Merning Star and Catholic Messenger. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5 1876. A LEGEND.

BY A. A. PROCTOR

The menk was preaching strong his carnest word,
From the shundance of his heart he spoke.
And the fames spread—in every s ut that heard
Shore was been a supported to the control of the c

Shillfel the glory, Lord, be Thine alone?"
So prayed the mens, his heart absorbed in praine;
Thine be the glory, if my hands have sown.
The harvest ripened in Thy mercy's rays,
t was Thy blessing, Lord, that make my word
bring light and love to every soul that heard.

"O Lord, I thank Thee that my feeble strength Has been so blest that sinful hearts and cold Wers melted at my pleading—knew at length How sweet Thy service and now safe Toy fold. White souls that loved Thee any before them risc Still belier beights of loving sacrifice."

So prayed the monk, when anddenly he heard An angel speaking thus: "Koow O my son; Thy were shed all been vain but hearts were stirred And saints were ed. fl.ed, and sincers wen, By his, the poor lay brother a humble aid, Who eat upon the puspit stair and prayed."

THE IRISH IN LIVERPOOL -A NOBLE MISSION.

(Cork Examiner, Oct. 14)

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In the midst of one of the greatest marts of commerce in the world there dwells a number of our fellow-countrymen and women whose conditions and habits are calculated to inspire very saddening reflections. Irish energy and intelligence, . here combined with good conduct, there, as well as everywhere else, can raise their possessors, and the fact is, that in Liverpool, as in so many other of the great towns of England, there is an important section of the Irish holding honorable positions. But the number who have failed to rise in the social scale, who are as poor as they would be at home, with far worse habits, is sufficiently great to suggest the most depressing thoughts. The present writer has seen while driving through an Irish quarter of Liverpool, on a Sunday afternoon, barefooted girls in great numbers. The sight would be startling in Dublin or in Cork—how much more so where the thing is in such extraordinary contrast to the habits of the general population? And what makes it the more saddening is that this is not the result of unavoidable poverty, but of the extravagance and the degrading absence of of self respect, attributable to the prevalence of drinking habits. In Liverpool the Irish laboring population earn far higher wages than they get at home, and even in the present depressed condition of trade, employment is sufficiently abundant, but they seem to have no knowledge of how to spend their surplus earnings but in drink, and the consequences are of the most lamentable kind.

It is pretty generally known that this candition of things attracted the grave at

spend their surplus earnings but in drink, and the consequences are of the most lamentable kind.

It is pretty generally known that this condition of things attracted the grave attention of Father Nugent, a Catholic priest, endowed with a heart overtlowing with benevolence, and with an intellect full of vigor and capacity. His position as chaplain to the borough gaot enabled him to see the working of the worst side of the social system. He saw that three-fourths of the committals were from the Irish population, and that their crimes had their origin in the one fatal cause. His free-dom from parochial obligations enabled him so devote himself to undertakings of a more general character, and he resolved on attempting to establish in Liverpool a temperance society whose influence might do something to diminish, if not suppress, the evil that he saw raging around him. Before entering on this task, Father Nugent had had considerable experience as an organizer. To him the foundation of the Catholic Institute was due, an establishment resembling in its general features our Young Men's Society. He formed a Boya' Refuge, which is still in full and beneficent operation. It is a kind of Industrial School, but it has some peculiar features. Amongst those is the teaching of the printing trade. Here nearly every branch of the art is worked—job printing, lithography, stereotyping and newspaper work. The Catholic Times, a weekly newspaper, started by Father Nugent, ably conducted, and having now a circulation of twenty thousand, is printed and machined by these boys. We may mention, par paventhese, that this is done with the acquiescence of the trade, who, after a little discussion, yielded to the ciaims of humanity and charity. Into this industrial establishment there are received a peculiar class, designated as casuals. These are boys whose mothers are compelled to be absent from home, and whose carnings are insufficient to support bersef and children. The boys in such a case are taken in for the day and fed, and sent home a

boys in such a case are taken in for the day and fed, and sent home at night. Prepared by such works as these to grap-ple with great evils, Father Nugent, in February, 1872, formed a temperance asso-ciation. Like Father Mathew, of whom he February, 1872, formed a temperance association. Like Father Mathew, of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer, as well as a faithful follower, he felt the importance of making his movement interesting to the people, and of associating it with innocent and refining pleasures. His Refuge can boast of a band of no mean skill, as our eitizens can attest, from the recollection of its performance in this city last year. To this he added some other musical attraction, and he on one evening gave a concert at 8t. George's Hall. For this concert he issued tickets at the low charge of nothing a piece. Naturally he had a large and enthusiastic audience. The experiment was repeated a couple of times and with increasing success. But, of course, it was too costly an undertaking to go on. Twenty guineas a night had to be paid for 8t. George's Hall, and there were other expenses. Father Nugent said to some of the Sk. George's Hall, and there were other expenses. Father Nugent said to some of the most prominent personages, "would there be any objection to paying a small sum for the tickets, as otherwise I must go round with the hat?" He was assured there would be no objection. The prices certainly were not calculated to alarm, being a penny, two pence and three pence. The amount received, however, even from an attendance quite as large as when the admission was gratuitious, did not meet the ontiary, and it became necessary to seek a cheaper concert hall. A disused circus was availed of, and here the concerts were reamed. After the music had concluded, Father Nugent addressed the audience on temperance, and then administered the pledge to those who were willing to take It His success was very considerable, hundred spielding to the advice and persussions he offered. The concert scheme, was not, however, at the end of its adventures yet. The circus was needed by its owner, and the advocacy of temperance had to give way to daring feats of equitation. Here was the Perseverance League, as Father Nugent and the advocacy of temperance had to give way to daring feats of equitation. Here was the Perseverance League, as Father Nugent and the advocacy of temperance had to give way to daring feats of equitation. Here was the Perseverance League, as Father Nugent and the saccess of the server of the most proposed to the personages of Spain. A statue of Calderon is and the saccess of the sacces of the sacce

not a man to be beaten. There was no hall suitable to be had, so he adopted the simple suitable to be had, so be adopted the simple but efficacions plan of building one. A wooden erection was run up in four weeks, capable of seating three thousand people. It is decently decorated within, and con-sidering its large dimensions and material, sidering its large dimensions and material, admirably adapted for hearing. Here every week he has a concert, in which the best available professional talent is employed, and though the prices have been raised to two, four and six pence, no one can complain that he has not ample value for his money. As a consequence, week after week, the immense building is cremmed to its utmost capacity. sketch of her achievements in art.

week, the immense building is crammed to ite utmost capacity.

The admission is not confined to members of the society. It is open to all indifferently, and whose likes may retire when the concert is at an end. As a fact, however, very few do so. Nearly all remain to hear the address delivered to them in advocacy of temperance by the founder of the society. These addresses are spirited, elequent, and animated by that warmth of feeling characteristic of the good priest. They are eminently calculated to touch the hearts of our appreciative and impulsive countrymen, appreciative and impulsive countrymen, and it is a gratifying thing to be able to state that they are rarely uttered without being followed by the accession of some hundreds to the ranks of the total abstai-

state that they are rarely intered without being followed by the accession of some hundreds to the ranks of the total abstainers.

The name of the association indicates amficiently that its founder prizes above all things steady adhesion to the pledge. He has formed a band of "veterans of the league," who, before admission are bound to show that they have kept the pledge for twelve months. They are already fivehun dred enrolled in this corpe delite. Besides the organization connected with the League Hall, there are branches in the different parishes throughout Liverpool, so that the total number of abstainers, not only on the roll but actually adhering to the pledge, has reached a very respectable figure.

It would be difficult to say how far this movement ultimately may leaven the vast mass of vice, intemperance and folly which is to be found in that great city, but it is impossible to believe that the example of so many persons suatched from destruction, and raised into sober, creditable members of society, will not exercise a beneficial influence around them. There are already, however, some practical proofs of the value of its workings. One is to be found in the opening of a new branch of the Savings' Bank in one of the worst quarters of Liver pool. Hundreds of instances of individual benefit could be cited. At one of the concerts a young man was pointed out to the writer who had been in prison various times, who had takes the pledge in goo! iffteen months ago, had still kept it and looked the model of a respectable trades man. One of Father Nugent's followers, so who had always before lived in absolute poverty notwithstanding large earnings, in twelve months after taking the pledge had saved ninety pounds. But the reader will easily imagine the good that must have been wrought to those who have been fortunate enough to take the pledge and keep it. If we trust they may have the effect of rousing the mass around them.

Great Banking Institutions—The paid up capital of the Nevada Bank, \$10,000,000 in gold coin, is, with the exception of the Bank of Commerce of New York, unequalled by that of any bank in the United States. The Bank of Commerce has also a capital of \$10,000,000, that it is in currency. The largest bank in Canada is the Bank of Montreal, with a capital of \$12,000,000. The Merchanta' Bank, in the aame city, has a capital of \$3,000,000. The following is a list of the only banks in the United States with a capital of \$5,000,000. The following has a list of the only banks in the United States with a capital of \$5,000,000. The States with a capital of \$5,000,000. The Read Bank and Francisco, \$10,000,000; C. R. B. ard Banking Company. Savannah, \$7,500,000. Bank of California, San Francisco, \$5,000,000; American Exchange, New York, \$5,000,000. It will be seen that San Francisco now atands on a par with New York as a great banking centre, and the indications are that in time the buillon trade of the world will be controlled by our city instead of in London, as horetofore—San Francisco Post.

An English Etho from Hell Gate—The general disappointment felt in New York, owing to the absence of any sensational incidents on the occasion of the blowing up the other day of the bottom of Hell Gate, has been somewhat relieved by the fact that one of the newspaper reporters who secreted himself within the lines has felt symptoms of nauses since the explosion, which are attributed to his system. Anyhow, the explosion has given material for much fine writing, potonly at New York, but also in this country, where we are so accustomed to hear of houses and lives being destroyed in the wildest profusion by mere boiler explosions, and where even the triat of snew gan nearly lays a village in trins, that we can hardly credit the fact of an explosion of 50,000 pounds of dynamite being so conducted that not a pane of glass was broken and not one human creature killed or wounded.— Pall Mall Gazette

MISS ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

We doubt whether any young lady has ever, in any department of art, achieved in so short a time the renown which Miss Eli zabeth Thompson has so worthily secured She has at a very early a.e, by her talent taken a first rank among the painters of battle-pieces, of our day. The interest which naturally is taken in this successful artist and her works causes us to reprict from The Weekly Visitor the following

sketch of her achievements in art.

"Miss Elizabeth Thompson's name is hardly so famous yet in this country as that of Rosa Bonheur, but, sirce she has far more genius than her French companion, since she has already achieved a position amongst English artists higher than has been held by any woman, since she gives promise of noble future work, perhaps some words concerning her by one who had the pleasure of knowing her in her home, before and during the time of her earliest great success, may not be amiss:

success, may not be amiss:
"When the writer knew her first, Miss
Thompson was aving with her parents and
sister in a beautiful homein that leveliest of

sister in a coathination ment in the Teeles of bland aired English resorts, Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight. She has a right to genius, her mother being one of the finest of amateur mueicians, and so clever with her brush that her water-color sketches have won Roakin's praise; while from her father, an English gentleman, scholarly, ac complished, tasteful, critical, she and her sister have bad the most careful training and education, almost the undivided attention of years. The sister, who is a fine musician, has strong literary tendencies; her first volume of poems has met a very favorable reception amongst Euglish critica and poets, and that she wields a picture-eque, thoughtful pen no roader of the literary and art notices in the London Tablet, which she furnishes, can deny.

"The young painter's bent towards her artist career was very early manifested, and the field in which she has found fame—as a painter of military subjects, always soldiers, soldiers and horees, was as clearly indicated. If the annals of a quiet family could be searched for details of the adventures of its members in posing, conxing, struggling with unpersuadable borses, cows, sheep, goata, dogs, for heurs together for the eager artist's benefit, the contribution would be a droll one both to art and natural history.

"Always the artist eye was busy; one of the household complained that upon her recovery from one attack the painter's first exclamation was, "Oh, A——! why did you get over itso quickly? I wanted to be apre of that livid color? But your hands, see, and nails are quite deathly and perfect, yet?" And how she worked? Her little back-garden studio was an oven in summer, and so cold in winter that she had to paint moffled in cloak, hood and warm gloves with the fingers shortened, but neither cold nor heat, storm nor sun, social temptations nor lotus eating climate, robbed her of her five or six hard working hours each day. And withal, despite her advantages of position and culture, despite the affectionate ministry to her artist nee

nobility, pressed around her in enthusiastic admiration of her work; "whatever the future may hold," she wrote to her father, admiration of her work; "whatever the destroyed in the wildest profusion by mere boiler explosions, and where even the trial of new gan nearly lays a village in mins that we can hardly credit the fact of an explosion of 50,000 pounds of dynamite being so conducted that not a pane of glass was broken and not one human creature killed or wounded.—Pall Mall Gazette

The brightness of the lamps in the light houses of our coasts frequently produces great destruction among the birds. As they fly along the beach in the gloom of evening, or seek the shelter of the land when the ocean breeze blows too strong for their comfort or pleasure, they are dazzled by the brilliancy of the lights in the towers and frequently fly blindly against the glass of the building, crushing and breaking their bones, and often killing them instantly. On Wednesday evening was numbers flew against the tower at Maryport and were killed, or so badly bruised that they crawled away to die. It is said that one of the light keepers swept off in the morning six hundred dead birds from the top of the towers, and that many others were scattered on the ground at its foot.—Jacksonville,

Roman bits, and wonderfully picturesque sketches made during the session of the Ecumenical Council, remembering the sudden tears that raised down my face when I glanced first at one simple thing—only the heads of a Chinese Bishop and one of his native catechumens, so simple, so holy, so visibly radiant with predestined martyrdom—I am sure that we, the artist's cobelievers and co worshippers, will have reason to felicitate ourseives if sacred art absorbs her wholly." THE

"Now, John, suppose there is hay on one side of the river, and a donkey on the other, how can the donkey get to the hay without getting wet?" 'I give it np." "Well, that's just what the other denkey did," said Liby's feined. John's friend.

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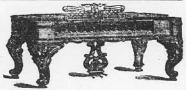
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