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

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Philo Celts.

The Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society's picnic comes off at Schuetzen Park on Thursday, Sept. 6th. It is to be regretted that the Irish national League's demonstration comes off on the same day. The Philo Celts had the park and all arrangements made a week be. fore they heard of the League's demonstration. We regret this condition of affairs, because Philo Celts are at all times anxious to promote the object of the League. However, there are Irishmen enough in Brooklyn to fill more than half a dozen such parks. If the league should have ten thousand on the grounds and the Philo Celts five, there should be general satisfaction. One thing is certain, that the Irish speaking portion of our country. men will attend the Irish language picnic, where they can chatter LAN A WALA of the pure ancient language of their infancy. It will be the language of the day, and any member who uses English to those who understand him or her in Irish will be fined. In ad. dition to Prof. Walters' excellent orchester the famous piobarie ban prof. Egen. of NY. has been engaged to perform on the Irish bag-pipes. The proceeds of this picnic is to promote the Irish language movement. The society has purchased a beautiful piano for use in the hall. This is a large strain on the society's resources, but it is to be hoped that the tone which the society's exertions shall give to Irish public opinion will be met with a generous and patriotic response by self respecting Irishmen.

There is none to deplore the loss of the national language with greater sorrow and regret than those who cannot speak it. They see and feel the anomaly of their position but are powerless to alter it. "How can old men learn a language ?" No, certainly not, it is most difficult. But they can assist in making the youth learn it by a kindly call to the hall of the society, to show that they appreciate it, and a generous support to acquire the necessary furnishing to conduct the ex. ercises. Remembering that not a single individual in connection with the society receives the slightest gratuity, all working on their turn gratis and paying their prorata of the incidental expenses. Let all then remember the 6th of September, at Scheutzen Park !

The eloquent ex-president of the society, Mr. Gilgannon, will make a Gaelic address.

McSkimming—We are pleased to see our young associate brother McSkimming, enter the journalistic field. The Hornet, of which he is the senior partner, is a well gotten up four page weekly, full of very interesting and instructive reading. Seeing that there is a large field for such a journal in Brooklyn, there can be hardly a doubd of its perfect success. Philo Celts cannot fail to take a lively interest in the Hornet, it being produced by one of their associates; and, of course it will take care, for the same reason that the interest of the society will not be forgotten in ^{its} columns. We wish the Hornet good luck and success in its career. The publication office is at 76 Myrtle Ave.

ANOTHER GERMAM ADDED TO THE LIST OF THOSE WHO ARE PUSHING THE IRISH LANGUAGE REVIVAL.

Rochrig— We had the pleasure of a visit lately from F. L. O. Rochrig Esq., Professor of Sanshrit in Cornell University. He is a German and a proficient student of the Irish Language, in which he can converse, if not fluently, very nicely. His pronunciation of the language is wonderful, seeing that he has only book knowledge of it, and it is to improve himself he has come to New York during his vacation.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—There was no issue in June. The No. of the Vol. is the criterion of consecutive order, not the date.



| | THE | GAELIC ALPHABET. | | | |
|--------|---------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Irish. | Roman. | Sound. | Irish. | Roman. | Sound. |
| A | a | aw | m | m | emm |
| b | b | bay | 17 | n | enn |
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The Boy and the Nettle.

Pronunciation.

Vocabulary.

Alce, near ack.ke buacaill, a boy. boo-chaill daile, home. wail-eh. bajne, touched, right to. bawinth. bejn, seize, grasp, bihr. ce b' é, whatsoever, kay-b-ey. deannaid, did do. yaruny. veunfajo, will do. dhayunfy. oocan, harm, injury, duchur. 5A1t' did sting. yaw.ih. 301nc' fields. guirth. znánna, ugly. graw-nah. 37151n, thou doest. knee-ir. 30 ceann' boldly, go tha-uun minc, playing. imuirth. innrinc, telling, inshint. luib, a weed, an herb. lhuiv. máčajn, mother, mawhirh. neancóz, nettle. nhanthoug. nit, a thing. nhee. nit' ran, imp. of run, rih nacrar, wilt go, raugh-iss.

Οο ζαιτ Νεαητός υμαζαιίι α υ΄ αις μημτ μη τη τομπτ. Οο μιτ γε α υαιε 50 ο-τι α ήμάζαμα, 'ς μημγεαζτ σι μαζ μσεάμηαιό γε αζ υμαμητ ίεμα μιμυ ζμάημα, 7 σμη ζαιτ γ΄ έ. ''Ιγ γέ σο 'υαμτς' ίεμτι, 50 σίμεαζ,'' α σεμα α ήμάζαμα, ''αμ σ-άύδαμ αμ ζαιτ γ΄ τώ''; αμ ζεμο μαμα ειιε α μαζκαγ τώ μη αιςε ιε μεαητός, belμ μηκτι 50 τεαμη 7 μι σεμηκαιό γι αοη σοζμη συμτ.''

Deun 30 ceann ce b' é 'n njo a znizin

A Boy playing in the fields got stung by a Nettle. He ran home to his mother, telling her that he had

but touched the nasty weed, and it had stung him. "It was your just touching it, mo boy," said the mother, "that caused it to sting you; the next time you meddle with a nettle. grasp it tightly, and it will do you no hurt."

Do boldly what you do at all.

UN JODÍN SUCR.

Fuappmjo lejop ejle o'n Jadan Saon, גל זוט חגל ז-כגווופגון דע דווון ווכן גון כam ro, ní roilreocamoio í de duíz nac b-juil a ainm leici. Foilrizeam an ceuv lestin le capreánas a cabainc nac had fajccjor onnainn "3ne an 3nuire, man rescear daosne este é," a cun ar comain leizteoinit an Jaovail. Ní למדכעולפמח עמוחח-חפ מוחוח מסחסעוחפ ס' Foilriuz'o muna mian leir é. ac ní cuzαηη γεαμεαζαιμ αιμ bic αιμε το γσηίοδαό α δίσεας ο' εαγδαό αιητη αη τοπίδηεόμα, 7 ηί δειό γιηη-ηε connac in a ταου. Τάποιο ειηητε 'ηοις 30 η-σεαμпатого теарбаll тор уп ар т-варатuil o-caod an n-eolair ain an Joban. 7 ó cápla 30 b-Fujl an Saoj O'Caojin a σαθαιης αιμε όδ ιειστιμιο село α έιηη leir.

Jr an-maic an ronibneoin é. Ní rearac linn 30 d-ruil aon loco amáin in a leicin déizionac, zid zun ruide í zo món ná in ceud leicin.

Deanramoio anoir leir an Joban 7 le zac oume este aca in a rearad ash an b-ral in adinfeace leir, a "nzamainleact" a catao uata 7 10ηηγuz'o arceac 30 oftejollac ray obaju atá 'noir Ain buy le ceanzain a O-cipe conzbail beo. Guize אמל רזתוסטמחא מא ואעואכות ατά ιοόουζό αη σεασίισε α δίσεατ γαη Jaodal o am 30 h-am nuo 1 clant níor reapp oo? Nac η-312013e211 Ofp-3pad onta app to majt lyng-ne? 213ur a b-דעון גטון לפס ס'א לאוף אזאויאיים לאף ז leo-ran. ac obajn chuajo 7, le oo tojl, neambujdeacar? Cja 'n a ron a b-ruil-וווס ס'ב לפעוןבל? ור סטול נוחח חבל דבטולεληη λη ιέιζτεση 30 δ-γύιτητο ηλη ληασάη ċo móp ar 30 3-cujpeócamojo pápeun Jaeoilze ajn bun ruil le ainzioo A deunad Ar! 21η το deunocad é, 'ré

-

An Bedlam An Ant buo cons to.

Ναό πόρ αη ηάγρε 30 ήμησιρ ηα η-Είρεαηη, γα τίρ γο, ηαό η-σεμηκαισίγ μαρμαότ δεαζ αγρ διό αγρ λεαδρα ζαεό-115ε α γταραό τρίο αη τίρ, όγρ ηίλ αση ηί είλε ηίογ ταδαόταιτε λε αιτόδεοτάξ-'ό ηα ζαεόγλε α ταδαίρταν τόήμαρ αη μοδυμί ηά 'η τεαητά γτρίοδτα ή κέμη.

510 30 b-ruil an Jaoval cheapallta, ο' earduid maoine, le 30 leon maiteara deunad, for, τα ré deunad obain mait co fada 'r tejdear ré. Joma duine a connaint an Jaotal a faoil poine rin nat pab an Deanza Jaedilže apian na teanza fožlumta!

Oa m-bejoeao ceuo rean de ramul na Saojte McCorcuja, Mahen, Chómin, Saoj Onópać O'brujnn, C. O'Caojin, Jibron, Oelahuncz, Finiz, O'Oullain, Puinrealac, &c. chío an cín, o'feudócat an Jaotal a bejt clobualice Jac readingin. Ni'l aonoume, oa n-uznócao ré é, no τα m-bejteat raotan na Jaeoilze zo rjon in a chojoe, nac breuvocat an Jaoval a (ni'l nios mo As againn) leathnugh'dh i measg a gcomhursanaibh, b.fuil siad d'a dheunadh, eadhon, an mhnintir ata "meamrugh'dh na teangan? Ach b'feidir go ndeurfaidis nach b fuil an Gaodhal do reir a mianta ! Sgriobhaidis fein e agus ni sgriobhfaidh moidne aon fhocal ann ma's ail leo e! no tabhartamoid an Gaodhal suas diobhtha, le na chur air aghaidh iad fein, me thugaid bannaidh brighmhar duinn go g congbhochaidis suas e!

Ca bh-fuil an t-Eireannach nach dtiureochadh tri fhichid pighinn air shon e bheith le radh aige go bh-fuil paipeur fuagartha i d-teangain a shinsear da mbeidheadh a chroidhe san ait cheart! Da g.cuireochadh an meid a leigheas an Ghaedhilge san tir sho rompa a dheunadh, d'feudfaidis paipeur cho slachtmhar le aon chinedh eile sa tir a bheith acu. Na bidheadh ead air dhuine air bith ma fheiceann se ainm dhuine eile mar ughdar san nGaodhal. Sgrìobhochadh se fein ann, Deunann gach huile dhuine a sgriobhas a dhithchioll. Beidh go leor ughdair mhaithe againn air ball.

211 bar 7 Ocam.

21 n bár.

21/17e an dár 17 ηα 3lac 6.03a Οο έαις σα σ-αμηγμαμ 'η γαοξαί γο. Οο 3eadan μαμ cujteace απο αμομαηηαοιί αοιδηση.

213 oul vo'n ceampul ac cean v' daoine Ocam

Uc, a bajr, a lajin ajn ríne,

Cheo jy ájl leat ran ájt ambjnn-re? Ir tú an tjatač chámač cjochač,

Ir mó vo inala na vo vjolam.

Οο cheacajr an coman le an ma b cu co caome,

Contine uann to tuat lan ljointa, Caban tam uan ir uain cum rzite. Jo zcuineat ceirt ont, cia 'n t-taod tu: Ca b-fuil t-ánur, no cia m-bionn tu? No b-fuil fázail ain rpár az aon uait? 21n nzlackain uaimre tuir na nít an bit

'S me fázájl realað ra t-raozal ro? bár.

Ιr ημγε αη τ.euz το μαού ηα ταομης, Όμο όλη το Adam ασμη το Eve legr. Ο'α τ-ταμμε τμαίτ 30 τ.τ γεο,

Do béanta v'a b-ruil beo 'r v'a m-beit coitce

30 ocjockajo elje 30 Sljab Sjon,

Alan am blad clomance 30 clunce.

2η αρ α σ-σαθαηγαρ αιη 32° η θαό 30 σίπεας.

211 breit ceapt ir oleact o'a znjomta

Tomar Uazpjomea.

Cataja Lujopajr, Scat 21 arr.

(Sin j 'η έλητε α b-ruil ciall λητει; σευησέας σας η-uile συιηε α σιτείοι 7 bejo σο leon reolájnice rozlujmee ασλητη λη ball --- Feaneasajn.)

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NUUD CUURUC. 21 n Dana là Deuz Juil, 1883. O'Feaneazain an Jaovail.

21 SAOI OIlir:

Do bí luactain agur acar món onm. man aon le zac znadujzceojn ejle na Jaeollze chio an o-cin ro, nuale oo leizear inr na paipeunaid nuajoeacea, זעת כנוות גח כתעוחחועל'ל mon DO bf גוז an b-paincy cjopamully Philadelphia 30 Déjzjonac man 3-clán 19 AD-cózbajl "Cúnam ceanzan azur ceoil na h-Cineann," 7 το ζυιτελγ ραισιη---ηίο ηλέ ζηλτλά ljom oo deunad 30 minic---- Ain ron 30 paid ap 3-cine fa deois ais mursalus'd Ar A ruan: 30 naib an obain a b-ruil cura 7 oo co-raochujzceojnjoe le bljadajn כול דבסב בוז כעות בות בלבול בוז בשעל ל cum conajo majo, 7 30 n-3lace'o an riles neannac ain read na moin tine ro cainde njor mo inr an obain Jaecilze ná vo 3lac riao inr an c-am a cá canc, 7 man rin ve, 30 m.bejdead bun raotan njor eauchoma ná do bí ré.

lic cá eazla món onm zo nadar mealles 30 h-ole 117 114 mujnj31118 00 bj azam 1 0-σαού zealloa an chuinningad rin. 7 30 hajd focla an claip ro ajp a b-ruilim aiz caine "rolam," 7 nac nab 10nnca acc boizce a bi cajce amac le at 1 3-cuir na Jaeoilze oo conzbail ούητα, ηαη το σαιτγεαό συιηε σπειη reola cum madapajo dubajleeac le na conzoal cjujn. O am an mon-dáil rin 30 O-CI AN LA A N-DIU DO LEIZEAT JAC FOcal to labaja zać ojrižeać te'n Conpao Up, o'n Uscoapán ríor, ajs rújl 30 h.Deanfad riad hid éizin ain ron an οτεαηταη το zealla ταρ το cúmoac 7 το reabao, acc ní reara hom Jup cualar, no zup connamcear clotbualice uata son focal to beungat le cappeant to ηα η σαοιηιό 30 μαθασαμ ιοηημијα ιητ η σειίταιο το μίσηε γιατ τε ταοδ na Jaeojlze.

Do b'réjojn, a Saoj, 30 b-rujlym mjceape inr na m-dapamulit ro, no 30 b-Fullym no. luat az ladajne amac ajn an 5-ceirc. 21 a caim Juioim maiceamnar

אם א-טבסואפשט ע בעווא עז אסרועליט, אכב 'nuap o' jejcim jao az bhorouz'o zac olphe elle noc oo culhevor hlomby σαη ηίο αιμυίο το σευηαό αιμ γοη ηα Jaeoilze ní, l neans azam aja na rmuain C10 TO.

21 a cam-re mj-ceape, ir yeapp man rin é; acc muna b-julim --- má cá mo βαμαήμιι αι απ άτθαμ αμ όμιμ τιασ "Cúpam ceanzan 7 ceoil na h-Eineann" כוח דם שפולפגל הפול לפ כלמווא אות מוחטול a cujn onnta, jr cojn 100 το tajr beant. רובר לס,ח לסיובח יחטף. לוף וח בול ג לפול 'na b-páinti tojopamuil ! man zlaojtσεαμ ομμέα, το ξιασασμ συμιεός αγ leadan η Sacran, a admutsear a zcom-חעולפ 30 ל-דעון אח לחפאל וחדוח אשער א zeallar ceppin to cupp legr, act a legεαγ το'η έηεατ ηευτυξό, 3αη έοθαημ AINDIC DO CABAINE CÓ.

tia bidead Eineannais níor faide as realfancao ajn Sacrannajo, az não 30 b-Fuil riao ais cibing na Jaeoilze, oin mearam 30 b-full namajo njor meara njor Jojne to 'n m-baile cajo amears An 3-cine rein, As cheonus'o na noaoin'o bocca le zpejm γρόηα, map γρατα caopac ain ceann rneanzain.

Ir cojn vo zac Cumann Jaevilze ran D-C/p reo 3110m e1311 DO 3lacao 341 moill ain an 3-ceiro ro, asur Fior cinnce o' rajal ma ca mjan ajz cheojnjt-10 na' n-Eineannac a n-zealloa oo lion-גל 30 ס-כן גון נוכוף, גבער וועות לדעון, 3an 3nújr ajnbjö a cabajno oo 'n bpájn-כן סס "לוֹסוֹ" ואס, אַקער א ז-כאולפאט לאון δομο μαμ ιαμμαιη σειό αγ 'άή τοιόσε.

213 ruil, a Saol, 30 1-5lackain an cerre ro a laim, azur 30 labaptao cú 30 h-áno, 7 30 neam-eazlac ann ron ceans an o-ceanzan. сар Состаница, је те, 30 теарација, "Рабрија."

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(Collated by E. O'KEEFE, N. Y. P. C. S.)

Glossary.

Atcant, amend, repair ; Analn, collecting, heaping ; Alzur, dignity ; Acjr, myrth, pastime ; buacac' beauish, giddy ; b-puaiz' ate; bjoc, life, world claon, digression; corrin, a feast; canna, tetter : chairce, a hob; comailis, perform; céjoil' quarrelling; olzeacca, base, vile &c. Dannana, strange. foreign; 1011-paje, righteous; ana. opulence; lao-AIR, leprosy; 30jil, war, battle; 3núma, amassing, 5njčesć, skillful; 3nejčjo, champions; 3ánrámul, wanton; reuacać, pompous.

"21 п" Геан ап сјје.

Do chiall cujam cupla and o-cuir na h-oroce, bí αισιμγεαό bhónac ó riúbal na o-cíonca, 2135 long véjnce 'r als éilim cadanca, 'S a Jujoe cum Dé ajn Jac n-aon do cadanac !----Dí an dean deaz znjčeač, bnjčeač, rárca, 21 ημας ημ ήστα ήη α γημισακάη σάηα; bí an cailleac Jápramuil, bápoamuil, briatanac, γυλοληλό, ολησλήμιι, γλιτελήμιι, γιαρλό; bí an S105a 30 γσυλολό, buacać. bnónać, γαοι τεαης 'η σπάληη 30 δ-ταλίς τε α δόταιηη, 2115 lons a duair nuain a ruain ré a déile, Cá naid a duair ceann a deit zluaireact léiti ----

21jn ré,

"Ca d-fuil mo roon de lo no opce? Ca b-fuil mo coin ain mo da no mo caoine? Ca d-ruil m' alzur ?----cé zun naine é innring: lice rovan le o' rala 'zur malaize am ciomcoll --

Fean an cize .---

Οο έίοιγεας 30 είμη άξε ηί συβαίης με αση ηίξ, Do leazar mo ruji zo olúc ajn a céjle; Man ir minic ain fán fean mait péiceac, Οο έμοηματ α ζάμιβε ημαιμ α τάτατ α στέροι ιαο; O'éinis an Cailleac ruar, 30 buacac, bhíozinan; Do r5a01l-rí a 3111a13 'r Do cajt uajte a píopa ; Οο σαμμιμη-τί απατ α ευιο σιαητα 'τ σίοιτιι, עזער חומה אמת אמל דפוסות נוסות כעווחפגא גות.--21jp rjre....

"2Πασαμ le συαιγ; ηά σμαές ίμοι αιμ, αιμ αοη έομ, צואת ה ס' אולות, חו ל-דעאותור סעאור חס אסח העס, 21 σ beazán áo azur náme ao raozala, Sazajne 'r bhajnee am chao 'zur am ceura --

211 S1054:

"Luac το cupppeaco reat 'chat , jur ceura, ע לאווןז טרעוספגאאון, אואאפגל, פעלדאל, gioban an name rin ir cu-ra-... mo leun-ra! 91 cc éjujs aja majoin je vearuis mo leine,

Unde Jackie

Lown

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र्था उँध०ठधा.

Pora me bean ir ní b-rana me plae leac." 211 Cailleac:

'21 α σαρ le ρόγα γη 3ησό σά σαορ é, σά ρύης όγρ αζυγ ερόγηη σο έléppeaë, διαόκαρ 30 η-άρο αγρ έάγροε 'η 3-εύρια, Cum αγρ3γου α κάζαγι βίσεαη ρίασα αγρ γεγύγρ αεα, 21'γ ημαρ α υσαζα σύ ιάταγρ τάγρ το βρύταέ.-

211 SJOCA:

50 η-jockan an razanc, a Calliz, ηj léizcean rúbur Ir vaon é an níz cé zo b-pórum, 'S é ceapaim-ri réin can éir an znóv rin, Jun maccen or péice cé zo b-pórum.

21 n Calleac:

Οεαμθέα 30 σειήηη η Ιάσας έ αη ρόγα, Ο τώη αη σταοιζηί σα σίζτηδ 'γ όμ ίειγ; Οαιδι 'ζυγ 21 ασιγε, δίσεασ γιασ ρόγσα, Ο υμησε όμη Ομίογο, γίση σο 'η στοίγγμ: Ιγ απαίη α δί Sé legy πεαίη σόμας.---

211 SJOGA:

211 Calleac:

21) αταμ legr αη ησό rjη ráiz ατ τeot é, Egre zo rocaju 'r ηά clugrreat njor mó tú, 21 zur ljate tugne egle, óz 'r αστοα, Le 'n cinneamugnn ceutna tin beaue da claona. 21 η Sjoca;

21 ασαμ le claon jr ré jr cójn dujt, 21 dejt rteala na déjnce an taod na m-dóinte; 21 ct déandta 30 dejmin man d-fádad-ra fójnint, 30 natrad 'r an 30jll a nojajt a ndócujr...-21 d'ajlleat :

Seacujų aų ηjό rjų čojėče, a čladajųe, Lirgujė o' ajene 'r renead ajų aų majžoeaų, Oá ajce redu zo leou azur μομημειέ; Njou deaumad rį μιαή chojde na radajųme..... Lu Stoca:

Τά m' καταιηηθ-rj cajce le realz man ατά mé!
Jr μματό é mo h-ατα 'r jr rolam mo mála!
Τά mo δρόζα δρίγτε, ηj'l rημίm ajn mo κάlα!
21'r cá δ-rujl ασησμηθε có ajnηjr jr τάμη-rj?
21η Cajlleac:

21 ξαργύη Ιοισεόι zealluim ó m' čροιόε Αγσίζ. Οο όιίζε πα π-αθγσαιίη b' έέαρα όμις γσρίοζα, 21 μη τέ σειρ πα γαζαμις μαρ τέαζαγζ το όλομηε, Jup τογ πα μ-bocc το ceapaz πα κίαιζιγ μαρ γαομγεαζς.

211 SJOTA : (Do bejt leanta,) Send The GAEL to your friends in the Old Land, 00 CLÓDUJRE AN JUODUJL-21 SA01 ----

21ηης αη μιθης δέιξιοηαό σε'η Ξαοσαί, Οο ίέις με ίεισης ο "Jobán raok," 21 3cačam μήμεας αικ αη Jaetilze; 21 δίτεας clodualce zač μή ήηπε.

Μj'l aon jonzna opm a o-caod. Leicip a feicrine o'n reap, reall. raod; Dj rújl azam-ra z-comnujce leir; Mj fjacać ré é loizine cajpir.

Jr σηάτας le Jabán [ηο αη babán]reall, 21 bejt 'ηηα žluz-zlaz, αzur ηα breall; 2135 rátajl lott le ajr zo h-aon-nea, 21 rzníodrar αηηr αη Jaetjlze.

Fuain ré loco le 21/23nén 23ur leao-ra; Fuain re loco le 21/eenr 23ur ljom-ra; Fuain ré loco le Rujréal 23ur Flainn, "Bat we must humor the old man!"

Ουδαμτ τέ lejr an Utajn Walker Να μομή an Ρασηπ ceant ajn aon con: Cja an caoj το reutrá-ra Νο me-re, Jabán boct το rára?

21ές ηά bac le aon σροέ-ήσρας! Τά πόράη σίοθ απεαγ3 ηα Jaotal! Lean το 3ηό breaz σίρεας, 21324 ορς ηί θειζ αοη baotal.

CULUON U1 CUO1211.

EXECUTIONS IN MAY.

The hanging of Brady, Curley and Fagan, add others to the list of many notable excutions that have taken place in the month of May. Among these Garnett, the Gan powder Plot conspirator, hanged in St. Paul's Churchyard on the 3rd. of May, 1606 ; Captain Kidd, the famous pirate, on the 23rd. of May, 1701; Vaughan, the first forger of Bank of Eugland no tes, on the 11th. May, 1758; Lord Ferrers, for the murder of his steward, at Tybuan, on the 5th. of may, 1760; Bellingham. for the murder of Mr. Perceval, at the Old Bailey on the 18th. of May 1812 ; the Cato street conspiratore-Thistlewood, Brunt, Ings, Davidson and Tidd-at the Old Bailey, on the 1st. of May, 1820; and James Greenacre, for the murder of Hannah Brown, on the 21d. of May, 1837. One of the most terrible excutions on record took place in France on the 27th. of May, 1610, when Ravaillac was put to death with the most eluborate tortures for the murder of King Henry IV.

Cork Exani r.

Michael O'Kelly and the Emperor Joseph of Austria.

O'Kelly, who had been an officer in the Austrian service, took a fancy to the stage, and was assigned by Mozart the part of the stuttering judge in the production of "Nozze di Figaro" which he brought out in Vienna, and so well did he acquit himself that he got an invitation to join an opera engagement in London, and our hero, who desired nothing better than to try his fortune on the English stage, made up his mind to solicit leave of absence from the Emperor, who who was then at Schonbrunn. Having obtained an audience, he found Joseph surrounded by a half doz in General officers. among whom was his own compatriot. General Kavanagh, who addressed a few words to him in Irish, to which, not understanding them, he made no answer. "What, O'Kelly," said the Emperor, "don't you speak the language of your own coun. try ?" "Please your Majesty," replied Kelly "none but the lower orders of the people speak Irish." Joseph burst into a loud laugh, and the unfortunate speaker recollecting in whose presence he stood was ready "to bite his tougue of!" for mortification. However, either the General did not or would not hear the unlucky phrase, and the desired leave was granted.-Belgravia.

GAS FORBIDDEN ON THE ALTAR

The "Acta Sanctea Sedis," just received, published the decree of the Sucred Congregation of Rites, given in answer to a question of the Right Rev. Bishop of Newark N. J., in reference to the use of g is on the altar. It forbids positively the use of gas on the altar either for the purpose of illumination or to add to the solemnity of divine ceremonies.

We invite Gaelic correspondence from all persons whether belonging to classes or otherwise. The essay of the most backward will be as welcome as the productions of the most learned. Remember stu lents, whether back ward or proficient, that the very best way to improve is to practise. We shall attend to all as far as our resources will permit, and we shall observe the following rules in regard to Guelic corresponence, -ordinarily-we shall publish in the order of reception, giving preference only to new correspondents- learned or otherwise, also short communications will get preference, because we are limited in Gaelic type. Hence let not our students be backward; their communications will be appreciated as much as those of the greatest prominence in Gaelic matters.

Send One Dollar for the GAEL; it will teach you to speak and write Irish. please send one, two, or three cent stamps. or a posal order.

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JOHN OF TUAM.

By Esmeralda Doyle.

Why did you not assail the great John of Tuam himself ? He would not have shrunk from your persecutions, but with his mitre on his head, and his crozier in his hand, he would have walked in his pontifical vestment into goal and smiled disdainfully upon you. - From Irish State Trial.

The following poem was suggested by these words found in the accounts given of the trial of O'Connel,1 the great Irish patriot, the liberator, the resplendent figure shining as though clad in supernatural armor, down the vista of years, of patriots, of martyrs ! All who are familiar with Irish history during the past fifty years must necessarily know the name of "John of Tuan," "the Lion of the Fold of Judah," that grand old man, Bishop McHale of Ireland, whose story has lately been told in Irish and English by the pen of that gentleman distinguished in literary circles, the Very Reverend Canon Ulick J. Bourke, known in Europe and America as a profound scholar.

There was one who had striven in storm and in sun For the weal of his country, the love of his God, Whose feet trod the dust of the battle field won

Where patriot sleep under Erin's green sod.

As verdant as hills of his dear native home,

Bright O.len-an-oir of the song and the sword, In the sun burst of Erin where 'er he may roam,

- To the Irishman's heart , be he peasant or lord. 'Tis an emblem that tells of the land on the sea,
- Whose waves kiss the rocks and the shell-gilded shore:
- Yet not as our banner that waves for the free, For liberty lives now in Erin no more.
- There was one who had striven in storm and in sun For the weal of his country, the love of his God,

Whose feet trod the dust of a battle-field won, Where patriots sleep under Erin's green sod.

- His fame is the fame of that loyalist race. Who hold to the faith their forefathers taught,
- And never for title, for gold, or for place,
- Bent the knee anto idols that traitors have wrought.

He was brave as the lion that guardeth his fold, As strong as those chiefs that proud history owns

- Unscathed he went forth with his banner unrolled, Through a phalanx of foes to the throne of all thrones.
- To the foot of that throne where the King of all kings

Is, was, and shall be, past days that we know. Where the green and gold banner as fair as earth's

springs, In the hands of the bishop grows whiter than

snow. For the emblem of Purity always is white ;

The emblem of chastity, sign of the blest :

O, valiant in virtue, poor Ireland's knight, May the God of the faithful reward thee with rest. Kansas Hera'd.

IRISH PROVERBS.

Proverbs owe their origin to the sayings of wise men, allusions of ancient poets, the customs and manners of nations, they are adapted to common use as ornaments of speech, set rules of instruction, arguments of wisdom, to which time has given assent. and maxims of undeniable truth. The peculiar veneration which the Irish have for their ancient proverbs, has given rise to a well known assertion : Ní Féidin an rean-focal do ranúz'o.

John O'Donovan.

- 1- An c-reod dorala 'r í ir áilne-The rare jewel is the most beautiful
- 2. Δημ η ηί δρεις γεαρ 3Δη γύμιο. A blind man is no judge of colors.
- 3. Δημαμη α δίσεαηη αη κας α πμιζ δίσεληη ηλ ιμέλ λ3 μληητελό.

When the cat, is out the mice dance 4. חעמות וך כתעמי סטח למוווז כמולשוי לי njċ.

When the old hag is in danger she must run.

- 5. υιό άο αιμ αίηασάη-Even a fool has luck.
- 6. beul ejojn 7 chojo cuilinn. A mouth of ivy, a heart of holly.
- 7. beata η γτάμαιτε κίμηημε. The historian's food is truth.
- 8. bio bond FAOI rzeim-Fierceness is often hidden under beauty.
- 9. bjo bojpbeacc 1 n-zeal zame.

There is often anger in a laugh.

10. bjo cluanajoe i n-deaz culajo' A good dress often hides a deceiver

11. δυαγηε εί ηλ γλοξαί.

Fame is more lasting than life

- 12. υηματαμ υλοτ υλοταηταίτ.
 - A foolish word is folly.

13. bocc an eaglage bjor san ceol.

The church that has no music is poor indeed.

14. cyuarais in am oppeainnac. Lay up in time.

15. αλοίη με σελημά.

- 21 ild to the meek.
 - (to be continued.)

flac Mardeman.

IN UNITATE SALUS.

Т

Let the traitor stand aside From our cause, And the foolish bigot hide From our cause None but trusty men and tried, By their manhood glorified, Shall be with us, side by side, For our cause

Equal rights and Equal laws: Send the cry to the sky, Till it circles round the world: Irish lands for Irish hands, And dissension outward hurled Raise it higher, day by day, Let no timid fancies sway, Let no thinking have its way, By no slavish fear affrighted; And we'll see a better time, Free of fraud, and force, and crime, If our brothers in each clime Are all lovingly united.

II

Who were the men who fought and bled For our cause

Who dyed our green field's shamrocks red For our cause

Who faced ^{our} foes with fearless tread, Showed no ^servile, drooping head, Though their guns should shoot them dead Never swerved and never fled. But gave them blow for blow, and said: For our cause;

We'll have equal rights and laws. Nor shall we within our sea Bend a craven's supple knee But we will struggle for our right And obtain our liberty ! Men they were, in open day, Who knelt at different shrines to pray, Our proven, purest, best were they. Their hopes and lives were plighted ; Staunch to Ireland to the last, Firm as oaks in winters blast, With hers their fate freely cast, They nailed their colours to the mast, Flung contention to the past, And lived and died united !

III

Through the lives our heroes gave, " For our cause,

On the mountain-ridge and wave, For our cause ;

Through the tortures of the slave, Through the best blood of the brave, Through each martyr's sacred grave For our cause,

We'll have equal rights and laws: And have homes of our own, And a Senate of ourchoice, If we stand for our land With united heart and voice ! O'er our memories, wild and strong, Let eight hundred years of wrong And their hatred sweep along, And our peaceful prayers are slighted : Now let us sue as men should do— Fearless, firm, unwavering, true, And show the world at last this view : That Irelands sons are all united ! Editor of the GAEL.

New York, July 14th, '83.

Dear Sir: At a recent uptown festive gath ering of Irishmen in this city the subject of !rish books, journals, &c. was discussed first incidentally until at last it occupied the attention of the whole party. Among the papers whose contents were freely commented upon the "Gaelic Journal" of Dublin and "Gael" of Brooklyn received extended notice and comment. The party were up in sides for their favorite journals. One of them coolly asserted that the "Gaelic Journal" of Dublin has not redeemed its promise by enlarging on its Irish matter in its contents and that it does not come regularly to its subscribers, while another spoke in its praise and expected better things when that society settled down to work. One downright enthusiast said that the Gael of Brooklyn is the best Irish paper out yet, that it has lived longer, and was the first to lead the way and as it is now here among us it ought to be supported. This was the signal for the liveliest discussion yet; one of the party said that there was nothing in its contents deserving of support, neither did he think think there was anything bright about the editor. Here he was pushed to give his reasons for saying to, and also a strong pressure was brought to bear on him to show why he did not write something himself to that paper, since its present contents did not suit his taste; but he said he should not write any letter to that paper and if he did it would be such a one as its owner would not dare to print.

At this point of the discussion he was told that if he had the courage of his convictions he ought to write at once to the Gael and wait the result. He did so, signing his name Gubane Sier. It is needless to say that the friends of the Gael are highly elated over the pluck of the editor who has the letter inserted word for word in the July number with a long commentary and an invitation to any others who keep such letters by them to send them on. This is highly satisfactory to near-ly all of them, the only drawback to this gratifica. tion is the omission of Mr. Edmond O'Keefe's name in the letter, the gentleman mentioned with the Editor, and who was looked to as not on y able to stand the brunt of a criticism but also capable of inditing an answer in as good and correct Irish as the Gubane Sier himself, and who has been a reg. ular teacher of Irish classes at different schools for some years back. It is hoped however, that he will be heard from in this connection. The Gubane is taken aback by the promptness and push of the Editor, whom he took to be a different man; he is not dismayed however, but will be likely to write something else before long, from what T hear.

I regret that I cannot read the Irish of your journal thoroughly yet, but as you carry on an educational department for beginners, I would like you to send it to my address. I enclose one dollar. Yours resp.

James O'Connor

SONGS OF OUR LAND.

- Sad as the wind through the mid-winter forest When its glory of greenness is witnessed no more,
- And weird as the wail of a *caoine* on a mountain, Or the lone midnight roll of the waves on the shore :
- And solemn and slow as the words that are spoken When we take the loved dying at last by the hand

Ere the spirit is parted, the fillit is broken-

- Is the spirit that saddens the Songs of our Land! II
- Tender and sweet as the songs in mid-summer That are swelling their chorus from Nature to God ;
- And cheering and fresh as the hue of the shamrock

The emblem of Erin that springs from the sod ;

- And gentle as dews by a willow-fringed river, That are dropped in its tide as it rolls to the strand,
- Is the spirit that sings through our music forever-The spirit that mellows the Songs of our Land. III
- Glad as the smile of the sun in the morning, When its splendour of shining is shed on the hills,
- And sweeping and swift as the stream of a torrent That is fed with the bounty of far-flashing rills;
- And stern and strong as the voice of the thunder, When the timid are quaking, the boldest unmanned,
- Is the tone of our music-the wide world, wonder-

The undying soul of the Songs of our Land.

- Shall they pine, shall they perish, those songs of our nation.
- Is there love from them yet in the Land of their birth:
- From those children of Genius, those orphans of ages,
- Those chords that are turned to our heart. strings through earth?
- Ah, perish the thought ! let the doubt be forsaken !
 - All tender. and solemn, and cheering, and grand;
- When from long nights of sorrow the isle shall awaken,
 - They will live, they must live, those sweet Songs of our Land !

From Songs For Freedom, by Father McHale.

Every Irishman should get a copy of the Dublin Gaelic Journal, its price is only six shillings a year. It and the GAEL are the only papers published in the Irish Language.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.K. Bunkerhill Kas. writes—Please let me know through the correspondence column of the Gael if I can purchase an Irish song-book in the Gaelic language or are Moore's poems translated ?

You can get Moore's poems, translated by the late Archbishop McHale at this office for fifty cents.

[Your communication was mislaid or you should have this answer before now. Ed. G.]

Dr. Hugo Schuchardt, professor of Romance Philology, University of Gratzs, Styria, Austria, has been elected a member of the Council of the Gaelic Union. Other German members of the council are Abbe de Smedt, St. Michael's College, Brussels, Drs. Zimmer, Deventer and Windish, and Prof. Geisler.

We hope some of our American friends will become members of the council. The cost is only \$5 a year, and includes a copy of the Gaelic Journal. monthly for the same period.

W.B. Phil. Pa. We consider that N.Y. being the accepted metropolis of the country, would be the most desirable place to erect a Gaelic hall. Should Brooklyn become a part of New York, as now is being spoken of, a site could be purchased there cheaply. The erection of one would be a most patriotic idea, and our wealthy countrymen could not have a more lasting monument to their patriotism than such a hall. A nice hall could be built for about \$100,000.

P.K. Kansas City.—Having regard for the advancement of the Irish Language movement, we have resolved to exclude from the columns of the Gael all matters relating to politics, so that all who desire to join in promoting that patriotic idea may patronize the Gael without being subjected to per sonal annoyance by seeing matter in it which they may not relish. There are various publications exclusively devoted to such matters as you advert to—The United Irishman, The Irish World, the Democrat etc. and we have no doubt but your sen timents could be freely expressed through them. Nevertheless, you may rest assured that while we conduct it no anti national sentiment shall invad the columns of the Gael.

The Dublin Gaelic Union is laboring energetically to have the education of the children in Irish speaking districts cultivated through the medium of the mother tongue, and has produced strong and conclusive arguments in support of the necessity of adopting such course, if the children are to be properly and efficiently instructed.

The president of the Gaelic Union, Right Hon. the O'Connor Don, has waited on the secretary of the Treasury in reference to the Ashburnham MSS. and states that he has no doubt but the result will be satisfactory. This MSS. has been no ticed in a previous number of the Gael. So. Boston, July21, '83.

Dear Sir.

es-

1 am highly pleased with the Gael, and think it greatly to the discredit, and unseeming apathy of Irishmen that there is not a journal of like character published in every large city in the country.

My neglect to communicate before was on account of severe illness.

Though not born on Irish soil, yet I am not unmindful of the land from which my ancestors sprung, fully believing with Tacitus that the language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered is ever the tongue of the slave and that the revival of the olden tongue is but a fitting prelude to the regeneration of Ireland, which through it must be accomplished. A free Ireland without the language for its fountain-head would be an anomaly, and those that think or suggest it are en emies of their country.

> I remain yours truly, J.J. O'Brien.

In concluding a long communication Mr. '.O,D. Nightingale of Atkinson Neb. writes.—

In describing the appalling terrors of the famine of 1847, Maurice Richard Leyne ,(the peer of Meagher in eloquence.) said in "Conciliation Hall Dublin" that the "frame of the strong man was bent from inanition", and that "the bloom of beauty was faded from the cheek of infancy", and now after 36 years more of cursed alien rule, the religions, virtuous, brave, and generous sons and danghters of Ireland, are allowed to

"Go down to the-dust From whence they sprung Unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Mr. Nightingale also sends the following vers-

British Specimens of the Resources of Civilization

> About christianizing I. dia, You make a wondrous noise, Your bloated bigots bibles send, To christianize Sepoys. But before you make a convert, Of whom you'll have no doubt, In shreds you'll have to blow him, From your Christian cannon's mouth.

The Sepoys blown from cannon's mouth, Are loyal to the core (?) Therefore they are not frightened by Your Royal Lion's roar.

Your Butchers in Afghanistan Have got their hands too full Annihilation stares them, Before they leave Cabul.

Written at the time of Gen. Butcher Robert's retreat from Cabul.

RIGORS OF THE PENAL CODE.

When the aged Countess of Salisbury, sister to the late Earl of Warwick, and mother of Cardinal Pole, was commanded to lay her head on the block at the age of seventy, "My head", said she with dignity, "never committed treason, so if you must have it, take it as you can."

It is said that the execution of Sir Thomas Morewho succeeded Wolsey as chancellor of England, preyed more on Henry VIII.'s mind than that of any other incident which took place during that tyrant's unhallowed reign. More's only crime was that he would not acknowledge Henry as the head of the Church. It must be borne in mind that during Henry's reign very little change was made in the Articles of the "reformed" code, and were in bulk as follows,—

It admitted transubstantiation and the mass.

It enforced auricular confession and monastic vows.

It peremptorily re-uired the celibacy of the clergy.

It did not altogether renounce the intercession of the saints, nor forbid respect to their relics.

It is asserted that this confession escaped Henry's lips at the hour of death—"I never scrupled to deprive any person I pleased of life or honor," "my friends," added he, "we have lost all; our kingdom, reputation, conscience, nay, heaven itself." No wonder he should become conscience smitten. Having divorced Catherine, his first and lawful wife, beheaded Anne Boleyn, his second, Jane Seymour, his third dying, divorced Anne of Cleves, his fourth, beheaded Catherine Howard, his fifth, and we presume a similar fate would have waited his sixth, Catherine P: rr, had time remained to him. He died in his 59th year.

Rumors have lately been prevalent relative to the conversion to Catholicity of Duke Paul Mecklenburg Schwerin, married to the Princess Marie of Windischgraetz. Thesewould seem some-what confirmed by a telegram from Berlin dated May 15th., to the *Euganeo*, of Padua, annour cing ,, that Duke Paul Frederic of Mecklenburg Schwerin has teen banished from the Granducal Castle for having chosen, contrary to the orders of his brother the GrandDuke to have baptised with the Catholic rite in place of the Lutheran form, his second son in deference to the wishes of the mother of the infant, a Princess of Windischgaetz, who is at presrent in Nice. The Duke will become a Catholic, and will take up his residence in Vienna."

London Tablet.

When Sir Thomas More, who succeeded Wolsey in the chancellorship of England, was in prison for refusing to acknowledge Henry VIII. as the head of the Church, he wrote with a coal, so that writing material must have been pretty scarce in England at that time.

That the cultivation and preservation of the language of a nation is the most patriotic cause in which its people could engage is admitted by all. It is the fountain, from which spring the thoughts and associations of infancy. With it are entwined sentiments which cannot be eradicated from the mind. The most lukewarm nationalist admits the singularly peculiar anomaly of a nation permitting its language to perish. The Irish people en mass would gladly practice and revive the language were it not for the trouble of learning it. Now, the trouble is not so much. About two years' of ordinary application would enable any one to ob. tain a fair knowledge of it. If every Irishman and woman resolved to give a little assistance to the work, and set the wheel in active motion, in a shor, time sensible progress would be made. The most effective mode of spreading the movement for the revival of the language is to multiply Gaelic literature. There are hundreds of thousands who would not go to the trouble of procuring dear books from which to acquire a knowledge of the language that would be very glad to know something about it if they got the material from which to learn within reasonable reach. It is then the duty of all to see that this material is at hand, and the support of Gaelic publications will supply it-

The fourth Biennial Convention of the Catholic Knights of America held in St. Louis during the month of May was a grand success. The election resulted as follows:

Supreme Spiritual Director, Rt. Rev. J. L. Spaulding, of Peori, 111.

Supreme President, Hon. W.E. Russell, of Le banon, Ky.

Supreme vice-president, R.A. Davis of B'klyn, N. Y.

Supreme Sect., John J. Thompson of St. Louis, Mo.

Supreme Treas., M.J. O'Brien, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. E. Miles Willett, of Memphis, Tenn.

Supreme Trustees, J.J. Duffey, of Memphis, Tenn.; P.J. O'Rourke, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; B.H. Ereslage, of Cincin. Ohio,

It was decided to hold the next Supreme Convention in N.Y. in 1885.

Officers' Salaries.

| Supreme President | \$600.00 |
|-------------------|----------|
| Supreme Treasurer | 800.00 |
| Supreme Secretary | 2000.00 |
| M-1-1-1 | 2000.00 |

This closed one more convention of importance. We trust that in the next convention, in 1885, the name of C. K: of A. will be a household word in every house in America.

Whatever befalls a woman she will use her tongue! How different from the nature of woman must be the majority of Irishmen! The Old versus The Modern Letter.

Considerable discussion has been carried on for some time relative to the employment of the modern Roman letter in Gaelic composition. We do not believe the modern letter will ever be extensively employed because it looks so cumbrous when the h is used to denote aspiration. We have been reading Irish since we were able to read anything, yet we must pause considerably in reading the language in the modern let er. Mr. Gilgan-NON, ex-prest. of the P.C.S. learned to read Irish in the modern letter-when he joined the society he strongly favored its adoption, but after some weeks, when he came in on the old letter, he would not have the modern at all, and so it would be with all. But, as Father Bourke observes, let those who want the Roman letter have it; anything to extend the movement.

If any of our correspondents write to us in the modern letter, and desire its insertion therein, provided it did not occupy too much space, we would be very far from ignoring it. Some of our Gaelic students have declared that they would rather not see Gaelic printed at all than to see it badly done; others might say that they would sooner be without it than to see it in the modern Roman letter. Now, although we are unalterably attached to the old letter, yet, we differ with both-we shall putlish all efforts at composition-practice will improve-and in both letters, because we believe that all interested in the promotion of the movement should Le conciliated, and we hope and trust that all who are sincerely desirous of popularizing the movement will put their foot on those dogmatic criticisers who air themselves as the solons of Irish literature. If no person wrote Irish until he became a perfect master of it, Gaelic corres. pondence would be very rare indeed. As this journal has beed founded for the purpose of ex. tending a knowledge of the language, it invites all efforts to that end. We would sooner see a communication in it from a pupil than from a professor. Practice will obtain perfection.

PROF. HUTCHINSON, in one of his lectures, mentioned a very interesting fact ascertained in Berlia. Among Roman Catholics who prohibit marriages between near relations, the proportion of deaf mutes is one in 3,000; among Protestants who look upon such marriages as permissible the proportion is one in 2,000; while among Jews, who encourage inter-marriage with blood relations the deaf mutes are as one in 400.

Please when sending postage stamps to send one, two, or three cent ones, as larger ones are inconvenient, being seldom used and the post-office officials not inclined to change them.

P.T. Neb. The office of Rossa's paper, the Uai-ted Irishman is 12 Chambers st. N.Y. It is a dyonamite journal,

| 248 | 52121100211. |
|---|---|
| Ρεζαγιιγ, Legy an 3Chaoldín Loldinn. | 21]ά τά γιαυ καοι υπού-ηιζ, |
| Νιαρμ legsfið re 30 rocaln a canolo, | Ιγ οις ζηίοιπταμα ηα colla, |
| 21η γημαη το cannains a cimcioll | 'S μά τά γιαυ καοι Riz μαιτ, |
| a ceann, | Deunkajo a γαιτ veaz-ojbjp. |
| 0 buall 'nna caold-ran 3an chuaz 00 rála, | 21.η τ-Jolan αzur αη Γυγγεόz. |
| 30 lejmfjo re 'η ájnoe az jomčan | ⁵ δί jolan αξ έμηξε τηά- |
| σο μαηη. | Jolan bneáζ, αηηγ αη αειη, |
| bj cúμαμαċ, cúμαμαċ, 'r ηjήηeaċ | Lejt ήjle ηο ηjor ηό, |
| το rceuora, | O'η σ-ταιαή γο α ζ-сирγα ζευρ. |
| 21'γ b'¢έισιη 30 lea3fan żu ¢έιη | Οο καζαγ έ le κυιγεός |
| α'γ σο βεαηη, | Οί γειηημη ceoil ain an d-keun, |
| β'άιηις! α σειμιη, bí αιη σο ċοιήευσ- | Uzur συθαίης γί "ηας las an c-eun |
| γα, | L cjojm ruar γαη αείη. |
| 'S 30 h-ajnte ηα ταμμαίης αη | "Ναό γυαραό έ, αη ρυσ beaz, |
| γηίαη μο teann. | 'S cjo τά me laz, me κέηη. |
| Μα h-jann éjrjon το tanhains anuar, | Jr mile uajp jr κεάρρ mjrj, |
| Lejz το bejż 'z ejzjollać, rcaojlze | Cjo 'r ajnjm vo Rjż ηα η-eun. |
| 'zur raon, | Lict tajnjc an jolan bneaż, |
| Dá η-jomżópat re żú cum na peul- | Le bujlle rejatan no vo, |
| τάη τυατ | 21ημαγ αγ α άις άπο |
| Να zlac αση τεαηημαό, 'τ α bac- | Οο'η βαιμο ιημα μαιδ αη κμιγεός. |
| αό η α h-jann. Θητε, α'γ πά'γ πηαη leas jonzasur σαοjne Do connuzaó le h-ojbjn γάη-cum- τα ας jomlán, | 215μγ ξηελήμης γε σειμικιαό, Οο δί ας ιέε ηα η-σαγ, 215μγ ο'κάς γε αη κμιγεός, Leac-deo γεαηημηζέε σο δάγ- |
| Sταυ ημαίη α δ-γεισεαηή τη υ'εαά- | 21ηη γη α συθαηνε αη ψυγγεός, |
| γα αξ ιαπραιό, | Νή ήμαοιόκηό το του του το του το του |
| Sταυ, α'η ηα η-ιαπη απίη α τοπάιη. | 21έε έαν έμανός το πιοιεός, |
| 211ά γάζαη γέ 'ησιη τά le α παηταά | Νο κεαιμοέατ, το α γονε. |
| 30 γάγτα! | 211r 211cCosker has sent up to this |
| Νά bjod eazla ont, b'éjdjn 30 tjoc- | about 80 subscribers to the Gael. |
| γασ γέ 'njr; | Major Maher has come close on his |
| 21'γ b'éjdjn 30 m-béanfat γέ tura | heels — about sixty. Now, it is very |
| njor ájnde, | evident that every-one cannot have |
| 213μη ηίοη γαισε γμί ζαγαηή τέ γίοη. | these gentlemen's knack for securing |
| Οί εύμαμας, εύμαμας, ζίας-γα μο | subscribers, but let each try and do a |
| εόμαιμίε! | little—as much as he can. The soli- |
| Σαη έμγιοη το ταμμαίης, ηα γόη το | citor is asking for nothing for himself, |
| τιομάμη; | but is seeking to promote an idea dear |
| Ιτ σεατ αη μισ έ, 'τ Ιτ τοματ σ'αμ | to the heart of every true Irish pat- |
| η-σοιξ | riot. Irish politicians, who have no real |
| Οο τυιζε αιμ, 'τ οο τρεοριιζαό, | heart, with few exceptions, in any |
| "Sceao άμο ηα Sciatán." | cause unless there is money in it may |
| 21η Čηλοιδήη 210ιδιηη το Čλη. Τά εμοιτε ταιμε 'ημα Riz, | be made materially serve the Irish Language cause. They should under- stand that they cannot ignore it.— |
| Or clonn culpte na colla, | "510 ηί ηλις ό ηλοιότελη. 5 m + |
| 21'r baill an culpp umal ol | Lic 17 γεάμη λη ήλις λ σευησλη |
| 30 rocalp min pélp a tola. | Νά 'η ήλις ηλό η-σευησλη." |
| | x's nih mnead of tapping |

21η 16ήματο 1α Deuz το Jujl, 1883. Όληλε ηα Sajzojújn, Contae Montzom. εηζ, Ohjo.

- Ι. Νή παιό α μαο σμοξήτα γα οιό ce.
- 2. Ní majt a puo zlaca o'n teap mejrze.
- 3. Νή παιτ α μαο ιέιζεαο 3αη eolar.
- 4 . או שאול דאשאת אות ופולדעון.
- 5. Νή παιτ παιρηθαιας 'ημαιη α τα γε ηη α γεαη-αοιγ.
- 6. Νί παις κομίου σαη κότιμη.
- 7. Ní mait a nuo bean rleamuin.
- 8. Τά πο ξαοίτα ειοηλήμημι: Αέτ ης γε γπηοη αη έμοιτε σαιθηλέαη.
- 9 Τά me '3 imteact a máineac, oudint an Riz; καηκαιτ τά liom-ra, oudaint an žaot.
- 10. Νή τησεληή Σειδμε 30 0-τη λά Νου λας-beaz; ηο αη τ-Capač 30 λά βέην βάσμης.
- 11. Νή σεαζαιό βιοηη σο'η Cata 'μιαμ 34η ταιμ3γιη γιοτζάιη σα ηάήμαιο.

12. Jr reapp οπόμη πα όρ.

13. MA h-jann jr na cejć an 3leo.

30 γαοριής Όια Είπε, Ωήκεάι Seázan Un Cullán.

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