

VOL. 1.-No. 12.

SEPTEMBER,

1882.

Price, Five Cents.

# The Gael.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language, and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.

Published at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N Y., by 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.

The GAEL penetrates all sections of the country, its value as an advertising medium is therefore apparent.

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

### BROOKLYN MATTERS:

#### THE PHILO CELTIC SOCIETY.

The Philo Celtic Society held its annual picnic at Scheutzen Park on Sept. 14, and as is usual on such occasions, the order and decorum which pre-vailed during the afternoon and evening reflect the highest credit on the members and their patroxizers. Not one incident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The Irish was the language of the day, and it was a noticeable fact that nearly all who entered the grounds spoke more or less of that language; there were some to be sure whose efforts to do so caused considerable amusement, nevertheless they seemed to take some pride in knowing more or less about it. The attendance was fair and select; there was none of that rough element which generally patronizes such assemblages present, this is principally owing to the fact the society would countenance ungentlemanly be-havior under any circumstances. In other societies the whole concern is as to whether such an enterprise would pay, and consequently would make all classes welcome. It is quite different with the Philo Celts. They would at all times prefer the absence of the rough to their admission fee; this is tolerably well known now, hence the selectness of the particepants. The weather was splendid neither too warm nor too cold, and the excellent music discoursed by Professor Nolan's band afforded the lovers of the terpsicorean art full enjoyment. The older folk who performed the jig reel, hornpipe, were attended to by Professor Egan on the Irish bagpipes, and the large drops of perspiration which dotted the platform bore ample testimony to that.

"The dancing pairs sought renown
By holding out to tire each other down."
The affair was both a pleasurable and a financial success. All dispersed at ten o'clock highly delighted and wishing every success to the Irish lan-

The following were the committees in charge, Floor Manager, Hugh C. Finn, Assistant Floor Manager, M. J. Heaney—Floor Committee, Messrs Archer, Costello, Lennon, O'Brien, Quirk, Flaherty and Cassidy.

Managing Committee, Messrs. Morrissey, Larkin, Kyne, Curden, Graham, Lacey, and Logan. The officers of the society are, D. Gilgannon pres. P. Morressy, V. Pres. H. C. Finn, Rec. Sec., M. J. Heaney, Fin. Sec., M. J. Logan C. r. Sec.; Miss Nora T. Costello, Treasurer, Miss M. J. M. Ginley Librarian, P. O'Mahoney, Serg't. at-Arms.

Coat of aping of the prodincer of Ineland....

Connaught, éagle apin and dagger,

Leingter, the happ.

Uliter, a red hand.

Life that be renoind for Father Molan'r Juith Phasen book necre, meek thore mijithing to onder it mill be accommodated.

bhoocely Alablance to Policical

O. 3113 ληηση του Count's Τρελγυμep.

Τ. Carrin του Counci Cleuc.

Juoze Lilalth του Counci Rezircen.

Counrellou John C. Lic Juine του Suprozace.

e. O'Ronce fon Conchollen.
21/11/11/11/20 Santfield Caret fon City
Undscon.

Thir ir the létert riète, and me mould lice to ree it ruccerrent prodiced the nomineer took a little more interest in the language of their countrie.

Lilich rem ecrepcions hom many arphing to public rabon through the rupport of their countrymen can read this lournal, or even their own name in the Zaénc character?

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, Or ange, Brevard, Putnam, and Clay.

FARMS.—ROCKAWAY, L. I.— 15 acres, with a neat seven roomed cottage, barn & out houses; a beautiful Summer resdence, price, 6.500. Lewis, 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 Conrthouse, Va. 198 acres, with two first class residences and out-offices, 50 acres of heavy timber. price, 6.000.

HOUSES—Over a hundred houses, in all parts of the city to select from. Houses from \$1,000 to \$30,000.

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.

LOTS—in parcels or singly, from \$75 up. Also Houses and Lots to exchange. Now is the time to invest in real estate, as, when fairly managed, it will return from 8 to 10 per cent clean.

These farms will be traded for Brooklyn city property.

M. J. Logan, 814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS

LOANS Megotiated,

	THE	GAELIC	ALPI	HABET.	
Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman,	Sound.
A	a	aw	111	m	emm
ъ	b	bay	17	n	enn
c	C	kay	0	0	oh
O	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	е	ay	n	r	arr
F	f	eff	r	S	ess
5	g	gay	2	t	thay
1	i	ee	11	u	00
i	1	ell	h ôs		

to and in sound like w when followed or preceded by a, o, u, and like v if preceded or followed by e, 1; to and 5 sound like y; to and to, like h; to, like ch; to, like f; to is mute, and all the aspirated letters at the end of words are nearly silent

# THIRTEENTH LESSON.

# ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

Pronounced. anojr, now nish. Atajn, father, a-hirh. buacaill, boy. buchill. cana, a friend, karrah. cneac, destruction, kraugh. cnom, crooked, bent. krum. cupam, care; applied to all over whom has charge, koo-rum. veat, good, (veat and majt mean good; veat is opposed to onoc, bad; majo opposto olc, bad. onuim, the back, dhrim. FAITEAC, fretful, fhath-ugh. FUACT, cold. foo-ught. 54η, without (meaning the non-possession of a thing). 34ηη, scarce, as; τά Δηη3100 34ηη, mogaw-unh. ney is scarce. glowirh. 5loin, glory, 5lúη, a knee, knot, joint, gloon. 3μάο, love; 3μάοιη an, loving, graw-war 1μό, day, as; Δη μό, to-day, uv. tuat, motion; rumor, lhoo-ah. mawhirh. matain, mother. mile, a thousand : a mile, mee-lah, rioc, frost, shook. rlan, well, healthy, slawn. rmuje, mist, smuith.

rηeacca, snow, snaugh-dah. cear, heat, thass. thru.ey. cujrte, pulse, cushlah. croje, heart, mujpe, májpe, mary, mhuir-eh.

1. 2110 bhón! mo cheac! mo míle chuajż. 2 mo cujrle azur mo nún żeal 3. a cujrle mo chojće, mo cana, mo ζηάο γ τά. 4. a céile m' αηατη η τά, ηρό το ταμα ζόιμ, όιι ξπάστηρη, τά? 5. ης mé το έλμα έόμη, τη, ξηλότηλη. 6. b-full to bean agur to mac agur μίη ζελί το έποιτε ίελο ληη μιό? τά γιαο ίιοη αηη ιμό; ἐα δ-τιιί σ'τεαμ ann juò? cá ré hom. 8. b-ruil a cor rlán, no tinn anoir, agur a rál agur meun a corre? cá a rál agur a cor ασυγ α ineun rlán; τά α ceann τιηη ό Am 30 Am Azur pjan ann a taob. 9. ca an c-ruil vear bos aise; ca b-ruil an bean a cá eaz-rlán? cá rí an ro. 10 cja Δη ηιό Δ ζά Δημή ? ζά Δ ζίμη ζΑΔ luat, a opujm chom, a cluar zan clor. I I. nat that's alor o'n am ro hae, ann παιρ α δί το δια και 11 α13 τελ τη αταρ? bí: Azur vejn ré nac b-rujl rát ajn bjt Δισια θειτ ταιτελέ αιμ θάγ. 12. ηλέ breaz an aimrin í reo? ir breaz zlója TO OJA; ní 'l ruaco no ceo ann.

#### Translation

1. My so row! my destuction! my thousand (times] pitiable. 2. My pulse, and my fair secret love; O, pulse of my heart, my friend my love art thou. 4. O, partner of my soul it is thou, my friend, right, loving, art thou not? 5. I am thy right, fond, loving friend. 6. Is your wife and your son, and the fair, secret love of your heart with you to-day? 7. They are with me to-day; where is your husband to-day? he is with me. 8 Is his foot sound or sick now, and his heel and the toe of his foot? His heel, and his foot and his toe are safe; but his head is ailing from time to time, and a pain is in his side. 9 The right eye is soft with him; where is the woman who is unwell? She is here. 10 Wnat thing is on her? Her knee is without motion, her back crooked, her ear without hearing. 11 Was there a physician with her since this time yesterday, when your boy was at the house of my father! there was, and he says there is no cause at all at her to be fearful on death. 12 Is not this beautiful weather! It is glory be to God; there is not cold or fog in it.

Send sixty cents for the Joadal, jo injul seach you jujyh.

Seazan O'bujajn, Piccybung. Pa .---

Ιτ 10πλο λη συιηθ λ τομίοδ ἀυσληη τημόροι λη ηρό σευσηλ. Νίομ "τρορο" ημιο σάτ λη ζλοόλη ληητ λη Κορο άλολι λημ λη λοόλι λημ λη δλοόλι λημ λη δλοόλι λημ λη δλοόλι λημο ά τληδορο άλο ημιο έ τλη δλοόλι άλιτοσάλο ημιο λη μλη άθλη λ άλολιμο το 'η ήμηπομ λ δί τοιίδο λημ λ αξληό, λομτ σιό ηλό το' σόιστελό τημη λοη δυησλίτος σύμη τέμη δείδελό τέ μλίτος ηλό τη-δείδελό λοη ήλιτο λομ λημολί μημ λ δ-ρλίρευμ λ δί τλοι ηλη τομίμ τέμη; λομτ, οτ λ άιοηη τημ, σά 'η δλοόλι τλομ ό τλιλάλτ, λομτ μτ τημλη ίμη λ άσησδλί τηλη τημ.

Ní il té z-cumat éjnneac oocan a συμασ σο 'η 5λοσαί. Τά phimpiollάμη γλη σοήμλη α 3-comημησε ηλό γέροημα γάγμζα ο. Τά συιο αηη αποιγ α σά επομαν ένοι μ 2νοφαι νέπ ρί λίος ηρη τηη ό 'η 3-сено ίλ αρ сијрелό ληρ bun é. Ναό η-αργτεαό ηα σαορηε 120? Τά γιαο αη ζηοότας α сип αη Τεαηζα Δη ράιρευη beaz Δήμάιη ηοί το cuineato Δη buŋ ηηΔ γΔοζαμ τος ολοίτ é!! 21cc, ηρη ούδαμο Δη Saoj 5jolle 5μη άρη, Πασταμάη αη Fjlo-Celtjt, τά γέ 'ηα malpac móp, reapamull ábulta anoir, ημη αρμε σαθαρης το τέρη, ασμη γη τόίξ प्रामम उठ ठ-टाटाउं a म-उपयाम उठ भ-eudenom Ajr, rin é, má cujojžeann riao reo leir Δ σ'ojleamujn é αηη α ηλοιδεληληταίτ, Αζυγ ce ηλό δ- τιιί λοη σιλίζ le τλοδηιιζαό αςα αςτ αη ζαεόριζε α leaguzao.

Majnrio an Jaodal san bujdeacar σίουτα. 21τ σασ α της ίηηη α μάτ αμμ σίζτελές ηλ ημητηρι το σ-τλοδ Δήτδεοφιζαφ αη σεαησαη ξαεφίζε ? δ-γιμί γιασα сир ηα η-σασιηθ αιρ πεαρδαί τημόροιι α η-σίιγεαότ γαη οβαιμ ἡρομάιαό reo? le ηλ τομαό Δητηιζτελη Δη σηληη, jr le ηλ ζηίο ήληλ λίτη μίζι το λη ηλ ολοίηε οιβηίζελη 30 ή-10ημακας ληη έμηπο α συμεληη γιαο πόπρα α συμ-At. Dá m-bejtest loctofpite an 5000-Αρί ούδη Ας σαλοδ Αη σεληξαη, όμιοεόζαισής λεις απ προ τη λάζα α δεισεασ Αρη θυη Αηη Α γαοζαμ, Αζυγ Α ημαρη Α bejteat ré ann a 3-cumar paspeur nsor ταιτημίτο leo a cujn ajn bun, a σεμηαό. Sin é an caoi a σ-σαιγθεάησσα γιασ σίιγελός α ζηίοιηληταύ. Υλη ουθλητο

πμιο ceana, ηί 'l τέ 3-cumacca ασηπεας απ δασφαί α cup αμ 5-cúl--- ηί 'l, co καθ αγ πρεαγαγ ποιηη πόρ θε μαιγιε ηα η-Ειπεαηη, α π-baile ασμγ α 5-cian, 50 b-κυί τέ πιας ταπας θο Ειπεαηπαίδε α υ-σεαπδα α comeno πάγ πιαη leo ασησας απ cine α coγημόσο.

# था01 था उ. C015e.

Τη 10ητα της α τ-cláp Lajtean το ηθαμ, Sτευτο Ιματήμα, ατης τρευη-γεαμ, Τη όιξ-θεαη γοιηθαητα γάιη σεοιί, 21ηη α η-10ηματο μαίγιε α'ς οηδίμ!

Νί Ιμας ταιό τιιητίη ας ταν αιη ταις, Να παιό το αιμη, α'ν άπο- έιαις, 215 επίο έαι τι Πιατό ηα ιαηη πεαη, Να γσαις, ηα η-εας, ην ηα τεπειη- έεαη

Τά Cοηηαότ ποιτα, τά πρίτη η ή τογτ Cοηηαότ αοιδηη --- ταη αση ιοότ, Τά όμ ιο κάται απη ατ ιοότ αιτηγ μαηη 21'γ'γί Cοηηαότ τημιτηρούτ Εμραηη!

Ó5 laoc na Rann(The Minstrel Boy

Οο γεμαδ γέ απ τρά δή γεμητήρας: 21'γ ομδαμε "Νή τημικρό εμήπο οο δμέ, 21 έρμης έλομη πα δικαό γλορα; 1 γης είμητελη 30 η-έμο οο ίδη δητηγριέ, ίδη δριμο α'γ δρόμη πα τίρε. vaile ailuraio no paile pos ca man aic taine na raointe. 02112115.

Ογή έξό, Δη σ-Ο έξή Δό λά σευξ Luznara, míle oco z-ceud da azur cejne ricjo.

O' Fean-easain an 3000011.

21 SAO1:

Τά 'η τοοιμη 'σελός ληματ ό δάμη ηλ

Le rotnom na connite 'r calam am

Le 3AOT AN JAC AINT AJUT TPLANCAITE 'ran rpéjn,

Ligur an mac-alla 'Freazaire air air 50 lém,

3ac γιαμη ό γταται ό ε αομαί' αγ υιαιν, Sac eun calman azur mana bi meuo-นรัฐงั 'ŋ รูleo;

ό 'η 5-clos α δί сιησημέρο α πράμη αη ċηΔ]ηη,

Μημ παισιη, πελόση ίλε αξυγ τράησηλ ידבון בוון

καυ Οσηπά υση Οάλαιζ ημαρ τίζε αρημ

γελη γίοη α τόις α τυτ le η-Οημαοι

थ ७-६०१ उंगुर्गावाय थरं-द्रीय ग्-यद्रयां σίοι αιμ όμ αηη

Saojhre na h-Ejneann oo mujnoja na SACTAN.

Τά ηα γημτάρη τός τεαίτ le κάηα 30 телпп

30 cojr ηα rleibce beacc αηηγ αη 3leaηη 'S τρεορέλ γοιρ 30 σύιρτ θαίλε Υμράιο, 'San σύη 'ηάιτ η ceaταμιό le j cojm-

21 γηη γίον le κάηλ τρίο λη 3-cluan, 21η τυιλε ό inullac ηα γιέιδτε α'γ ό'η σύη, 30 01 'η δοζάς σά 'ηρητ λε γροηπάη γίησε γλοι 'η loc ήομ σά γμαγ ίσοητα, Uaj lejchim τοιμ 30 ομοιόιο Ομηαιόμα. Νί επ μο σενισηλε 20 οι , μου 27ς, Ο'η ηθυηάη-Ιουηα, ό καηίος 'γ coppyars, Ο F10ηός 50μm, pilibín a'r Faoilleán, 'S 36 'r laca azur zhaz zahd na b-phia-

υί η η η-eugla 'τσμια οτ cjong a η-ujrze, Long η η η το θί καοι cúματη η Α η-é173, 211 macalla freazajet na treunao υί σελός ό γημιλόλιο ηλ η-εμηλλέ, 217 Cluan Laos 50 Chocan 21/10 Tipe;

50 mearamuil --- Seasan O'Cealla.

Oswego, Aug 18th 1882.

M. J. Logan Esq:

Sir-I have attempted something in Irish which I dare not send without some explanation-

Dalystown in olden times was called Baile Mhurraid, and to the present by Irish speaking people; It is about 4 miles a little south by east of Lough-rea The mountains called Sliabh Beacht, or the largest of them, is opposite Dalystown and runs about east and west. There are smaller ranges running parallel to it There is a little stream running between Dalystown and the mountains which springs about two miles west of Dalystown This stream is conducted by a canal of solid masonry from a point about a mile west of Dalystown, to the court dhun, when it has a vertical fall of about sixteen feet. When there is a flood from the mountains the canal which is arched over with land under cultivation, comes down and forms a beautiful cascade and empties into the river by the court This river runs through the lawn nearly a mile to the principal gate, where a peelers barrack is situated now. What was called the metal bridge (so called from strong iron bars embedded into the parapet of the bridge], was in its day as strong a one arch bridge as was in Ireland. The demesne wall north and south of this bridge was built of solid masonry eight or nine feet high. In 1825 Dalystown was made the headquarters of the peelers. It is to be hoped that their day will be short in Ireland, that they will take their departure with the landlords. Some years ago the estate of Dalystown was purchased by Chas. Farrell what was built of the Demesne wall as dry walls he had them built of solid masonry; all on the east side of the Demesne from the intersection of this with the Loughrea road on the north, to the Castle of Ail north west corner of the estate.

Denis Bose Daly was a good landlord, and his leases did not die out until a few years ago. He was a member of the last Parliament of Ireland, and voted against the Union with Henry Grattan. He died in 1821, and laid in his tomb in Dalystown, at *Cruish Ban*, in a little burying ground where children were buried. He and his wife were

the only adults ever buried in the place.

The passage to the interior of Dalystown is by a postern about two-hundred yards below the court. It is of solid masonry and arehed, and trees growing over it; this porch is serpentine, in the form of an S. A few soldiers on the inside could protect it against any number. There is a strong gate of iron leading into the porch where the water fall is, and the offices all round to the walls of the court, making it a strong fortress. It would require cannon to reduce it. In a great flood from the mountains the police barracks near the bridge was overflown, so that the peeiers had to move themselves and their traps on the middle of the bridge, where they had to stay until the water receded. Since then the bridge had to be water receded. Since then the bridge had to be made larger. Those floods are continuous; one or two showers will raise a flood in the river. Heavy rains make heavy floods. There are moors or bogs between Leitrim and Duniry; the bogs are exhausted, and only hand turf can be obtained now.

bejo an Jaeojlje faoj inear for

zo Faill.

ROBERT EMMETS DYING SPEECH CON-CLUDED

Cojrzeat anjr é.

Νιιαρι α δερόεαν τρέ τραμο τά δερόeat aonoune to runda it so 3-cuiredcat rémé le earonoin. Ná thuaillizeac Aon neac mo cuinne le chesoeam 30 b-rendfajny a bejt cóztat ruar le aon ċάγ Δċċ é γιη σε γλοιμγεΔċτ Δζυγ σε Fuarzlact mo tine, no 50 o-tiocrainn τη οι τη είτη μπαί το αση ζάτη αξοα α leactrom ατης αηη αηπό mo tíneaca. Labrujzeann rópruaznao an Camall. Rjazaluzao mo injanca. Ní réivin aon ceo a δαιης αγ α ζαιγδεάη ό κατ δάμδαηαότ ηο μήμαιμζαό γα m-bajle, ηο σαορηreact o clan. Ní cultring ruar le σημαιιιίζεα το τοιήτεατ, αιη απη άσδαη сенопа 30 γαριόζαιηη αη σίορα η ας τεα 5lacájn. 21 5-céjme na γαομγε, τρο10ταιηη αιμ τάιμτεας mo τίμε, ασμη ηί γευσόζα αη ηλήματο α oul arteac act tajn mo copp mand. 213ur a b-ruilimre, a inajn act το mo típ; a cujn mé réin a m-baozail azur a 3-concabainc Δη Ιελόσηοηόρα, Διόρελό, ευσήμαη, Ασυγ Anojr 30 bhujo na h-uajine, ainajn 30 oταθαμκαιηη το πο τίπεα ταίδ α 3-се απτ Abur do mo típ a raopreact; b-ruilim le bejt ualajtte le marlat azur zan ceao azam é ajccjújcjuzaó? Nj'ljm. Nan léizeat Ola.---Coltzeat anír é.

21/ά τά γριοπαίο ηα 5-cáileacc ήμαποταό ποιηηράιπτε α α 5-cúπα η ατη ατη μπηιό τα πμιητίπε α δί εισηαήμι ατα γαη τ-γαοξαί ηθαή δυαη γεο, ό! α γξάτ μπαπας π' αταπ τόιπ ισηήμιη. τά μπιξτε, γευς απμαγ θε γξημοαίτ αιπ ισητάπ το ήμε επάιτε, αξυγ δηθαίτη πά το ηπήξελη, γλη ημό μη Ιάξλ, ό 'η δ-κόμητελδαγό σελξθεμγλό, τήμξηλολήμη, ηος δ' έ σ' λημε λ όμη ληη άδλι σο ηη' ηητη όδ, λόμη λημ λ γοη τλήμη λησης τλολημο γιλη τηο δελόλ.

2110 τίζεληηλίο, δηελτημίζεληη τίδ ηίοροίξησελό lejr αη 100 θαημο; ηί'l αη ÷ μη ι τη α το-ταμτιμή ε τη η η η η ε όγο το ε leir αη γεαημαό ηηητιεαίηση α τά σά ว่าทุ่งางในวัลง. รลงทุ่งนทุกสารยลทุก หา้ 50 τελγήλο λόμη 30 ηελήθυλο ρλό όμιο ηλ γειτεάημη πού το έμιτιή Τρα έμη libre a romor, cum cuirib co chaioce 17 30 n-uailleann riao 30 Flaiceamnair Dé. bí τοίξισελό τός, ηί 'l αξατη Δότ beazan rocla ejle lé nát. Tájm aj 1mτεαότ cum m'uajm καμ, όμίη; τά leur ηο διά Δηι τι Δ δειά εΔιάτελό; τά ηο μάτα μοιόσε; γυαγγίμιζεσηη αη μαιή cum mo zlacao, ασμη [rliz]m αηη α huco. Νί 'ι ασαμ αότ αση ατόμητο αμάμη ιε jappujā ajā m' imteact o 'n t-raosal reo, jr ré---- DEJRCE 21 TOSO. Na γελη, ηρη ης γευσόζα λοη γελη A ζά γιογαό αρη τηο τημαητα μασ α ceantuj'o Δηοίτ----ηά lejzeócat μejm-bneathacar ηο Δηηέρος 120 Δ ταρισμητημιζαό; 1013 σίοθζα ασμη σατηγα γαηαές α ησοιλέιηελότ λουγ Α γίοτάλη, λουγ mo leacuaime मुख्यां-एउम्राठिकंत मृठ उठ ठ-टाउं वर्ष ele agur fin elle feuorar mo clú ceantυζαό. Νυλη τόισγελη πο τίπ α ή-λιτ mears hajrinin ha chujnhe, anrin, asur ηί 50 O-C] γηη, δερόελό η βριμόμη ήη η rzníobca,... cá mé néjö.

We are indebted to the Hon. Denis Burns for the following song.

JN5JON 21N FUOJT Ó N n-5LCUNN. (White's Daughter of the Dell)

Σηύδαι α όμιο! όμο α τιμαγγεαότ, Ταη γτίτ, ταη γταο, ταη γμαμαό, Τά 'η ομτός ταιμιο γαιημαό, 'S δίτιη α μαση αμη γμάδαι.

Jeabajn aojbnear bajlte mona,

 Ιτ 10πτο αλιίη δαμμαήμι, τρέμεαήμιι Το ξιμαμτεκό ίροη η η η Ασημα, Υπόμλιη τέμη α τρέμξο, 21 τ-Coulte Véal Lic-Lip; Το τη δεμποίη αξα α δέμε, 'S αμό δια το τιμίας τέμε, Υπόμιας τέμε, Το λίη ταρι δεαπη πο δέατ-τεαμο, Το διμμική τάμη.

# WHITES DAUGHTER OF THE DELL [Translation]

Come let us trip away love, We must no longer stay love; Night soon will yield to day love, We'll bid these haunts farewell. We'll quit the fields and rather New life in cities gather, And I'll outwit your Father, The tall White of the Dell.

I am filled with melanchely,
For all my bygone folly,
A wild blaze and a jolly,
I was as most can tell;
But woes now throng me thickly,
I droop all faint and sickly,
I'll die or win her quickly,
White's daughter of the Dell.

There's many a Kate and Sally Who'd gladly stray and dally Along with me in valley Or glade or mossy cell.

O were we in Thurles together And each had quaffed a mether We'd sleep as on soft heather My sweet one of the Dell.

You bright, you blooming fair, you

You bright, you blooming fair, you 'Tis next my heart I wear you, The wonderous love I bear you Has bound me like a spell.
Oh! both by land and ocean My soul is all commotion,
Yours is my deep devotion,
Dear damsel of the Dell.

Oh! were I seated near her,
Where summer woods might cheer her,
While clearer still and clearer,
The blackbirds notes would swell.
I'd sing her praise and glory,
And tell some fairy story,
Of olden ages hoary,
To White's Rose of the Dell.

# **bean** an ór folt donn.

'Sí bean an όμ τοις σοηη πο ξμάσ-γα

Jr rujāce vear a com 'r a cháma; Likewise her features round excel the Lady Brown's,

Her equal can't be found anny an ajo

If I had a thousand pounds I'd pay the money down,

Ο' έσηη τά δειτ αξαή α δ-Ρομτ Τάιμξε Σιατραήμιτ αη ίσης 'γ ματραήαση α: ημή,

'S αρη καρησε ης δαοξαί σύρη δάτα.

Νί ξέιιιμ-γι σου' ξίομ παμ ην πόμ σο σύιι 'γαη όι,

'S Alp rainze ni nacrao cojoce leat; I believe you're for sport, and I beg you'll let me 'lone,

'S Jun le blavajneact a meallar tú na mná leat:

If I bid my friends adieu and go along with you,

Jeallaim ouic Jun faoa 30 m-bejo cháce oppainn;

1 believe 1'll stay at home and ne'er go to roam;

Seacajη mé, το ματαμελέτ η άμι Ιροm.

Τμέισγελο γελγολ 'η σ-όι 'γ ηί lean-

Like air Poets Poetry & munster & Jid raiher than the world She were Dum Dum Dum See Joyce's old John Min Dum γαιό mé αη γρόιης,

'S bejo αμτήσο το γαμτήης απή πο βόκαιόε:

Τυμ milre ljom το έός 'πά γιύις beac αιπ βόπο,

'S 50 m' ajte ljom ann ajte leat ná ceol riže;

What 1 do to you propose you may take as a joke,

'San achann ní mazao leag bím ójzmnaoi:

If I had you in my bower you'd be out of harm's power,

Ιτ υποφαιτά σχ το φοιός le σαιτηιομί του, 200,

Usur Arbujm o m' Ajshe sun teon mé; When j go to bed at night no comfort can j find,

But lying on my side in sore grief:

By this and that indeed and the Bible we do read,

Μί γζαμταίηη leac αίμ αίμζιου μο αίμ όμ βαίρε;

My treasure wealth and store you,ll be for evermore,

Ταίμα baile lion 'γ bέαμταο αςταίηη ομίς, α γσόμιήη.

Your civil, silver tongue 1 think is moving on,

Your chattering or flattering wont coax me;

Ολ η-zejlljηη-γj σοσ' γίζε 'γ cam σο δείς αυ ςμοίσε;

Man d'é an peacad dust mé meallad la do cuso snodbuse:

Cant you come and try, my kindness you shall find:

'S ταθαμταιηη η ' αςταιηη ομις 30 μαθαιμηθας le πόμ ςμοιό :

I'll buy you decent clothes, silk and satin shoes,

'S αηητα η- Ταριιμή το ξιακά γηηη αμ ιδητείη.

My mind would give consent to go with you, I think,

Act le eagla sup cleara clyr to shot-

If I thought you were true to pac-

Ταρμ ταρκου, σαη εατμαρό σαη σόρτο ; Νρ'ι ασαπ ιε μάτο ατό σο πρατό υμαη το δερτό η απητά,

'S उपम द्यादंगांगांगं दे पिना उत्तर्भाव 'दव वर्ज ठी ठाउंट,

To you I give my oath (and what could I do more)

# प्रधारिताउँ धाउँ धाउँ धाउँ प्रथा है । (Leanuiste.)

Raftery and the Bush-Continued.

Collated by Mr. E. O' Keesse of the N. Y. P. O. S. 5Ac marla 'zur imdeanza zo b-reudrann-re léjz dujo,

Οο τας γιαν ούιηη ιαν le buiż ασυγ έικεατς,

Le γημίθηη, le όμώροε, le cómμά ασυγ le πηροηα έμτητ,

Čum 50 δ-γάζαιοίς απ δ-γεαμαπη 5μη πημη 100 γέμης.

#### XXVII

2η άρτζη Ιμάτλη ς ελη αξυγ ς είμε η α γέμης,

]γ ησή ειηηεάι, ησηάιι ασυγ αμτίθήςτουταέ,

Οο ταμμισης τέ τρεατ απ δίοδια είέ-μειτ Ο ταμμα οτ α είοση α ριοςα ιέρξεάπη ατ,

ΥΙΑΝ δή Sήceant, Sinaolant, Prodatσήη αξης Ρρεγοσέρεαης.

Ουδαμτ Ναοή Νεάζαη Ιηηη αηης ηα Rebeléγισης,

Un cújzmeno bljadajn fjójo 30 m-bejoeno ré lé céjle;

Ιαμμιμη αιμ Όια, απης απ μημισις σήμε, 21 μη μιτος το η-ιοησιήσε αιμ πιτιας απ γρέμμος:

2η μη γιάο το συμ Καιδτηξε γίος αηη Εμηηη,

Ε τέμη αζη τα τζελέ, α 3-сеαμε τέμη le ηα céile.--- 21η εμίος. [Concluded]

Those subscribing for the GAEL should write their names and addresses plainly. We have a contract with the government to deliver it throughout the world. There are some complaints of its nondelivery: hence this caution. We also hope that those to whom it is not regalarly delivered will send us a postal to that effect, so that we may be able to report to the proper authorities

#### THE GAEL.

When, twelve months ago, we determined that the Irish people of this country should have a journal published in their national language as well as the people of other nationalities, our friends laughed at what they termed our silliness and prophesied the GAEL would explode in less than six months. One of our friends seid, "Well Logan, if you can keep it alive for a year it will be a success." Well our friend with this number gets the twelfth, so we hope he is now convinced that it is a success. And he can see that from the fourth number of the GAEL some slight improvements were continually perceptible. For this we thank its subscribers and supporters. What we regret in connection with the matter is that some more competent parties did not take it in hand. When we came to this country we were somewhat surprised to learn that a large number of our co-nationalists would fain deny that they had any knowledge of their national language whatever, with the supercilious idea that a want of such knowledge placed them in the category of what is called "the higher ranks of society. We commenced right away to counteract this pernicious and unnational idea and the result was the formation of societies for teaching the language. A lady of education said to us some time ago that it was the English language that was spoken in St. Bridget's time! It is only six centuries since the O'Conor reigned King of Connaught. We are sure there was no English spoken there then. It is only two centuries since O'Neil ruled Tire ein; there was no English spoken there then, and we have it on the authority of Doctor O'Gallagher, who wrote Gal. laghers Sermons, that in his day there was no English in the Diocese of Raphoe. How, then, did the English language make its way into the country? It did in two ways-Through the English officials and through those who were obliged to go to England a part of their time to earn a living. These were the initiators of the English language in Ireland. Suppose England becomes possessed of Egypt, she places her offici. als there; these officials will surround themselves with Egyptian lacquays, who of course will learn English; in course of time the country will become impoverished under foreign rule, and the poorer classes will be obliged to emigrate to earn a living; they come to England, we will say, and there they learn the English language. Apply this supposed case to Ireland and you have the origin of the English language there. We challenge anyone to controvert these deductions. Well the GAEL is now an established fact, and though its circulation is small considering the number of those whose social position it seeks to maintain, yet it must be borne in mind that it takes a long time to effect the cure of a chronic disease. At this writing the GAEL has only twelve hundred

and fifty-seven mail subscribers, we think it ought to have as many thousands, seeing that it has readers in all quarters of the world. It has them in Australia, New Zealand, Alaska, France, Germany England, Scotland Canada, Mexico, and of course, Ireland and these States. We are sure it would have ten times as many subscribers if the people generally believed it would live. We now assure them that it will whilst we live, and we hope that when we go there will be lots to take our place—they are in these cities to day. So that those who believe with us that it would be a slur on our nationality not to have a journal in the national lauguage, need not apprehend the GAEL'S dissolution.

And now we renew our appeals, not only to those who speak the language but to all Irisnmen to support this the only journal in their national language. Going in the public cars and elsewhere we frequently hear such expressions as, "There is a paper printed now in the Irish language," and if we dont mistake, the actions of the speakers would indicate that they take some pride in the fact. So they ought. because it shows the world that they are a distinct people and not the semibarbarous mongre's which their enemies would fain make them. Then, we would say, one and all, patronize the GAEL, circulate it among your friends some one will study the easy lessons contained in it. And even if you dont study it yourself sixty cents a year wont "break you." The satisfaction that there is a journal published in your national language will be worth that money to you if you were never to read it. Send then, your subscription for the second volume which commences next month, sixty cents, in one, two, or three cent postage stamps, or otherwise.

### OBITUARY,

On August 22nd, at the age of fifty-five, Charles J. Kickham, one of the purest patriots that ever spoke, wrote, or suffered for motherland breathed his last. We would not presume to write a eulogy of the patriot dead-a mast-r-hand only can do justice to that-but we join in common with our countrymen in expressing our sorrow at the event. Those who have read "Sally Kavanagh" or "Untenanted Graves" will be able to form an idea of the sentiments entertained by the dead author. We believe Charles J. Kickham could not write in any other strain. May the Lord in the plentitude of His mercy, grant to you, Charles James Kickham, everlasting happiness in the Kingdom of His eternal Glory, and the freedom from foreign tyianny of those for whom you have sacrificed all earthly comfort-Amen.

Cujirjo mujo beata Šeážajn Lijc Ejlran n-Zaodal čo luad ar tjzrear é amač.

#### NAMES OF IRELAND.

Ireland had many names. The first was Inis na bh-Fhiodh dhiodhe (veevee-e), "an island of the wilderness of wood." It received this name it is said, about the year 2086, B. C., from a subject of Ninus, son of Belus, son of Ninus, as history tells, was ambitious of conquests and possessions. Hence his messengers were sent into all parts in search of such. When he explored this island he found it all covered with wood, except what is now called Clontarf, then Magh-na-ealte plain of birds), from he is ct of its being the (sunny resort of all sorts of birds to amuse themselves before the sun.

2nd. It was called 'Croich na bhflueadhacha" (pro. creeugh na veenugha), "the end of nations," or of the world, it being the most western isle in the world.

3rd. A third name is "Inis alga" (noble island) which it had in the time of the Firbolg, or Bagmen, so called from carrying bags of clay in Greece, by the way of oppression, to make them leave that country. A tribe in North America is termed "Algonkin" (noble people) alga, noble kine, tribe. Hence, we trace the common stock from the affinity in names. In fact, a large affinity exists between the original dialects of North America and the Celtic—see "Voyage of Baron La Hontan to North America." The identity between the Celtic alga and the Greek beautiful, is worthy of notice The better explanation of this name is "Inis Ealga," Ealga or Ealgnait was wife of Partholan. After her this land was so called.

4th name of our land is "Eire," It was so called from Eire, a queen of the Tuatha de Danaans. or necromancers, or little gods, so called from their great knowledge in the necromantic art traces of which are still to be found in Ulster, but especially in Scotland. Eire was the wife of Mac Grene who was king of this island when the Milesians landed in it. Another author asserts that it. was so called from "Eria," an old name of the island of Crete, now Candia. This appelation was given to Crete by the Gadelians, when they arrived in it from Ægypt, which they likewise called Æria. We think that the word is but a orruption of the Persian "Irin." Irin was the rimitive name of Persia, which country, in early days, was bounded on the north by Siberia, south by Erythæurm or Arabian Sea, east by the Cel-ootagh chain of mountains, extending from Russia in Asia to the Arabian Sea, and on the west by the Arabian gulph or Red Sea, the Levant, or eastern part of the Meditearanean, the Ægean, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, and on the north-west by the Euxine or Black Sea. According to a very old map of Persia, lying before us, we are inclined to say that the Indian and Gangetic territories were comprised in the ancient Persia. Tue fact that the Sanscrit (sean scriobh, old language), is preserved there gives weight to

this opinion. Some of the first emigrants from Scythia, which was the northern part of Persia, mapped out by us, settled in Crete, and as in it they planted arts and sciences, they called it "Irin," from the monosyllables "Ir," sccred, "in," isle, their own land being Iran, sacred land. This simple Irish or Pelasgic name the Greek poets, no doubt, metamorphosed into Æria. This explanation gives the origin of Erin, or Irin, one of the names of Ireland.

5th name of Ireland is "Fodhla," from another queen of Danaans; her husband was Mac Ceacht.

6th name of Ireland, "Banba," wife of Mac Coill, another king of the little gods. These queens were sisters, and were married, as above stated, to the aforesaid kings, who were likewise brothers. They ruled, in turn, for a year and it was agreed that it should be called after the name of the reigning monarch's queen during his year of supremacy. The reason why Ireland is oftener called Eire than Banba or Fodhla is this;—Mac Greney, Eire's husband, ruled on the arrival of the Milesians.

7th. "Inis Fail," or island of destiny, from the Lia fail or Saxum fatale, as Boetius, in his "History of Scotland," calls it—the fatal stone. The Danaans brought it here from Denmark, from the city "Falias," called after it. It was said that this stone, whenever a monarch of Ireland was crowned on it, emitted a great noise and stirred; also that in whatever country it was kept there would certainly reign a monarch of the Milesian race: Hector Boetius writes—

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum Invement lapikem, regnare tenentur ibidem:"
"Unless the fixed decrees of fate give wa,
The Scots shall govern, and the sceptre sway,
Where'er this stone they find, and its dread
sound obey."

This stone was sent to Scotland that Fergus Mor might be crowned on it. There it remained until it was translated to London, and placed under the coronation chair in Westminster abbey, in the reign of Edward I., who carried it away forcibly. Shortly after one of the Stuart family succeeded to the throne of England, and thus was verified the saying of Boetius. Even the present Queen has some of the Stuart's blood in her veins. Time can only reveal if she be as faithless as most of that family proved themselves. "Nous verrous."

The assertion, that Lia fail is still on Tara hill, was made for a purpose. What sincere historian believes it? Likely, indeed, that such a monument, possessing, or not, the wonderful enchantment, attributed to it, would be allowed to remain either in Scotland or Ireland.

We should have observed, that the Dan were of the race of Nemedius; they were for some time in Bootia, in Greece, thence they went to Denmark and Norway, thence to the north of Scotland, thence to Ireland. We doubt this route

(to be continued.)

THE DUBLIN SOCIETY .

For the Preservation of the Irish Language.

Patron

His Grace the Most Rev. T. W. Croke, D. D.,
Archbishop of Cashel.

President.

The O'Conor Don, P. C., D. L., M. R. I. A.

Vice Presidents.

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Corresponding Members.

Richard Gumbleton Daunt, M. D., Campinos, San Paolo, Brazil.

John M. Hart, Prof. Univ. Cincinati, U.S. A. Thomas O'Neil Russell, 262 South Water Street Chicago, U.S. A.

John M. Tierney, San Juan, Argentine Republic. Rules.

This Society is instituted for the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language.

I. This Society shall consist of a President, four vice presidents, with members and associates.

II. The qualification for membership shall be an annual subscription of 10s. and 5s., and for associates 1s. Annual subscribers of 10s. alone shall be eligible for election as members of the council.

III. The Society shall be governed by a council chosen from the members, which council shall include the president and vice presidents. Five members of the council to form a quorum.

IV Two members of each branch association (outside Dublin) in connection with the Society shall be members of the council.

V. The council shall have power to manage the affairs of the society, and to make bylaws for the better regulation of its own proceedings. Object and means:

The Gaelic Union having for its object the preservation and cultivation of the Irish language, and its consequent extension as a spoken tongue, proposes:—

1st. To establish and perpetuate a "Publication and Prize Fund," which shall be applied (a) in awarding prizes to successful pupils and teachers of the language, according to a scheme to be published from year to year, and (b) in publishing or assisting the publication of Gaelic books for the use of schools, etc,

2nd. To promote the formation of classes and associations for the cultivation of the language.

3rd. To produce greater facilities and better encouragement for the teaching and learning of the language in the schools of Ireland, particularly in the Irish-speaking districts.

4th. To publish cheap elementary works from which the language can be easily learned, and a

suitable literature.

5th To encourage a familiar use of the language by those who know how to speak it.

6th To encourage the production of a modern Irish literature, original and translated, by offering prizes for competition,

#### RESURGAM.

[The following lines "Resurgam," ("I will rise") were written for the Gae'ic Union at the request of the Honorable Secretary.]

O sorrowful fair land! shall we not love thee,
Whom thou hast cradled on thy bounteous breast
Though all unstarred and dark the clouds above

Thy children shall arise and call thee blest.

Never our lips can name thee, Mother, coldly,

Nor our ears hear thy sweet sad, name unmoved,

And if from deeper pain our arms might fold thee,

Yet when we hymn thy praise, what words come thronging?

Were it not well with us, O best beloved!

Not the sweet cadences thy lips have taught
Accents are these to alien lands belonging,
Gifts from another shrine thine own have
brought:

For ,ah! our me no: y in the darkened years
Of thy long pain, hath waxen dim and faint,
And we've forgot for weariness and tears,
Our grand old tongue of poet and of saint.
Most like a little child with mask surroader.

Most like a little child with mack surreader,
Learning its lesson at the mother's knees,
Come we to hear our own tongue, soft and tender,
As wordless bird-songsin unnumbered trees.

And now it shall not die through all the ages
Thy sons shall hold it still for love of thee,

This strong sweet tongue of warriors and sages
Who served thee much, yet loved not more than
we.

KATHERINE TYNAN.

#### A VOICE FROM THE NORTH.

Clonaver, Strandtown, Belfast. Sept. 3rd 1882.

My dear Mr. Logan:

You must not think because I have been unable as yet to reply to your kind note of the 31st. July, that I forgot to represent the views entertained in it, or that I did not value it. The fact is the Exhibition, at which we figure prominently, and business connected with the Congress, took up all spare time during the last fortnight.

The copy of the Morning News which I sent by the last mail gives the fullest report of the proceedings at our Celtic Congress. I drafted it out that some record of our work might be given in advance of the full official report which we hope to issue shortly.

We were able to make the thing a complete success in spite of various obstacles, and I feel confident the revival of our language will be much promoted by the deliberations of the congress.

We had on all hands, weighty arguments adduced, many encouraging signs given, and valuable advice offered, and on all those present, a weightier responsibility to labour more has been laid;

If our people are determined that the language shall not perish nothing can thwart their purpose Many agencies now exist to advance the movement it is in the hands of the present generation of Irishmen to henor or neglect, to guard or betray that sacred heritage that has been bequeathed to them.

The medium of international commerce for us as for others, to be the English speech, but if we own a motherland, we must cherish the native tongue it taught us

If we would be among nations wanderers without a home, a people without a past, disowned, dishonored and unworthy, we shall forget our national language.

Let all true Irishmen lend a hand, let all those who are proud of the land that bore them, who own their celtic lineage, learn if need be, study and use in their homes, at their firesides, as "a mark and guard of nationality," the Irish language. Penal laws were once enacted against that tongue, they dare not now be enforced, a better spirit is abroad; the reign of justice among nations must come; with right, international jealousies will disappear.

Meanwhile the brotherhood of peoples protects the weak against the tyranny of the powerful:

That we may be strong and united, able to advance the coming of the day, when the rights of our nation being respected, anmity will prevail; preserve, advance, and guard our language!

Work with determination, the end is sure. To work!

οο Ċαμαο,

2η αρουγ 2η ας 2ή άρρο.

THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF IRELAND,—
Where are they?

It is a matter of some surprise to us that the Royal families of Ireland do not make some move toward the recovery of their ancient patrimony, We hear of the royal scions of other nations agitating their claims, and why not the Irish? Has English influence gagged the press of this country as well as their own on this head? or have the heirs to Irish thrones become despairful of success? They ought not, no matter how lowly their occupation may be now. Let them remember that Peter the Great worked at the anvil as a blacksmith in England, and that Napoleon III. did the duty of a common policeman in the same country. Until lately, the O'Brien family did notyield their aspirations to the throne of Thomond, and not long ago the O'Conor Don refused a British title, although we think he is not a direct heir of King Roderic O'Conor of Connaught. However he is of the Royal stock, and he prefers his royal name to a British title. Where are the O'Neills of Tyrone? The O'Donnells, and the O'Rourke's of Breffney? In our last issue we referred to the Princes of Breffney, and to a direct representative of that royal line who resides in this city, and, though uncrowned, a more noble or generous representative of that royal race has not preceded him. We take some pride our. selves in being directly descended from the Allamh, Cuan O'Lochan, who was coregent of Ireland in the early part of the 11th century. At home it would be a felony against the English Government for the heirs of Irish Royalty to agitate their claims. It is not so here, and the agitation of it in the public press of this country would be noticed by the Continental press of Europe, and perhaps would be the means of restoring the legitimate heirs to their regal rights. We have recently seen their regal rights restored to various continental nationalities, and why the Irish heirs remain dormant we cannot conceive.

With the greatest seriousness we commenced the consideration of this matter to the rightful heirs of our ancient aristocracy. The prominent position which the national language has now attained among the learned of Europe cannot fail to excite an interest in the legitimate sovereignty of the country. Who are the decendants of those we have enumerated above. They should come boldly forward and assert their rights. The O'-Conor Don is president of the Gaelic Society in Dublin. Other scions of our nobility this side the water should follow his example and assist the movement here.

Ιτ τεάμη τηίηε 'ηά bojnbe τηόη, Ιτ τεάμη cójn 'ηά συι cum σίιξε; Ιτ τεάμη σεας beaz a'τ σεαηη ίδη, 'Μά σεας τηόη α'τ beazán bíce.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. O'C, New York City—We believe the Catholic population of your city is fully six-hundred thousand (600,000). When the Times, an anti Irish and an anti Catholic journal admits that it is 500,000, you may safely add another fifth to come to the true result.—600,000.

The Democratic majority in New York is about 50,000. Where did these fifty thousand go to from Mayor Grace? The six hundred thousand Catholics have been voting the Democratic ticket for years, never questioning the religion of its nominees; but when an honorable member of their faith is the candidate, these fifty thousand bigots vote the opposite ticket! These bigots should be taught a lesson that they would not forget in a hurry; and, if at the coming election they succeed in placing one of their own faith before the people as of old, do they expect the Catholic voters of New York will swallow the insult offered them in the person of Mayor Gra

t Irish-American citizens swallow that dose of bigot: y they deserve the contempt of all self-respecting men.

Some of our Brooklyn Catholic politicians are horrified at our outspokenness on this head. We regret being forced to touch the subject, but, be. ing an Irishman and a Catholic, we feel that the slight has been offered to us in this matter as well as to our fellow countrymen of New York City, and, as we never question the religious faith nor the nationality of any citizen in business transactions or otherwise, we will not allow others to interfere with ours with impunity. We do not know a single politician in New York excepting Mayor Grace (if he be counted one), we have never seen John Kelly to our knowledge, and our knowledge of the Brooklyn politicians is very slight indeed. Mayor Grace belonged to the Temperance Society of our Lady of Victory when be resided in Brooklyn, we were a member of the same society, and as secretary called on him a few times on official business. That is all our acquaintance with him Since he left Brooklyn some ten years ago we have not seen him. Mayor Grace joined the temperance society in order to induce his coachman to do the same. He wanted his coachman to join the society but he (the coachman) objected, saying that he would be looked upon as the remains of a bum if he did so. "Well," said Mr. Grace, "will you join if I do." "I will," said the coachman, so they both went to the society's hall and took the pledge.

If the Democracy of New York desire to purge themselves of the slight cast on the Irish-American element in the city, they will renominate Mr. Grace and give him such a majority as will attest their sincere repentance for what they have done; nothing short of this should satisfy the

slighted majority of her citizens. Personally we do not care for Mayor Grace more than any other man.

2—There were two Catholics on the Republican ticket and they were elected. There was no "No Popory" cry raised against them.

3—It merely shows that there is more manhood in the Republicans than in the bigoted Democrats.

4—The Irish-American vote predominates in your city.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION-There are 82,000 Public School teachers in France. If we take this number exclusive of monks and nuns, there ought not to be a better educated people in Europe than the French. Yet we hear pro-English and anti-Catholic writers charging Catholic countries with being ignorant and illiterate. Those bigoted writers draw their conclusions, or pretended conclusions, from the quantity of paper consumed in the different countries, but they have not the candor to tell their readers that one half of the publications circulating in non-Catholic countries would not be tolerated (on account of their immoral tendencies) in Catholic Countries. The Italians are a source of constant solicitude to thos would be humanitarians. Some years ago when the Italian Government passed a law conferring universal suffrage, conditioned that those on whom the suffrage was conferred should be able to read and write, (in absence of property qualification) 800,000 voters were added to the roll. And this information has come to us through English newspapers. Now 5,000,000 would be the ordinary voting population of the inhabitants of Italy, and the fact that close on a million was added from the poorer classes because they were able to read and write, gives the lie to their calumniators. It is a question if the same class in England could so fully avail themselves of a like privilege.

NAPOLEON I. AND MARSHAL JUNOT-During the Siege of Tulon, Napoleon Bonaparte was commandant of the artillery. While constructing a battery under the enemy's fire, he had occasion to prepare a despatch for his superiors, and called out for some one who could use a pen to write to his dictation. (In those days people did not carry blotters, they used sand instead.) A young sergeant named Junot, leaped out, and leaning on the breastwork wrote as dictated to. As he finished, a shot struck the ground by his side scattering dust in abundance over him and everything about him, "Good" said the soldier, laughingly, "this time we shall spare our sand." The coolness with which this remark was made pleased Napolean; he kept his eye on the man, and Junot afterwards became Marshal of France, and Duke of Abrantes.

57 Concord St. Brooklyn.

Mr. Logan:

Dear Sir—When I was a school-boy in Dublin a fellow student provoked the laughter of his class and was reprimanded by his teacher for using the word Smithereens. "The mob attacked my father's house last night" said the boy "and made smitherens of the windows." At which the teacher frowned and asked amid the laughter of the class, "What do you mean by smithereens," a question which confounded the speaker. Now I want you to decide a dispute which this word has given rise to. I maintain the word is Irish, my opponent maintains with equal confidence that it is English.

Who will decide when doctors disagree

And learned casuists like him and me."
He has found in Websters Unabridged the word smithers, a provincial word, which means fragmentary atoms. But this does not make it English because it may be a loan word.

In O'Briens Dictionary I find the root-word miot a small portion of anything. This combined with deire an end, would make smiot deire, end bit, and this again joined to in little would make smiotde rin which is very like the word in question.

We leave the matter to your arbitration. Is it Irish or English? Yours,

C. M. O'Keeffe.

We believe "smithereens" to be a corruption of the Gaelic phrase, "γ μοιμα το μομημη," which is identical in meaning with it, and, by syncopation, has been crammed into that form.

Joma, many or divers; noing, a part or portion; then, by joining the r, joma and noinn and syncopating a part of the letters. we have rjomaoenjin, which, by Gaelic-speaking persons, would be pronounced, "smithereen, and the Anglicised form of plural would make it "smithereens." All Gaelic speaking persons are aware that in pronouncing such words as "rjomateμηη," the sound of "10" is so short that it is hardly heard: for instance. jannbal, a tail, is pronounced as if written "rubbal." Again, by rejecting the 10 of joma and joining the r and m, we have "rmadeninn," and o& t being interchangeable letters, and inserting the aspirate,"h" to thicken the sound of t, we get "smatherin."

There is no doubt on our mind but that "smithereens" is a contraction of 'r 10ma penoing, many parts.

July 20th, at Bordenstown N. J. Miss Fanny Parnell, in the 28th year of her age, breathed her last. These lines will better portray her character than anything we could write.

What, give our land to you England!
What, give our land to you!
Our ravaged land, whose every rood
Our patriot's bones bestrew.
Our blood-steeped land, our plundered land
With seed of martyr's sown;
Our tortured land, our writhing land,
Which yet we call our own!

#### PUBLICATION.

We have received a sample Irish Cepy Book from Marcus Ward & Co. of Belfast Ireland. It is the handsomest we have seen, also a sheet containing the arms of the provinces and principal towns in Ireland: this is a rare work of art, and reflects credit on the producers.

THE CELTIC MAGAZINE—for this quarter Edited by Mr. Haltigan, 117 John st. N. Y., is the most entertaining and instructive journal we have read in a long time. It is a journal which should find its way into every family desirous of providing wholesome reading matter.

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 College Irish Grammar by the very Rev Ulick. J. Canon Bourke, P. P., M. R. I. A. 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. 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 Vale of Avoca Songster 25 Life Dean Swift, by T. Clark Luby Also, any other books desired by subscribers if tobe had in New York.

The Gaelic Publication Company would appeal o 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.

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