MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1868.

DOMESTIC CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF NATCHEZ.—*Triduum for the Holy Father.*—Venerable Brethren of the Clergy: Dearly Beloved of the Faithful, of the Diocese of Natchez:

Our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX has invited all his children throughout the world to unite in offering especial prayers for his assistance against the malice of his enemies.

He wishes that everywhere there be public devotions for three successive days for that object. He grants a plenary indulgence to those who assist at these devotions, with proper dispositions, on all the three days, and during that time approach worthily to the sacraments of penance and the Blessed Eucharist. He grants an indulgence of seven years and seven forty-days to those who, being duly contrite for their sins, attend the devotions any day of the triduum, praying, of course, for his welfare.

The time allotted for these devotions and indulgences expires October 17th. We leave to the Reverend pastors to choose the days and to make use of the devotions most suitable to the circumstances of their flocks.

We recommend that the faithful assist at mass on those days, and that the exercises of the triduum embrace, when practicable, the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, either with the Ostensory or the Ciborium—an instruction on the duty of the faithful toward the Holy Father—and either the beads or the Litany of the Saints, or the psalm, "*Have mercy on me, O God!*" or five times *Our Father and Hail Mary.*

At the same time we desire that a collection be taken up, in whatever way the pastor judges most expedient, for the temporal wants of our Holy Father. This is not giving an alms, but simply paying a portion of our just debts. He employs a large number of persons for the administration of the Church, that is, for the spiritual business of us Catholics; and we are bound in justice to contribute to the paying of the expenses, just as we are bound to pay our taxes to the civil government.

Even in our poverty let us show our sense of justice and gratitude by contributing according to our means. Few are so poor but they can give at least a dime:—and if we deprive ourselves of some gratification to give a little more, God will not suffer himself to be outdone in generosity. As we show ourselves big-hearted toward our Father on earth, our Father who is in heaven will pour out more abundantly on us our daily bread for both soul and body.

It has been a great consolation to us to receive recently from the children of the Catholic school at Vicksburg the equivalent of a hundred dollars in gold, which they had gathered—poor as they are—to be offered for one year's support of one of those brave soldiers who are giving their arms for the defense of the Holy Father, and their breasts to be his shield. Too young and too distant to fight for him themselves, they wish to share in the glory and the merit of this sacred struggle by having one who may be considered their representative.

We desire that to the other devotions of the triduum be added the psalm, *De Profundis*, or other prayers for the repose of the souls of those who have died in defending the Vicar of our Lord, and that on the second day, if possible, mass be offered for the same intention.

The cause of our Holy Father, dearly beloved, is our own cause. He is the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, and his enemies, while professing sometimes to attack only his temporal dominion, at other times avow their hatred of his spiritual office and of the whole institution of God's priesthood, with His sacraments and His holy Church. The hatred of many goes still farther. They desire to overthrow the established order of society, to break up the family by destroying the sanctity of the marriage tie, and abolishing both the authority and the obligations of parents; and to set aside all institutions of God which check them from following their passions and forcing their own theories of morals on their fellow-men.

It is against these machinations that the Holy See is protecting us, and, therefore, our prayers and contributions offered for its defense are really serving ourselves as well as the Pope.

The preservation of his temporal dominion is our interest, even more than his. Were he thrown into prison, as many holy Popes have been before, he could be happy in suffering for God and sanctifying his soul; but the Catholic world would be unhappy in being cut off from communication with the Vicar of our Lord. We could not receive those instructions on our duties, and that guidance in our discipline, for which God appointed St. Peter and his successors, when He commissioned him to feed His sheep and His lambs (St. John, xxi, 15, 17,) and confirm his brethren in the faith. (St. Luke xxi, 32.)

And if the Pope's temporal dominion were taken away, if he were not a civil sovereign, but simply a bishop under the dominion of another government, it would depend on the pleasure of that government whether he would be allowed to teach and rule the Church in all things that he judges necesssary for us. And it requires no very deep knowledge of human nature and of the history of governments, to understand that at any time when the rulers of the State should judge his teaching or his administration to be injurious to their interests or offensive to their passions, they would put every obstacle in the way of his communicating to us his instructions or his laws.

This new kingdom of Italy, which now seeks to get possession of Rome, has often banished bishops for enforcing the laws of the Church. The Archbishop of Turin, for example, was carried away forcibly and sent out of the country, because he would not command a parish priest to give ecclesiastical burial to a person who had died under excommunication.

Even some governments claiming to be friendly to the Pope forbade the bishops and priests to publish or explain to the people a doctrinal letter which he promulgated some years ago, commonly called the Encyclical of 1864. Of course, if he had been living under the dominion of such a government, it would have tried to hinder him from publishing it at all.

No doubt these governments would claim that the doctrines and laws which they oppose are erroneous and hostile to the progress of the age. Every man can find some reason to censure whatever he does not like. But the case re mains always the same—that the government could and would oppose our free communication with the Pope when it judged proper to do so; and we could be taught by the Vicar of Jesus Christ only such things as would be approved by the king or emperor, or the other rulers of whatever State he happened to be living in.

Hence, it is our interests the Pope is protecting—and when we come to his assistance, it is both him and ourselves that we are defending.

And while it is our own cause, it is also that of the Lord, to whom our souls are so precious, and Who established His Church under the guidance of St. Peter and his successors—precisely that in this ark of the new covenant our souls might have a place of safety, amid the waves of error and immorality that are rising and falling, with endless changes, in the world around.

Nothing is dearer to Him than to see His flock gathered into His one fold, following the voice of the one shepherd whom He appointed to lead them to wholesome pastures.

With what pleasure, then, does He contemplate the multitude of fervent prayers and cheerful offerings in behalf of His earthly vicar, made in this triduum by the two hundred millions of the faithful, scattered over the globe—what heavenly reward He will bestow upon all who make them—how many calamities will be turned aside for their sake from all society!

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, in the language of St. Paul, pleading for himself, through our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help your Holy Father in your prayers for him to God, that he may be delivered from the unbelievers. Now, the God of Peace be with you all. Amen.

Pray likewise for us, as having to render an account of your souls.

† WILLIAM HENRY,
Bishop of Natchez.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 24th.
Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1868.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—*Confirmation.*—On Sunday, 5th inst, the Most Rev. Archbishop administered the sacrament of confirmation in the Church of St. Lawrence, Yorkville, to one hundred and fifty-eight persons.—*Tablet.*

DIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—*First Communion and Confirmation.*—A short while since the pupils of St. Rose's Convent School, Brannan street, terminated a spiritual retreat, under the direction of Rev. Father Messea, S.J., by a general communion. The Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany celebrated mass, at which nearly fifty young girls made their first communion. After an exhortation, his Grace administered confirmation to about fifty girls and several adults. Among them we observed Mr. A. M. Kennedy, whose conversion to the true faith we recently noticed.—*Monitor.*

DIOCESE OF CINCINNATI.—*Santa Clara Convent, Cincinnati.*—There were ten Sisters admitted to their perpetual vows in the Chapel of the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, a short while since, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell. The previous retreat, of usage, was preached by Rev. Mr. Dwenger, P.P.S.S. There was a family of six persons baptized, with the Archbishop's permission, in one of the convent chapels. It is hoped that in future such interesting rites will only be performed in parochial or quasi parochial churches. In boarding-school chapels, however, the Most Rev. Archbishop allows such ceremonies to be performed when the recipients of the sacrament are pupils of the institution.

DIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS.—*Blessing the Bells of Saint Nicholas Church.*—The three new bells for the Church of St. Nicholas, on Twentieth street and Christy avenue, were solemnly blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop, assisted by the Very Rev. H. Muhlseipen, V. G., and Rev. N. Standinger, pastor of the parish. There were also present within the sanctuary the following priests: Rev. M. M. Brinkhoff, Groll, Wiggen, Gockely, and Rev. Father Brown, S. J. The bells, three in number, were placed in front of the sanctuary, and were decorated with evergreens and garlands of flowers. The altars were also decorated and illuminated. The bells were placed on the bearings or standards ready for removal to the elevation designed for them.

DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—*Ordination.*—The Most Rev. Dr. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, lately celebrated several ordinations in the chapel of the seminary, conferring orders on the postulants of several dioceses.

On the 28th ult., Messrs. John E. Mallin, William E. Starr, James M. O'Brien, William E. Bartlett, George W. Devine, Joseph Mullen, Caspar Schmidtt, of the diocese of Baltimore; Joseph L. P. Hugon, of the diocese of Savannah; Richard Boyse, John A. Hefferman, Patrick McNamara, of the diocese of Brooklyn; Francis F. Lestra, of Santa Fe; James McGurk, of the diocese of Richmond; Henry Bouillard, Patrick George Tobin, Michel Bardi, of the diocese of New Orleans; John B. Fitzpatrick Boland, William J. McDonald, of the diocese of Boston; John Fagan, Lawrence Fuchs, Peter Schwarz, of the diocese of Brooklyn; Henry Meissner, of the diocese of Fort Wayne; Florimond R. J. J. B. Blanc, of the diocese of Natchez; William F. O'Brien, of the diocese of Hartford, James F. Makin, Valentine Fl. Schmidtt, of the diocese of Baltimore; Daniel McFaul, of the diocese of Portland; Antoine Fourchegu, of the diocese of Santa Fe; Louis Vally, of the diocese of Natchez, received respectively the first tonsure, minor orders, and subdeaconship.

On the 29th, Messrs. Stanislaus Ryan, James P. Carey, Francis P. Duggan, James F. Makin, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Valentine Fl. Schmidtt, of the diocese of Baltimore; Michael Fitzgerald, of Hartford; Jeremiah J. Healy, of Boston; Francis Lennon, James McElroy, Ignatius Hermann Zeller, John Fagan, of Brooklyn; Bernard T. Borg, Henry Meissner, of Fort Wayne; James McGurk, Pierre Chevalier, and Henri A. Molette de Morangies, of Natchez, were promoted to deaconship.

On the 30th, the Rev. Patrick F. A. Murphy, of Hartford; James P. Carey, Francis P. Duggan, Mark Stanislaus Gross, of Baltimore; Jeremiah J. Healey, Fr. Lennon, James McElroy, J. Fr. Makin, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Ignatius H. Zeller, John Fagan, Bernard T. Borg; Michael Dolan, of Boston; Val. Fl. Schmidtt, Henry Meissner, James McGurk, were raised to the holy priesthood.

On the first instant the exercises of the present session of the seminary and university were closed, as usual, by a solemn mass of thanksgiving, followed by the *Te Deum* and benediction of the blessed sacrament.—*Mirror.*

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

TO GET RID OF RED ANTS.—To get rid of red ants, wash your shelves clean, and while damp rub fine salt on them quite thickly; let it remain on for a time, and they will disappear.

SPONGE GINGERBREAD.—One cup of butter, one of light molasses, one of sugar, two eggs, three and a half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of milk, and ginger as desirable. It is very nice dropped thin on buttered pans.

HOW TO CURE A FELON.—When indications of a felon appear, take a piece of rennet and soak it in warm milk until it becomes soft, then apply it to the part affected, renewing it occasionally, and keeping it on until a cure is produced.

IMITATION APPLE PIE.—Use raw pumpkin instead of green apples; slice thin; add equal parts of vinegar and water, thicken with wheat flour, season to suit the taste, and bake thoroughly. It requires more salt and longer baking than apple pie, but when done is in no respect inferior.

CLEANING KNIVES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a convenient medium of applying brick-dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. We can get a better polish by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

RICE BREAD.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice till quite soft, put it on a sieve to drain, when cold mix it well with three-quarters of a pound of flour and a spoonful of yeast; let it stand for three hours to rise, then knead it up and roll it in about a handful of flour so as to make it dry enough to put in the oven; about an hour and a quarter will bake it. It should not be cut till a day or two old, and then it looks like a honey-comb.

HOP YEAST.—Into three quarts of boiling water put one pint of hops tied up in a muslin bag. Add one teaspoonful of salt and boil half an dour. Then in another vessel stir a pint of flour into a smooth paste with cold water. Take out the bag of hops and stir the paste into the hop water, which is still over the fire. Let it come to a boil, stirring all the while. When nearly cold, add a pint of old yeast. After twenty-four hours it is ready for use. Half a teacupful of yeast is enough for a loaf of bread.

TEA MUFFINS.—One cup of milk, butter size of an egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar stirred in the flour, half a teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of hot water, and about one pint of flour, or enough to make a batter stiffer than usual for cake. Drop it into well greased muffin pans or rings, and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes. First mix the butter, sugar, and eggs together; then add the milk, then flour, and the soda last.

CHOWDER.—Fry three slices of salt pork, crisp, in a deep kettle, take them out and lay in slices of cod or haddock, which must also be floured and peppered. Put in alternate layers of potatoes and fish, with flour, salt, and pepper, till it is all laid in. Pour over it boiling water almost enough to cover it. When it boils up, dredge in more flour. Dip a few crackers in cold water and lay over the top, and cover the kettle close. Boil it three-quarters of an hour. Use ship bread if it is preferred. Some people add a cup of milk just before it is served. Add part of a fresh lemon if you like.

CODFISH BALLS.—Peel the potatoes the night before you wish to make the balls, and put them in clean water. Put the codfish also in water to soak. In the morning boil both, and after picking up the codfish very fine and mashing the potatoes, mix about two-thirds of potato with one-third of fish, and fry the balls with thin slices of nice pork just taken from the brine. The making of the balls from fresh cooked potatoes and fish adds very much to their excellence. When warmed up they are called codfish balls, but are quite another article.

SAVOY CAKE.—To make this cake with a hot mixture of the ingredients: Take one pound of loaf-sugar, powdered, one pint of good eggs, and fourteen ounces of flour. Warm a pan, free from grease, with the sugar in it, in the oven until you can scarcely bear your hand against it; then take it out and pour it in the eggs; whisk the whole together with a birch or wire whisk until it is quite light and cold, when it will be white and thick. If it should not whisk up well, warm it again and beat it as before; or it may be beat over the stove-fire until it is of the warmth of new milk.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY YEAST.—Grate twelve large potatoes and boil in three pints of water. Boil a handful of hops in two pints of water, and strain; then wash the hops with one pint of hot water, and strain. Then mix the boiled potatoes and hop water together, and stir in one good sized teacupful of salt, and one of brown sugar, and let them cool. Then take of this mixture one pint, and add one pint yeast to it, and let it rise; then pour all together and keep moderately warm to rise. Keep it in a cool place for use. It will keep three or four weeks. Always keep some of this to make fresh yeast, but other yeast will do if you have none of this.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.—Corn fodder, sowed thick enough to prevent the formation of ears, does not exhaust land, but rather enriches it. We raise four successive crops on a piece of land of medium fertility, and each was larger than its predecessor. The roots left in the soil added more than was taken away in the stalks. The result would no doubt be different when ears are borne on more thinly grown plants.—*Country Gentleman.*

DESTRUCTION OF STUMPS.—We have heard of two methods of getting rid of stumps, which as they appear feasible and inexpensive, we hope some reader will try and report upon: Bore with a two-inch auger to the heart or centre; fill the cavity thus made with sulphuric acid, or with crude oil of petroleum. In the first case, the acid becomes the destructive agent within a few months; in the latter, when the stump becomes saturated with the oil it is fired, and will then burn out to the last particle like a candle.

TO DESTROY THE WIRE WORM.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says that he destroys the wire worm in his flower garden by using a liquid composed of one gallon of sulphuric acid to twenty of water, and applying it plentifully to the soil late in autumn, when the plants have done blooming, and early in spring, before vegetation commences. It is better to use it on the soil before the plants are set out or the seed is sown, as, when it comes in contect with the larva, it is very injurious to them. He says he has tried it on soil that was very much infested by these pests, and it killed every one of them.

BONES FOR FOWLS.—Bones usually have attached to them a quantity of flesh and fat, which render them valuable. The fat enables the fowls to resist the cold; the flesh gives them muscle and material for the formation of eggs; the carbonate of lime furnishes egg-shells, and the phosphate yields materials for bones and for the tissues. A boy can in a few minutes, chop up with a hatchet, all the lesser bones that come from the table, and we regard them as very valuable. If we were to start a poultry establishment on a large scale, we should certainly make arrangements to procure all the fresh bones possible. It would not be difficult to devise a machine that would crack them into fragments the size of large beans, and we would get paid twice—first through the chickens, and secondly, through the improved character of the manure.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

TOMATOES VS. THE BORER.—One of the most intolerable pests of the orchard is the borer. A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* says: Tomatoes planted near the tree is an effectual remedy. It is easily tried and very important, if true. We copy as follows: I saw in your last paper, an inquiry by some one as to what he should do to keep borers out of his trees. Two years ago, in looking over my trees in the fall, I found borers in all of them but one. Noticing a tomato plant by the side of that tree, I thought that perhaps the smell of the plant might be the reason. Last year I tried it, and found none, where I had tomato plants. Speaking to a neighbor about it, he said he was never troubled with borers, but he had always had tomatoes by the side of the trees. I shall try it this year, setting the plant as near the trunk of the tree as possible. Give it a trial all of you who are troubled with borers.

HAYMAKING.—As the season for haymaking is approaching, we publish the following discreet advice from the Ohio *Farmer*: "Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee maker would say, 'don't burn your coffee, but brown it; so we say don't mothers, who relied upon herb-tea instead dry your hay, but cure it.' Our good old of apothecary medicine, gathered their herbs when in blossom, and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of making good hay. Cut in the blossom and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant when it is in bloom, is in the stalk, ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar is not there, if later, the sugar has been converted to woody matter. Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, in putting it into the barn, there is danger of heating in the mow, put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less."

THE TIDE TURNING.—It used to be thought that many of the garden vegetables which flourishes so luxuriantly in the northern and middle States, could not be raised at the South. Persons noticing the large piles of cabbages on the hurricane decks of steamers bound South from this port, have often asked why such large quantities of this vegetable were sent to the South? and the reply was, cabbage cannot be raised at the South, and the same may be said of onions. It was generally believed also that Irish potatoes could not be raised there to any advantage—they would afford a very small yield, and that of very poor quality. Many a man has made a snug little fortune by shipping garden truck and vegetables to the South; but now the tide is turning. Onions are shipped from Memphis, and even from New Orleans to Chicago and St. Louis! Irish potatoes grown in the Southern States have been in this market for two or three weeks. It is found that near all the garden vegetables can be profitably grown at the South and shipped to our more Northern markets before we can produce them here. It may be that vegetables for winter use cannot be so easily raised there, and if such should be the case, then the North and the South will become mutual helpers in this respect, as they should in every other. The South can throw into the Northern market a supply of early vegetables just as the winter stock is failing, and before the spring growth is fit for market, and then at the close of the season the North can furnish a supply of the more substantial vegetables to the South for winter use. When all the contemplated lines of railroad between the North and South in the Mississippi valley are completed, there will be an immense trade in fruit and vegetables between the two sections.—*St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.*

SCIENTIFICAL AND MECHANICAL.

EXPLOSIVE POWER.—Pure sodium has an enormous explosive power when a small amount of water is poured upon it. A spoonful of water poured upon two hundred ounces of sodium, would occasion an explosion equal to that of five thousand pounds of gunpowder, or five hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine.

ICE MADE IN A DRAWING-ROOM.—The operative chemists sell small glass vessels which are called test-tubes; they are of thin glass, and hold from one to four drachms, and are very useful for the purpose of trying small experiments. The following is a simple and singular method of freezing water. Ask mamma to lend you a jam jar, fill the same with powdered sulphate of soda; now pour on the saline material as much muriatic acid as will render it semi-fluid, then fill a test-tube with water as cold as you can procure, and put it into the centre of the chemical mixture; let it remain at rest for ten minutes or so; finally take out the tube and wipe it dry; you will find the water frozen. To get the ice out of the tube, dip the latter for a few seconds into warm water, invert it and the cylinder of ice will then fall into your hand.

WONDERS OF AUSTRALIA.—In this remote part of the earth, nature, having made horses, oxen, ducks, geese, oaks, elms, and all regular and useful productions for the rest of the world, seems determined to have a bit of play, and to amuse herself as she pleases. Accordingly, she makes cherries with the stone on the outside; and a monstrous animal, as tall as a grenadier, with the head of a rabbit, a tail as big as a bed-post, hopping along at the rate of five hops to a mile, with three or four young kangaroos looking out of its false uterus, to see what is passing. Then comes a quadruped as big as a large cat, with the eyes, color, and skin of a mole, and the bill and web-feet of a duck, puzzling Dr. Shaw, and rendering the latter half of his life miserable from his utter inability to determine whether it was a bird or a beast. Add to this a parrot with the legs of a sea-gull; a skate with the head of a shark; and a bird of such monstrous dimensions that a side bone of it will dine three real carnivorous Englishmen; together with many other productions that agitated Sir Joseph Banks, and filled him with emotions of distress and delight.—*Sydney Smith.*

A HYDRAULIC PROPELLER.—In one of Admiral Farragut's letters, describing his visit to England, is an account of the Ruthven hydraulic propeller, which has been applied to an English iron-clad of seven hundred tons, the Water Witch. This propeller, as it is termed, is very different from the invention generally known by that name. Water rises from below into a box, when a rotary pump, worked by steam, throws it with great violence into two square boxes placed at the outside of the vessel, one in each side, nearly amidships and near the water line. These boxes are square tubes, ten or twelve feet long and twelve inches in diameter, open at both ends. Near the centre is a valve, under charge of the officer of the deck, and as he turns it the water is thrown with great force, either forward or aft, thus propelling the vessel ahead or astern at his will. The admiral took a trip on the Water Witch, and was surprised that she sailed at a speed of seven or eight miles an hour, against a fresh breeze and quite a sea, and under more favorable circumstances made nine knots. There was no interruption of the machinery, and the movements of the vessel are wholly controlled by the officer of the deck, who, by maneuvering the valves spoken of, can go ahead, back astern, or turn the vessel on her center. The admiral says that on her return she was kept at a speed of nine knots within fifty or sixty yards of the shore, when she suddenly checked and brought to the wharf with infinitely more ease than any steamer he ever saw.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—It is a great mistake to suppose that little can be accomplished if a man has reached the age of thirty or forty years. Nine-tenths of our clever men have actually exhibited more vigor of intellect at fifty years of age than at forty. Franklin was forty before he began, in real earnest, the study of natural philosophy. The principal of one of the most flourishing colleges in America was a farm servant until he was past the age when most students have completed their collegiate education. Sir Henry Spelman did not begin the study of science until he was between fifty and sixty years of age. Greek was the first foreign language which Cato, the celebrated Roman censor, acquired, and he did so in his old age. Alfieri, whose writing has caused a revolution in the dramatic literature of Italy, was left without a father in his infancy, and wasted his early years. John Ogilby, the author of poetical translations from Virgil and Homer, began the study of Latin when above forty years of age, and Greek in his forty-fourth. Boccaccio, one of the most illustrious writers that ever appeared in Italy, suffered nearly half of his life to pass without improvement. Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works. Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, learned German at forty, in order that he might read Neibuhr in the original. Let these examples tell upon your character and invigorate and cheer you in your undertakin gs.

It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting, to hear the echo of our own voices.

Any man will concede that it looks very foolish to see a boy drag a heavy sled up a steep hill for the fleeting pleasure of riding down again, but that boy is a sage by the side of the young man who works hard all the week and drinks his stamps up Saturday night.

Let your recreations be manly, moderate seasonable, and lawful. The use of recreations is to strengthen your labor and sweeten your rest.