleasant smile will be met with a cold look  
of indifference; and a cordial grasp of the  
hand will be responded to with reluctance, if  
not surprise. All this may seem nothing,  
and yet the effect upon the mind and the  
heart is chilling and painful.—*Philo Snyper.*

**Holy Life.**  
The beauty of a holy life constitutes the  
most eloquent and effective persuasive to re-  
ly on which one human being can address  
to another. We have many ways of doing  
good to our fellow creatures, but none so ef-  
fective as leading a virtuous, honest, up-  
right and well ordered life. There is an en-  
ergy of moral nature, in a good man's life,  
passing the highest efforts of the orator's  
genius. The secret, but silent beauty of holiness  
speaks more eloquently of God, and duty,  
than the tongue of men and angels. Let  
parents remember this. The best inheritance  
a parent can bequeath a child is a virtuous  
example, a legacy of hallowed remem-  
brances and associations. The beauty of holiness  
beaming through the life of a lowly re-  
tired man, is more effective than all other  
good. It has done more to spread  
his religion in the world, than all that has  
ever been preached or written on the evan-  
gelium of Christianity.

**CHAPMAN'S LECTURE.**—The Church of Mes-  
siah, says the *N. Y. Evening Post*, was filled  
by a large congregation last evening, to listen  
to Rev. E. H. Chapman's lecture on "Im-  
plements," given for the benefit of the Soci-  
ety for the Relief and Employment of the  
Poor. In the course of his remarks he  
said:  
"All implements are subordinate—the me-  
chanic was greater than his tool, and the artist  
superior to his material. It was a great  
mistake to be characterized by what we have,  
rather than what we are, and to draw our  
identity from our condition. Man was greater  
than implements—hence the radical injus-  
tice of any system that bought him, sold him  
or used him merely as an implement for the  
purpose of profit. The great  
mistake was not to be adjusted to the  
value of implements, we finally arrived at  
the truth that we did not grow by them, but  
by what they helped us to attain. Come  
then, every inventor of every noble discovery  
of the past and the present! Let the long  
line march before us, with the emblems of  
civilization glittering in their hands. Let

## Public Improvements.

How melancholy the moon must feel when  
it has enjoyed the fullness of prosperity and  
got reduced to its last quarter.