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Gael.

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THE IRISH ALPHABET.

Rom. Let.—

a b c o e r 5 1 l m n o p r s t u

a b c d e f g i l m n o p r s t u

Sound -
Soun

PHILO-CELTIC PERSONALS.

The lecture delivered on Thanksgiving night under the auspices of the Philo-Celtic society, by Counsellor P.J. O'Hanlan was a complete success and the entertaining exercise; which followed reflect great credit on those taking part in them.

After the delivery of the lecture the following programme was fully sustained—

Overture, Piano, Prof. Foran.
Solo (In Irish), Miss N.T. Costello.
Recitation, "Rout of De Courcey," Mr. J O'Shea.
Violin Solo, "The Last Rose of Summer, with variations", from Opera Martha. Mr. Thomason.
Recitation, Miss N. Crowley.
Duett, "The Coulin", Mrs. Green and Mr. Keller.
Violin Solo, "The Minstrel Boy", Mr. Thomason.
Song, Mr. M. F. Costello.
Closing Chorus. "God Save Ireland", P.C. Union

Mr Gilgannon brought the entertainment to a close by a stirring speech in the Irish Language. Mr. Magnier of the N.Y.P.C.S. also addressed the audience in Irish. A large number of the N.Y. Gaels were present, including Messrs. McCrystal Hacke, Ward, O'Byrne, Meeres, Flynn, O'Keeffe. Magnier, Miss Ryan, and others whose names we have not ascertained, and the Hon. Denis Burns, who is never absent on such occasions.

The society is now in a position to turn out a first class chorus if the members only utilize it. The material is there in abundance, for a more intelligent class of young ladies and gentlemen cannot be had in any community than that of which the society is composed.

By a resolution of the society none will be admitted to the monthly reunions except by ticket.

Kyne—Since Mr Kyne returned from his summer tonr through the mts. of N.Y. and Conn. his attendance has been irregular.

Casey - Mr W. S. Casey is also an absentee:

Shanahan—Mr J.M. Shanahan—a true type of the educated Irish gentleman, has returned from his extended European tour in robust health,

Walsh-Judge Walsh is a firm supporter of the Philo-Celtic movement.

Nolan—Mr T. M. Nolan rfter a long absence, put in an appearance on Thanksgiving night.

Courtney When is the County Judge to give us another visit? We hope it will be soon.

Norris—What is the matter with the gallant Capt. T.D. Norris, he has not paid us a visit in a long time?

Cassin—Our friend Mr. T Cassin used to pay us an occasional visit—we have not seen him lately.

Breen-Also Mr. Breen.

We defer personals of our regular attendants

this time, but, in the meantime wish them and all philo-celts and the supporters of the philo-celtic cause, a very many merry Christmasses and happy New Years.

Counsellor John C McGaire and the Politicians. A year ago Mr McGnire's friends placed him in the field as a candidate for judge of the City Court When the delegates assembled in the nominating convention there seemed to be no doubt of his nomination. This alarmed the politicians because they knew that if Mr. McGuire were elected the office could not be used for political purposes, and they set to work to defeat him-one of the leaders de. claring that he would never get it. Their only hope now being in the adjournment of the convention, so as to gain time to approach the purchasable delegates who, unfortunately, are to be found in all such conventions, They did so, and the result was that on its reassembling the next day Mr. McGuire was beaten by a few votes. This unwarrantable proceeding exasperated Mr Mc Gnire's friends who then and there vowed that they would be even with the politicians. We believe the recent defeat sustained by them has convinced them that honesty, even in politics, is the best policy.

Notwithstanding that the "party", of course the politicians, were never more united, they have been defeated by fifteen thousand votes. A close scrutiny of the manner in which the wards voted will show that Mr Hendrix made considerable inroads in the republican wards, so that if he got the normal mayorality in the Democratic wards he should have been elected by fifteer thousand majority. We personally worked and voted for Mr Hendrix. We regret his defeat, but are pleased with what the defeat teaches, namely that our countrymen have pluck enough to resent a slight when offered them.

Great injustice is being done to the social phase of Irish society by the class of men of our nationality who generally came in contact with our non Irish-American citizens through political positions Non-Irish-American citizens should bear in mind. that the self respecting Irish-American takes very little part in politics, because if he did so he should mix with an element which he abhors. There is not in the Old or New World a truer reflex of a gent'eman than the educated Irishman. The enemies of the race have to acknowledge this. Then it should be the duty of every Irishman to prevent unworthy members of their nationality to attain positions through which disgrace and obliquy might be brought on their race and nation and to elevate those who would reflect credit on it.

If the present temper of the Irish-American does not unde go a very sensible change, Pres. Arthur will carry the state at the next election by at least double the majority obtained by Mr Cerr this Fall and if the Republicans desire success they will nominate him and no one else.

NUUD FORC. 21η 20 ἡ α ὁ ἱ ἡ α Տλ ἡ η α ὁ, '83.

21 Saoj .--- Fejcjin lejcji o'n reap uacσαπαί, ποί α όλαο όλη αιπ τέιη απ, "54-3000al, ησηίουτα το πέιη σπαιμέιη 30 h-aluinn, -- bail o Oia onnuinn! 7 rpellealta njor degre 'na aon leith d'a b-FACA-TA 1 MIAM : AM CAMEAO-TA AZUT AM cómajnljud'o 50 món. Fázan ré món loco legr an b-rocal, cojp .-- jr rocal agrσηιίτε, í, ημα το γσηίοδ mé, "am címcjoll, ajn o-cúr." Lico ní flacujny zan σάιμ άγος 'ημαιμ το σοημητο τρέ αη τη αγίμιζ' ο ο όμιη τέ αιμ αη 3-ceuo bréapra de'n laoj beaz do cujpear cuzat; 7 cajtreat mé é molat man lean-AT .--

2110 3páo σeoil cú, Zabájn, Οο τραγιμή το γεαμθύτας; 21η έσμο β- έσμγα σε'η τομαηηςάη, "21 noco 'r mé 30 rúzac."

Dejn ré, "b' réjoin sun ril ré 'clúcήρα ά 'η άρο ειμήρας το γερίοδα ό." Νίορ γλοιθας; τά clúmac τομίοθτα 'ηη a 5cennt .--

Example.

Slajnce cuzac 'r cabain, Folain 30 Deois na nabair, उठ हे-मर्यार दिल्ला ये के के के Co FATA lé mejzeal zaban.

21μ εμαλαίζ σύ μιαή, α γαοι, αιμ αη azallam join Seazan Ua Domnaill 7 Éamon Paon? Do cuajo Seagan Ua Domnaill cum ceac rean appide; "Uj Öomnajll," ajn ré "cja 'n uajn a το b-FACA TH CAMON PAON?" "MUAIN A b. reunraj mé ajn Camon Poon," ajn Ua Οοήηαι !! bejo άπο γρόπτ." Οο cuip rean an cize flor ain Camon: Dineac man to cuin ré for ain Baban, 'nuain σο είσθαση τά απ σαμα ιειτη σο γγηίοδ ré; (сијујо оо рин ајра; на веју атас é! Azur ca fjor azac zup freazajn an Jaban le leicht dear 30 cape. Linanc αρη όμιο σ'α γηρίδηη αις γάξαι locc 110m-ra! Dejn ré.-- Feuc man ronjob ré α ο τέργ α όματησης δέ-5ησηαής." Translation; Behold how he wrote his after his last poem. Bully! Dem ré 'nír,... Ma ca ré vearlamac 30 leon le cor a cujn 1 rcol." Translation; If he is sufficiently handy to leg put stool. Well done!

> 3αβάη ηα γσοιλίηιτο, Le h-incin na oneoilinize. FAN FAOI TO BRAJELINIZE, 50 De015!

Saoilim to p-kuil Zaban aiz dennad rpellajl nuad dujny, amanc aju čujo de! η το τιςίη" ηη μοη το η μο έιση; "ελη 'γ é11," 11 101100 AOH, "říljn" 101100 řAOILIN, "देविमहर्यामा" वा विभव देवविमह वामम : ठτέιγ, ηη 10η 40 σέιγ ηο τ'έιγ, "σέιζιση αίζ 11 101100 Déjzjonac. Lico, Fan! an airτριό τά σ'λιηη ? ηλη σειη τέ, "ολη ljom 'naojr' zup ojomujic ajmrjne bejč blejojneacc' le Éamon rearoa."-translation; Verily, 'Noah'! now believe that it is a waste of time, to be talking nonsense longer to Emond, Good boy! b'réjojn zun raojl ré "oan ljom Δησις" Δ τζηίοδα! 'ΝυΔης το τζηίοδ Jabán an leicin rin, ir odiż liom-ra zun παιο "vile things" έιζιη 'ηη α - ċόιμ, cimcioll ain leac-ar-cit no leac.ar-muit o'a ceann b'réjoin zun zalan na "Muses" a bí ajn, nó na "vile things" bí ajo chaoca an 'rioga' manir Deanbia Jun μαιδ 3 λλαμ έι 31η λημ. 21 3 μγ γιη έ λη rean το γηρίου "21 ησης αηη α ημασατό κύιηη κόγ Δ σά σύ." 213ur γιη é Δη reap to reploy 11 a cent leich) "reacujn nac b-fil cú do do meallad féin. 7 ma cá aon oír 'pletecite' eile níor כחוס בחודם 'קשר בחודם 'קשר בחודם ידבח וחbaile ro. 'na nait' riao a t-rao ann."

Ní zujoe-kao ra man rin ain- Jaban bocc; zujveread mé, 30 o-cizread a 1111cin air cuise airir; 7 rmuainim.... 5un and breaz manza ain occ b-pizin' 'ra mí,

Un 3000al a fázajl, a baojne, 30 b-rejerjo an buala 'ojn Jaban 'r CAOIM,

21'r ceao a bejt léjžeat 30 h-ojtie. Οπό, селημίσισε, селημίσισε, Ceannuisize an Jaoval, a σαοίηε, Οπό, селημίζιζε, селημίζιζε, 21'r zeada rid luac dun b-pizine ...

Dejn ré 30 b-ruil mónán de na r301-

Δημήσε Δησ maga rum; cujy σάημελο cuj-Ajnn! b'réjojn rin; act ma bioean an οιμελο γρόμο γ ζαιμίζε Ας Αγ ζΑ Αζam-ra, broean 30 leon ríomra acu; man sac uajn so cujinnizim ajn Zaban, cor-Δημήτη Δ15 5Δημίτο 'γΔη C-γιορΑ Δ15 Ob-AJR ("cum cor a cur root"). Tajm con-בא! "באן ס-קוסוודיובאן" און א-בסח וסחקאב Eine beit man ca ri! acc --

21/2 έλζαη αη γεαρ καοί ημαη, Tuille loco lead agur hom; Na cujn bac ajn, 'r cjörjö-re 'ran am, Un nio oo zeaba-re or a rijze bocc cam.

ह्यभारम पा द्वारायां.

The Battle of the Curfew Mountain.

Sir Conyers Clifford, Governor of Connaught, was despatched from Athlone with a large force against the Northern Clans. He took up his posi. tion at Boyle, where he was joined by the garrison of that town.

O'Donnell who was impatient for the moment which he was certain would be decisive of the fate of his country, harangued his men in their native language; he showed them that the advantage of their situation, alone gave them a decided superiority over their opponents. 'Moreover,' added he 'were we even deprived of those advantages I have enumerated, we should trust to the great dispenser of eternaljustice, to the dreadful avenger of iniquity and oppression, the success of our just and righteous cause; he has already doomed to destruction those assassins who have butchered our wives and our children, plundered us of our prop erties, set fire to our habitations, demolished our churches and monasteries, and changed the face of Ireland into a wild uncultivated desert. On this day, more particularly, I trust to heaven for protection; a day dedicated to the greatest of all saints, whom these enemies, contrary to all religion, endeavor to vility, a day on which we have purificd our consciences to defend honestly the cause of justice against men whose hands are reeking with blood, and who, not content with driving us from our native plains, come to hunt us, like wild beasts, into the mountains of Dunveeragh. But what ! I see you have not patience to hear a word more! Brave Irishmen ! you burn for revenge. Scorning the advantage of this impregnable situation, let us rush down and show the world, that, guided by the Lord of life and death, we exterminated those oppressors of the human race : he who falls will fall gloriously, fighting for justice. for liberty, and for his country; his name will be remembed while there is an Irishman on the face of the earth, and he who survives will be pointed at as the companion of O'Donnell, and the defender of his country. The congregations shall make way for him at the altar, saying, that hero fought at the b ttle of Duaveeragh.

The English were completely routed, and Gov.

Dr. O'Donovan says, - Being thus religiously armed, the prince of Tyrconnell harangued his men in the burning language, of which the above can convey no idea, as the Irish language only can be the true interpretation of itself; any attempt at a translation of an Irish discourse or speech weakens its force. The Irish orator, if orator he be. reaches the heart, penetrates the inmost depths of the soul, and if in them there were left one spark of religion or patriotism, the native tongue, like a magnet, attracts it upwards to urge forward the passion in behalf of the orator's object.

O'Donnell Aboo.

By M.J. McCann.

Proudly the note of the trumpet is sounding, Loudly the war-cries arise on the gale, Fleetly the steed by Loch Swilly is bounding To join the thick squadron in Samer's green vale. On every mountaineer; Strangers to flight and fear: Rush to the standard of dauntless Red Hugh! Bonnought and Gallowglass, Throng from each mountain-pass! On for old Erin-O'Donnell aboo!

Princely O'Neill to our aid is advancing, With many a chieftain and warrior clan; A thousand proud steeds in his vanguard are pranc-

'Neath the borderers brave from the banks of the Bann: Many a heart shall quail Under its coat of mail;

Deeply the merciless foeman shall rue. When on his ear shall ring,

Borne on the breeze's wing, Tir Conaill's dread war cry—O'Donnell aboo!

Wildly o'er Desmond the war-wolf is howling, Fearless the eagle sweeps over the plain, The fox in the streets of the city is prowling-

All, all who would scare them are banished or slain ! Grasp, every stalwarth hand,

Hackbut and battle-brand-Pay them all back the deep debt so long due.

Norris and Clifford well Clan of Tir-Connell tell-

Onward to glory-O'Donnell aboo! Sacred the cause that Clan-Conaill's defending-

The altars we kneel at and homes of our sires. Ruthless the ruin the foe is extending-

Midnight is red with the plunderer's fires ! On with O'Donnell, then, Fight the old fight again,

Sons of Tir-Conaill, all valiant and true ! Make the false Saxon feel

Erin's avenging steel !

Strike for your country-O'Donnell aboo

Recent events add an increased interest to the following martial and patriotic song. All Irishmen mostly are aware that it is "treason" to lilt much less to sing it in that unfortunate country which Irishmen love to call their own. It has, along with "God Save Ireland," been made the Natonal Anthem by patriotic societies.

O'DONNELL ABOO.

Translated from the Original by A Maynooth Student.

Τά bjηη ξυέ αη αόμις 50 βιόμας α βέμημεας,

'δυγ βάμι-σας α γίηθας 50 μ-άμο αμι αη δαος,

Ταπ Loc Sujlljö τά η τρεμη laoc 30 luacinan a léjmneat 213 η α γιμαδά τη διεαηη Śαίηση η σειγημού δαη γοιέ; Síor ó δας γιμαθ 50 beo,

Thenh the nac o-ceichio gleo-

υπογταβή ταοι όλαγ-θημε θυη η-σαιγορό, 21010 Ruad; υμπρά 'συν Ταλόσλας,

Dejrijijo 50 claon ajo cat-

Suar γά δυρ η-οίι-όίρ, Uj Öσήηαι 216ú!

Feuc Ua Néill, γζαίτ η δ-γιατ', cum cabajn a claonato, Lé mon-γιμάς ζαίγζιτο 'ζαγ τοξα η α δ-γεαταίμη,

Tà mile eac bonb in a noim-nann i rineat,

γαοι ηα παριαιζήδο ό'η 5-cluan α δ-μιιί γριιό δαηπα αηη; 'S 10πόα αη οροιός δειός γαηη,

FAOI rzat a culajo-lann-

θειό τεμη-δηκόη αιη ηλήμαιο ιαο-γέιη δί ταη σημαζ; 'Μυαιη είμιηγεαη αη η-τάιη-ξίεο,

S5ηιας αιμ αη σ-γιηηεάη σεο,

A phorouz's cum osozalcar, Us Domnasil Abú.

Τά 'η ταοι-ċû η η Θεαγ-2ήμηση αιζ αιμεαό 30 τραοέρας, 'S αη σ-ιοιραό ζαη εαζία α γζριαό αιρ αη παζ :

Τά 'η γιοηημό αιμ γμάισιο α καιμε 30 σαούμας,

Νή 'l σιιηθ le bazajic aji beo aji an b-բajt; κάιτς ιι]le lám 30 σεαηη.

Tuadicat 'zur raodnac lann-

'S ajn cheun Clajnn Uj Connajll, Uj Öomnajll Abú.

Sé 'η γίοη- ceant τά Clann Conaill coraint co τοι τεας, Να τεαιιαίζε 'γ ηα η-αιτοίη τά αηγα τ' αρ το τροίτε, Τά ιουτ αη πάτησητο 'ηη α δάη γάγας γιμιτεας,

Le larajn a o-cejnce cá rojlreac meadon ojoce;

Suar le σας ίλος παμ γηη, 'Ν σ-ςιαη όλεο δί ασαιδ ποιηη-

21 Člann Čonajll σίζις, all-ηθαμτήμαι κασή διμέ; 21 μιζεαηή αη Sacran reall,

Τροη-δυμίζο Clann η α η-5αο τα -δυαρί τά δυρ η-5ίας-τίρ, Uj Öρηγαρίι 216 μ !

NEW YORK Nov. 22, '83.

To The Editor of the Gael.

Sir: In reading through the last number of the Gael, I was rather surprised to find so many om ssions and mistakes in my letter, from the word "Soltreona (prop. Foltreona) to the word "Judith" prop. Jupiter) inclusive; more so on account or seeing a note some ago in one of the Gaels as if taken from the Gaelic Journal of Dublin, saying that there was no excuse for omissions or mistakes in a monthly journal, there was considerable time for the revision and correction of these little errors.

I am willing, however, to take upon me the responsibility of having made the other errors and omissions, except those above mentioned; I do not think they are mine.

I have used the word "polipeona" for Editor on account of its fitness. I am slightly acquainted with the spoken Irish, and I presume you are also. Assuming this to be so, I was somewhat surprised to see you sign yourself in a recent number of the Gael, by that clumsy compound word, "pean-easain."

This word has been lately coined by some would be Irish scholar! to en. rich our Irish tongue. "rean-easain." What is it? It is made of rean, a man, a husband and, easain, order, a class. o row, a bin' a bank; zeaneazain, then, is arranger, a setter in order, in row, in line. Feaneasann may do as a name for aman who piles brick in a row (without morta), boxes in a row; paving-stones in a row; houses in a line, scholars, or anything else in a class; soldiers in order, &c.; a very useful jack-of-al.-trades, but where is the fitness of the word to be used as the name of a publisher or an editor of an Irish journal or paper when compared with other and more appropriate terms?

To me its presence indicates the poverty of the Irish language to supply words for its own diction, the necessity of coining new words instead of try-

ing to recuscitate the old. Now, what is rojlreojn (ma rojlrjžčeojn, ma'r ré jr reann lear)? Any one acquainted with or having access to O'Reilly's Dictionary can see what follrizzeou means To those whe have not access to the dictionary it is this ... a publisher, a proclaimer, a promulgator; one who divulges or promulgates; one who public. ly offers a book or paper for sale, in fact, an Editor, and the proper uame for him. Some enquiring one may ask why I did not divulge such a valuable secret before this. The reason is the word was before my day; it is over a thousand years old. Editor, you all know what it is; one who superintends a publication, a book, a magazine, a journal, a newspaper: that is a publisher. Editor, from edo. L. to publish (I publish) and or, the eoer' the agent, one who does; Follreom, from rolar, rolur, alain, public dfear, manifest, and, eojp, ojp, the agent or doer; rojlriz, publish, reveal, announce, proclaim, &c.; rojlrizce, published, declared, manifested. Folar and Solur are of the same family of words, as they and other derivatives all mean light. which is knowledge.

There are other Irish words appropriate for editor, such as pulbliceoin, pojbljžčeojn ηο pobulojn, a publisher from pobal, no pobul, a congregation, the people, the public, and also, phionnτοιμ πο ρηιοηπόσια, a printer, either one of which is preferable in this con. nection to the newly-invented catchword, reaneasan. There is another word now in use frr editor, that is clodajne no cladajne, whose generally acpepted meanings are, knave swindler, and coward: may do for some editors but not for the Editor of the Gae! I have made use of the word myself in a previous letter to the Gael. I did so advisedly, not from choice, but on account of it being in use before me.

Let me give the component parts of the two words more fully. First I will say that the a and o in these two words are interchangeable and have been used indiscriminately one for the other from time immemorial in the I-rish language. Cladalpe, from clad, a ditch, a grave, a mound, woolcomb: and alpe, the agent or doer; clodalpe, from clod, clo, a peg, a print, a type, edition of a book, chang, &c., and alpe, the agent, one who does. clodalpe may do for a typemaker or typesetter but

I do not wish to be understood as captious or fault-finding in this matter. Neither do I desire to arrogate to myself the right to dictate to any body what words should be in use for Editor or proprietor in an Irish journal or paper. I merely state my opinions as far as my knowledge of the subject enables me to do so with reason; and I think the foregoing remarks and exhibit i. e. the radical and the logical meanings given and the analogy between the English words edito and

publisher and the Irish word poltreold will enable any trish reader who sees them to come 40 a conclusion with regard to their merits without any difficulty.

I have elided the letters 150 in rollrizeoin bacause it does not impair the root or meaning of the word and it accords with the spoken language and sound. There are other native Irish scholars in Brooklyn, Boston and New York whose knowledge of the written and spoken language of Ireland is far in advance of the writer of this letter, whose writings have appeared from time to time in the papers and journals of these cities, and whose opinions would be of value to the readers of the Gael and Irish scholars, should they be inclined to give them.

थाभ उधारधाम डेश्राट्स.

The SCHNU-DUNCUIL, SCHNU-DCMN, OJURNIJO and COMNN 2120L have something to say concerning our interesting correspondents, Messrs. O'KEEFE and TUNAN--

Ολημ κλιό, ταθλημερη τη το δό 'τ τη σταρλιίη δάη, 21 μ τρατάδ δελο τάρτοε δερτ λεη το τορή; 21 τη το τάμα το το τορή το τορή το τορή, 21 με ό ται λο έρτοελτ λεη τη τορία τορή. Εξίνη το ται λο έρτοελτ λεη τη τορία τορή. Εξίνη το ται το τορή το τορή το τορή. Εξίνη το ται το τορή το τορή το τορή το τορή το τορή. Εξίνη το ται το τορή το

Ċυյμτηηη-γε τεαλλ λεατ α'γ η΄ λεατ το ταοξαλ αγ Εάμηση Θ΄ Κασμής
21 το ηεαμσιης Οια λεμγ α λεατ το οιτός
Καμγ το οιτός
Καμγ

Οιαμημισ— το το τιση τα τέιη τη είταπτα 'η τατάη δεα ά άδαιτα αιμ τάιητ ατ ταδαιμτ το η η Ταδάη.

CONÚN ΣΙΣΙΟΣ---- Cao ar é, cé'μ σίοδ é, ηο cé ré réin? 'Τά ηιοπαμικα καιπτ αίσε, ασμη πιοπαμικα léizin.

Anniversary of the Death of the Late Archbishop.
On Iuesday last, the second anniversary of his death, Solemn Repuiem High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. MacHale. His

Grace the Most Rev Dr MacEvilly presided. The Cathedral was crowded with the people of the parish and a goodly number of the priests of the deanery. All the shops had their window shutters up during the day.

Turn News.

Vide Vol. 1/11. 16. 7.

ट्याग्रय भय १-6 प्रस्थाम.

So τράιη το ηα ταοιηίδ, ταη απαπ, ταη εποίδο, Ναό η-τράδιμτελη τεαητά 'τις ceol δίηη α το τίς ; So κιατό 'τις πί- πεας, το η τροητ το α δοίδο ----21η τροητ γίη τά Ιίση παι η Είριηη, --- καραοίκ!

Τά 'η τροης το α 5-cómημιτο (το πέμα α 5-cajης' τέμη)
'Μα ταιξεατόμη το τρισμης,' τη α το ταιρτεατά η τίομ':
Τάμο μιθε το τρισμημί θε ρίσε πο σιοιτεατή
Τό ταμμαίης, το πέμο, αμη τοη ταιρτε α το τίμ'.,

Τάρο το γίομισο αιτ τιλ. α' γ αιτ ανοιπεαό, το τεμμ Υπη γειρογ, α' γ απ εμάό, τά το τεμοπ αιμ αμ γιροέτ; 'Τι παιτ αιτ τάμπατο απ τ-Sacrain, το δίδηκ, το θέρκ Υπημητοίς, α' γ ο' κάτ γιηπ 'πη άκ η-σοοκαιδό δι πι-δοότ.

υπο ήμαις legr αη σρεαμή το α σ-σαλαή ταη σίος,... υπο ήμαις leo α η-σιίζε σο σεπηαό μασ κέμη,.... υπο ήμαις leo ηα σίζεαρημαίσε θείς σίβηρος γίος Υληη άις, σά ηίος σεο... δίδις κασ ί δ΄ η ξρέμη.

21 ότ τρά ότ ίσης απο τροπός το αμπ το από από από από το διμά από το τροπό τροπό το τροπό το τροπό το τροπό το τροπό το τροπό τροπό το τροπό τροπό τροπό το τροπό το τροπό το τροπό τροπό το τροπό τροπ

Sé αη κμεασμα ης σόιδτο σύισ σ' κάδαι ματα το:--"Τά τεαηδα ακ η-οιλεάιη 'ηοις πακό 50 σεο;
Τά 'η θευκλα ηίσς ταμκο σύιηη--σκεαποσαπασίο σόΤά αδαίηη αση τεαηδα,..--ηί' μαιτ αηης αη σό."

21/ο ἐπια/ς! αη ομοής το,...ηί μοης απολέ τα με τά 21 τροτήμ, α'τ άμ τημητήμ, δούτ, μοτά, α η-ομί; Νή μοης απότος το δ-κιμί τητή ταοί διοή 'σμη τή-άδ, Ταη τραγ α'τ σαη μιμαμή, σαη οπόμι 'τ σαη είμ.

Ιτ τίοη 100 ηα τος α α σειμ αη τεαη-μά τος "υρόε αη η μεατ αιμ ηα σαοιηίδ α ήμεατατ 100 τέιη," υξό τος η μιητίμ ηα η-Είμεαη ταοι τρος-ήμεατ 30 υμάτ αμά τειδτιό τιηη σεαησα αμ η-αιτμεακά μαιηη.

Nico do b'reann liomra daoinre an n-oileain 30 deo----21'r to b'feann liom an totalam to beit man a ca-O! b'reann hom na cizeannai ce a cojoce bejt beo, 'Νά σελησα ηα η-Είμεληη α δείτ παμό 30 βράτ. PHORUIC.

MULIO CUBROC, AN DANA LÁ DEUZ SAMMA, 1883.

UN SIOTU SU પોર્પાઇપ્રાપ્त.--- Chiochuite.

211 Cailleac.

Feuc an mac o'imit o a ajtin le reant san néiceac, 30 ο-σίριδ σαηηαρία, α δ-κασ ό α ξασόαίτα; Do pill ré a baile cum accajno a laecib; Tuz riao m-beannaco oo, 7 manbuizoean laoz do. 213μγ αη mac σ' καη γα m-baile ηί ημοδοίοίτ σέ όδ. 2111 S106A.

ba mon an reant i a'r ba deacain i neiteac, ba micio do cara dá 3-carac ré ain aon con, Cum a ajtin caomitoc man συμπας αση-ηθας; 2100 cáim-ri san aich san ánur fanaon! mo chá! Ir ruanac é mo béile nuajn a rujzim cum clajn! 211 Cailleac.

21 cjapránujte mallujte, ré to trublojo-ri cojtie Οο jojle 'r το δελέλ 30 τοοίξ ληης λη δίος-ro; υα έιμσε όμις το βαιτρεαέα μάτο ξαέ παιτίη γ οιτές, Cum σμάς 'ς cúησηα σ' ιαμμας αιμ Ιογα; 211 S106A.

Jac majojn 'ran c-reaccinuin nuajn a bhajojm-ri oujreacc,

Ná fadajm cú cajce cojr chajrce nó chajnne; 21/5 πάο το βαιτρεαία αιμ έπαρ το ξίμης, Cao cá o'a bann 'zac ?--jcceac 'r oubalca; 21η reoil ais alpa ais luct anain 'r znúmat. 211 Cailleac.

Οο ίείτ mé 30 minic ain Dives 'γαη τ-γεαημελότ, 213ur app Lazarus boco bí ajs jana cadapca; Νί δ-γασας αη βος σάη βιώτρε ηο βιοσ ματό, 21cc γιλημ τέ ληης ηλ γληζης γοηλ '3μς γόζ ληη, Uzur fuaja Dives in icknion lorga 30 deo ann, S100A.

Οο teazarz an bjobla ajn aon cojn nj zejlrjnn, Τά 'η τεαξαγό γιη, α ζαιιιίό, δαη υπίδ πο έιτρεαίτ, 21η τέ ήμίηθας αη τθαζαςς γιη ηί ιθαηλη γέ γέιη έ, Oála 'η γαζαρις αιζ γεαγαίη 'γαη έισε, 21 olíze ra a teazarz react nacha ó céile.

211 Cailleac. 21 ineunlaj inallujšće, opoć-ćpjoć 'r leun opo;

Ir nó ole to teanza, a clatajne raota! 21,5 η αγιμό το γαδαρτ τά ταρτάρας, η αρήτα 21'γ μέρο сит συρόθ αρη απαπα πα γίοπαοησα,

215 μγ ούρηη-ης; 'γαη αρέκης αη ο'ομομής αη 21οη 21/1c. 21η 5106α.

Θίτο, α ἐαιιιμής τιας, ης ιεαή ή το μάροσε, Θά δ-καταιηη-τη παμό σύ αμι ἡαιτη α πάημεας, 'S 30 π-δευμκυιηη 30 τος 'η γαταμο τύ σεαηταίτε πάια,

Νή σουμας τό αμτριοαη συμο σαη αμησμου λάμιτεας, Υίσην αμη σαοδ αη σαμταηας δα γεαμδ λεμιταίς αμη Υίη Čailleac.

1r τά αη γιοτα τυθυμγτεαό, παταμήμη, πηθιτεαό!
21 3-có ή ημισε αι η παγθυζαό η α γασαμπ 'γ cléjne,
Το ceap αη 21 οη 21 με θεα η ημίζε το γίο κ'γα τ-γαο.

ξαι-γο,

Cum pora 7 dajrte to comailit, peacacajd to raona 21'r to ceap Sé rlite deata t'a néjn tojd.

211 S106A.

Cao é'η σ-γιζε δεασα σας Ρεασαρ σος ηα ράραιο? γεαρραθησα, γιέρδσε 'γ ρέρη ηα σύις, Ιοιήαοιη, απα αξυγ σιοσρα σιμασας, 21 ήμαγιμός το ιεορ αρρ βρέρη γιος τιμισης, Ιγ γεαγας σο 'η σ-γαοξαί τυρ μασ γέρη δα σιοηησας. 21 βάριλεας.

21 ἐληΙΙζή ἐορΙΙζηθαὸ, ἐμογτα, ημήμαὸς,

Τάρι λης ρυηάρι 'γα σογαότ α σ-σαὰπη τα η-ορόσε,

Σσυμπησ αι η-ασμαη 'γ ην θεαμμι σύμηη μέρτεαὰ!

Τάμ-έρι α σερι γασαμτες, σαμιθαὸα 'γ σιέριε;

Τμάο ασμν σαμταπαότο σεαι απην σο η-αεη-ηεα',

'S έ συθαμτ Ιογα Ομίσντ υλημ γέρης,

δρόθαὸ απ ρεασαὸ ἐο συθ 'γ ην γέρομ,

Ιοπρίμζεαὸ γέ ομπ-γα 'γ σεαια πέ γέρη έ,

δά πλοι, της ἐὐισ ὁ ἐὐιγ πα ἐευστα,

Τά σε θιμαόλητα ὁ ἐμιαιι 2ήμα Θέ ομμαμη;

Τμόσαμε ὁ Ὁμα ἐυζαμης:--'γ μαμπιμο λημ λοη λημ?

21 ξμάγα γεαγτα ἐυπ πράαγ το ὁ ἐυμαϊ,

21 της το σ-συμε γέ λημ λη ιξαγ γιηη ταὸ ιό 'γ ορόδε,

21 τας ταὸ ἐρισαὸ-σλοπα είε τὰ λα τιρὸε λημ.

CRÍOC.

 THE SENTIMENTS of our SURSCRIBERS.

ÓLLO13 थांथार ठंधामा उ० Léjr.

Τυγόλη δ'η ἐπογόε λητ πο leaba 'πέητ, Οllajs ἡλητ λα ταθλητο σύητη 30 léητ; τα δαι για δητ ταλίσ λη σ-γλοβληί, 'S5λη λήταν το léjšteojnjõe 'η "ξλοφληί."

50 mbo γεάηη γηηη 50 lé]η αη αη απη γα'ηίτο,

γέ ξηάγοα Qé, γέ δυμθελέας Čηίογο, γαοι ξυγολί, γαοι ξηεληη, γαοι ίλη-ἐυμο γέμη,

'Sré rożlujm jr mo jn an o-ceanza réjn. T. 211. 5.

Ark. PB Scanlan, T Daly M Malone.

Conn. J O'Regan J P Landers T Murray J W Geary (thro' Mr O'Regan) J Farley and E King.

Dak. C Clancy T Quinn, J Daly.

Ill. Mifs Callagher J J Lyons per Miss Gallagner P W Gallagher J Kinnane.

Mr Gallagher would like to see a song entitled "Culnabina" a place about the Hill of Nephin Co Mayo, in the Gael. We hope some of our readers will send us a copy.

Dr. Gallagher's work is written in Roman characters, with aspiration point over the letters, as in the regular Gaelic letter, with a translation on the opposite page by the Very Rev. Canon Bourke, price now \$2,50.

Ind. E Brady, P Ford.

Iowa. C O'Boyle, J Curtin, M Daly.

Ky. Rev. E J Lynch, T J Sweeney M Norten. La. H Durnin K Shea.

Mass. J Hearn J Barry M A Mahoney H Henry T Keenan.

Me. P Duggan, J Heamel.

Mich. D Tindall, J E McAuley.

Minn. PR Howley HKane.

Mo. M O'Brien J Condrey P Pierce.

Nev. J Crowley H Murray, J F Egan, J C Kane E D Boyle, M A eeney A T Curran D J Mahoney Martin O Shea.

N.Y. Rev J H O'Rourke, P O'Byrne H McGee per Mr O'Byrne, D Crimmins, M H Linnane, E J McCrystal, M Spellman, per Hon D Burns, Miss Lynch, M Meeres, E O'Meefe, T and J Sullivan M Diffley E Cooney J Kelleher, P Doyle, M Keeffe F. McPartland, all thro' Mr E O'Keeffe, J O'Brien T Mooney E Rorke J Mulhearn L Slaven D Gilgannon J Coyne, M Heeney J Kyne P S Graham P. Cassidy Miss C ffey H C Fun, R P Murphy.

Pa. Rev F O'Longhlin M Nairy P McFadden, M A Weaver M J McGuirin (per Mr McEniry R M O'Veill T Roache J Lydon P Heavy, Mises Murphy O'Loughnane, and O'Leary, J. McKeon, J Skiffington, J McDermott, P Riordan:

Mr McEniry says "there was hardly standing room for all that were present at our last meeting, one half of whom we did not know. They heard we had started a school and came to congratulate us and help us with our entertainment."

That is the way to promote the movement. What are Chicago and St. Louis doing?

Dr. Sm th, T McGettigan.

Tenn. P Hally, M Ginley, M Watson.

We give the "sentiments" briefly, as above, as half a dozen copies of the Gael could not contain the amount of matter accompanying them. Dr. Nunan's letter which follows is a fair specimen of the sentiments expressed by all, i.e. an undying love for the language of our race and country.

Guelph, Ont. Canada, Nov. 12, 1883. M.J. Logan, Esq.

Dear Sir :

Enclosed is one dollar which you will have the kindness to place to my credit as subscriber for the Gael. I have to thank you for the great pleasure your dear paper gives me. I look anxiously for it, to learn of the progress made in the grand and truly patriotic movement of which it is the only organ on this continent, namely, the rescuing from threatened oblivion our own sweet na tive tongue. Nothing could illustrate more clearly the frightful tyranny to which our race has been subjected for long centuries than the deplorable fact that so few of the Irish millions know their own language. They speak, alas, the 'language of the slave", for Tacitus writes, "The language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered is the language of the slave".

Tha most learned among the nations of Europe find themselves compelled the study the language of old Erin to become proficient in Philology, and sad to say, Irishmen are to be found who will not take the trouble to acquire a knowledge of it, nay, even to throw obstacles in the way of those who would take away from our race the stigma of disgrace.

I have often wished to be in Brooklyn, to hear the patriotic daughters and true-hearted sons of mother Erin, pouring forth the sweet strains of Gaelic song, and to see them engaged in the noble work of cultivating the ancient, melodious and expressive language in which St. Patrick spoke when he brought the glad tidings of the Gospel from the Chair of Truth,—the City of Blessed Peter to our forefathers. The tongue of Columbkille and I ridget, and of the hosts of Irish saints and sages, whose names, virtues, and miracles and glorious labors shine like a beacon through the mist of the centuries of persecution and adversity, a mist, thank God, which will soon be utterly scattered

by the bright rays of freedom. Then our grand old tongue will again flourish as in ancient times.

I regret that I cannot write to you in Irish. I can read the language but am not yet able to write it with accuracy. This, I hope to be able to do before very long. I was particularly pleased to learn by the last number of your much-prized and ever welcome Gael, that you are hopeful for the future.

Every Irishman in America ought to be a subscriber.

I wish I had time to take up the work of forming a school of Gaelic here in Guelph. It would succeed. There are Irishmen here qualified for the work in all but the will to do so. If circumstances favor me I will yet push it.

I have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, Denis Nunan. M.D.

P.S. If you find time please drop me a line as I shall be anxious to know that this reaches you in safety.

D. N.

Port Ludlow, W.T.

M.J. Logan, Dear Sir;

I have received the Gael for which you will please accept my thanks. Irish is I believe, the language I first learned to lisp at my mother's knee in an Irish cabin. I appreciate your efforts in trying to save the dear old tongue for future generations, and, although I am afraid it is too late to do me any good I enclose you 60c. as my subscription.

The trouble with me is that I am pretty well a long in years, and I do not know much about either English or Irish, thanks to my connection in early life with landlordism. I attended school about six months of my life, during a part of which time I had to go after school hours about a mile, and foot turf. although the school I attended was a mile in the opposite direction from my home thus making four miles that I had to travel daily during the turf season at a tender age, and anybody that ever footed turf knows how hard it is on the back of the person employed. Everymember of our household were doing all they could to live but all that could be done did not avail. The family was broken up and scattered over the earth. I found my way to America to be a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" which my early opportunities fitted me for.

I will here tell a story or rather try to tell, for 1 cannot write it, that will touch many an Irish heart for I am sure that many of them have had the same experience. During the first part of my brief term at school I learned my letters and in the evenings I would take my primmer and "cross country", in a style that would put Silas Weg to shame, over the "Deeline and Fall", and it nearly always brought me a reward from my dear old Granny who fondly believed there was a prodigy

in the family.

"Sin é, a rcón, cabajn ajne 30 00 leab. nán azur cujnrjo Oja an nac onc." If you can make out the quotation I wish you would put it in proper Irish in the Gael.

I hope you will excure me for writing so much about myself, but as my case is only one in thousands upon thousands. It will show the justice of English landlord rule in Ireland-It first deprives us of an opportunity for an education, or at least it did so in my day, and then holds us up to the scorn of mankind as ignorant, lazy never-do-well kind of people. Is is any wonder that I hate landlordism and English rule with all the intensity I am capable of?

F. Dunlavy.

THE GAELIC UNION.

On Saturday at 4 p.m. a meeting of the Gaelic Union was held at the Mansion House to consider the results of the deputation of the council to the Chief Secretary on the previous Monday, and to take such further measures in consequence thereof as might be deemed expedient. This meeting was also the ordinary month y one convened for the transaction of business on the first Saturday of every month. The Rev Maxwell H Close was in the chair. There were also present-Rev. J. E. Nolan O.D.C, Hon sec., Mr M: Cusack treas:, Messrs. Morris, Morrin, Comyn, Fleming, and O'Mulrenin. Subsequently the Right Hon. C Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dublin, having arrived, the Rev Mr Close vacated the chair for his lordship. Minutes of previous monthly business and weekly Irish conversational meetings having been read and confirmed, the Rev Dr Egan, of the University College, Stephen's green was proposed by the Rev. J. E. Nolan and seconded by Mr. J Fleming as member of the council, and voted in. Then the following gentlemen were elected in like manner as members of the coucil- Yr Staunton, of the Cork Gaelic Union; Rev Mr Mulcahy, and Mr W. H. Hennessy. The last gentleman is a well-known Irish scholar, and was formerly member of council. Father Mulcahy, and Mr. Staunton also know Irish well. It was then proposed and seconded and carried with the concurrence of the Lord Mayor that the future business meetings should be held weekly instead of monthly as heretofore, and at the Mansion House at 4 pm Saturdays. This motion was necessitated by the great pressure of work which has lately come upon the Gaelic Union. In view of this pressure it was proposed, seconded and carried that a second Hon Sec. be appointed to assist the Rev J.E. Nolan, and the member of council chosen was Mr O'Mulrenin. It was then determined that a circular on the subject of teaching Irish in the National schools should be printed and forwarded to the Irish members of Parliament, Having accomplished the above 5 dinary business

of the meeting it was determined that the thank of the Gaelic Union are due and are hereby tendered to the Right Hon G Otto Trevelyan for the courteous manner with which he received the deputation from the council of the Gaelic Union on the subject of representing to him the pressing educational wants of Irish speaking children in the poorer districts of Ireland, and the council continue to express the hope that the answer they infer will be given by the Chief Secretary will be favorable: A general discussion then followed on the probability of action on the part of the Chief Sec. and the hope was expressed that a brighter day is drawing for the hitherto neglected Irish speaking children of the south. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Lord Mayor on his vacating the chair, and its being taken again by the Rev. Mr Close the meeting adjourned at 6 pm. It may be mentioned that the Gaelic Union is now in a better position for bringing the "Gaelic Journal" out regularly than hitherto, and that No. 10 is expected shortly to be ready.

LANGUAGES.

Many of our correspondents put questions to us regarding the number of languages in the world. What follows is taken from Mitchell's school Geography.—

"The diversities of language form one of the most striking points of distinction between the various nations of the earth, and their arrangement into a general system constitutes an important branch of Geography. The languages of cultivated nations are both written and spoken; while those of savage and barbarous races are merely verbal, and are not reduced to writing. The number of original languages in the world is about 80; the various branches derived from them amount to 3664 of which 1624 are American and 587 European. In Asia and Oceanica, there are 1177, and in Africa, 276."

We believe we could not use a stronger argument in favor of cultivating the Irish language than is contained in the above extract It says—The languages of cultivated nations are both written and spoken, while those of savage and barbar ous races are merely verbal." How many of our countrymen must then believe that they are descended from savage and barbarous races. The reader will observe the distinction which the geographer makes in his characterization of the various peoples, "cultivated nations, savage races, plainly indicating that nationhood is incompatible with savagery or barbarity. We wish the leaders of the Irish National League would carefully peruse the foregoing extract.

Fully one-half of the Irish people are under the impression that their language was never written and, consequently, that their forefathers must be savage and barbarous? Has this lowly sentiment anything to do with the generally miserable col-

lapse of 1rish patriotic organizations where the leaders place self and personal interest as the paramount object of attainment? The sequence of such organizations up to the present time fully warrants the supposition. Irish National Leaders first educate the people as to what they had been. and the road to national autonomy will be made clear. Ignorance and prejudice are the great barriers to national attainment. This ignorance and prejudice are not confined to the unlettered portion of your countrymen but pervade what you may call Eng ish educated class to a far greater degree: Here is where you have your most deadly enemy to encounter. Having imbibed English sentiment through lisping the language at their mother's knee, they should be more than human if it did not to a considerable extent stick to them in their maturer years, and it does stick to them,

The English-educated patriotic Irishman (and we admit that his name is legion) is being acted upon by two powerful opposite forces—centrifugal and centripetal. His centrifugal force, his aspirations for nationality—impels him to seek national freedom by allmeans. His centripetal force—his English education tends to bind him to the conditions inseparably, as it were, connected with such education.

These facts are founded on the law of Nature, and cannot be changed by a mere human effort. Then, what is to be done? The answer is plain. To educate the people in such a manner that there shall be no opposite force to retard their progress. English-educated 1 rishmen may laugh this idea to scorn, but we tell them that they have no more power to control themselves in its regard than the twig planted in the earth has from becoming a tree. We do not desire to be personal. If we did we could point out innumerable instances at this very time to support the foregoing deductions.

Then, we would say to you, National Leaders, commence at the foundation, build up a national structure in its entirety or your patching will, as it has always done, fall to the ground. These remarks are not intended to reflect on the manhood of any party. Read seriously the subject matter above and you will find therein the guidance which is indispensible to success. It is said that Prince Bismark would not read a German book printed in any character but the real old German letter. What then must be his estimation of the National Language?

OBITUARY.

JOHNSTON—Oct. 27, at Brooklyn, L.I., Ellen Walsh, beloved wife of Thomas Johnston, formerly of Carrobeg, parish of Kilcolman, county Mayo, Ireland; daughter of John Walsh, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Walsh, P.P., near Holden Lancashire, England, aged 45 years and 9 mo.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

Monsignor Capel was born in England, Oct. 28, 1836, of humble Irish parentage. Showing considerable ability, he was placed in the Hammersmith Training College by Count de Torre Diaz, where he remained, or a time, as teacher after his training was over. He was ordained a priest by Cardinal Wiseman in 1860. During several visits to Rome he delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff: While he was laboring at Pau he was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX. in 1868, and in 1873 he was made domestic prelate.

In 1874, by unanimous vote Roman Catholic Bishops, he was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensii gtor.

It is said that the right reverend gentleman intended to avoid publishing until be was forty years of age, but the attack made on the civil allegiance of the Catholics led him, as a born Catholic to write "A Reply to the Hop. W. F. Gladstone's Political Expostulation."

Protestants as well as Catholics throng the church where he discourses. He is a man of decided power, fully six feet tall, and built in proportion. I e has a rich, musical voice, which, united with his earnestness of manner and the cogency of his arguments, makes his accomplishments in the work of conversion almost phenomenal.

His bearing is that of a man of the world rather than a member of a priestly order, his language is polished, his manners courtly and winning.

The publication of a journal in the Irish Lar. guage has created a sentiment in the Irish mind to which it has been a stranger for the last seven centuries. Irishmen are no longer ashamed to proclaim their nativity, and they welcome the revival of their language with sentiments similar to those which greeted the recovery of the prodigal child There is one thing more to be desired-it is tha those who speak the language should learn to read and write it. These people would then take a greater pride in it, because they would have a learand cultivated knowledge of it, and in at least twelve months they could do so. We were agreeably surprised the other evening when the Hon. D. Burns informed us that there are locations in the U.S. where very little but Irish and WelshGael ic are spoken today,-namely. Seneca Co. and F. Florence in Oneida Co. in this state. We are well aware that in various parts of Pa. Mass. and Conn. Irish-speaking persons prevail. We met a party who was born in Mo. who can can speak as good Irish as we do. It requires but a little exertion on the part of the Irish speaki g portion of our countrymen to scatter the written language broadeast rmong the people and by so doing they will elevate their own social position fifty degrees higher than if each one possessed Vanderbilt's wealth.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1227. The Tartars under Zingis conquer Asia.1302. Mariner's compass invented by 'ohn Goola
- a Neapolitan.
- 1330. Gunpowder invented by a monk of Cologne.
- 1440. The art of printing invented; W. Caxton first English printer.
- 1453. Constantinople taken by Turks:
- 1492. Columbus discovers America. Algebra first known in Europe.
- 1517. Martin Luther's Reformation in Germany.
- 1539. 1st Eng. translation of the Bible.
- 1566. Potatoes brought to Ireland.
- 1591. Institution of Trinity College.
- 1597. Watches first brought to England.
- 1608. City and Co. of Derry incorporated by Jas.
- 1611. Present translation of bible finished.
- 1620. New England settled by Puritans.
- 1631. Newspapers first published.
- 1640. Massacre in Ireland.
- 1642. Civil war in England.
- 1649. Chas. I. deheaded.
- 1654. Cromwell assumes the Protectorship
- 1660. Chas. 11. restored.
- 1665. Plague rages in London and carries off 68, 500 persons.
- 1666. Great fire in London, destroying 13,000 houses and 500 streets.

 Tin used in England.
- 1680. Penn settled Pennsylvania:
- 1688. Great revolution in England, and abdication of King James.
- 1690. Battle of the Boyne.
- 1691. War in Ireland ended by the surrender of Limerick.
- 1693: Bank England established
- 1701. Battle Blenheim.
- 1706. Complete union England and Scotland. (To be continued.)

HOME RULE NEAR AT LAST.

Sir Charles Dilke's great speeches delivered during last week, in Glasgow on Tuesday, in Paisley on Wednesday, and another at the inaugural meeting of the Greenock Liberal Association, appear to us like the first notes of the chorus that will be raised by the Radicals and advanced Liber. als in the Parliament of the coming year in favor of home legislation. He plainly shows that the mind of British legislators has advanced in its views regarding the rightfulness and the necessity that exists that Ireland like other nations should have her own legislature. He does not go in for county government: Such a pro ect would be in. adequate as a means; it would never meet or satisfy the wishes of the Irish nation. The tactics and policy of the Irish National Party have been therefore successful. In union with advanced Liberals and with plucky perseverance there is no doubt that ere two years will have been passed Home Rule must be gained for our poor coul try.

IRISH BOOKS &

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish language, at the prices named, post paid, on receipt of price.—

receipt of price.—
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