

9
Is Pápaíir maré é reo go deimhin



Leabhar-aisiúr míoramál,

tabairtá cum an

teannta Jaedilze

a corrad ^{asur} a raonújad
asur cum

Fenn-maíla Cuid na h-Éireann.

VOL. 1.—No. 9.

JUNE, 1882.

Price, Five Cents.

Translation—The Gael, a Monthly Journal devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation
of the *Irish Language*, and the *Autonomy of the Irish Nation*.

M. J. Logan, Editor and Publisher, 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRISH FAITH IN AMERICA:

Recollections of a Missionary.

Translated from the French by Miss Ella McMahon.

Elegantly bound in Extra Cloth, with a Shamrock-crowned Cross on the side, in gold and ink. 16mo. 75 cents.

PRAISES FROM THE PRESS.

"It is beautifully told and it will stimulate every one who reads it to become a sharer in the merits which it so justly glorifies."—*New York Catholic Review*.

"It will delight every man and woman with Irish blood in their veins, and make them prouder than ever of the race from which they have sprung."—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*.

"The work is one which does credit alike to the author's piety, his zeal and his fairness. . . . We cannot too highly commend this excellent work to our readers."—*New York Tablet*.

"It teaches us all what is incumbent on us to practice if we love our faith and wish to see it loved also by those that are not of the fold."—*Ave Maria*.

"To say that it is highly interesting and instructive, is but faint praise in view of its general excellence as a record of the glorious achievements of the Irish race in America, in relation to the Catholic Church and their holy religion."—*Albany, N. Y., Catholic Telegraph*.

"This is an admirable work. The author shows that it is Ireland's faith that has preserved her, and has saved her people both from moral degradation and from being stamped out of existence by the overwhelming material forces arrayed against them."—*Phila. Catholic Standard*.

"A beautiful and deeply interesting little volume."—*Toronto Tribune*.

"The book contains many examples of sublime Irish faith with anecdotes of Irish wit and humor."—*New Orleans Morning Star*.

"We commend the book for general reading."—*Western Home Journal*.

"Every Irishman should read this little book."—*Catholic Columbian*.

"Every person of a fair, liberal mind should be the owner of a copy of this book."—*St. Albans, Vt., Home Journal*.

"This volume is a well-merited tribute to the unswerving faith of the Irish race in America."—*Pittsburgh Catholic*.

BENZIGER BROTHERS. New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

b' jad κλαογρε 'r a céjle a élanη aγur
a ηηάβ,

2λέτ αηάηη ζυρ ρζηγob αη δοότúr ζαβ-
τέαé

ζυρ ηάηη Παρταη, 2ηαé Σεαηα, αηη
έαob ερυαé Παδρυζ.

VIII

ερυεúζ'ò εςle το φυαηρεαηαρ ηα óαζς
ρηη

ζυρ έηb αη ηó φεαρ Παρταλαη ;
ζο ηαb ré 'ηη a φεαφαηη αηηηα ηóρ-loc
ραητε,

2ζυρ ζυρ φάη ré beo αηη le τοηl ηα
ηζηάρα ;

ορυηεηηρε αηη ηαηη ρηη b' αηηη ó'η άηε
reo ;

ης ηυb αηη áé κοητε, ουςleαδαρ αζυρ
φάραé,

κοηηαητε αζυρ ηηε αζ εηηέ 'η άητε,
ηυαηη a ηυαη ηα φηηboης cuαη φορ-
λαηηε.

IX

ευηρεαδαρ φύτα 'r ηηηηεαδαρ άηαρ,
δο ζεαηηαδαρ κοηl 'r óηηηεαδαρ ρα-
άταρ,

βςδεαρ λάν τε ζηεαηη, λαηηη, αζυρ άεταρ:
δο έηαλλαδαρ a ζ-έυηρα ó έύηαέτα a
ηάηηα ;

2ης φιαé τρε ηόηητε, εηοηε 'r ρλέβτε ;
βα ηόρ a κοηηαηη a ο-τεαηηε' céηl' jad ;

X

δο ζηυαηη έυαηηη 'ηα óαζς ρηη, ορυηης
ηάρ ηαοηέτα,

ςηόέτ τυαητε τε οαηηάη, αη εςη ηα
η-έζηηε ;

βα ηό αη εαηε-ηόρ αζυρ τρέητε-τρέηηε,
βς αη óά ζηοηης ρο, ζαé αηη a céηle,
τρε ηόηητε 'r εηοηε, τρε ζλεαηητα
ρλέβτε---

2λέτ ré ερυόεηυζαó αη τ-ρεαηαέυη 'r
οεηηε ηα ρευlτα,

ζυρ έαηl ηα φηη-boης ορυηεηηρε αηη
έζηηη.

XI

ηυαηη a φυαηη αη οηεαη εςle εύηηαέτα,
έαηηε ης-άó 'ζυρ leηρ-ρζηογ αηηόρ
οηέτα ;

2η ρηol a εαηεοηρ ης φάραé οαη αηη,
ηςορ φάη leáéτ αης bó ηό ολλαη αηη
έαοηα,

2ης ρηόέτ τυαητε τε οαηηάηη ζαη
ερεηοεαηη ζαη οαοηαέτ ;

Sé οεηη φραταρ έαηηη ληηη 'r τοότúr
εαεηηηη,

ηαé le ζηηοηη ηó le ρηρεαé τέηηεοηρ
αοη ηυb,

2λέτ le οαδaluζεαéτ cleαρα 'ζυρ le
ηηοηηηυέτε έζέζς.

XII

'ó Spáηη ζηυαηη έυαηηη ηυηέαη εςle ηα
óαζς ρηη,

2ζυρ ζαοαεlτέαρ οηηέτα ηαρ έεαηη 'r
ηαρ έαοηρεαé,

δο ηυαηεαδαρ ζο ηρυαéα ευαηηα έηηηηη
ουδαηηε ηαé έευέτ ζυρ ηόρ αη οηόé
δεαηε é ρηη,

τεαéτ αητεαé ζαη φογ τε αοη ηεαé,
2λέτ ουl ηαοη ηηηη αηη αηη, ραη η-βεαl-
λαé ευοηηα,

οά η-ηηεαé αητεαé ζο η-φάζαηοηρ ζέςle.
δο ηεολαδαρ αηαé le ηόρ ο-έςηle,
2ηηηρ αηη αηη 'ραη η-βεαlλαé ευοηηα ;
φοηζηυζέαρ a leαδηαηb οηαοηέαéτα
ζυρ ηρέζηε,

ο' άρουζς ρτοηηη 'r φαηηε τρέηηε,
δο ηαρε 'r το ηηúé' 'r το δάé ηα ευοητα,
ηη beαζ ο' φάη beo ο' δάη αη lae ρηη---

2ηοη λοηης 'ηάηη έυαης ζο Spáηη le ρευlτα
(To be continued.)

Note.—Owing to the volume of Gaelic matter supplied by correspondents this month we are obliged to hold over other matter which is being continued in the GAEL: viz.,—Grammar, Dermott and Graine, Emmet's Speech, &c. They will all, however, appear in due time. Mr. Edmond O'Keeffe's contribution, "Rastery and the Bush," is highly interesting, as it gives the form and idiom of the mode in which the language has been spoken.—The TUAM NEWS is publishing very interesting translations by Mr. Glyn and others. These translations are valuable because they are made by men practically conversant with the language.

ELFE— Oh, matchless land ! so well combine
Thy elements of cloud and splendor,
That earth no valleys boast like thine,
Enamelled with a green so tender.
So well in Erin, too, are mixed !
The elements of wit and honor,
That other nations' eyes are fixed,
In hopeless rivalry upon her.

The Gael.

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Cultivation
and Preservation of the Irish Language.

Published at 814 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. J. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Sixty Cents
a Year, in advance; Five Cents a single
copy.

Terms of Advertising.—20 cents a line. 25
per cent discount to yearly advertisers.

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as second-class
matter.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. JUNE, 1882.

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As actions are the test indexes of the mind, we
present the names of the following fifteen sub-
scribers as expressive of Major Maher's "sentiments
towards the object and mission of the
GAEL.

Rev. John Mulcahy, Church of the Sacred Heart
Messrs. Jas. Reynolds, Thos. Callahan, Captain
O'Brien, J. C. Donovan, Wm. O'Keeffe, J. R.
Gildea, John Russell, P. Murphy, J. Carroll, D.
Cahill, F. O'Brien, P. Morrissey, J. Rielly, and
P. Maher.—All of New Haven, Ct.

Major Maher adds, "My attention was called
to the GAEL by Mr. P. J. O'Daly of Boston, during
a short visit there. * * I am well pleased with
the numbers already issued, and you have only
to continue as you have commenced and you will
surely be successful," We would like to see the
gallant Major at the head of fifty thousand men,
animated with his *Sentiments*, fully equipped, on
Irish soil!

Rev. Jos. P. O'Connell D. D. St. Michael's
Church, Brooklyn.—I am very glad to see that
you have started something on the plan of the
GAEL. Be goodenough to send it to me regularly.

John H. Maun, Jackson, Dakota,—pays his
compliments to the GAEL, with that of the Rev.
Father Lawless and John Murray.

Crohan O'Mally, Randolph, Mass.—Please send
me the GAEL for one year, commencing if possi-
ble with the first number, for I would like very
well to preserve this curious and interesting little
journal.

P. Kinnair, Randolph, Mass.—Does not wish to
see the language of his sires perish.

Denis Corbett, New York,—Is anxious for the
propagation of the language.

Counsellor C. T. Driscoll, New Haven—Is a
warm supporter of the GAEL.

Richard Luby, Aquilla, Texas—Wants to pre-
serve the language of his forefathers.

Francis Byrnes, Liverpool, England—Is inclined
to preserve the language of his forefathers.

Michael Cronin, Ransomeville N. Y.—Is de-
lighted with the GAEL.

J. P. O'Kelly, Shields Ville, Minn.—Is anxious
to become learned in the Irish tongue.

John Early, Hannibal, Mo.—Is anxious to be-
come a subscriber to that Irish monthly which he
saw advertised in the United Irishman.

Miss Logue, New York—Does not like to miss
a single copy of the GAEL.

Patrick Hally, Memphis, Tenn.—Is a warm
supporter of the GAEL.

P. Stanton, Shroughton, Wis.—Saw the GAEL
mentioned in the United Irishman, and must
have it.

Pat Ray, Park City, Utah Terr.—Must have
the GAEL, and sends his compliments to O'Don-
ovan Rossa, United Irishman, to send it to him.

Henry King, Solomon City, Kas.—Wants to
preserve the language of his dear native Erin.

John Kelly, Niles, Ohio—Appreciates the GAEL,
and so, orders it for the Rev. P. H. Brennan,
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

John E. Sullivan, New York—Likes our enter-
prising little paper; sent all of his to friends
in Mass., and wants his stock replenished.

P. H. Stanton, an Irishman's son, Brooklyn—
Is desirous to promote the movement for the
cultivation of the language of his fathers.

Jas. Considine, Burlington, Iowa—Joins the
movement for the preservation of the mother
tongue.

Thos. O'Neill, Monroeville, Ohio—Does not
forget the language nor the chieftains of Ireland.

T. Browne, Washington Market New York—
Wants to try his hand at the language.

John O'Shea, Chicago—I see by an advertise-
ment in that fearless Irish journal, the United
Irishman, that you edit a monthly called *AN
GAODHAL*; I have an old veneration for Ireland,
her language and her people &c,

Maurice Bowler, Chicago Police Department—
Wants to support the GAEL.

Patrick J. Egan, St. Louis, Mo.—Is not of that
class of Irishmen who shout patriotism and ignore
its most essential principle.

Owen J. Cavanagh, New York—Supports the
movement for the cultivation of his mother ton-
gue.

Omission—In the list of twenty four subscri-
bers which Mr. Mc. Cosker, of Mobile, Ala. sent
the GAEL, the name of General Joseph W. Burke
was inadvertently omitted.

A PARALLEL.

In going over these "*Sentiments*" the reader cannot fail to observe the frequent mention of the *United Irishman* as the source through which a considerable number of our subscribers were made aware of the GAEL'S existence. A good deal has been said *pro* and *con* O'Donovan Rossa, but his singleness of purpose in (unsolicited) advertising the GAEL from week to week in the columns of his paper stands out in bold relief when compared with the actions of other pretentious proprietors of New York City Irish American Journalism. After a decade of years in which the laudable purpose of preserving and cultivating the language of Ireland had been discussed in the columns of these very journals to which we refer, a journal had been founded for the exclusive purpose of bringing the subject of that discussion to a successful issue; printed and published in the language of Ireland; and by and through the very parties who originated that discussion, yet these editors did not consider the matter of so much importance as a news item as to make the slightest mention of it in their journals! Yes, the advent of the first journal ever published in the Irish language and character and devoted exclusively to the nation's dying language, did not deserve a passing notice at their hands! And yet, with our limited means of advertising the GAEL we have in our possession over *eight hundred* communications expressing sentiments similar to those produced above! These *patriotic* editors would devote columns and pages to the reproduction of American political stump oratory and not a single line to announce to their readers the advent of an *Irish* journal devoted to the teaching and to the preserving of the national language of their country!!! Where is the patriotism? Where is the consistency? Do they not know that their treatment of Irish national politics is like unto the quack physician who prescribed venesection for the patient who was dying of exhaustion? Do they not know that the language in which they agitate for Irish national independence, even if they were sincere, is an antidote to the nostrums which they prescribe? And do they not know that every line written and read in the speech of England is a tacit avowal of, and a strengthening to her sway? Yet, for the world, they would not say a word that would bring the GAEL, the only *Irish* journal published, under the notice of their readers! But despite this disengenuous journalistic conduct, (we assert that any journalist is disengenuous, nay, dishonest, who fails to publish whatever would be news to his readers, under all circumstances) the GAEL is now known, read and appreciated all over the land. The proud Celt, emerged from the comatose state in which centuries of oppression

enveloped him, cannot brook the indignity of being forced into the degrading condition which the unpatriotism of permitting his national language to perish would necessarily entail. The emancipated Celt will be no slave, nor will he be content with the language of the slave. And we assert that every Irishman, ignorant of the language of his country, is an English slave, and we dare him to logically contradict it. Yes, "He has bowed his very neck beneath the Saxon's galling yoke." What must be the sentiments of the well to do Irish American who has leisure to saunter down Broadway, or any other fashionable thoroughfare through this free and invigorating land, when he contemplates that he is there a nondescript, neither an American, an Englishman, nor a no-other-man. He, indeed, lisps the English tongue, and though the English might accept his slavish services, yet there is an impassable gulf which separates the two peoples—the Celt can no more become a Saxon than a Caucassian, an Ethiopian—the two races are ethnologically distinct. What, then, is the Irish Celt going to do? Why, to cultivate his language and to preserve his individuality, and to saunter up Broadway, or any other Way, at his full height, whenever leisure or inclination may prompt him. We, in company with Mr. T. O'N. Russell, walked up Broadway, N. Y. some time ago, discoursing, as all Irishmen should, in the ancient language of our ancestry, the language of saints and scholars—and we declare we never felt happier in our life. It was then only three years since Mr. Russell commenced the study of the language. Were Irishmen imbued with the emotions which pervaded us on that occasion, the reflection "The language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered, is the language of the slave" would alight lightly on them, because they would learn their language at any sacrifice.

A NATION'S LANGUAGE.

In urging on the Irish people the many reasons why they should strive to cultivate their country's language, we believe we cannot do better than to quote Canon Bourke's opening remarks in the introduction to his *College Irish Grammar*.—

"No nation supposes her sons and daughters to be educated who have not learned their mother tongue. It would be considered incongruous in a German not to know the German language; in a native of Italy not to know the sweet Tuscan; in an Englishman not to know English. A Frenchman unable to understand the language in which a Bossuet or a Chateaubrand wrote—in which a Massillon preached, a Mirabeau thundered—in which Napoleon I. dictated laws to Europe—would be an anomaly in his own land: and, strange to say, an Irishman with

out knowing Irish is nothing incongruous; a native of Eire without knowing his own *teaga v.n.vil.s wahara*, is no anomaly among his people; and he has his education finished while he has yet learned, nought of that language in which his own St. Patrick preached to our heathen sires, Cormac Ulfhada composed his famous laws, and in which Brian fired that heroism that blazed for the freedom of Ireland at the battle of Clontarf. — Are we a paradox among the nations?

If one were to visit Spain or Portugal, with the desire of learning the Spanish or Portugese languages, and should find on entering those Kingdoms that very few, (comparatively) of the natives could speak to him in the dialect of their country what I ask, would be his surprise? Let us reverse the case and suppose that a Spaniard, or any other foreigner landed amongst us, with the desire of learning the Irish language, how many, may I ask would be found capable of teaching him— of satisfying his desire for Irish philological knowledge comparatively few indeed.

But, it may be asked what use is there in studying this much neglected language! It can be answered there is much use every way. It is to the antiquarian. To them a knowledge of the Irish—admittedly the best preserved branch of the Great Celtic stock—is absolutely necessary. But to the children of Ireland ought it not be a precious inheritance? We glory in the name Celt, and why not then hold the Celtic language dear? with it are interwoven a thousand national recollections which we fondly cherish; with it is wound up the history of our glory, of our triumph of our fame.”

What They Are Doing At Home.

The following extracts from the letter of our friend, Mr. Duffy, Dublin, will be pursued with pleasure by Philo-Celts.

Dublin May 1882

I received early this month the bundle of copies of the GAEL which you sent me for agents in Dublin * * A friend of mine calling to the agents a few days since for a copy found they were all disposed of. * * As soon as I left them with them for sale I put an advt. in the *Freeman* calling attention to the GAEL and I dare say that had a great effect on their quick sale, for a week afterwards they had all been sold. * * I have not the slightest doubt but that the paper will take here, and I am certain that at least a hundred copies would find a sale in the beginning, and would largely increase afterwards. You may rely on my best efforts in the matter, for it is a labor of love to me. * * Turning to other questions, it must interest you to know that the Council of the

Society are in communication with the Superior-General of the Christian Brothers with a view of arranging for the reception of a deputation which the Council has appointed to wait on the head of the order here in Ireland respecting the teaching of Irish in the schools of the Brothers. As we have succeeded so well so far with the other modes of instruction in the country we have great hope that the Brothers will be induced to take up warmly the teaching of the Irish Language in their schools, and thus, immensely assist the movement of preserving the language, as the Christian schools are numbered by hundreds in the island, and, besides, having a great hold on the people, the instruction imparted in them is of a very advanced kind. As to what we are doing at present I wish to let you know that we have the Children of Lir going thro' the press. My time is mostly engaged on it, and I have consequently in my spare hours very little time to apply myself to anything else. The Book will be out of hand in three or four months.

We hope the Dublin Society's efforts with the Christian Brothers will be successful, and we can not see how it would not, as the Irish Monks were proverbial for their assiduity in conserving the ancient literature of the country. We are sure the Children of Lir will be a welcome guest to Gaelic students, especially when, as we have been informed, its orthography will be modernized. We wish the Society every success—

THE SCOTCHMAN SAYS.—

A return has been issued relating to the Gaelic-speaking people of Scotland, as taken at last census by an arrangement come to almost at the last moment, and the terms of which were very far from being considered satisfactory by those who were most urgent in their demands for the numbering of the Scottish Celts. The column added to the schedule would, no doubt, be variously interpreted by the Gaelic people who filled them up. Some would interpret "Gaelic speaking" as meaning those who spoke Gaelic only, while others more liberal would hold it to mean those who, speaking English, could also speak Gaelic. The return shows that of the 3,735,536 comprising the whole population of Scotland only 231,602 are put down as speaking Gaelic, or one in every sixteen. The following table gives the proportion of population in the various counties:—

No. of Division, &c.	Division.	Population.	Whereof Speaking Gaelic.
I.—Northern Division.			
1.	Shetland.....	29 705	12
2.	Orkney.....	32,044	36
3.	Caithness.....	39,859	4,246
4.	Sutherland.....	22 376	16,776

II.—North-Western Division.		
5.	Ross and Cromarty...70,467	56,767
6.	Iverness.....86,389	60,447
II —North Eastern Division.		
7.	Nairn.....	8,847 1,068
8.	Elgin (or Moray)....	45,089 1,273
9.	Banff.....	59,783 330
10.	Aberdeen.....	269,047 694
11.	Kincairdine.....	35,465 18
IV.—East Midland division.		
12.	Forfar.....	268,653 590
13.	Perth.....	13,282 14 537
14.	Fife.....	172,131 126
15.	Kinross.....	7,330 15
16.	Clackmannan.....	24,025 86
V.—West Midland Division.		
17.	Stirling.....	106,883 441
18.	Dumbarton.....	78,182 1,483
19.	Argyle.....	80,761 50,113
20.	Bute.....	17,634 3,725
VI.—South-Western Division		
21.	Renfrew.....	325,611 4,199
22.	Ayr.....	217,630 649
23.	Lanark.....	942,193 31,500
VII —South-Eastern Division		
24.	Linlithgow.....	44,005 47
25.	Edinburg.....	388,336 2 145
26.	Haddington.....	38 510 295
27.	Berwick.....	35,273 43
28.	Peebles.....	13 688 3
29.	Seilkirk.....	26,346 8
VIII—Southern Division.		
30.	Roxburgh.....	52592 25
31.	Dumfries.....	76,167 17
32.	Kirkcudbright.	42,290 11
33.	Wigtown.....	38 448 28

It will be seen from the above that the chief Gaelic-speaking counties are Ross and Cromarty, Iverness, Argyle, Southerland, and Perth In Caithness, about 1 in 10 of the population speak Gaelic, and in Dumfriesshire 1 in 4500. The 11,500 Gaelic-speaking in Lanark is accounted for by the number of Highlanders in Glasgow, who number 8517. In the city of Edinburg the number is 1770

ORGANIZATION.

Every reader of the GAEL could organize a philo-Celtic society. It could be done this way.—Get half a dozen of your friends or acquaintances, who are favorable to the cultivation of Irish sentiment, to meet at a specified place and time, when you so meet organize at once, and call such organization by whatever name you please. Get cheap text books, avoid unnecessary expense; get some one who speaks the language to give the proper pronunciation; lay provincialism aside; permit no acrimonious discussion. Irish as well as all other languages has a peculiar construction which none

but the person who speaks it can convey to you. Organize, then, at once a meeting or two in each week, and we will warrant that you will be well pleased with your exertions.

Օրինջօ, աղ տօճոյնած լա ռըս
 Ե՛ ՅԵԱԼԵՅԻՆԵ, յի՛նլ օճ՛ յ-ՇԵՍԾ Ե՛Ա ԱՅՄԻ
 ՇԵՆԵ ՐԵՅԾ:

Օ՛ ԲԵԱՐ-ԵԱՅԱՐԻ ԱՅ ԶԵՅՕԱՅԼ.---

Ա ՏԱՕՅ.--- ԵԱԿԱՐ ՇԵՍԾ ՉԱՄ, ԼԵ ՉՕՂ, ԵԱՅՅԱՆ ՉՕ ՐԱԾ ԵՄԵՅՈՂ ԱՅ ՕԿԱՐ ԵՅԱՆ Ե Ե՛Ա ՇՍԼ Ե՛ԱՐԵ ԱՅՕՐԻ. ԾՕ ՄԵՍԾՍԻՅ ՄԱՅՆԵՅՐԻ ՊԱ Կ-ԵՅՐԵԱՅՆ ԱՅ Ե-ՇՕԼԱՐ ԱՐԻ Ե Ե-ԵԱՅՅԱ ՐԵՅՆ, ԱՅՆՐ ՄԱՐ ՊԱԸ ԼԵ ՊԱ ԲԵԱՐ-ԱՅԾ ՊԱՅԵ ԵԱՅՆԵԱՐ ԱՅ ՐՕՅՆԱՐ, Ե՛Ա ԵՍԼԵ ԱՐԻ ՊԱ ՐՇՕԼԱՅՆԻՅ ՄԱՅԵ ԱՅՕՐԻ ՄԱՐ ԶԵԱԼ ԱՐԻ ԱՅ Ծ-ԵԱԿԱՐԻ ԵՍՐԻԲԱԾ ՉՕ ՐԱՅՐԵՍԻ ՊԱԾ ՉՕ ՚Պ ԶԵՅՕՂԻՅ ՐՕՄՊԱԸ, ԾԱՅ ՇԵՍԾ ՅԱՐՊԱԾ ՕՐՊԱ ՊԵՅԵՅԻ ԱՅ ԶԵՅՕՂ, ԱԸՇ յՐ ՉՕՅՅ ԿՅՈՄ ԾՕ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ Ե՛Ա ԱԵՍԼԵԱ ԸՍՄ ՉՕ ՐԱՅՐԵՍԻ Ե ԸՇՐԱՅՆԵ Օ ՊԱ ԲԵԱՐԱՅԾ Ե ՊԱՐԻԾՕՅԱԾ Ե ԼԵ ԸՐԱՄ, ՊԱՐԻ ԵՍԾ ԸՅՐԻ Ե՛ԱՅՆՊ ԼՍԵՅՅԱՐԻ ՊՕՐԻ Ե ԵՅԵՇ ՕՐՊԱՅՆՊ ԲԱ ԾՕ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԸՍՄԱՐ ԱՅԱՅՆՊ ԱՐ Ե-ԵԱՅՅԱ ՐԵՅՆ ԲՕՅԼԱՅՆ, ՄԱՐ Ե՛Ա ԾՕ ԼԵՐԻ ՐՇՕԼԱՅՆԻՅ ՐՕՅԼԱՅՆԵ ԱՅՆՐ Ե ԵՅՐԻ, ԱԸՇ ԵՍԾ ԸՅՐԻ ՉՕՅԻ ՐՅՕԵ՛ՅԱՆ Ե ԵՅԵՇ ՚Պ Ե ՄԵԱՐԾ; ԾԱՅ Ե ԵՅԵՇ ՇԼԱՄՐԱՐԻ ԱՐԻ ՇԵ ԱԸԱ ԱՅ ԶԵ ԸՍԾ ՊՕ ԱՅ ԶԵ Ե՛ԱՅ ԱՅ ՅԱՊՇԱԼ. ԲԱՅԱՅՕՐԻ ԱՅ ԸԵՅՐԵ ՐԵՕ ԱՅ ԱՅ ՏԱՕՅ ԱՅԱՅՊԵԱՐ, ԱՅՄԻ ԵՅՆՊՅ ՊՕ ԵՐԱԸԱՐ ՉՕՅԾ ԾՕ Պ-ԵՍՊՊԲԱՅԾ ՐԵ ՇԵԱՐԻ Ե ԵԱՅԼԵ ՇՐԱՕՇ.

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish Language, at the prices named, post paid.—
 O'Reily's & O'Donovan's Irish English Dictionary, \$7
 Bourkes Easy Lessons in Irish .90
 College Irish Grammar by the very Rev Ulick J. Canon Bourke, P. P., M. R. I. A. .90
 School Irish Grammar, By P. W. Joyce, L. L. D., T. C. D., M. R. I. A. .40
 Irish Catechism. .20
 O'Connellans English Irish Dictionary. .90
 First Irish Book .10
 Second Irish Book .15
 Third Irish Book .20
 Irish Head-line Copy Book .15
 Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne. Part I. .45
 Foras Feasa air Eirinn; or Dr. Keating's History of Ireland in the original Irish, with new Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary, for the use of schools. Book I. Part I. .60
 Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York.

21 η-5LE21KK DUB LOCA 'S LE 121
 220B.

Φοηη---21η Γα1ηη 20ηη 6ηεαηηηα6.

21 η-5LE21ηη Dub-LoCa 'r le η-a 6α0B,
 'K Δ1T ηαη 1εηηηη 1υηηε05 16R Δ ηα1η'
 21η δαη δαη 21ηε, 0T 6η0ηη 2η 6υαηη,
 6υαη0 Kα0ηη Γα0ηη5εηη 05 6υη 1υαηη.
 "21η δεαη, 2α 21η η0 60ηη, η5 δ-1υη5η0
 21η 21T 10, η-βεη0 ηε, 1εαη0' η0 1υη0ε."
 1αηα0ηη! ηη δεα5 20 6υη5 1α 1ηα
 S6 6υαηη ηη 6εαηα ηεα1T06' ηηηα.

Sj Γαηε 05 ηα η-50ηηη 1υ1,
 0 6υηη 21η 1εηεα0 6, 'r 6υηη 1ηδα1 :
 βυ0 βυαη Δ 5ηα0, 'r η50η 60ηη 16η 6,
 21 βεη0 ηα 66ηε 215 5η0ηε 06.
 66 'η βη0 21T Δ 5ηαηη 2η ηα0ηη.
 6υηη 16 Δ 60ηη66ηη 1ε ηα 6α0B ;
 16η0εα0 10ηη η0 1ηαη, 20 16 η0 0' 0η06
 6αη1α5 Δ 1υ1 1εηη 2ηηηα 1-1η5ε.

21η βαη ηα 6ηεη5ε 2η0ηη 'ηη Δ 1υη0ε,
 16η0 6υηη 1υαηηηηηη ηη 6υηη 1η5η, [1ηα0
 215 1ηηαηηε'0 21η ηεαη, 5αη 6αη 5αη
 1α βεη0 0 6α6υ5'0 ηηηα 1α0η 1ηα0.
 216T η5' 1 α0η 6ηυ0, η0 6αηη, 1αηα0ηη !
 0 5αε0ηβ ηηηα, 2α 6εαη, ηηυ1, 1α0η :
 1α0 2α 'ηη Δ 60T'0 1ευ6 1α 1ηα
 6αηε 215 1ηε η-0ε0 1ε 5ηα0.

5αη εα5ηα 5α0α 1η5 6ηεα5α 50η5',
 50 6υαηη ηα η-21ηε 1εαη 1η Δ 10η5,
 ηη ηαηη 20 0εαηηυ5 βαη 2η 1αε,
 0' 10ηηηυ5 1η6ηη Δ 0ηεα6 'r Δ 5η6.
 ηη 6ηηα50 2η 6η0η0ε α 2α 215 2η ηα0ηη ;
 0ηη 0' 6ηη α η-αη0υ5'0 1ε ηα 6α0B,
 00 16ηη 50 06ηηηεα6 0 η-α 1αηη,
 ηη 6εη5 16 1αη'0 5 50 1αηη

21 1αη 20 1ηηηε. '5ηεαηη-2α-106,
 1υηε 6αηε 16 5ηαη'0 'η 1αε 50 η06,
 0' ηηα00'η 50 ηα1 6 1ηηα5' 0ε 'η ηηηα0η
 21 0'ευ5 1η6 5ηα0 'r 1η6 1εα6η' 11 6η0η0ε
 1ηα6 5ηυ0 2α η-αηαη 'η βεα6' 1υ0'η,
 20 6υηη'0 6ε0 21η 1α0 'η 6υαηη,
 16 'ηυδ ηα 6η0ηε 'r ηα 5ηαηε, βηηη,
 ηαηηη 0' 6ηηη5 α 1αηβρε 5εα1 0' η 6υηηη.

BY THAT LAKE WHOSE GLOOMY SHORE.
 (Translation.)

B1 that lake whose gloomy shore
 Sky-lark never warbles o'er,
 Where the cliff hangs high and steep,
 Young Saint Kevin stole to sleep.
 "Here at least, he calmly said,
 "Woman ne'er shall find my bed."
 Ah! the good Saint little knew
 What that wily sex can do.

'Twas from Kathleen's eyes he flew—
 Eyes of most unholy blue!
 She had loved him well and long,
 Wish'd him hers, nor thought it wrong.
 Wheresoe'er the Saint would fly,
 Still he heard her light foot nigh;
 East or west, where'er he turned
 Still her eyes before him burn'd.

On the bold cliff's bosom cast,
 Tranquil now he sleeps at last;
 Dreams of heav'n, nor thinks that e'er
 Woman's smile can haunt him there.
 But nor earth nor heav'n is free
 From her power, if fond she be:
 Even now while calm he sleeps,
 Cathleen o'er him leans and weeps.

Fearless she had tracked his feet
 To this rocky, wild retreat;
 And, when morning met his view,
 Her mild glances met it too.
 Ah! you Saints have cruel hearts!
 Sternly from his bed he starts,
 And, with rude, repulsive shock,
 Hurls her from the beetling rock;

Glendalough! thy gloomy wave
 Soon was gentle Kathleen's grave!
 Soon the Saint (yet ah! too late)
 Felt her love, and mourn'd her fate.
 When he said, "Heav'n rest her soul!"
 Round the Lake light music stole;
 And her ghost was seen to glide,
 Smiling, o'er the fatal tide!

That the Irish is the oldest known language in the world is now an admitted fact. We extract the following from O'Brennan's Antiquities.—
 "Niul, the son of Fenius, sent out several deputations to collect the dialects which were spoken in the various parts of the surrounding country, and that on their return he incorporated them into a University on the plains of Senair, or the old land, whereon Adam, during his state of innocence, enjoyed the delights of Paradise. Now, in order to reconcile facts, set forth in this passage, we must assume as true what our Irish old writers and tradition tell us. They say that Fenius came up to

Send 60 cents to this office and the Gael will be mailed to you for a year; it will help to remove the slur inseparable from our boasted patriotism, and at the same time neglecting its very essence.

Senair, the *cradle land* of his ancestors, to learn, Guth ar tighearra (ignorantly, gortiyern,) God's voice or tongue, which he gave to Adam, and which the best authors now call the *Iranian*, or Irish. The reader will keep in mind that *Persia* and *Iran* are countries lying between the Euxine, Levant, Caspian, and Indian Seas, as far as the mountains' west of Hindoostan and Tibet. We must here say that we claim the honor of being the first to give the roots of "gortiyern, improperly termed *humana lingua*, as it is the divine language which God gave to Adam in Paradise.

Common sense is in favor of this analysis—at which, after many years consideration of the word, we have arrived.

The very fact of Fenius having come to learn his mother tongue, is an evidence that he spoke it not before, but another dialect, which grew out of a new combination of circumstances, and the continual emergence of new objects, presenting to the mind new ideas, which require the exercise of the lingual laboratory to forge new names to express them. The Scythion King had therefore a language of his own and not that of Heber, which he came to learn, and the Hamites had one of their own also. Therefore in order to account for the language of Holy Writ, about the confused tongues, we must set down the sinful infidelity of the Shemites—the immediate connections of Heber, as the architects of Babel—but against Heber's will.

It must be here likewise noted, that it was after this confusion of tongues that Fenius set out to collect the dialects of the dispersed tribes, as well as of these peoples, who had previously to the dispersion, various systems of the Iranian, or Pelasgic language. Gadel or Gael, who came from Greece, as head professor, arranged the Greek and Irish in school form. They are radically identical as they were beyond all doubt, primitively but one—the Iranian or Pelasgic. Time, place, distance and circumstances generated new idioms."

The Gaelic Publication Company would appeal to their Patriotic countrymen to buy shares of their Capital Stock. The object of the company is to publish cheap literature in the Irish Language. The shares are Five Dollars each. Address the Secretary, M. J. Logan, at 814 Pacific St. Brooklyn N. Y.

The Celtic Tongue! the Celtic Tongue! why should its voice be still,
When all its magic tones with old and golden glories thrill—
When, like an aged bard, it sings departed warrior's might—
When it was heard in kingly halls where throng the brave and bright.

ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

P. B. San Francisco—The Irish-American has been publishing Irish lessons in various ways over twenty years; many correspondents say that they learned the language through its means.

S. O'N. Charleston—Gallagher's Sermons as revised by Rev. U. J. Canon Bourke will be forwarded from this office on receipt of price. Some time ago we wrote to Father Bourke acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the work which he sent us, and asking for information relative to the introduction of the book here, but we have not heard from him since.

T. Mc. Scranton, Pa.—The Gaelic Publication Company has not commenced its publications as yet. The GAEL has been brought out under its auspices though not at its expense.

Navan.—Here is what a tourist says he found in Leinster:

I found in Leinster, the smooth and sleek,
From Dublin and Sleavmairgal's peak,
Flourishing pasture, valor health,
Long-living mothers, Commerce, Wealth.

Inquirer—The town of Wexford is at the mouth of the Slaney, the harbor is seven miles long. The town was treacherously betrayed into the hands of Cromwell, six priests and three hundred women who on their knees under the shadow of the cross in the public square besought mercy, were butchered by his soldiery;

The poet describes it thus.—

"He found them there' the young, the old,
The maiden and the wife;
Their guardian brave in death were cold,
Who braved for them the strife.
Three hundred fell—the stifled prayer
Was quenched in woman's blood;
Nor youth, nor age, could move to spare
From slaughter's crimson flood."

Bandon.—Until the Union it hardly permitted a Catholic within its walls. Under the intolerant distich—

"Turk, Jew, or Atheist,
May enter here, but no Papist"
which graced the old gate, 'tis said that Dean Swift wrote—

"Whoever wrote has written well,
For the same is written on the gate of hell."

Omagh—The O'Neills were princes of Tirowen and Kings of Ulster. In 1600 they were completely reduced.

"Taey won her right—they passed away—
Within the tomb they rest—
And coldly lies the mournful clay
Above each manly breast."

CROMIEN,

Cor. North Moore and Hudson Streets,
IS THE

GROCER of the DAY,

IN
Teas, Coffees & Spices.

Competition is laid Low.

Honest Trading in Groceries strictly attended to
and Cheap John Crockery despised.

CROMIEN, Cor. North Moore and Hudson Sts
And 420 Greenwich St., New York.

JAMES PLUNKET,

Manufacturer of Fine
HAVANA & DOMESTIC

SEGAR S

For the Trade,

22 BOWERY, N. Y.

Country Orders sent C. O. D. Goods Guaranteed

REAL ESTATE.— Being in communication with Mr. Ropes of Volusia, Florida, I offer over 50 farms and plots of ground in that state for sale, for from \$500 up. Thirteen of these will be exchanged for northern property. The most of them are orange growing farms, with rich hammock land. They are located in the following counties:—Volusia, Orange, Brevard, Putnam, and Clay.

FARMS.—**ROCKAWAY, L. I.**— 15 acres, with a neat seven roomed cottage, barn & out houses; a beautiful Summer residence, price, 6,500. Lewis Co. N. Y.—100 acres, offices &c., price, 3,000 Long Meadow, Pike Co, Pa. 115 acres, good house and out offices; price, 6 500; White Hall, Mich. 100 acres, price, 3,000; Amelia Courthouse, Va. 198 acres, with two first class residences and out-offices, 50 acres of heavy timber. price, 6,000

LOTS, College Point, L. I.—A choice plot in the leading part of the town, 150 x 200 feet, suitable for factory or other building, would exchange for improved property, is now free and clear. 20 lots on **ROGER Av.** and **Degraw St.**, 450 dollars each; cor. **3rd Av.** and **14th St.**; cor. **Nostrand Av.** and **Kosciusko St**; two lots on **21st St.**, bet. 6th and 7th Aves. 250 dollars each. Others, too numerous to mention here, at equally low prices.

HOUSES—Here, I shall mention a few which are offered at a sacrifice, will pay from 10 to 20 per cent. on the outlay.—**3rd Av.** and **10th St.** a 4 story brick store and dwelling, built by the owner, 25 x 50, 28 rooms, a stable, and dwelling overhead on rear of lot, rents at 98 dollars a month, price, 9,000 dollars, very easy terms. A 2 story frame house on **Dean street**, near **Buffalo Av.** 25 x 45, lot 25 by 107, 10 rooms, price, 1,100 dollars; this will pay 20 per cent; other houses equally cheap.

M. J. Logan,

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS,
LOANS from 500. up.

D.GILGANNON,

DEALER IN

GRAIN, HAY, FEED and PRODUCE,

Potatoes, Apples, Fruits &c,

35 DeKalb Ave, near Macomber Square,

Brooklyn.

PATRICK O'FARRELL,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

CARPETS,

BEDDING &c.

267 BOWERY,

Near Houston St.

New York.

Weekly and Monthly Payments Taken.

Sadlier's Household Library, comprising nearly 200 Volumes, at 15, 25 and 10 cents each; the cheapest Catholic Literature ever published. Complete Lists sent free on application, Address, **D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,** 31 Barclay st., N. Y.

M. DEELY, Merchant Tailor, No. 316 Gold st. Clothing made to Order in the most Fashionable Style; Cleaning, Altering and Repairing promptly attended to.

T. F. WYNNE, Dealer in Metals, Cotton and Woolen Rags, Nos. 13 & 15 Columbia st.

JEREMIAH HACKETT, Contractor, No. 368 Hart st. Cellars, Streets, Banks, &c. contracted for on reasonable terms.

CHARLES Mc GIBNEY, Dealer in Hay, Feed & Produce, 25 Columbia st.

FERDINAND PIERRE

[Late with Hart Bros.]

WATCHMAKER

French and American Clocks Called for, Repaired and Delivered.

364 Atlantic Av. bet. Hoyt & Bond sts. Brooklyn.

JAMES M. RICHMOND,

SIGN & WAGON PAINTER,

PARK AV.,

Cor. of **SCHENCK St.**

BROOKLYN.

The **GAEL** may now be had of any news dealer at five cents a copy, we have arranged with the American News Co. to that end. Tell your newsdealer to get it for you.

This Salve may be used for all cases of RHEUMATISM, SWOLLEN JOINTS, Etc., also for all skin diseases such as
**INFLAMED OR GRANULATED EYELIDS, RASH, PRICKLY HEAT, SALT RHEUM,
 SORES ON THE FACE OR HANDS, ECZEMA,
 BURNS, SCALDS,**

MARVELOUS!

SAIN

TRICK'S



**CORNS, BUNIONS, SORE FEET, CHILBLAINS, CHAPPED HANDS OR LIPS, RUNNING SORES,
 BARBERS' ITCH, SCALD HEAD,
 ITCHING PILES, BLIND AND BLEEDING, ULCERATED AND PROTRUDING PILES,
 And in Fact All the Various Diseases and Accidental Troubles to which Flesh is Heir upon the Surface.**

SALVE

All Druggists Have It, or it will be sent on receipt of 25 Cents.

E. P. FURLONG, 92 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,

General Manager for SAINT PATRICK'S SALVE, SAINT PATRICK'S PLASTERS, Dr. Henry Guillard's
 Persuaders (sugar coated Pills), and Aunt Betsey's Green Ointment.

Circulars in the Irish Language and Irish Type sent upon receipt of stamp.