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## 

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THE IRISH ALPHABET.
Rom. Let.Sound - -

## 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, Solo (In Irish), Miss N.T. Costello. arion, "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 absenteee:
Shanahan-Mr J.M.Shanahan-a true type of the edncated Ir1sh gentleman, has returned from his extended E iropean 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 visic? We hope it will be soon.

Norris-Whatis the mitter 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 Mc ت̃aire 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 nomiuation. This alarmed the politicians because they knew that if Mr. McGaire 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 osly 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 resnlt was that on its reassembling the next day Mr. McGuire was beaten by a few votes. This unwarrantable proceeding exasperated Mr Mc Guire's friends who then and there vowed the 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 scrug tiny o: 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 socipty 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 polities, 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 leas ${ }_{t}$ double the majority obtained by $M \mathrm{M}$ Cerr this Fal ${ }_{1}^{\mathrm{t}}$ and if the Repnblicans desire success they wil nominate him and no one else.

NUथO் S்ORC，





 eálea njor oejre＇ทa an lejgin o＇s b－

 loćc lejr à b－focal，cójr．．．ir focal ajr－

弓án ároċ＇クиaŋn oo ċoŋajnc mé aŋ
 féarra oe＇ŋ laots beas oo ćujrear čus． at； 7 cajčreáó mé é molaó man leay． ar．．．




Oejr ré，＂b＇户éjojr sur rîl ré＇clúċ－

 селит．－－

## Example．

 Folain zo oeofj ya pabajr，
So b－Fáruis＇clúm’ ac órom，
C்o faloa lé mejseal jabar．

 éamon Paor？Do ćuajう Seãjay $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{a}}$ Oопŋŋall ċum reać reap àmbé；＂$u_{1}$ ס́ominajll，＂ajn ré＂ça＇$\eta$ uajn a 00 b．户̆aca cú éamoŋ paon？＂＂Nuajr a b．

 fear an cije for ajr éamon；ojreaci
 oo člóbuajl cú at oapa lejgar oo rfrjob

 5abay le lejujr bear jo tajpe．2limanc
 Łெот－ra！Dejr ré．．．．＂F＂uć map roniod ré
 lation；Behold how he wrote his after his last poem．Bully！Dejn ré＇rjr，．．．

2ya ea ré oearlamać jo leon le cor a cuin 1 roól．＂Translation；If he is sufficiently handy to leg put stool． Well done！

5Аbán ŋa rcójĺŋnje，

 50 0eols！

## 








 ＇blejojreaće＇le éamon rearoa．＂．－－trans－ lation；Verily，＇Noah＇！now believe that it is a waste of time，to be talk－ ing nonsense longer to Emond，Good boy！b＇réjojn 丂ur riaoll ré＂oap lom anolr＂a ryrjoba！＂Wuajn oo ronjob
 rajo＂vile things＂érsıク＇ทク a＂ċónヶ，＇






 rear oo r丂ијob．（ 17 a ceno lejg r）＂reaci－
 ma tá an ojir＇plejecjóe＇ejle nior chójanta＇ทa єura＇丂ur émono＇ran m－ bajle ro．＇ทa rajb＇riat a b－Fao aŋŋ．＂



 ＇ra mj́，
$\mathfrak{2 l \eta}$ Ђuoral a fájajl，a dajne，
5o b－户ेejcfio an buala＇ojn 5abán＇r Cajum，



 $\mathfrak{2}$＇r jeaba rio luać búr b－píjŋе．．．


 ojreat rро́re'r jajnjје acu ar ea aj-am- ra, bjóeaŋ 50 leop rjomra acu; map





 Cujlle loć leat a丂иr lyom;
Wa cum bac ajn,'r cjobfjóre'ray am,



## 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 j jined 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 dispensergof eternalj ustice, 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 beaven 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. Ssorn$i^{\text {ng }}$ 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 oppressols 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. Clifford slain:
Dr. O'Donovan says,-Being thus religionsly armed, the prince of Tyreonnell hara ngued his men in the burning language, of which the above c in 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. <br> 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 mountan- 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 proudsteeds in his vanguard are prancing,
'Neath the borderers brave from the banks of the Bann :
Many a heart shall quail Uader its coat of mail ;
Deeply the merciless foeman shall ruc, When on his ear shall ring, Borne on the breeze's wing, Tir Conaill's dread war cry-O'Donnell aboo ! Wildly oter 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 (lan-Conaill's defending -
The altars we kneel at and homes of our sires, Ruthless the ruin the foe is extending-
Midnıght 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 t
Make the false Saxon feel Erin's avenging steel!
Strike for your country-O'Donnell aboo

Recent events add an increased interest to the foll－ owing martial and patriotic song．All Irishmen most－ ly 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．



 Sjor ó jać rljab jo beo，


 Dejfujjo jo claon alj caí－ Suar rá bup $\mathfrak{\eta}$－ojl－cijn， $\mathfrak{u}_{1}$ סom



 ＇S jomb̀a aŋ crojoje bejóear faŋŋ， FaOj rjat் a ćulajȯ－laŋŋー





＇S aŋ $\tau$－jolrać jaŋ eajla a r弓ŋjać ajn aŋ maj ：

Nj̄＇l oujpe le bajajnc ajn beo ajn an b－Fajc ；
Fäjrs ujle lám $\mathfrak{j o ~ \tau e a \eta \eta , ~}$


bejó aca çájóreać rjeul．
$2 \mathfrak{l} \eta$ ójl Claŋŋ ŋa ŋ－5aodal，




Le larajr a o－zejŋze zá rojlreać meadoy ojóċe ；
Suar le jać laoć map rim，



Crom－bujlljóe Clayŋ ŋa ŋ－5aotal－


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 iu my letter, from the word "Sollreora (prop, Fojlreona ) to the word "Judith" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ prop. Jupiter ) inclusive; more so on account or seeing a urte some ago in one of the Gaels as if taken trom the Gaelic Journal of Dublin, saying that there was no excuse for umissions 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 "roflreopla" 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 compounp word, "Fear-eazajr.",

This word has been lately coined by some would.be Irish scholar! to en. rich our Irish tongue. "Feat-eajajn." What is it? It is made of fear, a man, a husband and, eafain, order, a class, o row, a bin' a bank; јеалелјалn, then, is arranger. a setter in order, in row, in line. Feareajajr may do as a name for aman who piles brick in a row (without morta), boxes in a row; pa-ving-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 necessi. ty of coining new words instead of try-
ing to recuscitate the old. Now, what is forlreom (ma forlrisjeonn, ma'r ré ir Feánゥleat)? Any one acquainted with or having access to O'Reilly's Dictionary can see what fojlristeon means To those whe have not access to the dictionary it is this.... a publisher, a prociainer, 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 fur 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 0 ver a thonsand 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; Follreojn, from folar, folur, alain. public, dfear, manifest, and, eom, om, the agent or doer ; Fo,lrij, publish, reveal, announce pro. claim, \&c.; Foرlriḟ்e, published, declared, manifested. Folar and Solur are of the same family of words, as they and othor derivatives all mean light, which is knowledge.

There are other Irish words appro. priate for editor, such as pujblıj்̇eojn, pojbljб்еој по pobulojn, a publisher from pobal, yo pobul, a congregation, the people, the public, and also, priomy-
 one of which is preferable in this con. nection to the newly-invented catch. word, reapeajar. There is another word now in use frr editor. trat is clo. odjue по cládane, whose generally acoepted 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 Gatl. I did so advisedly, not from choice, but on account of it being in use befure 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 Irish language. Clabajre, from clat, a ditch, a grave, a mound, woolcomb: and ajpe, the agent or doer; closajre, from cloz, clo, a peg, a print, a type, edition of a book, chang, \&cc, and ajne, the agent, one who does. cloosanne 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 rea. son; and I think the foregoing remarks and exhibit i. e. the radical and the lo. gical meanings given and the analogy between the Finglish words edito and
publisher and the Irish word foolreonn will enable any rrish reader who sees them to come $\ddagger 0$ a conclusion with re. gard to their merits without any diff. culty.

I have elided the letters 15 z in fortrij்̇eon bacause it does not impair the root or meaning of the word and it ac. cords 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 $\mathrm{r}^{r} e l a n d$ 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.

and CONथ́N $2 y \mathcal{A l O L}$ have something to say concern-
ing our interesting correspondents, Messrs. O'KEEFE
and $5 \mathfrak{A b} \mathfrak{u} 1 \mathrm{~N} . .$.
SeมNna buaciall.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 21N r-sean2 bean. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Anniversary of the Death of the Late Archbishop.
On I uesday 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

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## 





Oć! clujŋmme oaojne, 万ać lá aŋŋr aŋ mj́,





てáo uıle cojleainujl le píce ŋo clojoeain




 m-boč $\boldsymbol{\text { . }}$
but majci lefr ay opeamy ro a o-calami 5 an cjor, --



















jr fóon $1 a 0$ ya focla a oejn an reatjráo :--










＇円á reaŋja ŋa ŋ－éjreanj a bejci mapo 50 bráci．
pq́ORUJC．


$\mathfrak{\sim} \mathfrak{l y} \dot{\text { Cajllleać }}$

 Oo pjll ré a bajle ćum aćċajnte a laé̇jb；

 $2 \boldsymbol{1 1}$ Sjoza．
 ba mjcio oo ċara óa f－carać ré ajn aoך co


 $21 \boldsymbol{y}$ Ćajlleać．
 Oo jojle＇r oo bea亢̇a 50 oeoj弓 anクr aŋ bjo亢̇－ro；



$2 \mathfrak{2 y}$ Sjoza．
 oи́jreaċє，




$2 \mathfrak{1 y} \dot{\mathrm{C}}$ ajlleać．




 sjoza．

 $2 \mathfrak{\eta}$ 七é mínjear aŋ єeazarj rin ŋí leaŋaŋ ré réjŋ é， Oala＇y rajapu ajs rearain＇ray éjoe，






 $2 \mathfrak{1 \eta} \mathrm{Sjoza}$ ．


 ．mála，


$\mathfrak{2 l \eta} \dot{C} \dot{a}_{1} l l e a \dot{c}$.


亏弓Al－ro，
 2＇r oo ċeap Sé rlıje bea亢̇a o＇a méjŋ oojb． 21才 Sjoza．




 $2 \mathfrak{1 \eta}$ Cialleać．



pobal ŋa ó́jeaciza ；ay onoŋj rin reall；


$21 \eta$ Sjora．



Cár－épr a oejr rajajnce，cajlleaca＇r cléjre；


bjóeać an peacać cio oub＇r $1 r$ réjojn， јотјијјеać ré orm－ra＇r jeala mé réjŋ é，







CRJoĆ．





THE SENTIMENTS of our SURSCRIBERS.

## 


 ट̇all 'ra bur ajn fuajo ay 飞-raojayl,
 A 1 l."

50 mbo reánn riny 50 léjn ajn aŋ ám ra’nj́ro,
Fé ǰrároa Qé, fé oujojeaciar Ćfljoro,
 réjn,
'Sfé fóstujm ir mo in apro-teanja féرŋ.
兀. $2 \downarrow .5$.
Ark. P B Scanlan, T Daly M Malone.
Cono. 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.
IIl. 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 abont the Hill of Nephin Co Mayo, in the Guel. We hope sume 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 B surke, 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 Nortin.
La. H Durnin K Shea.
Mass. J Hearn J Barry M A Mahoney H Henry TKeenan.

Me. P Duggan, J Heamel.
Mich. D Tiadall, J E N'cAuley.
Minn, P R Howley H Kane.
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 MeCrystal, M Spellman, per Hon D Barus, Miss Lynch, M Meeres, E O © eefe, T and J Sullivan, M Diflly ECooney J Kelleher, P D Dyle, M Keeffé
F. McPartland, all thro' Mr E O'Keeffe, J O'Brien T Mooney E Rorke J Mulhearn LS Slaven D Gilicannon J Coyne, M Heeney J Kyne P S Graham P. Carsidy Miss C.ffry H C Fun, R P Murphy.
Pa. Kev F O•L ughlin M Nairy P MeFadden, M A Weaver M J MeGairin (per Mr mcEniry R

M O' ${ }^{\prime}$ eill $T$ 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, ono 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.

$$
\text { Gutlph, Ont. Canada, Nov. 12, } 1883 .
$$

## M.J. L) gav, Es~.

## Dear Sir ;

Enclosed is ons dollar whicn you will have the kindness to place to my credit as subscriber for the Gael. I have to thank ycu 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. Nuthiug could illustrate more clear$l y$ 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 langusge. 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 amsng the nations of Europe find themselves compelled th study the language of old Erin to become proficient in Philology, and sad to say, Irishmen are to be fu und 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 wisbed to be in Brcoklyn, to hear the patriotic daughters and true-bearted 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 wnich $S t$. 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 1 ric.get, 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 scattertd
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 befor 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 Trishman 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 Trish cabin. Iappreciate 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 60 c. as my subscription.

The trouble with meis 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 sohool about six months of my life, during a part of which time I had to go after sehool 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 bea "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 1 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 brougbt me a reward from my dear old Granny who fondly believed there was a prodigy
in the family.
"Sıп é, a røór, єabajn ajne 30 oo leab.

If you can make out the quotation I wish you would put it in proper Irish in the Gael.

I hope you will excu ce 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 IrelandIt 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 nev-er-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.O, Hon sec., Mr M. Cusack treas., Messrs. Morris, Morrin, Comyn, Fleming, and O'Mulrenin. Subsequently the Right Hon. 0 Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dablin, 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 DrEgan, 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-knowe 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 $\mathrm{Mr} \mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Mulrenin. It was then determined that a circular on the subject of teaching Irish in the National sehools should be printed and forwarded to the Irish members of Parliament. Having accomplished the above od 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 Ohief 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 havieg 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 Geog. raphy.-
"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 saysThe 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. 1gnorance 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 then 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 1rishmen 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 yon, 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. 1t 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 Juhnston, formerly of Carrobeg, parish of Kilcolman, county Mayo, Ireland; daughter of John Walsh, avd sister of the Rev. Thomas Walsh, P.P., vear Holden Lancashire, England, aged 45 years and 9 mo.

## MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

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

In 1874, by ulanimons vi.te Roman Catholic Bishops, he was appointt $d$ Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensir gton.

It is said that the right reverend gentleman in. tended 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 Hod. W. F. Gladstone's Political Fxpostulati-n."

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, makis 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, bis 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 cultiveted 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 an d WelsbGael ic are spoken today,-namely. Seveca Co. and E. 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 parts who was born in M). who can can speak as good Irish as we do. It requires but a little exertion on the part $o^{\text {c }}$ the Trish-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.
1228. Mariner's compass invented by ohn Goola a Neapolitan.
1229. Gunpowder invented by a monk of Cologne.
1230. The art of printing invented ; W. Caxton first Eoglish printer.
1231. Constantinople taken by Trurks:
1232. Columbus discovers America, Algebra first known in Enrope.
1233. Martin Lather's Reformation in Germany. 1539. 1st Eng. translation of the Bible.
1234. Potatoes brought to Ireland.

15 g 1 . Institution of Trinity College.
1597. Watches first brought to England.
1608. City and Co. of Derry incorporated by Jas.
1611. Presect 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 continned.)

## HOME RULE NEAR AT LAST.

Sir Charles Dilke's great speeches delivered during last week, in Glasgow on Tuestay, in Paisley on Wednesclay, and anotber at the ioaugural meeting oî the Greenock Liberal Association, appear to us like the first notes of the chorus that will be raised by the Radioals and advauced Liber. als in the Parliament of the coming year in favor of home legislation. He plainly shows that the mind of British legislators has advanctd 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 bern therefore successful. In union with advanced Liberals and with plucky perseverance there is uo doubt that ere two years will have been pasted Home Rule must be gained for our poor con: 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. -
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... THE BULL " INEFFAPILIS " in four
Languages, Latin, 1rish, \&c.............. $\$ 1.00$
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Bourkers Life of McHale ................... 1.00
Molloy's Irish Grammar .................... 1.50
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Owing to the long communications of Gaubau and Mr O'Keeffe we are obliged to hold over Gaelic and other matter at hand. They will appearin our next.
F. O'Brien,-We have been authorised to say that Paidraic is author of the poem in answer to Craoivin Aoivin.

## NEBRASKA WATCHMAN.

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[^0]:    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 shop's had their wiudow shutters up during the day.

    Tuain News.

