

Good Manners or Politeness

Good manners or Politeness constitute a ^{less} number variety of little kindnesses and pleasant ways which shows thought and consideration on the part of one person for the Happiness and feelings of another. ^{true} Politeness shows refinement of feeling, a right-perception of the beautiful the lovely and the good a quick sense of propriety and presence of mind. It is Politeness that gives an indescribable air of agreeableness and pleasantness to the manners of some that makes their company so engaging and agreeable.

Politeness gives more influence in all they do or say and makes friends for them where ever they go. It commands respect and draws respect from all that know them. A person may have many good traits of character they may be kind and loving to their friends, sociable and hospita^{ble} to strangers and yet have some ~~habits~~ ^{or} vulgar or disgusting habits which renders their company unpleasant and disagreeable. ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~in~~ ^{then} ~~in~~ ^{then} the happiness of their friends and respect for them. A person might possess a good mind and brilliant talents they are generally agreeable

and pleasant they possess a good stock of know-
knowledge and fine conversational powers
they have a love for the beautiful and refined
yet they have acquired some rude boisterous
^{or unmannerly} habits which sometimes makes them appear
to great disadvantage ~~it~~ hides ~~for~~ at times their
true character and renders their company
disagreeable and unpleasant. or they sometimes
wound the feelings of their friends by their
thoughtlessness.

I now want to speak more directly of the
Home politeness. I do not think we realize
the importance as we should of forming
habits of good manners now. habits
acquired now will follow us to our graves
increasing or decreasing our usefulness and
happiness as long as we live.

Next to religion there is nothing tends
so much to make a family happy
and happy ~~happy~~ as good manners
or true politeness it creates love
and kind feelings toward one another
it teaches patience and gentleness
quietness and order such habits
acquired in early life will be of
inestimable value to the possessor
but the difficulty is how shall

we know what good manners are
and how shall we acquire such habits
There is no way of finding out what
is proper on all occasions but to then
to exercise our reasoning faculties
"Circumstances alter cases?"

Manners books are some times very good
to help us to see what is proper behaviour
and good manners but rules that would
suit one place might not suit another
In smaller points of view your own
judgment and taste must be your
guide. I would not advise you to follow
any rules of politeness merely ~~for the sake~~
because others do ~~so~~ because it is ^{able} fashion
but when you adopt a rule as your own
consider what use or advantage there is in it
thus you may avoid useless formalities
or create the appearance of affectation
which will make a gentleman or
Lady appear ~~ridiculous~~ and
contemptible. This error is not so
common at home as in company
I suppose it is more prevalent among
what is termed fashionable society
though it is common to all companies
of young people

but a worse error than this is sometimes found among the poorer classes or among uneducated people. ^{It is this} They look upon politeness as a mere absurdity a useless formality or a vain show they are blinded to its great beauty and worth. They profess to advocate good manners. They say they believe in being kind and sociable. So far their doctrine is perfectly right but those little courtesies and refinements which make life so pleasant and elevate and refine the heart are discarded.

I suppose this error generally arises from prejudice some times from extreme ignorance and sometimes from a love of singularity or a desire to distinguish themselves for ^{ability} or ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ dependence or freedom of manner or perhaps it is sometimes a bluntness or roughness of feeling with which they cannot ^{or} appreciate the less and refinement or it may sometimes arise from selfishness.

Part Second

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Never discard any rules of politeness as entirely useless unless you have studied them well and have good reason for doing so but the danger with us is that we do not live up to what we do know. we are careless as well as negligent. How many of us are in the daily practice of doing what we know to be a violation of the rules of good manners. To our shame be it spoken

perhaps you will say what use will it be for me to be polite while others around me are not. my politeness will pass unnoticed and unappreciated. I answer it will have a most happy influence on your own mind which would amply repay you ~~supposing~~ it was unnoticed and unappreciated by others. which supposition will never come to pass.

I know you will find it hard to overcome the bad habits which you may have acquired in respect to goodmanners. yet if you try try hard and persevere you will succeed.

I will write down a few rules which

I hope you will think about.

Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. This is the best rule that was ever given to teach us how to treat our fellow men. This is a perfect rule and if it is carried to its full extent comprises the whole and renders all other rules superfluous all others are drawn from this. Guard against selfishness in little things. It is of little things that our lives are made up. Strive to show your kindly feeling by little kindnesses. Study to make your person manners and conversation pleasing and agreeable to your friends.

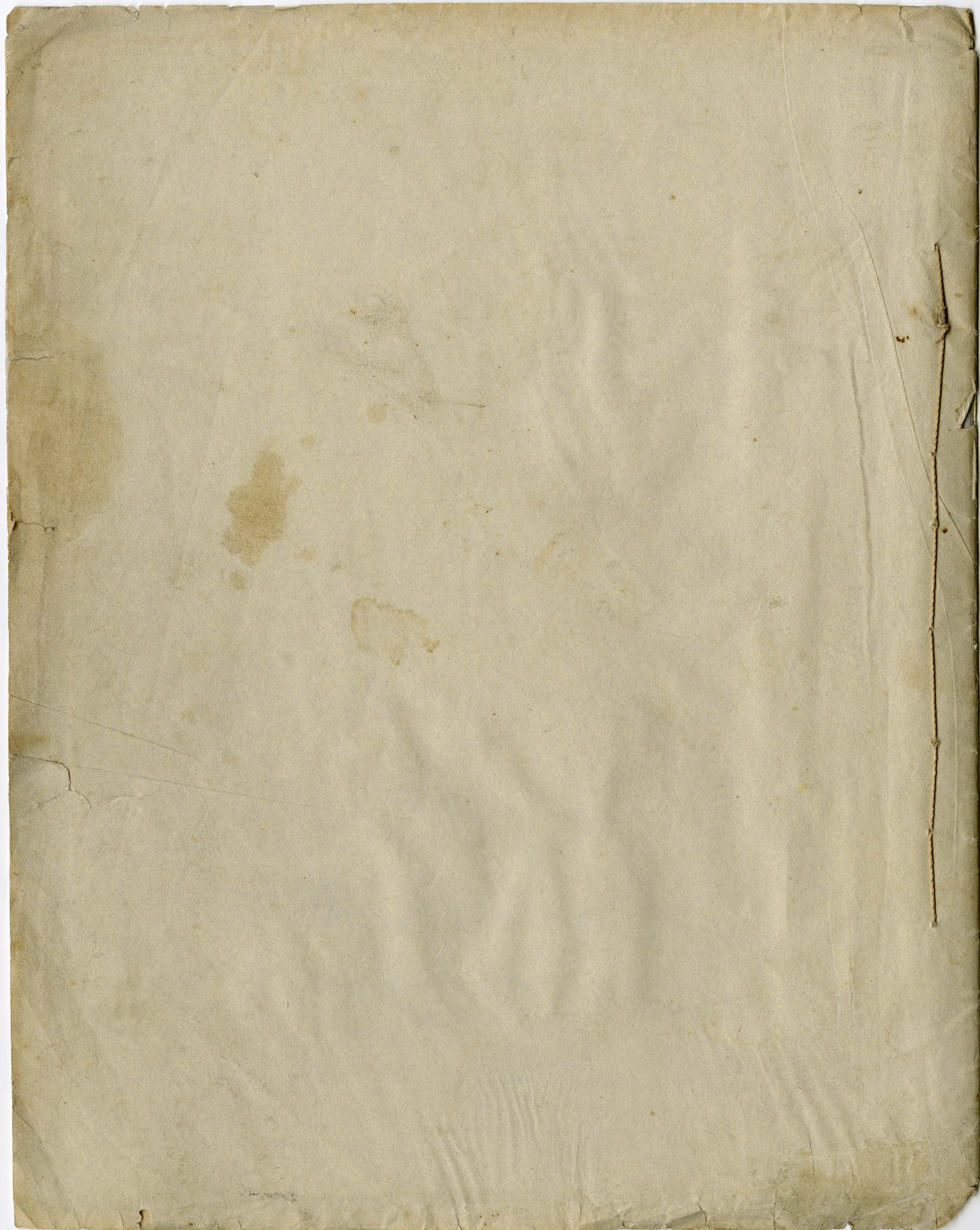
I entreat you not to disregard in what I say because I am at fault myself. I beg you to think of the truth of what I say although although my conduct has some times condemned it.

ADA

What shall I write? is the first thought and almost the only one that can get into my head as I try my skill at writing thoughts for the Basket but the duty must be performed and why not get at it bravely. I was very sorry to have the contributions of only two for last number but those we had were very good. This weeks pieces are not in yet so I cannot tell what they are like but expect to have so many good long pieces that it will not be necessary for me to write much. Since the issue of our last number New Years day has come and gone the old year has closed and has closed with it a long list of our deeds which are on the records of eternity another year has commenced and it becomes us as travellers through this world to another to look over the events of the year that has closed and see where we failed in duty and where we have done wrong, not that we may grieve over them so that we can do nothing else but that we may guard against them in future the deeds once done can never be undone and the hours that are gone will return no more but the impressions which those hours made on our characters will remain their influence and the record made of them will ever be the same how very important then that the hours as they pass by be rightly improved that they leave not a blot or a stain on the records of time they will all appear in judgment against us and

34 it is a fearful thing to have to have time record
wasted hours against us every moment was given us for
some purpose we have not one to throw away not that
the weary cannot rest for that is one duty we ought to
keep our bodies as well as we can lest they encumber
our thoughts.

None liveth for himself (Gauthe Campanus)
God has written upon the flowers that sweeten
the air - on the breeze that rocks the flowers
upon the stem upon the rain drop that refreshes
the spring of moss that lifts its head in the desert
upon its deep chambers upon every pencilled
shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep no
less than upon the mighty sun that warms
and cheers millions of creatures which live in its
light upon on his works he has written
"None liveth for himself" / Literary Journal



Four

Our Basket

Edited by

Fane S Huggins

Cansupaha

January 18 1856

Vol 1

No 1st

Insects

What a world of life there is in the Insect World: all around us there is life in every shape some so small that we can not see them with the naked eye they are more plenty in summer than in winter ^{then} they are every where the ground is full of them they are on every plant from the ^{red} large Oak tree to the smallest flower that or the blades of grass there are thousands in every drop of Water we crush them to death Under our feet every time we walk on the ground they generally undergo two or three transformations before they are perfect the beautiful butterfly when it ^{first} came out of its shell was a caterpillar with sixteen legs then it was a chrysalis and afterwards a perfect butterfly there are so many kinds of I that no one could find out all about them in a life time and I more than eye could be wrote about

this is nothing at all that I have wrote compared with what is ~~known~~ and what is yet unknown

Mary Ann L. Higgins

Study

a To study is to fix the mind closely upon a subject to muse or meditate.

a To apply the books for the purpose of learning what was not known before

Without study we can never become wise or learned.

In order to gain that knowledge and improve our minds as we should ^{study} in our youth it is necessary to study many books on various sciences some of which are quite difficult. It will take labor attention & perseverance to learn these. and we will need to set ourselves resolutely and diligently about it. But it is not only when we are in school that we can study.

We can gain useful information by reading good and useful books and treasuring up their truths and pondering them in our hearts. When we are about our work we may from proper observation and reflection gain much useful knowledge. We can learn much by studying the works of nature ~~if~~ ⁱⁿ there we ~~have~~ ^{see} a vast and illimitable space before we arrive at perfection in know ^{ledge}

44 We can learn much from our own
thoughts by study and reflection on
some useful and worthy object: thus
expanding our minds and improving
the heart —

Eliza W Huggins

^{Waka}
Tansupatia



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