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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.

The Brooklyn delegates to the Philadelphia Convention held a reunion under the auspices of the P.C.S. at Jefferson Hall, on May, 10. Prof. Harry Baker held the audience in a trance for the space of two hours, in his inimitable rendition of his "Evening with Tom Moore." The exercises were were brought to a close by Mr. Gilgannon deliver ing an address in the Irish Language, and the reading of St. Patrick's address to the Kings at Taraby M.J. Logan. This address appeared in las month's Gael, by Mr. A. O'Hara of Prairie Du-

It must be urged on the members and officers of the P.C. Society to be more punctual in attendance for the future. From this forth the superintendent of classes will see that the classes are formed at 8 o'clock sharp and dismissed at 9, and that the Irish Language only will be used during this hour. After that members may remain and chat as much as they please.

chein Wis.

We are pleased to see a large number of the old members paying frequent visits of late to the hall-The monthly reunion held on Thursday, May 31 was quite a success.

Prest. Finn pays closer attention lately to the affairs of the society than was his wont—the lux-ury of office is generally accompanied with responsibility.

Vice prest. Graham is very proud of the result of his mission to the Phi adelphia Convention.

Mr. Lacey, treasurer of the ball, made his report which was highly satisfactory.

The society had a visit from our old respected associate, Mr. P. C. Gray, last week. He says he will lose a fall or have a good society in Newark in the near future.

We hope the large number of Philo Celts who are getting married will not diminish our numbers. Tis rather selfish of them to keep away after the honeymoon, though some have done so.

Mr. Curden is all for a Gaelic convention.

Our lady members showed excellent pluck a few meeting since in defeating a motion which was not relished by them—They don't mean to sing dumb when their interests are at stake.

We believe there are now between five and six hundred names on the books of the society; we would ask where do all these be during the weekly meetings?

ly meetings?
The latest addition to our ranks are the—
Misses Freeman, Gill, Gallagher, Mulligan,
Duff, Guiaan, Messrs. McSkimming and Sloan.
We hope President Finn will exact strict atten-

We hope President Finn will exact strict attendance in future and (parenthetically) to set the example himself.

υίσεας σας από από παις αστιρού άτας αρι σας συμο α μομη κέμη σ' από ομημα α τομη κέμη σ'

The discoveries of the proprieties of so common products of manufacture as glycerine and nitrid acid, when combined in a chemical mixture, and rendered portable by sawdust, dry earth, brown sugar, or anything of the kind that will absorb it as a sponge, the discovery of the tremendous power of a weapon so cheap and abundant, adds a new element to the politics of monarchies. Glycerine, rot long since, was a part of the waste of soap factories.

American enterprising discovered Some that by a little sweetning and flavoring it could be sold for honey, and many a breakfast has been made with gustatory appreciation of the substance which the soap-maker's alkalies rejected. It is a thirsty liquid, with such an affinity for water that physicians employ it to keep the surface moist. when that is desired. Nitric acid is much more abundant, though not so a seescible, as it is not a refuse of manufactories, but must be distilled for itself. A weak dilution of it gives a pleasant sour taste, and it also is emploped medically, and as an adulterant. What more harmless substances are there in nature? and yet a quart of the combination would blow any ship, house, fortress or wall to small pieces. The principle which gives it action is the same as in gunpowder.

The carbon of the charcoal and ygen of the niter produce the combustion of gunpowder. The oxygen of the nitrid acid and the carbon of the glycerine produce the combustion of nitro-glycerine. But the burning process of the powder requires time; that of the liquid is instantaneous, hence its superior energy as an ex-These are interesting details, because plosive. the weapon is the most terrible that has ever been discovered by man, and it cannot be kept out of the hands of the degraded and criminal classes-England is now in a panic. and every European monarch feels like a hunted stag. If nitro-glycerine were emploped as a solvnet of tyranny alone there is not any question that it would make an end to tyranny. It will in any case, temper tyranny. Rulers will be careful not to drive any class of subjects to desperation. If weapons were employ ed for the right it would be a blessing to men; but unfortunately it is more liable to be used for criminal purposes. --- Leavenworth [Kas.] Visitor.

The GAEL can now be had of all news-dealers at five cents a copy. If your news-agent makes any excuse, say he can get it through any of the news agencies; or send sixty cents to us and it will be mailed to you one year

EXERCISE 12.

bonb, violent.
caol, slinder.
capp, a heap.
ctáp, a table, board. γcolb, a splinter.
colm, a dove.
copp, a goblet.
γεαης, anger.
σρομ, heavy.

1. η a η η $\hat{\alpha}$ a $\hat{\beta}$ a $\hat{\beta}$ col η . 2. $\hat{\alpha}$ a $\hat{\beta}$ reals $\hat{\beta}$ and 4. caph a $\hat{\beta}$ and choc. 5. reals a $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\beta}$ of $\hat{\beta}$ coph a $\hat{\beta}$ col η reals south a $\hat{\beta}$ col η reals south a $\hat{\beta}$ col η reals south a $\hat{\beta}$ col η compared to $\hat{\beta}$ and choc south a $\hat{\beta}$ and choc south a $\hat{\beta}$ reals. 2. $\hat{\alpha}$ and ceah $\hat{\beta}$ a boph.

1. The women and the dove. 2. the splenter is stender. 3. anger is fierce 4. a pile and a hill. 5. a chase and work. 6. a goblet and a heavy table 7. the work is heavy. 8. a lean blue dove and a heavy goblet. 9. the blue hill and a chase. 10. the tongue is violent.

PRONUNCIATION.— The sounds given to the vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs &c. in the preceding lessons will be found to represent their true sound as far as it is possible to do by the English sound of the letters. Persons who speak the language naturally only can give the true sound of both let ers and words; this should be the guide for all who desire to learn it. Attempt to pronounce either German or French without having heard the natives of these countries do it and the force of our remarks will be manifest.

E ERCISE 13.

The following common nouns will afford an Exercise in spelling, and in applying the foregoing Rules. They are given with their qualifying adjective, and are mostly of the masculine gender; the feminine adjective requiring a change which shall be explained when treating of aspiration. The adjective in Irish generally follows the noun. A few new words will be here introduced.

αμασάη σεαμορί, a wretched fool. αμάη σεαι, white bread. αγαί ταηη, weak ass. ball τίαη, healthy member. bάο caol, narrow boat. bár obaηη, a sudden death. beaη σρηη, a sick woman, beaη μαγαί, a lady. caplín σεαγ, a pretty girl.

capall lajojn, a strong horse. cana oft, a dear friend. cat oall, a blind cat cláp cinn, a dry board. cnoc min, a smooth hill. chann zlar, a green tree. chújr3ín lán, a full jar. cuan rocajn, a safe harbour. cuirle lán, a full vein. Topar Dajnzean, a firm door. outlle reans, a faded leaf oujne uaral, a gentleman. eolar cinnee, certain knowledge. eun zonm, a blue bird. rájnne chujnn, a round ring. rean beo, a living man. reun, un, fresh grass. rocal bonb, a violent word 5401 65, a young relation 5ar τοηη, a brown stalk. 5é bneac, a speckled goose. 1475 Follagy, wholesome fish. jnjy tom, a bare island. tá rada, a long day. téjm áno, a high leap. lejce Fuan, cold stirabout. long laron, a strong ship. majojn ลในาุทุท, a beautiful mornmála lán, a full bag. mil ún, fresh honey, mójn cjum, dry turf mujneul reanz, a slender neck. mujncin joral, low people. ηeul γοιιίειμ, a bright cloud. nor olc, a bad habit. ράμτοίη τροηη, a fair little child. pobal Fjal, generous people. pope caojn, a tender tune. nor veant, a red rose, puo beaz, a little thing or affair. raoj zijc, a cunning sage. rcolajna clirce, an expert scholreod DAOH, a costly jewel. [ar. rzeul ruajne, a pleasant story. ronar buan, lasting happiness. γμάρο άμο, a high street. γύζλη úη, a fresh rope of straw, or беляза натаг, a noble tongue. (hay τευτο τεληη, a tight string. τιηηεατ ζαης, a severe sickness. շյր ձևոյդդ, a beautiful country. Toban 5lan, a clean well. ujrze bán, white water.

untán tom, a bare floor. unτa taz, weak prop.

The following are a few examples of participles used as adjectives, which scarcely require an explanation: τοριαγ γογσαμτε, an opened door τοριη τώητα (λάη ματα), a shut fist. γυμηθοσ μομησε, a divided window. μαγσ γάμτε, salted fish, ομεάη γσμιογσα, a ravaged island; τεμηθ λαγσα, a lighted fire.

The following examples are very simple, and show the genitive case of a few words:

bajnne bó, cow's milk; conn ujrze, a cup of water; τόο πόηα, a sod of turf; zlojne bajnne, a glass of milk; zonc cabájrce, afield of cabbage; pott πόηα, a bog hole; peann janajn, an iron pen; τρόςαjne Θέ, mercy of God.

EXERCISE 14.

A few short phrases with idioms.

AJAM, (prep. pron.), at me; Aη, is? whether? της, break; της, believe; τουη, make, do; τίοη, true; το, to; teat, with thee; τιοη, with me; ηλ, do not; της that; της, come; μαμη from me.

1. $\nabla \hat{a}$ yé azam. 2. ∇a yé uajm. 3. $\forall \hat{a}$ bhiy é. 4, Jy thom é. 5. Stán leat, 6. 21 η ríon yin? 7. $\forall \hat{a}$ ríon é. 8. $\forall \hat{a}$ chejo é. 9. Deun yo. 10. $\forall \hat{a}$ zo chujn.

I. It is at me. 2 it is from me. 3 do not break it. 4 it is with me. 5 safety with you. 6 whether is that true? 7 it is not true. 8 do not believe it. 9 do this. 10 come quietly.

EXERCISE 15.

A5A5, at thee; AJCJ, at her; AJ5e, at him; bμό5, a shoe; CJA? who; eA5LA, fear; LeJT, with him; LJJJ, with us; οCLAT, hunger; ομμΑJJ, on us; ομη, on me; ομο, on thee; γ5JAJ, a knife; CALC, thirst; UAJC, from thee.

1, to but a afor. 2. to autin affe. 3, to being afor. 4. the left of the time 7, the state of 7, the state of 7, to eath of 7, to other of 7. To other of 7, the state of 7, to other of 7.

1. You have a shoe, 2. he has bread, 3, she has milk, 4 whose is that knife? 5 it is ours. 6, it is from thee, 7, fear is on me. 8, thirst is on us. 9, hunger is on me. 10. I have a question on thee.

FXERCISE 16.

aca, at them; azajnn, at us; ajn, on, on him; anam, a soul; bánn, top; bneac, a trout, speckled; bnoc, a badger; bnoza, shoes; bun, the bottom; ceant, right; conp, a body; mjan, desire; mjar, a dish; rcuab, a broom; reun, prosperity, happiness; γημαη, a bridle.

Τα γεμη ομς; τα γεαμό ομη; τα γόμαη αδαμή: τα αμόρα αδαμή; τα μίας ατιμαή αμί; τα γίος αδαμή; τα γαμή το καιμή το καιμή το καιμή με αίδε.

Ir hom an toban; ir leir na bhóza; cia leir an mac? cia leir an rchab ro? ir hinn iao; ir leat an cat; ir leat an ríon deahz; ir hom an mála rin; ir reall hom ón ioná ainzead. Ir mian hom rior.

Exercise 17.

Žil, pleasure; ajmm, a name; aojr, age; bi, be thou; cao, what? cjannor, what way how? cujp, put; cújr, cause cuma, equal, indifference; σujc, to thee; σύη, shut, a fort; γαη, stay, wait γέιη, self: γόιι a while; γόγ, yet; 5αη without; 5ο γόιι, yet, for a while; συμι weep: téim, a leap; mjaγa, dishes; mjre, me, myself; όι, drink; otc, evil; γίογ, down; γυαγ, up; σό5, lift.

21η leat-ya an youab? ηί ljom-ya an rájnne; an áil leat me? ηί mian ljom ríon; ηί σιαν αη reup yo; an mac dujt mire? an reapp leat bainne jona ujyōe? ηί bád long; ηί me an reap; an áil leir mire?

Μά σευη οίς; ηα bý boz: ηα συμί σαη κύμ; σύη αη σομας; γαη σαη εασία; ηά σευη οίς ομμαμης τός γυας γ΄ς; κυμι γίος ηα πμάγα ηα όί γμη γός; ηα κυμι οίς ομη.

Jr cuma linn rin; cao é an nuo ro? Jr liom réin é; deun rin 30 céant; cian. nor tá tú? cao aoir tú? cao ir ainm duit? cao é rin? ran 30 róil; léim ruar

Má zuil zo róil; ir mire an rean; an é rin é; ní rzian é; ir cuma leac é; ní mian leir an nuo ro; ir món ir mian leir; an chom é rin? cá eazla onc; ní ceanc é ro.

EXERCISE 18.

anjor, from below; ann γη, there; an γο, here; anojγ, now; anuaγ, down from above; cajησ, talk; cejt, conceal; σεjγη, haste; γίηιηη, truth; γογ5αjt, open; tean, follow; meaγajη, I think; múγ-5αjt, awake; ηάjρε, shame; μάη, spade; γεαγ, stand; σαηαίτ, while; σαμ, come

Forzail an conar, open the door; can anjor, come up; murzail anoir é waken him now; can azur lean é, come and follow him: veun came thom, talk with me; mearaim an lá ruan, I think the day cold; ná théis cana ríon, desert not a true friend; rear ruar anoir stand up now; can anuar 1111, come down with us; cá náme am; he is ashamed; ran 30 roit, wait a while; ná cejl ríninne, conceal not truth; veun vejrju, make haste; cav é an lá, what is the day? Tá Feans ain, he is angry. an all lear é, do you like it? cuin rior an nán, put down the spade; cá ré ann rin, he is there; cá mé ann ro, I am in this place; Fan Lom Tamall beat, stay with me a little while.

EXERCISE 19.

Aγ, out, out; bejn, bring, grasp; céao, a hundred; σαη, to me; γάρισε, welcome; γίσηα, of wine; σευμ, sharp; σιας, take τάρομ, strong; teaσ-γα, with thee; ηρίε, a thousand: ηρογ, sign of comparative; γα, an emphatic suffix; γάγσα, satisfied; γγ τάρομ αη γεαμ έ, he is a strong man; ηγ σεαγ αη σαρίη ή, she is a pret-

to girl; bein stoine ujrse cam, bring to me a glass of water; cuin ceine tarca Ar, put a lighted fire out; An i ro mo rajan-ra? whether is this my knife? 17 Jeun an rojan ro, this knife is sharp σά της τάγσα αποίς, I am satisfied now σά της πίος γεάμη I am better; απ πημη leac-ra zlome ríona? do you wish a glass of wine? ní mjan tjom ríon; I do not desire wine; τά αμάη αζαη, I have bread; an leac-ra an rojan ro? whether is this your knife? of ruar é, drink it up; céao míle ráilte, a hundred thousand welcomes; 31ac apan Azur 1m, take bread and butter; cujp All an ceine é, put it on the fire; clanηση τά τά Δησης? how are you now? jr σομη σύητα é, it is a shut fist; 1r 50μτ cabájrze é, it is a field of cabbage; zá vejeje opm, I am in a hurry. 30 3-cuje-10 014 0 4-2 11, 00

Like the parent to its offspring when the real tug of necessity arises the countryman is invariably appealed to for relief. Then in times free from distress this countryman should not be forgotten. Seeing all the nationalities which surround us closely clinging together in their individuality. should not the Irish take a lesson there-from How much of the funds transmitted to alleviate the distress brought on our unfortunate country by foreign tyranny has been contributed by foreigners? Yet three-fourths of the money laid out for the necessaries of life &c., by Irishmen in this country go into the pockets of foreign store keepers! This foreign store keeper will be very nice and obliging while he is receiving their money, but when the pinch comes the countryman alone will be appealed to. How strange that a people so quick witted cannot see this and act accordingly! Irishmen, support those who support you and your principles. If an Irish grocer, tailor, shoemaker doctor, lawyer, or any other business give you as good value as a foreigner give preference to your countryman, you see the foreigner invairably do Readers and admirers of the Gael, turn to its advertising pages and if you want any thing advertised there get it in preference to that of others. provided you get it as good, because they support the Cael and are therefore instruments in propagating the principles which it advocates. is business and by observing it, and strictly adher ing to it you will force persons who would, apart from business interests, scorn you and your principles, assist you.

This cannot be looked upon as contrary to general citizenship. Every element does it. Life is like a checker-board, and in playing its game, like that of checkers, one shall not be badly beaten when he makes similar moves to those of his opponent.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Durnin, Tangipahoa La. for the following poem.

พงเเมอ่ ชหามาห เป รัยมหัวเป๋, หมั่ว ชงอมา่อ เอ มจอ๋ ชเจะองฆ่หมาเเ, 1844.

21 Seancujo čaojij, a reanc πο chojoe, 'Sa reanc πα παοι ι π-έιπτεαίς;

21 γελρε τλό γλος τ'λ δ-γις 'γλ τ-ςιίς, 21 γιε ελοιη, εξιιιτε:

21 γελης τας τρασή η ολλημή εμίσηλ, 21 δελητάμη τηίη, δεμγαίς;

Seape η η η τολοίης αίμ τελό η α εμίζε, 21η bile κίομ γλομ-έλληη.

Ιτ α 5-Cοησα Lάσ α τεατσαρ όμα Le τσεαιιάη συήρα, τσευήρα, Ιτ τσίηη α ηματ le ηματ ητ υμαγό, Το σεαρο ο η μαγτίε Τασσιας:

21 म-उरका उका हमकड, काउ का उ-एरिसकड़ें 21 मार्गामाउक्ठे उसका उक्टोडिस

'Se γιαο το γίοη απ βαίγατη ίσε,

Ω δεοό το ίτοητη η μέμη επίμι,

Ο 'η το βραίο γίτ 'γα γραίο τη αρι δίίτε

Ω το η η αδί γίο γίο το σα ογτας:

Τρατ γίμις γε α έπο το 'η βυητά η βυμό ε

Le μητσε τίοη ηλ η-έηστε: Μί 'l συλη ηδ ίλοιο, ceoil ηδ οισε Μλη τεμηη τέ τίοτ le pléητιίτ.

'Se υμιλη ηλ céille, γελικ ηλ η-έισγε γιλη τελη ό 'η μέμη τλοηηλ,

51 p-kult da Lélul, Multio:

Τα όμεας τα ήθη αξ τεας le céple, 21 γρεας δέρι ημαρίς,

'S 50 η βα γαθα γαθ το δαί σοη αρη ι θεμγας Ου γμαρη η παρι céple η α γαθ γηθ.

Laoc σαη τάρη α σουημό άρ, 215 cors ηα στάρη le éjsre,

'S 'γ γίοη le μάο τιμ γταιό σε 'η blac 21η γτεαllάη breata μέμη γκαν.

21 ο ημαίμ η ας τέρομ Ιοπγα απ τσευία Ο Είμημη τέρη το ἡρημονό, Νο σεαμτυσά α 3-σέρη le πο ήρευμ

Νο ριοηπα τουμ Ιίοιητα: Στημειό πό το όμπα δουμεαιό, Το ο-τιοτεαιό βόι θείξητο, Το προίο μα ειδίρτο τιαι ο 'η ρ-είμ, Ιτ τοιμησαό τρόμο αιμ πίμισος.

THE IRISH MANUSCRIPTS IN THE "ASHBURNHAM" COLLECTION.

The Council of Gaelic Union deems it its duty bringing public attention to the following facts concerning this famous collection of manuscripts; especially in order that the object of the memorial to which they request signatures may be clearly understood, and its prayer strenuously supported by every friend of literature and of Ireland.

These manuscripts were collected and preserved from the destruction which attended so many others, by the care of members of the once-royal house of O'Connor of Connaught, to which house most of them had originally appertained, and whose representative Dr. Charles O'Connor of Balanagare, the ancestor of our President, and the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the chief collector of this fine library of Irish M S., and of books and writings relating to Irish history, especially to the family of O'Connor. This great 1 ish scholar and antiquary was direct in descent from Tirlogh O Connor, who died in 1345, and whose father Hugh was "Lord of Connaught". The latter was from a brother of Rury O Connor, the last, king Dr. Charles O'Connor called the of Ireland. "Venerable" died in 1791.

His grandson was the Rev. Charles O'Connor D. D. This gentleman spent a considerable part of his life at Stow, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, who had purchased these manusripts chiefly collected by the elder Dr. O'Connor, and who employed this Dr. O'Connor as librarian. He was not such a good Irish scholar as his grandfather, but, nevertheless, he too did much for Irish literature. Besides arranging this great collection, he wrote a catalogue and compendium of many of these manuscripts, entitled Rerum Hibernicarum, Scriptores Veteres, and which was published at the expense of the Marquis of Buck. ingham, in four large volumes, in Irish and Latin. These four volumes have been long out of print.

The Stowe Collection of the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Buckingham was sold to the late Earl of Ashburnham, who added it to his other great collections. He refused to permit learned men to examine any of these books, in order, perhaps, by mystery to enhance their value, as many of these manuscripts were unique. Dr O'Donovan Professor O'Curry, and other Irish scholars have lamented being thus hindered from consulting the veritable originals of several of the works, of which only copies were available to them when preparing

their editions.

It will thus be seen that it has been until recently almost impossible to ascertain even the titles of many of the works of which the "Ashburnham" or, as this portion of it should properly be called, the "O'Connor" collection consists; though catalogues more or less complete, have been prepared from time to time. But, from the unanimous opinion of Irish scholars-living and dead-and the fame of the original collector (Chas. O'Connor), an idea can be formed of the value of these manuscripts and of their importance to reland. Even though the restriction were removed which prevented Irish scholars from consulting these manuscripts, still their being deposited in any public Institution in England, or anywhere but in Ireland, would still place our native scholars at a very great disadvantage and render impossible that careful inspection, transcription and collation which is so necessary.

We learn also, that the German government desires to get possession of the entire Ashburnham co lections. In such an event they would be completely lost to this country, like so many others which found their way from time to time to the Continent. Of course the only portion of this vast collection with which we are concerned is that part of which contains the Irish manuscripts, and we hope that our Government, by becoming the purchasers, as it is reported they purpose doing, of the entire collection for the nation, will be in a position to place in Ireland-in the National Li brary; or some other similar Irish Institution, those treasures of our native literature of which all Irishmen are so justiy proud. In the interests of justice literature, science, and education, and in view of the true advancement and enlightenment of the people, it is to be hoped that the representations now being made to Government from so many quarters may be successful.

FAMINE STRICKEN TIRCONAILL.

A pamphlet lies before us containing a lecture delivered by Marcus J. Ward, Esq. in the Ulster Minor Hall, Belfast, on Feb. 23rd, at which the Mayor presided. The subject was Mr. Ward's personal experiences of distress in Tirconaill, as gathered by him during the distribution of funds collected for the relief of the distressed in the county Donegal with which he was entrusted

We regret that the GAEL's limited space precludes the publication of this characteristic and interesting lecture.

In distributing this fund Mr. Ward did not go round to give it as alms, but employed the small farmers, (who would die rather than seek alms) in works of improvement on their farms or patches of land. It is a well known fact that in times of famine or distress the small farmers are far worse off than the beggars, because they are too

proud to make their wants known. Mr. Ward's mode of distributing the fund did not touch their sensitivness and such forethought and consideration on his part stand out in bold relief when compared with others intrusted with similar missions.

During the delivery of his lecture, Mr. Ward was repeatedly applauded. In one place he says, "I declare it is a disgrace to Ulster, a disgrace to Christian or Pagan government, a disgrace to humanity." (meaning the distress in Glencolumcill.)

The following paragraph will show the sentiments with which this young man is imbued better than any thing we could write. He says, referring to education,—"It would surely not be too much to demand that at least two of the commissioners of National Education should be Irish speakers and scholars in order that the Board might be in a position to deal justly and intelligently by the still large Irish-speaking population. Old Celtic civilities of the natives are being driven out of usage, to be replaced by the upstart conceit of a generation of Irish Cockneys."

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We have received the sixth number of the Dublin Gaelic Journal. It is highly interesting, and should be patronized by all Irishmen. We ordered twelve copies of the Journal on the strength of promises made to us that they would be sold. We hope these parties will come forward and redeem their promises.

Printing the First Irish Book in this and the last issue of the Gael would seem to call for some apology to our advanced readers. We printed it because some of the classes had no First Books, and we did not wish to see beginners discouraged for the want of material from which to learn. A class of seventy-five pupils was reported at Nashua N. H. and some smaller classes from other localities who had no books to commence with; hence our action in the matter:

We take it that those patriotic men and women who support the Gael will be well pleased to learn through it that the Irish Language movement is rooting steadily through the country. The number of clubs recently formed is very encouraging. So that the Gael, being founded solely for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the language and lirerature of Ireland, will, we trust, be excused when it considers it necessary to go back from time to time to primary instruction.

In this connection we hope the delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia, will not ignore the Fourth Paragraph of the Platform there adopt ed. They are in honor bound to take steps to make it effective. Let each delegate form a small club, and in a short time good results will follow.

υριό αη Βαρόιισε κασι ίηρας κός

THE SAVAGE LOVES HIS NATIVE SHORE.

The savage loves his native shore,
Though rude the soil and chill the air;
Well then may Erin's sons adore,
Their isle which nature formed so fair.
What flood reflects a shore so sweet,
As Shannon great or past'ral Bann?
Or who a friend or foe can meet
So generous as an Irishman?

His hand is rash, his heart is warm,
But principle is still his guide.

None more regrets a deed of harm,
And none forgives with nobler pride.

He may be duped, but won't be dared;
As fit to practice as to plan.

He dearly earns his poor reward,
And spends it like an Irishman.

If strange or poor for you he'll pay,
And guide to where you safe may be.
If you're his guest while e'er you stay,
His cottage holds a jubilee.
His inmost soul he will unlock,
And if he should your secrets scan,
Your confidence he scorus to mock,
For faithful is an Irishman.

By honor bound, in woe or wail,
Whate'er she bids he dares to do;
Tempt him with bribes, he will not fail;
Try him in fire, you'll find him true.
He seeks not safety; let his post
Be where it ought, in danger's van;
And if the field of fame be lost,
'Twill not be by an Irishman.

Erin, loved land! from age to age,
Be thou more great, more fam'd and free!
May peace be thine, or shouldst thou wage
Defensive war, cheap victory;
May plenty flow in every field.
With gentle breezes softly fan,
And cheerful smiles serenely gild
The breast of every Irishman.— ORR.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

A good deal has been unthinkingly said concerning the Pope's circular to the Irish clergy. We look to the circular as the natural sequence of the Pope's position. The church is interested in the spiritual and not in the material concerns of man. Therefore if the Pope believes that the present agitation should lead to bloodshed it is his duty to interpose his spiritual authority, and no Catholic deserving the name can take exception to it. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the Roman See bears the same relation to England spiritually as England does to this country politically. It is a well known fact that a large section of the wealthier portion of Americans are English today to the back bone. The erection of the Andre statue, and the lion's head as the coat-of-arms of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the formal opening of the bridge on the Queen's anniversary demonstrate

this assumption. The Papal See expects the return of England to the fold again, and we think it is justified in that expectation from the large array of the English aristocracy who have already done so. In that array are included such names as:

Dukes-Leeds, Norfolk.

Dutchesses—Hamilton, Kent, Athol, Buecleuch, Grammont and Leeds.

Marquesses-Bute and Ripon.

Marchionesses— Lothian, Londonderry, and Queensbury.

Earls—Roscommon, Dunraven and Granard. Countesses—Kenmare, Arundel Buchau, Clare, Sutherland.

Counts—Walpole, Castlestuart, de la Field. Viscount Melbourne.

Vicountesses—Fielding, Hampden. Newry Lords—Fielding, Campden, R. Kerr, Huntingtown, Kennedy, W. Kerr, J. Kerr, Thynne. F. Kerr, de Trafford, Boyle, Carew, Holland, Kennedy, Powys, Norrys, Montieth, Walpole, de Vere-Spencer, Talbot.

Ladies—Peat, Monsell, Lexon, Howard, Thynne, H. T. C. Kerr, M. Kerr, A. Kerr'de Trafford, Blennerhasset, A. Acheson, L. Acheson, Anderson, Armitage, Colthurst, Douglas, Fullerton, Foley, Duff Gordon, Sage, Holland, Rossmore, de Vere, Burke, Monteith, Townley, Castlestuart, Herbert, &c, with over 200 dignitaries and clergymen of the Auglican Church, and a large number of peers and peeresses who became Catholics since the publication of this list, without counting the innumerable host of barons, baronesses and squires who have also done the same.

It is a well known fact that the Queen was accused of Catholic tendencies at one time, and rumor had it that she was about to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales, and to publicly avow her intentions.

The fact is there are more English aristocrats Roman Catholics than there are Irish. Hence, the large English influence which is wielded at Rome. Gladstone's two sisters are Roman Catholics, and there is hardly a member of the House of Lords that has not some member of his family a Catholic.

Any one acquainted with Irish history must know that England Catholic is as much an enemy of Ireland as England Protestant. Hence, the duty of Irish Catholics is, while yielding implicit obedience to the Holy See in spiritual matters to hold firm for their civil rights and to obtain them by all means.

In issuing the circular to the Irish bishops the Holy See ought to have told England to permit the Irish to govern themselves. It could not be expected that Irish bishops and priests would see their brothers, sisters and kindred robbed, starved and plundered without a word of protest—It is contrary to human nature, and can never obtain fn Ireland.

SENTIMENTS of SUBSCRIBERS

Ala. Mr. McCosker is at it again aided by Mr. McSweeney. He says, "Major Maher must whoop up his Connecticut batallion or we reformed rebels of Ala. will surely beat him on the Gael list." He sends for, Hon. Judge McCarron, Miss Finch, Messrs. Divine, Hickey, McNulty, Toomey, Kearney, McKnight, J. Walsh, Mrs. Capt. O. Finigan (who says that every Irish family should have the Gael in their house whether they read it or not.) (The Gael does not despair of success when seconded by such sentiments from the fair sex—Ed.) Mrs. Letady, Mrs. O'Hair, Mrs. McDermott, Messrs. No lan, McDonald, Keegan, Finch, P. McGrath, W. Caesar, D. McGinnis, J. Delahunty, R. McClarin, A. L. Young——21 since last report.

Colo.—Messrs Hughes, Curran, O'Neill. Conn.—Messrs. Daly, Regan, Walsh, Lyster,

Iowa-Messrs. O'Farrell, Larkin.

Kansas-J. O'Sullivan,

Mass.—Messrs. Connor, Ward, Konnier, Moloney, Powers, Heneberry, Graham, Kechone.

Minn. -- Messrs. Howley, Donahue.

Mo.-Mr. O'Leary, Counsellor Fraher.

Neb .-- J.O.D. Nightingale.

N.J,-Messrs. McCrann, O'Reilly, Casey per. J. Delaney.

N.H.--Messrs. Broderick, Tracy, O'Sullixan. P, Niland, J. Niland.

New York-Messrs. Lane, Sullivan, Larkin, O'-Hanlon, Barry, Brown, Burke, (who wishes to see the GAEL as large as the Irish World), Malone Heoy, Gordon, Corly, McPartland (per E. O'Keeffe Flynn, W.A. Donohoe. Mr. R.J. Murphy, Nation_ al Hotel, Buffalo concludes a very interesting letter with this reference to the proposed convention "I hope the efforts now being made to publish the works of both authors (O'Reilly's and Foley's Dictionaries) will be successful, and hope it will assume a tangible shape in the event of a convention being held. I agree with you that it could not perform a more serviceable work than the publication of such a book, in the furtherance of which all Irishmen should cheerfully assist who love and cherish the language whose war-cry nerved the arms and fired the hearts of the heroes of Clontarf when they scattered the mailed hosts of the Seakings. The language whose thunder tones were re-echoed at Ben Burb when the ruthless Saxons were defeated and dispersed; and lastly the language which sounded like an avenging angel's voice to the bloody Duke of Cumberland, when the Irish Brigade charged and rushed like a mountain storm upon his chosen troops, routing them like chaff before the wind, changed defeat into victory making Fontenoy immortal. May the laudable and patriotic efforts of each and all interested in

its preservation and cultivation be crowned with complete success, is the sincere wish of my heart."

Ohio—Messrs. Maloney, Carrol, Coibly per T. Donovan), Mrs. Brennan and Mrs. O'Malley. J. Keenan, per M. J. Collins.

Pa.—Messrs. Sheehan, Mitchell, Gallagher, Goodwin, Joice.

Tenn.-Messrs. Ginley, Doran, Bourke.

Wis.—Rev. M.C. O'Brennan and Messrs, Luby and King.

"THE INVINCIBLES"

AND THE LESSON WHICH THEIR FATE SHOULD TEACH.

That some of the Dublin Invincibles were sincere though mistaken nationalists there can be no doubt; that their leaders were corrupt, cowardly swindlers is equally beyond a doubt.

Sincere Irishmen knowing where to find these "Irish Revolutionary Leaders" should not wait to hand them over to the British government but hang them to the nearest tree, and the world would rejoice for having so much putrid matter out of sight. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed by the Irish people everywhere for revolutionary purposes, yet these men have been strangled by the English government withuot one word or act of protest by these pseudo "leaders."

What a miserable figure this so called revolutionary organization has cut before the world! Were the bloody tragedy which is being enacted in Dublin to take place in any country under the sun claiming manhood, the very air would be made to resound its yell of defiance and the earth to tremble at its shock of vengeance. But no: these skulking cowardly demagogic swindlers, who fatten on the credulity of their duped countrymen, will get up some fizzle to draw in the cash when they betake themselves to some safe harbor to luxuriate on their ill-gotten pelf, while their dupes are left to the mercy of the English hangman, mid the wailings of their sorrowing friends

THE INMAN LINE AND THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

The following is a copy of an advertisement issued by the management of the Inman Line of Steamers. The language is pure and will serve as an excellent translating exercise for the Gaelic Classes. The letters from Father Tom Burke and Father Carbery explain themselves. We had the pleasure of traveling in one of the company's steamers and we never saw a better managed or a kindlier concern.

It is an encouragement to those engaged in the Irish Language Movement to see business concerns take notice of it. Now, it is in the power of Philo Celts to force this recognition by patronizing those who patronize them. We put this matter squarely before our readers in regard to steam transportation as well as other mercantile transactions.—

Ολ ήθρο ίσης το Βαίλοη σαρδο το μακά το απ απ Ωτιαητίς, ησί αρτίης ησος γεάμη, απας ησί ίσης το ορος το εργος; ηλ απ ίσης πορία "Ιη-

man Line."

LEJOJR 21M 21Ó21R DO BÚRC. [FATHER BURKE'S LETTER.

Οο ταηταό το Απρειίτα, η αση ο' διι η' ζαιαπαίσε βρεαξταό, το δί γιας le τρί του εγγρής ξασφαίατα η γαη γτύης. Αη τεαηγαίτ ατις αη τη τουρού του τισαό του διλη η α η-εγγρεαταίδη, το ταρκαηταί κατα

Ιαδαμόλ δυμό ελόλη Αξυγ γάγολόσα.

Οο δί γλομόσλο λζατηγα συί 10ηα τραγζ, λζυγ λζ σαό τελός όυζατηγα, ζαό λοη τμάιτ. 21τα σόσαγ λζατη λζυγ ομμαισίτη, πού το δ-γίασελό πο σοιητίμελολίδ λη σελητικός γο λ τ-σοιητικός, σο παιό 17 το σοηλμαγα λη δόμο ηλ η-ζαίλημίζε 1ητηλη.

शद्भाम, क देक्वाद्री विवासमानि,

hore so ofhr, sounds in oo burc.

LEJOJR AN ACAR CAJRORE.

Cοησηκο τη άσσα ό τοιη, ηη της ραρεμμαίο ημόρος α, το μαίο conτρόιο α τοσαού ης ίητρίξη το longaid saile, ασα α μμίτ είτη εουμος Νιαό ασμη Liberpool. Τιμσίη το υ-τιμί τέ ceart τοίητα της ξησισεοίας τήμο

γηστ, αη ταη α δίσεας αμ δομο αη 'Čαιτη-Κιτημοηο," το Lίπε Ιημαη, ησό α το κας δαμε ηα δαμμίσσαι ης του λά το ήμτε ή, λε 1240 το κίσησταλιαίδ, ασμε λε 240 το δαοταίλ είναι είναι και τη αμαι το καζα μομής τη αμαι το καζα τ

Οο συσαό αρμε ήρόμ το όλαη αομισαό η α λοιησε ασμη το δί αη διαό

bneat plujnreac.

Ιτ 10ητά σμαιό το όμτας ίτοη τιμε ματαί ό'η Οτταίς, όμη το δ-τεις-1ηήτ καιίζερος αη δίτιτ το δί ας πα τασιμε ας πα δειίτο τράτμησία.

21η τλη το τυξλη τλοιηθ τελη ιητιηθελό τη ελεμπατά, λόμη τλοι λητιμό το λιό λητιμό το ελεμπατά το τη τίση λη τλοί το λοι το λοι

JUT AN HAIR O' FAT TÍ CHAN.

Τη τέατας σοιητά συμ η-άημιοιημο αη πίς τι τη, το ζεαράτ αιη αισηε, αη σαη το βιαστιμη συαη τη Θουμάς Νυαό, σεας απάς τεμ ζόιημάς σο σοιτσεαμάς σεαξ-έμοι σεας αμ τηο βαμμαίημη, αη τίται το ποιαί το τυαμ ειγεαμαζαίο μας οιττισίσε τα τοιησε παίσε " Cacaju Richmono," του τίμε Ιμπάη.

Feedo 1110 γολο, 111 γλη σίμ γο.

Leanajm le umao uppajmá,

ybre a z-Chiort,

Joseph 1 Cuirbre, O. S.

RIANGA A D-TEAMPOUL MAON DINCENT FERRER, A n-Cobroc Muso.

Ιτ τέρομ le ceannaid μημαίο απ Τίπε Ιηπιαή το ταθαίμα παπ τοτηείτ το μο μημαπιας απ α Μποτρείτε Carojnal Mac απ διοτραίτ; απ δοσσώπ τος μη Θαγρος δημας Εμποτρείτες απ τη. Τροδώη, Μπο Εαγρος δαιτριώς απ δη. Κορμαζάη, Μπο Εαγρος Θοδιος Νιατί; απ δοσσώπ δ' Κατάμη, Εαγρος Κιζήποητο; απ δοσσώπ δ' Κοηπαρίι, Εαγρος Τιεαμη-

1

reupinan, Cal.; an O. R. 31 thop, Carbos Clebelano, O.; an no upnam-

Αċ τη. Ο. Lilize, chiocatója το ομο Οοημηςάη, S. 21.

21 την απ απ πο υππατιας U. J. O'beolájη Cποηεπουτή, Cλοίηλη, Ε΄ριε: Απθηλέλη Ράσμυς Cλολη σλοίτις, υπλέλη Ċπίογούλλ, Ράπλης; απ υπλέλη Σλομοπελάς, καπλίοι υπλίτε Οπίογούλλ Θουπλίο Νηλίτο απ υπλέλη 21ησοίη, γειμημέτεση Collagree 21/ληθήτεση, απ υπλέλη Σελπυγ Ο, Οσίηη Ιλ, Τλίλιή, Ε΄ριε.

Υσηγημα απ σ-σενομα απ ταμπτήδ του είθηπ μη σας μηθε επίος-είθηπε μητηα Scalob Υουτα, εού παις θε είθηπεας το σας οπο, πος το ταμπτήλ θεγκαν Τίμε μηπαμ, Υσηκομαίτ το που τομπήμα είμη κρασμητε το ταθαμές απ του εομπόποιματο μα μ-μγαίτε απ του ταμπομολάτο.

Сијпреант на сијоваста Jalajne на Сјверроот le rijse Dajle на ванрозајне, за гелостини, ојрвас зо воврас Мило. 21 п сан со заван на сајгојовасај сјр, сајо каој рејр на з-сопассојрју вјувараста

TO STAT COBRE MUAT.

Οο ηλολοίδ ραγαίτσε, τατά κατδαία απαίη απα ημπάιδιδ είηησε ejle, 7c. γιακμιής του Εμιτοκότα ιουπαίε "Ιυμαυ," τεόμαιζτε 22 γμαίο Ujrzeac, Libenpool.

Cατιγ U. O. Séjömén αταγ α ċιιτοεαċτα, θαίθε ηα θαημιοταίηε, ηο το αση ήμαρι ασήμιτε το δαίηεαν leir αη Líne Ιημαη.

éjre,

Ву

EDMOND O'KEEFFE, of the New York P. C. S., (Continued.)

Τα οδιήμ αις το σειηα 'σις δεασάη αιμγήμ το γραμάμ.... Καιτη γή δειτ αοητιήστε, καιτη γή δειτ κίου, είμη κόιμαιμιο παιτ κοιτάμη Υσις τα collegioe δεασ το τεαγιήστο πη-δήτε απη αστη απατάμη; 'σις α τόιτιστι αιμ α τειτό το απαίδ α ταδαίμε αιμ αις, ας δί 'σ Είμε τιατ δί τί ταου,

Νιιαμι αδί τίμητε 'ς σαίτσε 'ς οπόμι ασησιήστε όό σλόμαες 'ς τίση.... That o' feuc chiocult elle all Elne, bi a 3-choice alz lara teo, 21/an le zléjčeact, bí a h-jnżíne níor zile, ná 'n rneacta zo món; Ο' Δημίος γιαο ζηιηηεαν ό α macujo, majlle le olize 'r όπο, 21ηη α ομαίο γ βυαίομεν, κασί λίσο τος σο σμέσχη, 21 ΙΔΙή, 30 συημητικό σεληβαίζο, ΔΙΡ Α ηΔήμηο ο' οδριμό Δρ. 21 μ τροηταί ης μαθ αρηπ απαρμ τη, πα le eocaph όρη ης τέρομη, Να chojote bý le τήμ-ξημού ceanzailte o' ruajrailt ó πα céile, 'S man bý Éjne 'nuajn rjn, nac réjojn le Éjne bejž ajrír? Ir zléjoce for a h-inzine, 'r ir chéine a reanuld leir; Ιτ breat 'r 17 αοιδιηη le απαρις αιρι α τιέιδσε 'r α παζαιρίζε, Clűτοιζτε 30 boz-μέρο. le cuilce μαιτης, 3-commujos, Μελτζαή α γριμό 'γα κιμηηγίζε có πέιο αμηγ legr αη ιαμη Οο συμίμητο Ua θημαίη σμεμή, η α Loclain αηης αη ημίρ,... 'Snac b-full rollur neine leir 30 lonnac 'r 30 ceo O ballujže naomića 'ran Luiminea, Cillcinniže a'r Maižeo? Ταξαη beαημοιξεαη αοιδιηη το έμε bocc "Waherde" caoinca cjujη, Աղսոր ο Νελή, cum chojòce ηλ η-βηρεληημής το ήριγημέλό,....

Ceangluizean γιας αη σηκού είαηηα, 'ς ηκαμσιίζεαη αη Ιοζαμ,

υπαιόπελη λη ζηιηπελη σε ηλ ζηιηη, Αζπ τλιγθεληλη λ comact 50 luajt,

Οειήηη τόιη α claηη αηη αμησειτε 50 δ-τιι τί ας τεαταή α ζητεαός----

21 lajin apoujšče čum cornain, ajš éjroeačo azur ajš rajpeačo,---

'S cao é'η τ-γύρι το' έρατας αίπαμε αρμ απ ταμγσε 'τα καοι ceo,

'Μυλην α τη-θέρο η α Ιράς θηλολησα σοκλην ητημός σαη σελές ηγογ της?

Τηλό η- bejð αμ ησός μγα 50 léju buaŋμίζο, εjσίλεο τα μαίηη πηληλόμη.

Νί τέιση ι ι ε΄ η ι α α δει τ αση ταιο μαμή, τα 'η σ-rollur αις δημε 'ηηης---

Τα γοιατά ηα η-οιότε αιζ πεατά, αη οιότε γιη, αίημα, γασα, γμογ,

Ta zeallad an lae and roillriugad, le tuile mon de rollur.

Cujurjo ηα σεομα ζευμ' 'r γεαμδα γεο, ζυμ ταοημίζ αμ τυαη 'γ αιδέιγ, δίομε αιμ Υίγιοη Είμε ;...ιε ταιτηση γαομ 'γ γόζ το σεοζ αιμίγ. Υίμιος.

Catholic Immigration to Kansas.

We have received a circular, through the Visitor announcing the formation of an Immigration so ciety in the Diocese of Leavenworth, Kansas. Section first says—"The society shall be known as the Catholic Immigration Society of the Diocese of Leavenworth. Sect. 2nd The object is to further Catholic immigration to Kansas. The off cers are Hon. Prest. Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink, Prest. Vicar Gen. Cunningham, Vice Prest. M.A. Walfrom, Treas. John Hannon, Secs. Father Pickler and F. T. Lynch. The above officers with Fathers Seaembergh and O'Reilly and Hon. E. Carroll compose the executive committee.

The national convention at Philadelphia recommends the Irish people to buy no English made merchandise. Why, this is constructive treason. Though it is an old saying that "a cat may look at a king" we have read of Irishmen being thrown into prison in their native land for "looking" at an English satrap. See English transaction of the Curfew law.

We have many orders for books waiting, we expect a supply in z few days when all will be served.

READ THIS.

Comparative tables showing the morality of the Four provinces of Ireland as published by the Government. Number of drunks and disorderly for the year 1882.—Ulster, 28,219; Munster, 24,432; Leinster, 24,183; Connaught, 10,663.

Illegitimacy—Ulster, 4 per cent: Munster and Leinster (Dublin and Cork included, less than 2 per cent: Connaught, Irish-speaking Convaught, less than 1 per cent.

Now, we take it that if the plantation el ment were eliminated from the province of Ulster that the result would be as creditable to the natives as it is to their Connaught brethren.

What say you, canting, hypocritical ranters, who cannot see the beam in your own eye while you pretend to take the mote from your neighbors.

Ought not these facts teach a lesson to the promoters of morality? The matter in a nut shell is this—When a people lose their *National* identity they become demoralized.

The maiden who keeps strange company and says I don't care to the remonstrance of her guardians is in very great danger of falling. So it is with the nation that ignores its own respect and says what good is it to the remonstrance of those who would urge the preservation of that which is the foundation of nationhood—its language and literature.

The possession of the characteristics of an enlightened nationhood by a man or woman inspires that laudable pride which is a barrier to misconduct and without which man is no better than the brute.

We would respectfully impress this truism on the minds of the Irish Catholic clergy, who are peculiarly fitted and equal to the necessary labors involved in the preservation and cultivation of the language and literature of their country, and we submit the above tables as a proof of our conclusions.

We hope all our subscribers will make some little exertion to extend the circulation of the Gael. Let each subscriber who has not already done so try to get another; this is the way to extend its usefulness. The First Irish Book which is given in this and the last number cost in New York 25 cents, so that it and the two numbers of the Gael cost only 10 cents.

Parnell cannot please the English no matter what he does or what he does not do. His latest and most serious offence is that in his telegram to the Philadelphia Convention he did not condemn dynamite.

Send sixty cents for the GAEL; it will teach you to speak, and write Irish.

या देवयागाम यागामा के देया.

Do bý mé, chá उक्त क्रांक्रम उक्त leun, 'S τηο όποι το ταπ όπατο No rhian 'ne réin 21'r ní 500 FÁT उबटं कीविक्याम उठ दिल्लाम ; Jac ojoce 'r lá Do bior 3An péin.

2110 leun! Anoir Cá m' ciall ain Fán; Jan néim Jan Fior 21'r bim-re lan De péjn 'r de ranjor 'S de rmaoincib shain 21 3-céin ó bur थ्रीं , या गाउं-छेट्या छेर्या.

Ir í amám 2110 bhón 34c 1ó 2110 mis-bean ban Oc 11-011, oc o Οο claojo 30 brác 'S to leon 50 teo Mo choice am' lán Τά γόγ 34η γό.

Man neuls anny an oroce a follers ear long.

21 μ έμιζε ηλ ζλοιτε 'τ ηλ ζλοιτε 30 Thom,

Tairbeanann rí a rlíte of the clap-वी मूक च-द्वम्म,

21 τη τεισεληη τί 30 σίμελο τηέ,η σίζηηη Δησηη.

Man rolar anny an ojoce ajn rijab rzallaa fuan.

Do 'n corride cá as ríon-riúbal ir A0181111 0'A ruil,

21 eu σαιζε απη τέ 'τ lά στιζε απη τέ α ήηγηελό 'γ Α γιάδαί,

Ejnizeann ré 'r beannuizeann ré Riz 3ίοτηση ης η-ούί.

2110 neult int an oice -- it tura atá; allo folar ain an rijad fuan---- jr cú é a 51140

र्शागुरुमा व'र मामग्रेमा वम दार्वकामव रेवटं

Dom' neastoin 'r dom' rolar do cab-AIRG 0/0/01 30 brac.

1RISH INFORMERS.

The reason that a crop of informers spring up at every recurring trial for political offenses is that the continuous state of slavery of the Irish people has eliminated all traces of manhood. The fact is -a lamentable fact-that the Irish are ashamed to acknowledge themselves. A few doors from this office may be seen the words -"A Swedish Tailor." The Swedes do not number 5 per cent of the Irish population of Brooklyn or New York, yet we never saw a signboard announcing the business of Irishmen, as such. Are they ashamed of themselves ? Yes. And they will remain as they are-despised and despicable-until they have the courage to . announce their convictions. To do this, Irishmen need not be aggressive nor force themselves on the public as Irishmen, but they should not apologize for being Irish as some seem to do. For instance, if you ask some Irishmen aught about Ireland they will answer, "I don't remember, I was very small when I left there." Others will say, "I was born in England," thus clearly indicating their unmanliness, though they think they elevate themselves in the hearer's estimation.

It is gratifying that the Irish Language Movement is effectually changing this state of affairs. and in a few years when no Irishman or woman will be looked upon as possessing ordinary education unless they know something of their country's language, the whole face of matters will be changed and the crop of Irish renegades will be diminished.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Those who do not know much concerning general literature believe that English is the most complete of any in Europe. So wide-spread has this sentiment become that persons who deem themselves highly educated are involved in it. Some time ago a lady who considered herself as be_ ing well informed felt very indignant because we attempted to convince her that there was no English spoken in Ireland in the time of St. Bridget. For her benefit as well as for many others, who may think as she does-for she would not be convinced -we will give a specimen of the English written in England six hundred years after St. Bridget's time by those who were considered the best writers of the day. The specimen is from Ormin;-

Thiss boc iss nemmned Orrmulum Forrthi that Orrm itt wrohhte.

The reader will bear in mind that this was in the twelfth century and is taken from "Shaw's English Literature"-an author decidedly English in every regard.

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And eke this hous hath of entrees As fell of leves as ben on trees, In somer whan they grene ben.

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