

GAEL

Leabhar-aithne mioranach,
 tabairtá cum an
 TEANGA SAEDILGE
 a corrad ^{ASUR} a faon tuad
 agus cum
 Fein-maíla Cuid na h-Eimeann.

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The Gael.

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 and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.*

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 therefore apparent.

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BROOKLYN MORSELS.

PHILO-CELTS.

The members of the Philo-Celtic Society meet twice a week at Jefferson Hall, corner of Adams and Willoughby streets, (opposite the County Court House,) for the purpose of improving themselves, and instructing others, in a knowledge of the Irish Language. The time of meeting is half past seven o'clock, and the evenings are Thursdays and Sundays.

In addition to imparting instruction in the Irish language, the society organized a violin class, so that those who desire to cultivate a knowledge of music may do so without expense.

We cannot conceive of any place where a father with his boys could spend a more agreeable evening. The dues of membership are 25 cents a month. If a father or a mother be a member of the society, his or her children are entitled to partake in the instructions in all branches without becoming active members themselves. We would, then, urge on Irish-American fathers and mothers to bring their children so that they may afford them an opportunity to cultivate a knowledge of the language which they themselves should know. The Irishman ignorant of his national language is the most curious being in Christendom. What can you make of him? He would not admit being an Englishman, yet, he cannot be called an *Irishman* for his language would betray him. We now speak seriously and with due deliberation, and with all the vehemence which a sense of right inspires, and we most emphatically declare that we look upon the Irishman, who is mouthing Irish patriotism and who ignores the language which gives him that *National Existence* as the most hateful being in creation. Ireland, as an English speaking nation, can never be separated from England—never. And those who beguile the people into a belief that it can deserve to be treated as knaves or fools.

COUNSELLOR JOHN C. MCGUIRE VERSUS THE POLITICIANS—On Friday evening, the 21st of this month, at the Standard Theatre, the greatest outrage ever committed on popular representation was enacted.

The delegates to nominate city officers assembled there. The City Judgeship was the only contested office, and Counsellors John C. McGuire and N.H. Clement were the principal candidates; Mr McGuire was and is the choice of (at least) fourfifths of the Democratic voters of the city, yet the politicians so managed a majority of the delegates as to nominate Mr Clements, amid the groans and hisses of the audience. And why? Because he is an Irish-American, and because an Irish-American politician secured a county nomination the preceding evening, and lest Mr. McGuire's candidacy should be a barrier to his election, the majority of the citizens were eachered out of the nomination.

We who have been laboring for the social elevation of our race, feel warmly on this subject because of the degradation which low politicians bring on our nationality. The Irish-American element in this city is somewhat over one third of the population. Irish-Americans form about three fourths of those composing its democracy, yet, out of seven leading political offices to be filled only one goes to that element, and this state of affairs is brought about by Irish-American politicians. The outbursts of applause which greeted the mention of Mr. McGuire's name in the Convention, and the groans and hisses which greeted Mr. Clement's should be a warning to politicians, but to no effect. They most likely thought to themselves, "We have the Irish any way." The slate was made, and the dastards who were sent to nominate Mr. McGuire conformed to its behests. They merit the contempt and aversion of honorable men, and the thirty delegates who would not pollute their lips by making the nomination of Mr. Clements unanimous under the circumstances, deserve well of their manhood. The question now immediately before us is, are the majority of our Democratic citizens going to condone this outrage on their most cherished principles? If they do submit to this negation of their rights, any treatment which they may hereafter receive is too good for them. Let them cut the ticket from top to bottom. The ballot box only is the place where they can effectually record their protest, and if they are men they will do it.

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, 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.

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 Negotiated.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
á	a	aw	ṁ	m	emm
b	b	bay	ṇ	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
d	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	s	s	ess
g	g	gay	t	t	thay
h	h	ee	u	u	oo
i	i	ell			

b and ṁ sound like w when followed or preceded by a, o, u, and like v if preceded or followed by e, i; ð and ḡ sound like y; f and t, like h; c, like ch; p, like f; r is mute, and all the aspirated letters at the end of words are nearly silent

FOURTEENTH LESSON.

ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

Pronounced.

blá, blossom,	blaw.
maib, dead,	mawruv.
talain, earth, land,	thalluv.
fhonn, fair, whitish,	fwbyn.
Éireannach, an Irishman,	arynaugh,
Sacrahanach, an Englishman,	sasanaugh.
Spáinneach, a Spaniard,	spawinaugh.
onóir, honor,	unoirh,
inim, mind, intention,	mee-un.
treasúr, treasure,	thaiskhe.
beir, will be,	beye.
beul, a mouth,	bayul.
beir, to be,	beh.
bia, food,	bee-a.
céim, a step, grade, dignity,	kame.
diréach, straight, direct,	dheeraugh.
duine, a person,	dhin-eh.
faoi, under,	whee.

1. b-fuyl an fear rean? 2. n f b-fuyl ré rean, áct tá an fear a b f an reo a hae maib anoir. 3. b-fuyl an t-rean rean anoir a teac? 4. n f b-fuyl r f; áct tá an t-rean-ínáctair anoir an teac. 5. b-fuyl rean-ínáctair beo a gao? 6. tá, a gao rean-áctair. 7. an é an rean-fear a b f anoir a teac a hae do rean-áctair? 8. n ré: a gao n r f mo rean-ínáctair an rean atá an reo a hoiu. 9. b-fuyl teac

éiríte a gao? 10. tá teac éiríte a gao teac-ínan a gao; óir atá teac-éiríte a gao teac-ínan a gao h-uyte fear maib. 11. tá an t-Éireannach mo óir an a áir n f an talain a gao an rean. 12. tá an t-Éireannach buan-ráothlac. 13. cja éaoi b-fuyl do éiríte an? 14. tá mo éiríte rlan. 15. cja an éaoi b-fuyl do éiríte-rá, a gao éiríte t-áctair, a gao éiríte t-áctair-ínóir? 16. n ionnóir hoiu do éiríte a gao do éiríte. 17. óc! mo bionn hae b-fuyl ro g a gao. 18. óc! mo éairte a gao mo fear-ínáct, hae móir mo éairte oir. 19. a éiríte, cuirte mo éiríte, bláct de an réir atá áluir! 20. tá tú mo bionn a gao mo ro g---m' onóir a gao mo réir, mo beac a gao mo bair.

Translation:

1 Is the man old? 2. He is not old; but the old man who was here yesterday is now dead. 3. Is the old woman in the house? 4. She is not; but the grandmother is in the house. 5 Have you a grandmother living? 6. I have, and a grandfather. 7. Is the old man who was in the house yesterday your grandfather? 8. He is; and the old woman who is here to-day is my grandmother. 9 Have you a good heart? 10. I have a good heart and a well-disposed mind; for every good man has a good heart and a well-disposed mind. 11. The Lord my God is Sovereign Lord of heaven and of earth. 12. The Irishman is long lived. 13. How are all those under your care? 14 those under my care are well. 15. How are those under your care, and your father's, and your grandfather's? 16. Your fame and your reputation are dear to me. 17. Oh! my sad sorrow that you are not happy. 18. Oh! my treasure and love of loves, how great is my affection for you! 19 Mary, pulse of my heart, flower of all that is fair! 20. You are my sorrow and my joy—my honor and my shame, my life and my death.

Glossary to Mr. O'Keefe's poem, "The Celtic Tongue Resurgent."

Pronunciation.

áiríte, re-appearing,	ahulshoo.
áiríte, nursed,	awltraha.
áiríte, ruin,	awrgaught.
áiríte, ivy,	eynaun.
áiríte, stranger,	ahllwaragh.
áiríte, a stain,	ahnuv.
áiríte, noble, brave &c.	ahlgagh.
áiríte, the briney deep,	ahveyish.
áiríte, interment,	eynaught.
áiríte, ancient,	eynhee.
áiríte, dreary, dismal.	ourah.

ajrjon, a diadem.	ashunn.
cejncljr, liquid,	kirthlish.
enúra, ponder,	knoosah.
ceáanac, victorious,	kawrnaugh.
cablac, a fleet,	kawvlaugh.
conrpullač, heroic,	konspalaugh
caojn, lamentation,	ko-een.
cóhluatájne, attendants,	kooloodhirh
cnjle, sparkled,	dhilleh.
cuji, harsh, difficult	dhuirh.
cnjhočt, fealty,	dhilaught.
cočt' close, narrow,	dhocht.
fnór, nark, obscure,	fro-iss.
faorjhač, portentous	fwheesgnaugh.
forjhačóji, builder,	fornhaho-irh.
fnóčda, a forrest,	fee-wah.
for, protect, defend,	fore.
forjra, splendour,	forse-ahn.
jeot, the main,	gheogh.
jač-jeéjhe, the sunburst,	gawgraynah
luat, relate,	lhoo-ah.
leat, the sea,	lharh.
lójač, ceampion, a knight,	lhowaugh.
lanujne, glittering,	lhahnirhe.
maribujl, a battle	mawrwil.
maot, young, tender,	mo-ee.
neal, a swoon, a trance,	nhayul.
ónjha, faithful,	ownah.
onjconja, standards.	onchonah,
rujji, reaching,	riggin.
njama, (nean)victory,	ree-umah.
róji, happy, good,	so-iv.
rojrljnn, shining, brilliant,	shus-llyn.
rparrj, strife,	spawn.
reacñul, oblivious, forgetfulness,	shau.
	(ghwull.
tájne, vile,	thawireh.
treanjj, land,	thran.
tačájne, tyrian,	thyreh.
tuallačt, twilight,	thoo-laught,
cnjariča, gorges, wilds,	kreerah.
cló-čujle, flood-marks.	klo-hlleh.
conjhe, a quest,	koivneh.
conjrofluat, infantry,	kush-hloo-ah'
marcfluat, cavalry,	mork-hloo-ah.
rjleo, woe, ill-luck,	sglo.
uajll, illustrious,	oo-ilh.
uarača, nobles,	oosaugh-ah.

Canon Bourke insinuates that the Irish people are a paradox among nations. Why? He gives his reasons in the Introduction to his College Irish Grammar, which appeared in a recent issue of the GÆL.

EDITOR OF THE GAODHAL.—

I send you a translation of a poem written by T. O'D. O'Callaghan, when the Irish language was commenced here about five years ago, and, as the poem is brimful of the lore of ancient Erin, all lovers of the old Gaelic will prize this subject.

Edmond O'Keefe.

The Celtic Tongue Resurgent.

I

Tá rí ajs dújreacčt, reat, ajs dújreacčt!
mar rcoča jo luat anjj an bjačajn,
Ajj jmčeačt an jsejhe, njajr a rjjh-
eajjj na nj-éjj :

Jo cnjhe tá rí ačfojrljnučat, mar eló-
čujle ajj an čuan,

Nuajr bjčeanjj njajr ajs trjáč, jo rjčjj
ajj trjáč ó 'nj č-čreunjj ;

Jo h-aojbj, ajjr tá a ruajjj ajs rcejt
ajr an jaot jo h-úr,

Ajj dújreacčt cujjhe cotajlteat č' an
ojleán čar na njajr---

Ajj cujj anjj ar j-cujjhe 'njr' na laetj
jlórnjar úto njajr bj Ajj j réjj jo
maot,

Nuajr to rcajj éjjne a rollur aojbj
orča ajj úrój rpor jo réjt ;

Čao é 'nj uajr to čonjač an 'Jač-jeéj-
he' raor ar čonjj jač čnoc č' éjjne'r
mj-bán ;

Čao é an uajr to čuajč an "Uajhe" jo
buačat čar bočja jač corán ---

Čao é 'nj uajr to čuž ar ollajja jaot-
al teazarj mór jo rujčeat

Čuj na jlljojnat uje ó jomča cojj-
črjot---

Ó a neal, a jačt bjačanja tá 'nj teanjj-
an ajra ajs éjjjč raor čejne---

Fájjeamujl ó an njajj reo 'r Stár-
čajče de'nj trjáč jmjčte.

II

Ó a čeanjjan oňorac č' ar rjjrjj! nj
mjan ljjn to črjonna,

Ajj le čeora rearb 'r ančujto brón,
to čearc rjjn to mjeat,

Ajj čejčean 'r lejčean rollur lae rojj
črujjheat an ojčče rpor,

'S nj fanan aon njč ačt čuallačt, leat
čorčatur 'r leat rollur---

'S le to mjeat to mjeat leat, an jlójj
jo léjj ča 'r rjčot,

Le čočura mór to raorjreacčt, altr-
čat tré anjč 'r tré čotč,

Jur čaric njár fan aon ja beanjujčte

ԾՐ ԴՅԱՅԲԵԱԾ ԱՊ ԾՈՒՐ,
 ԵՂ ՕՐ ԵՅՈՅՊ ԱՐ Ծ-ԵՂՐ ԴԵԱՐՈՇԱ ՅՕ ԼԵՅՈՒ
 ՊԱՐ ԵՐԱԾԻՈՅՊ ՊԱ Պ-ԵԱՐ.
 ԱԼԵՏ, ԲՕՐ, ՊՂ ՊԱՅԵ ԵՄ ԵՄՅ, Ա ԲԵԱՊ ԵԵԱՊՅ-
 Ա ԵՐԵ ՊԱ Խ-ԱՅԼԵ ԵԼՅԱԾԱՊԱ ԵՍԵԱԾ---
 ՊՂ ՊԱՅԵ ԵՄ, ՊՂ ՊԱՅԵ ԵՄ, ԱԵՏ 'ՊՊԱ ԵՕՈՒԱ Ա-
 ՅՍՐ ԱՐ ՊԾԱՅՊՊԵ ԼՅՈՊԵԱ ԼԵ ԵԱԵՄՅԱԾ!
 ԱԼԵՏ ԵՄՅԵ ԼԵ ԾՊԱ; Օ ԵՐՈՊՅՕՈՒԱ, ԴԱՕՐ
 ԵԼՅՈՊՊՄԾ ԱՅՈՂՐ ԾՐ ՅՄԵ ԵՐԵԱՅ, ԵՅՊՊ
 ԱՅՐ ԵՅՐԵՅՈՅԵ ՅՕ ՅՐՈՊՊԱՐ, ԱՅՍՐ ՎԱՐՅԵՅՈՒ
 ՊԱԾԱԾԱԵՏ ԱՊՊ ԱՐ Ծ-ԵԵԱՊՅԱ ԲԵՅՊ;
 ԵԱԾ Ե ԱՊ ԴՅԵՄ ԵԾԱ ԱՅԱԵՐԱ Ա ԲԵԱՊ
 ԵԵԱՊՅԱՊ Օ ՊԱ Խ-ԱՅՈՒԵ 'ՊԱԼԼՕՐ ԼԵԱԵԱՊ
 ՅՕ Ե-ԲՍՈՒ 'ՊՊ Ա ԼՅՅԵ ՅՕ ԴԵԱԾՈՒՄ ԲՐՕՐ
 ԱՐ ՊՅԼՅՈՊԵ 'ՊՅՅԵ ԵԱՐՈՊՊՊ.

III

Եր յար թե՛ Ծ' քրեշայրի աղբիւր տեղի-
 աղջօ քօղիօրժեաճ, Ծնեաճ' յիս Բ-թօսի
 Ծար ինքնա Բաժնիւք եղանակէ՛ Եր Ելի-
 յիս Ըղանկի;
 Եր Ծղիկն իյօղ յօ լեօր, Ե իյիս. Ե եղէ
 լօր լե Ծ' իսէ Ելն լսայժ,
 'Տ աղ տեղիս Ելիս, Ելիս Ե 'ի Ծօժե
 Տարիս Ելիս!
 Ծօ Ելիսիս Ելիս Ելիս Ծօ ինքնիս օ 'ի
 Ե-թիս Ելիս Ե 'ի յիսիս,
 Ե Ելիս Ելիս Ծ' Ելիս 'ի թիս Ելիս Ելիս օ
 ինքն Ելիս տեղիս---
 'Տ աղ տեղիս Ե 'ի Ե-Ելիս, լօրիս
 Ելիս Ծօ Ելիս 'ի թիս,
 Ելիս Եր Ելիսիս Ելիս Ելիս Ելիս աղ
 տեղիս իս իս Ելիս!
 օ, Ելիս իյօղ թիս. իս Ելիսիս, յօ Ծօ
 իս Ե-Ելիս իս 'ի թիս,
 Ելիս Ծօ Ելիս Ելիսիս Ելիս, Ելիս լե
 լօր Ելիս, իս իս իս Ելիս,
 Ելիս Ելիս յօ Ծօ, իս լե լօր Ծ' Ե
 Ելիսիս---
 Ծօ իս լե Ելիս-Ե-Ելիս---Ելիսիս 'իս
 Ե իս իս լօր Ելիս!
 'Ելիս Ծ' Ծօ լե իս իս լօր Ելիս,
 իս Ելիսիս Ելիս Ելիս Ելիս,
 Ելիս Ելիս Ելիսիս Ծօ Ելիս 'ի Ելիսիս,
 'ի Ծօ Ելիս Ե իս իս յօ լօր---
 Ելիս Ծօ! իս Ծօ! իս Ելիսիս իս Ե-
 Ելիս, իս Ելիս Ելիս լօր իս լօր
 Ելիս, իս Ելիս Ելիս Ելիս իս իս լօր յօ
 լօր, իս լօր!

Send sixty cents for the Gael

Ἰῦρῆ 21212e.

MARY'S (SPINNING) WHEEL

This is a very popular song in the province of Connaught: It was composed by a Sligo priest. We are indebted to Mr Gilgannon (President of the Philo-Celtic Society) for its appearance here.

'Sé túrha 2hájne ah túrha rárta,
 Šjúbál ré lán de éjne,
 Kij 'l hī ho pác é 2hájš zo trájš
 Kár čajt ré real dā feučajht;
 Čajt ré trác ajr inūir cam trájš,
 'S ajr inūllac žac ārōān rléjbe,
 'S žur b'j ah t-rjžrpeac mja ajr čaob
 čnojč 2hájš,
 2i řnjom lejr āčdar léjne.

.S é túrηα 2ηάηé αη túρηα γάρτα,
 Ιη έυζ ργ α λάη ηάρ θρευζ ρηη.
 Ζυρ αητεαη ητοαή δε ηρευρ πύαη,
 2η έυζ αηη αη θ-ητεαη πλευζα **δ**;
 Έαηηε ρεζηηεαη έαηε ραο η' η ρζαέαη,
 2ηαρ έτοοόαθ ποηηεαη μέηρε,
 Ζυρ ρζοηε αη ρζαέαη αη επύ 'ραν
επομαη,

21' r to tũs aŋ cjoſál lėm aŋ. *Co*
Seo é aŋ túrŋa aŋ t̃jłj̃^o bejč buaŋ,
21j̃ 'majp-le-tũ^o a' r maŋr̃ál,
21j̃ maŋcaj̃ pũcaj̃ teacčt ča' r ȋtũj̃-
eacčt,

21 Ե-ԲՕՇԱՆ ՇԱՐՈՒՄԷՆ ԵՆ ԵՐԵՒԱՆ :
 ԵՆՈՒՆԵ ԻՋԱԲԱԼԱԸ, **Ե**ՐԵԱԾ՝ ԲԱ ԼՐԵԱՅԻ,
ԵՐԵԱՐԵԱԼ ԵՐ ԵՐԱՐ Ե ԸՐՈՇԱՆ ;
 ԵՐ Ե՝ ԵՐԵԱՐԱԸ ՈՐ ԶԱՐ ԸԱՅ՝ Ե ԶԱՐ ԼՒԲ,
 ՝Տ ԶԱՆ Ե՝ Ե՝ յՈ ՇԱՐՈՒՄԷՆ՝ Ե ԵՐԵՒԱՆ .

Ամսյ՛հ ա Յ-ցլեկդեան ցար'ծ է'ր լոմբան
'Տ օղբայճեան է լան դա լայճե :
'Տ շար Ե ցանդա շարման ր'դե , դ լլեան
Աշար Լեճած է ա Ե-բիդր Այանը .
Քաղծար Ե՛ր լիօնն զ Ինայճոյն Յօ Բ' օյճճե ,
Ա'ր Եօրդն Բի՛ր Այճ Բիդեան ,
'Տ դար լայճը ա Յիօնն զ Երած դա Ի-օյճճե
Ա ԵօճարԾած Բի՛ր Ա'ր ա ԵրԾայլ .

ՏԱ յ-ԵՅՐԵԱՌ ՎՃԱՊԻՐ ԲԵՐԻ Ա ԵՅՐԵԱՌ
ԴՄԱՊ՝

21 ԼԵԱՅՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴԱՐՈՒՄ ԵՐԱՆԻՍԻՆԻ
ՏԵՄԵՐԱՐԻ ԶՈ ՇԼՈՒՄ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴԱ ՇԼՈՒՄ,
 ԵՐՈՅԻՐ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ
 ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԶՈ ԴՅՈՒՆԻՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ,
 ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ,
 ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ,
 ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ,
 ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ,
 ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԴՅՈՒՆ.

Առաջնայի մայր Յո Դ-իժնայի Յո
 Լեօր Լոճձա Աջար յարժաճա ընդ յՅաօժ-
 ալ Օ ամ Յո Կ-ամ, ձէտ յԱ՛ իժնայի յԻ Դ-ի-
 Եարժայծ ամ Ե Ելէ՛ ձՅայիի Ե Յարժարձ-
 յաճաճ ըսլ Զօ ճէժնայի ը՛ Եւմ Դի
 Ե-ԲԱՅՅէն. ԶԱ Դ-Ելէժնաճ Եարժ Զար-
 ժա Լէր Դի Յաօժալ ճոյՅօճաճ ը՛ Դի Դ.
 Դի Յո Կ-ալլէ. ԿՅ ՛Լ մայր յԴի Դի Ե-Դի
 Դի Ե ճաժարժ ճօ Բօր: յալլի Ելէժար
 մայր ճա ըսլ ԴՅայիի յաճ Դ-Ելէժ մօրն
 Լոճձա Դի. ԶԱ օր Ելօիի ճա ճարժ Զօ-
 Լար օր Դի Ե-Բօճա Օ Ելլնաճ Դի Յաօժալ
 Դի Եւմ.--- Ե Ելլնաճաճ Ե Լոճժոյլլ Դի

[illegible]

I feel it in my very soul !
'Tis whispered all around me !
That soon again I'll reach the goal
Where first the despot found me !
That soon again I'll don the wreath
Which freedom erst entwined me,
And that on earth or hell beneath ;
No power again can bind me !

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA.

Անարարձե Լե Շարտի Ծովն Զիյ
 Օձիյ Ե Որիայ, Օհ Տջոյ Զաւ
 յԵ, 295 րան մ-եւաւ Շուայեւ,
 Էանիւ Կուս.

Խիյր Եւաձ ձւիյ, յո էր,
 Տիյ օր շոյի մաւ յա մար,
 Խի Էաշարձ Ծ շիյի օ մ էրօյե,
 Խի էրէշարձ Ծ շիյի օյիւ Ծ Էար;
 Ծար Եար Ծ շիւայիւ Էր Ծ ֆլէյԵե,
 Տջոյ Էոյ Ծ շիւայիւ Էր Ծ ֆլէյԵե,
 Զիյ շիւայիւ Լե Զաւ Եւաւ յա մ-Եաւ,
 Ծ շիւայիւ Էաւիւ Էր յո Եաւ.
 Ծ շիւայիւ (Chorus).

Զ Էաւ էր յա Ե-Էոյ Էր յա Ծ-Էրիւ,
 Զ Էրիւ Եո յիյի Էր յո յոյ,
 Ծար Է Է-Էաւիւ Զիյ Էրիւ,
 Խիյր Եւաձ ձւիյ յա մար!
 Ծար Է Է-Էաւիւ Զիյ Էրիւ,
 Խիյր Եւաձ, Խիյր Եւաձ ձւիյ յա
 մար!

Ե Զիւ Էր Ծ շիւայիւ Էիւ Զիւ,
 Ծարիւ Զ Ե-Էաւիւ Ե Զ Էրիւ,
 Զիյ Էրիւ Էր Զիւ Ե Զ Էրիւ,
 Զիւ Է Է-Էոյ Է Էաւ-Էոյ Զ
 Էրիւ.
 Զ Է-Էոյ Զ Զ Էրիւ Զ Էրիւ,
 Զ Է-Էոյ Զ Զ Էրիւ Զ Էրիւ,
 Զ Էրիւ Զ Էրիւ Է Է-Էոյ,
 Զիւ Էրիւ Ծ Էաւիւ Զ Էրիւ!
 Ծ շիւայիւ.

The following typographical errors appeared in my translation of "Barney Mavourneen I won't let you in," which appeared in the 10th No. of the GAEL, viz.—The last word on the first line should be *drantughadh*, not *gran* &c. The last word on the 4th line should be *luidhe* not *luidheamh*. The 3rd word on the 1st line of the 2nd verse should be *dubhairt* not *deir*. The first line of the 3rd verse should finish, '*se mo chroidhe mar an d-tob-ar*. The 6th line of the 2nd verse (in English) is left out. It is "Consider the time and there is no body in." The 4th word ('tis) of the first line of the 3rd or last verse is left out.

Yours truly, Thomas D. Norris.

P. S. I would have made the above corrections sooner but I was sick most of the time. (Innumerable errors appear in the GAEL from time to time for which we beg the indulgence of our correspondents and subscribers, hoping in future to lessen them.—Ed).

THE GAEL—can now be had at Mrs Keogh's, Newsdealer, 141 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin.

Beautiful Isle of the sea!

Smile on the brow of the waters!
 Dear are your memories unto me,
 Sweet as the songs of your daughters.
 Over your mountains and vales,
 Down by each murmuring river,
 Cheered by the flower-loving gales,
 Oh! could I wander for ever!

CHORUS.

Land of the true and the old,
 Home ever dear unto me—
 Fountain of pleasures untold,
 Beautiful Isle of the sea!
 Fountain of pleasures untold,
 Beautiful, beautiful Isle of the sea!

Of, on your shell-girded shore,
 Evening has found me reclining,
 Visions of youth dreaming o'er,
 Down where the light-house was shining.
 Far from the gladness you gave,
 Far from all joys worth possessing,
 Still, o'er the lone weary wave,
 Comes to the Wanderer your blessing!
 (Chorus.)

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish Language, at the prices named, post paid.—

O'Reilly'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
Vale of Avoca Songster	.25
Life Dean Swift, by T. Clark Luby	.50

Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York.

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.

Երձ Է Զաւիւ Էաւիւ Էր

THE GAEL—VOLUME II

With this issue we commence Volume II of the GAEL, and we hope all the old subscribers will renew their subscriptions. We shall briefly state what our subscribers have accomplished within the year for sixty cents.—Sixty thousand GAODHALLS have been distributed through the world in that time; those of our uninformed countrymen who believed that there was no such thing as a cultivated Irish Language have been agreeably convinced to the contrary; a rebuff has been given to the vilifiers of our race who accuse us of ignorance, by showing that we have a learned language and a distinct character or letter, neither of which they have, for, threefourths of their language is borrowed, and their letter or character they have wholly borrowed from Rome.—This of itself ought to be worth sixty cents a year. Yet, it has done more. It has urged our brethren at home to found Gaelic journals there, and we expect that it has been the precursor of a general uprising in favor of our country's language. It has now over thirteen hundred [1300] mail subscribers, and it has doubled its own size since its first issue, so we think that is a fair showing. In our first No. we appealed to a large number of patriotic Gentlemen to forward the GAEL, our list of acquaintance is now too large to appeal to them by name, but if they make a showing equal to that of those adverted to, the GAEL will have thirteen thousand (13,000) subscribers at the end of its second year. Do, ladies and gentlemen, urge your neighbors and friends to circulate Gaelic literature. Let us not have our children to say that we have not given them an opportunity to obtain a knowledge of their kindred's language.

We acknowledge that we are a great beggar in regard to the Irish Language movement, but the truism that it is necessary to promote Gaelic literature so as to preserve the evidence of the superior literary acquirements and civilization of our forefathers over the other peoples of Europe in ages past, impels us in our actions.

We shall prepare a full list of the names of our subscribers, with a short genealogical reference to the family name of each, and a brief notice of the exertions individually made, as far as we can learn; to be appended to this volume, as a standing memorial (for ages to come) of their patriotic endeavors in the preservation of their mother tongue.

To enable us to carry out this resolution, we request our subscribers to send us the location of their ancestry, and we would request the date of the formation of Philo-Celtic Classes and Societies, throughout the Country with the names of their organizers.

The GAEL has got over three hundred subscribers through O'Donovan Rossi's paper—THE UNITED IRISHMAN.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETIES.

There is a matter personal to the GAEL in connection with these Societies which we would wish to explain. For some time we have been publishing the reports and transactions of those societies. In doing so we thought that there was only *one* society in Dublin, and, consequently, we mixed things considerably: and as we do not desire to take sides in the differences which, apparently, exist there, we publish the annexed communications without comment except that we recommend them to close up their ranks and bury their differences for the good of the cause.—

THE GAELIC UNION.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Gaelic Union, the Very Rev. Ulick J. Cáoan Bourke, M. R. I. A., P. P., Claremorris, presided; there were also present, Rev. Maxwell H. Close, M.A., M.R.I. A., Vice President, Rev. John E. Nolan, O. D. C., Hon. Secretary, Michael Cusac, Hon. Treasurer; Messrs Michael Corcoran, John Morrin, R. J. O. Mulrenin, David Comyn, &c. The Hon. Sec. announced that the Circular relative to the establishment of the proposed Gaelic Journal, which had been approved by the council at the last meeting was now being extensively distributed, and encouraging replies had been already received. A form for enrolling subscribers accompanies each copy of the circular, and which those to whom it is addressed are requested to return as soon as possible, so as to enable the Council to make preliminary arrangements for carrying out so necessary a work. Copies of the circular and accompanying form may be had on application as usual to the Hon. Sec. No. 19 Kildare St. Dublin. Copies of pamphlet recently issued containing rules and instructions for members, associates, local societies &c. may also be had gratis and post free on application by letter. The Council is glad to be able to state that the Irish Class, which resumed its business on September 2nd., under the direction of Mr. John Fleming, a member of Council, is working well and increasing in numbers. A junior division is now formed for new members, who, of course cannot keep pace with those who have worked from the beginning. Application to the Council is necessary for entrance to the class. The thanks of the Council were voted to the New York Society for the Pres of the Irish Language, for their continued encouragement, sympathy and assistance in all the undertakings of the Gaelic Union.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In the year 1876 was founded in Dublin, a society whose laudable object was the preservation of the Irish language.

From that year until this it has been enabled to labor effectively to advance the study of the national tongue. Irishmen of all creeds and parties found a common and patriotic cause in which they might join.

In the month of August of this year this society summoned to Dublin a Celtic Congress to deliberate on the position and prospects of the language.

The Congress elicited much valuable information as to the difficulties with which students had to contend, and as a result, it claimed for the Irish language a more generous treatment at the hands of educational bodies.

A resolution was proposed by me, and passed unanimously, recommending that the Society, under whose auspices the Congress was held, should found a journal in the Irish language, and thereby carry out an object which the Society had in view in 1876. The Congress pledged itself, in the event of the Society doing so, to support such a journal by all means in its power?

This recommendation was considered, and it was determined to inaugurate, as soon as practicable, a journal to advance the use and study of the Irish language.

Not long ago, a few members of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language saw fit to secede from that body, and took steps to form themselves into a Union for the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language.

Whether this was a service to the cause they had at heart, I shall not now inquire.

The parent society, in convening the Congress, asked the co-operation of the offspring Union, but the latter, for reasons known to itself, gave no reply to the invitation.

To-day, I received a circular, on behalf of the gentlemen who form the Union, inviting my support for an Irish language journal, which they zealously desire to issue. Gifts, annual donations and subscriptions, are wanted immediately.

It might be permitted to doubt whether, in face of the recommendation made by Congress to the society, their action is likely to meet success, or prove permanently serviceable to the movement they support.

As the offspring Union has, with all its qualities, never laid claim to modesty, it is often mistaken for the parent society.

I therefore beg to state, with your permission, that the journal for which the Union solicits support is not the journal to which the Congress pledged itself, nor are the individuals advocating the establishment of that journal those to whom Congress wished to entrust with the new undertaking.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language will, no doubt, give due account of its intentions ere long, meanwhile I would ask its friends to remain unperturbed for the present.—

Yours faithfully.

Marcus Ward,

Hon. Secretary to Congress,
Strandtown, Belfast. 23.d. September.

The above communications explain themselves. We would advise our Dublin friends to close their differences and start only one journal until they

have constituents numerous enough to support them. Let them not be too sanguine because of the success of the GAEL. The GAEL appeared in very humble garments, it was inexpensive; and under the control of one individual. It was being increased by the accretions which sympathizing friends of the cause enabled it to collect. We issued it in that humble form with the determination that it should not die whether supported or not. Are our Dublin friends prepared to do that? When we did publish it we appealed to the following patriotic Irishmen—

T. W. Cronan, Houston, Texas, D. O'Cloughessey, Chester, Conn., E. F. Delehanty, Wyoming Ferry, D. Henry, Chicago, D. Tindall, Detroit, Mich., D. Gunny, Detroit, Mich., P. O'Mally, Fall River Mass., J. Quinn, Dexter, Mich., D. O'Connell, Fall River, Mass., W. G. Ryan, Fairfield, Conn., J. Duffy, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, D. B. Dixon, Ionia Mich., E. Sexton, Leominster, Mass., C. H. Duggan, Milford, Maine, W. O'Leary, Moberly, Mo., P. Kelly, Madison, Wis., W. J. O'Cooley, Port Hope, Canada, T. E. Treacy, Poquonock, Conn., P. Foran, Worcester, Mass., P. Maguire, Woburn, Mass.; W. Crowley, Elk Co. Nevada, P. M. Walsh, Scranton, Pa., C. D. Gernon, Holyoke, Mass., M. Gibbs, Akron, Ohio, J. M. Minogue, Indianapolis, Ind., J. Hunt, Taunton, Mass., F. J. McCosker, Mobile Ala., W. Collins, Elmira, N. Y., J. W. Wright, Cataragus, N. Y., P. O'Driscoll, Woburn, Mass., J. A. O'Neill, Franklin, La.; M. Enright, Syracuse N. Y., M. A. Weaver, Oil City, Pa., M. A. Gallagher, Rap, Gerardville, Pa.; M. J. Power, Wau-puck, Conn.; M. Mac Sweeney, Mobile, Ala.; W. McCue, Amsterdam, N. Y.; D. P. Barry, Raymond, Kansas, and they, with hardly an exception, responded to our appeal. Not only did they respond in their individual capacity but they have acted as canvassers in their respective localities, some sending as many as thirty subscribers, other patriotic Irishmen whose names do not appear in the above list—Major Maher, New Haven, P. J. O'Daly Boston, J. Gibson, Paterson, T. Kelly, Pittsburg, M. J. Collins, Mil. Home, Ohio, Marcus T. Ward, Belfast, Hon. Denis Burn of New York.

The New York Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: The Brooklyn, Boston, New York, and Paterson Philo-Celtic societies, &c. acted a similar part until the little ball which we set in motion has acquired length, breadth and respectable proportions. These were the auspices under which the GAEL was ushered into the world—it has increased in consequence.

The Irish World severs its connection with the Land League, we are a member of two clubs, but we are not going to follow suit, tho.

The English are a brave, honorable people. They hate cruelty to animals: hence the reason that they bayoneted the wounded and helpless Egyptians to death!

NAMES OF IRELAND. [concluded]

8th. name of this country was Muicinis, from *muc*, *pig*, *inis*, *island*, so called because the De Danaans, or gods of verses, as is related, agreed with the Milesians, that if they put to sea again and landed in spite of them they should yield to them, and the latter, having retired from the palace of Teamair where the sons of Cearmada (Carmody) kept their court, went to their ships in Kerry, put to sea, whereupon the island assumed, through the aid of the necromantic art the appearance of a hog's back. In the effort to struggle against the storm, raised by diablerie, and to reach the land again, all the sons of Mileus, except Heber Fionn, Haremon, and Amergin were drowned.

The whole island was divided between Heremon, Heber Fionn, and Heber or Emhir, the son of Ir. Heremon had Leinster and Connaught, Heber Fionn had Munster, and Heber had Ulster, but in after times many of Ir's posterity migrated to Kerry and Mayo.

9th. The Milesians gave this island the appellation of *Scota*, who was killed in battle, and buried in *Glean Scoithion*, or the Vale of *Scota*, on the north side of *Sliab Mis* (*fog mountain*), but *Scota* herself was so called after *Scythia*. We understand that human bones were lately discovered in this place.

10th. Another name of Ireland is *Hibernia*, the Latin of *Haber inis*, or *island* of *Heber*. This assertion is disputed as *Heber* never ruled paramount, whereas *Heremon* did. The name is defined in our essay on Round Towers. It might have derived this name from *inbhear inis*,† because of its beautiful estuaries or rivers—*Inbhear*, a river's mouth, and *inis*, an island.

As to the names *Juernia*, *Iuernia*, and *Verna*, they are only corruptions of *Hibernia*.

11th. The term "Ireland" is thus accounted for by some writers—*Fonn Ir*—*fonn*, land, of *Ir*, as *Ir* was the first of the Milesians buried in it when his vessel was wrecked off the coast of Kerry.—(See "Book of Armagh" wherein the island is called "the grave of Ir.") "*iar lan*, *iar west*, *lan*, earth, or land; *d* is often added to Celtic words for euphony. Hence *Ireland* or *Ir land* (being poetic), *land of Ir* as he was the first Milesian buried in it, or the Greek *Ir*, sacred, *lan*, land. The last we adopt as the true interpretation.

12th. It got the name "Ogygia" from *Plutarch*. It is a Greek word, and means *Old land*, or *Ocean land*. Either signification is appropriate, as our island was peopled, comparatively speaking, soon after the flood, and most accurate accounts of it, from the earliest periods, have been preserved by antiquarians, chiefly in poetry, to prevent tampering with facts, it being nearly impossible to introduce or substitute other facts than those first recorded. Interpolation can easily be effected in

prose, not in poetry. Again "Ocean land" is peculiarly suited to this is and, it being at the end of the world, in the ocean. Another derivation of *Ogygia* is *Oco*, or *Ogham*, the primitive system of writing practised by the *Druids*. There is a difference of opinion about the derivation of *Ogham*. Some say that it was borrowed from *Oghma*, or *Ochma* (Latin *Ogmios*). Now one of the gates of the city of *Thebes* in *Achaia*, was called "Oca" or "Oga" by *Cadmus* (who in our opinion was *Gadellias*) in honor of *Oca*, or *Oga*, the *Pelasgic* name of *Athenæ*, *Minerva*. Hence as she was the goddess of wisdom it is reasonable to think that the inventor of the *Ogham* system was called after her. Hence *Ogham*, or *Ocham*, and also *Ogygia*. The word might be from "O" music "cum" form."

O'BRENNAN:

NOTES AND EVENTS.

Of The Celtic Tongue Re-surgent

From the conquest of Ireland (B.C. 1700) by the sons of *Gollamh*, or *Milesius*, to its conversion by *St. Patrick*, (A.D. 432) one hundred and eighteen monarchs are numerated, who held undisputed sway independent of petty kings or chieftains, one was a woman.

4th. verse—*Inbhear colpe*,—the mouth of the *Boyne*, *Inis ealga*, an ancient name of Ireland. There is a tradition that a prince of *Tyre* came to Ireland and married an Irish princess.

5th. verse *Datti*—The last pagan monarch of Ireland, went with his army to the foot of the Alps, and was killed by lightning, brought back, and buried at old *Cruachan* the palace of the King of *Connaught*.

6th. verse—King *Muinemon* who died of the plague (B.C. 1328) first caused the nobility to wear chains of gold on their necks and rings of the same metal on their fingers. *Airgeadh*, (B.C. 1333) in whose reign silver shields were first made at *Airger Ross*, or the silver wood, on the banks of the river *Nore*. They were given to heroes and nobles, but the greatest step in social progress at that remote period was the institution of the *Feis Teamhrach*, or triennial assembly of *Tara Ollam Fola*, the beginning of whose reign is fixed by the Four Masters at the year of the world 3883, corresponding with the year B.C. 1317. All the Chieftains, military leaders, bards, historians, &c. were required and regularly summoned to this meeting. After a very useful reign of forty years he died at *U-Ollamhan*.

Cimbeath—Reigned, B.C. 716 there were three princes who claimed the crown, *Aodh Ruadh*, *Diothorba*, and *Cimbaeth*, sons of three brothers, the dispute was adjusted by each agreeing to reign in turn for seven years, *Aodh Ruadh* was drowned at *Assoroe* on the river *Erne*, and *le*

daughter Macha, who when her father's turn came round claimed it instead, a battle was fought, Macha was victorious; Diorthorba was slain, and Macha arranged the dispute with Cimbaeth by marrying him. It was at the desire of Macha and in the reign of her husband, Cimbeath, that the palace of Emania was built, it was the resort of the Red branch Knights and Kings of Ulster for 855ear

After the death of Cimbeath, Macha reigned as absolute Queen of Ireland for seven years, when she was slain by Rachta Righdhearg, who in turn was slain by Ugaine Mor, the foster son of Macha.

A.D 14—Faradhach Fíneachtach, or the righteous, was the son of Craoibhean, when he was elected monarch, he had for adviser, Marann, who was a wise man, and peace and happiness was restored to Erin.

Feidhlim—the lawgiver, was the son of a Scandinavian princess, he substituted for the principle of retaliation the law of eirie, or fine, his mother's name was Baine, a daughter of Scal King of Finland.

There is a difference of opinion as to what monarch reigned in Ireland at the birth of Christ. Some say it was Craoibhean Niadhnaí, the one hundred and eleventh monarch of Ireland in O'Flaherty's list. But Eidirfeol is mentioned in the poem as being monarch at the time.

Last verse Dar Fúil Mullaghmast, this massacre did not occur, (as some writers say at the annexation of Leix and Offaly it occurred) till the nineteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when 400 Irish Chieftains were invited in the queen's name and under her protection, to assemble at Mullaghmast, in the county of Kildare, they obeyed, and no sooner had they assembled in the great rath, than they were encompassed by a treble line of soldiers, and all of them to a man were butchered in cold blood;—and this atrocious act had the approval of the queen's deputy, Sir Henry Sidney.

Leix is now called Queens County, and its old fort (Campa) is now Maryborough, and Offaly is now Kings County, and fortress (Daingean) is now Philipstown, called after Queen Mary and Philip of Spain her husband.

NO ICE.

Being limited in Gaelic Type, Dr. Callaghan's Sermons, and the Search of Dermott and Graine and other standard Gaelic matter were crushed outtrying to make room for the contributions of subscribers. We are making arrangements for larger supply of Gaelic type so that we shall resume those publications. We shall also give the Irish Catechism and Dr. McHales Life written in Gaelic by, Rev. U. J. Bourke.

PUBLICATIONS

THE CELTIC MAGAZINE—We know of no publication more interesting or instructive than the Celtic Magazine for this quarter. It is an octavo volume of some 160 pages. It is replete with varied reading matter by the best writers of the day. It has a beautiful Gaelic poem by Craoidhin Aoibhin, and its English translation by M. Cavanagh. Taking the magazine as a whole, no Irish family should be without it. It is issued quarterly by Mr. James Haltigan, 117 John st. N. Y. The price of the volume is fifty cents. Wholesome reading matter is to the mind what wholesome food is to the body.

PUBLICATIONS—Father Nolan's Irish Prayer Book is a handsomely gotten up little volume. There is not a single word of English in it. Every one who reads Irish should have a copy of it. Price one Dollar.

THE A.O. H. Record is a well gotten up monthly journal and we prophesy for it a successful career. The Ancient Order ought to make it, at least, a weekly, and insist on the proprietor to publish Gaelic lessons in it.

A.O.H. INSURANCE FUND—We see by the A.O.H. Record, published by John D. Cunningham of New Haven Conn. that the Order has organized an Insurance Fund. This is as it should be. All Irishmen should unite for such beneficial purposes. While a man is strong and in health he will not miss a dollar a month, (how many spend ten times that sum in the beer shop) and should providence call him from his family, it would be a solace to him in his expiring hours that those dear to him would not be thrown on the waves of the world penniless.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. B. Syracuse—Emmet's dying speech was commenced in the VII. No. of the GAEL. The translation was made by us for the Irish World some four years ago; the Irish World people did not publish it but published a translation made by Mr P. J. O'Daly, of the Boston P. C. S. There are three translations of Emmets Speech now published the third by Mr. T. O'N. Russell, published in the Irish-American.

T. McC Phil—Anyone who speaks Irish and can read English, would, with a fair amount of study, be able to read and write Irish tolerably well in twelve months.

M. A. Weaver, Rew City. —“*cu5 mup0, r3p0b mup0, cuba1p0 mup0, n5on 0m0p0 mup0*” &c, are all correct. There is no authority for excluding “*mup0*”

Տյէ Բար իմաւօ Բրաօն,
Բյօժանդ օ Յաճ յոյսօ Դեանայն.

Եյ անդրա բշաւա երաօն,
 Բճած 'ի իր դա իօյժե,
 Եւր յայժե անդրա Երօն,
 Բայժեալ բեւժ դա բայժե.
 Տնժ է բոյալի երջ
 Բոյա, այր այրի բեւժ,
 Տնժ ար ժայռի դի բոյժ
 Ծա ժայռ ար բեւժ ժե, բեւժ.
 Զի բեւժ, ար 'ի բոյր բար իօն,
 Ե ի ի բշաւ ժայռի,
 Տըր այր ինչայժ երաօն,
 Երբայի ժ յաւ ինչիժ բեւժայի.

[illegible]

Like the "cursed pig," the more the Irish race is cursed the better it thrives. In our last issue we pointed to the opposition to Mayor Grace owing to his religious sentiments. Recent events tend to demonstrate that religion does not weigh the whole balance ; that racial affinity and nativity have got something to do in the matter, for we find that the would-be *yankee aristocracy* do not relish the Irish no matter to what religion they belong. This is made evident in their opposition to President Arthur in the present State election. The opposition is not to Folger nor to the manner his selection [for the conduct of the convention has been the routine for years without a protest]. It is to Arthur lest he should by any chance be able to secure the presidential nomination two years hence. Arthur being so *nearly* Irish born, and the English press characterising him as the companion of Irish-American Fenians, that pro-English element don't want him ; and that is the head and front of his offending. Bigotry, whether national or religious, should be chastised : it should find no asylum in this free and cosmopolitan Republic.

Շճ ԸՊ ԵՐԱՐ ԱՅԾԱՅՐ Ը ԻՅ
 'Տ ԵՍԱԼ ԲՅՐ ԲՃՃԱԼ ՈՅ Ի-ՅՈՅՅՈՅ,
 ՅՈ յ-ԻՅԵԱՅՈՅ ՅՈ ԲՅՐ ԸՊ ԵՐՈՅԵ
 ՇՈՅ ԲԲՅՈՅԱՅՈՅ ԲՅՈՅ ԸԼԱՅՈՅԾ :
 ԾՈ ԸՐԱԼ ԸՊՊ Ը ԵՐԱ,
 'ԽԱՅՐ ԲԱՐ ՅՈ ԲԼԱԵԱՐ Ծ'ԵՍԼՅՅ
 ԸՊ ԵՅ ՅՅՈ ԸՐ, ԲԱՅ ԲՅԱԵ,
 ԸՊ ԵՅՅԵ, ԲՅՐ յԱ ԲՅԵՍԼԱՅ.
 ԸՊ ԸԱԾ յԱՐ 'Ր ԸՅՐ ԲԱՐ ԻՅՈ,
 ԼԵ ԻՊ ԲՅԱԼ ԾՅԻՅՈ,
 ՏԼԵ ԱՐ յԱԼԱՅՈՅ ԵՐԱՅՈ,
 ԵՅԵԱՅՈՅ Օ ՅԱԵ յՈՅՅՈՅ ԲԼԸՈՅՈՅ.

Օ՞ր յ ծնած և իյալ ՚րա Երկշե,
 Ե՛ր չաղ րոյճեաճ, չաղ Եօրն,
 Լե Եաճար րար Եր Երճ
 Որ Ե-Եաճե չեալ, Եր չօրն.
 Չե՛տ օ! րար լեյր և իրօյե,
 Օր Եաճաճ րար չ րեւլԵա,
 Եօրար Եաճ ՚ր Եր Երճե,
 Եւ՛ր Լե Եաճար րԵաճ ր րեւլԵա.
 ՉԵր Եաճ, րար ՚ր Եօր րար Լօրն,
 Լե Լր րՅաԼա Եօրնն,

We shall commence “*Fiac Séaǵaíu
Díadaíó*” in the next number of the
Gael. It is by Raftery, and it fully
exemplifies the invective powers of the
author. Other interesting matter will
appear from time to time, and we hope
the lovers of the language will do all
they can to circulate it.

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