

PHILO-CELTS.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic society's annual reunion and ball comes off on Monday evening Apr. 21st. Let all Philo-Celts combine to make this reunion a success. The society was never in so prosperous a state as it is at present.

The largest monthly reunion the society has yet had was that of the 31st ult. President Finn and vice-President Graham wore a smile of satisfaction. The hall was uncomfortably filled, and we would suggest that in future a small admission fee should be charged to non-members, the volume and excellence of the exercises fully warrant such a departure from established usages. A large number of the members had to content themselves with standing room so as to give seats to those whom they looked upon as their guests. Now, this is uncomfortable for the members, and something should be done to avoid it in future, either to charge an admission fee, limit the issue of tickets, or provide a larger hall on such occasions. It is needless to say that the GAELIC exercises were rendered with their usual brilliancy.

The principal topic of conversation among the members is the annual reunion and ball which comes off at Uris's on April 21st. It promises to be the largest the society has yet had.

The Philo-Celtic Society is destined to outshine all other Irish societies in the brilliancy of its entertainments. This is only natural because they become educated in it. It is not uncommon to find some of the members, of both sexes, converse in different languages: Hence the difference between it and societies composed of the ordinary class of people, no matter what their notions to *style* may be—wealth may purchase fine garments and shining gems, but the wearer, without education, is like the *daw* in the *plumage* of the *dove*.—We should wish to see the would-be *bon ton* Irish societies furnish such talent as that which is at the command of the P.. C. S.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Gilgannon, ex-president of the society has become a member of the St. Patrick Society. We hope he will be able to infuse his own sentiments regarding the language into the minds of his associates.

Mr. McTighe of Binghampton reports encouragingly of the Irish Language society there.

Mr. M. A. Feeney of Virginia City Nev., states that a nice society has been organized in that city. We have no doubt but Messrs. McTighe and Feeney will leave a mark behind them in the language movement.

Mr. P. J. O'Daly of the Boston society shows that his society is not asleep.

Mr. D. Gallagher, Phila. Pa. must have an advertisement in his native language: (see advertising page.)

We have received a nice story in the Irish language from Mr Collins of Ohio, but, being limited in Gaelic type we defer its publication.

We are pleased to see that the Philo-Celtic entertainment at Phila. was a success.

Counsellor John C. McGuire is a warm friend of the Irish cause.

The N. Y. S. P. I. L. meets as usual in Clarendon Hall 114 & 116 E. 13th st., and the N. Y. P. C. S. at 295 Bowery. Both societies are progressing satisfactorily.

The society organized by Hon D Burns from 84th st branch of the National League is doing well.

Mr McTighe of Binghampton informs us that his society was also formed from the N. League. We hope other branches will resolve themselves into Celtic societies, and they will do so if they wish to carry out their recommendations at the Phila. convention.

Mr. O'Flynn of Worcester Mass. writes to say that the widow of the late Patrick Foran, an accomplished Irish scholar and musician has Moore's Irish Melodies translated into Irish set to music and copyrighted. Now this work should be valuable, and it is to be regretted that the author died before they could appear in print. Mrs Foran has placed the manuscript in Mr O'Flynn's hands and we hope some of our Gaelic publishers will take the matter in hand. They may communicate Mr. O'Flynn 244 Front St, Worcester Mass.

We devoted considerable space to the Montreal Celtic Society last month for two reasons.—First, the pleasure we feel at having another society organized in the interest of the Gaelic Language. Secondly, the rebuff it gives those Irishmen who keep aloof from aiding the Irish Language movement lest there should be something hidden behind it inimical to English interest in Ireland, for in her Majesty's dominions there is not a class or tribe more servile in their allegiance to the British crown than the Scotch. However they have manhood, and we attribute their servility to the crown of England to be due to the religious fanaticism which separated Scotland from the church of Rome. The Scotch's hatred of Rome became so intense that they sacrificed every principle of nationality at the altar of bigotry: We are now highly pleased to find a Campbell of Scotland saying, "Every Scotchman should be Irish so far as that matter was concerned, for they were but one people not so very long ago." Again, "The Anglo-Saxon race is nothing but a name," &c.

Send ONE DOLLAR a year and we send two copies of the GAEL, one to you, and another to any friend in Ireland, England, or Scotland whom you may name, for one year. Do this and you assist in carrying to effect Father Mulcahy's suggestion.

One other move in the direction of "*Home Rule*"—the appointing of Sheriff, Register, &c. and Brooklyn is the most autocratically-governed community in the world, and yet its citizens are credited with being fairly educated!

It only costs the Brooklyn taxpayers about 10 per cent to carry on the city government under "*Home Rule*" more than it did under "*Ring Rule*."

A synopsis of the address delivered under the auspices of the Philo-Celtic Society by

COUNSELLOR P. J. O'HANLON.

A Mhna agus e Dhaoine Uaisle:

Thigim os bhur g-comhair a nocht le beagan a radh timchioll arsacht na Teangan Ghaodhailge, 7 príomh sibhialthais an chineadh Gaodhlach, agus ma bhi aon ocaide i g-caitheadh mo mhaithreann a rabh aithbheul orm nar rabhas ionan comhradh deaghlabrach do dheunadh i d-teangain mo shinsear—agus mo thir dhuthchais—so i an ocaide sin.

Go rabh ar sinnsir foghlumte agus sibhialta is furas a chruthghadh.

Tri cheud bliadhan air eis na dilean, mar deir na h-ughair, cuireadh air bun, le Fenius Fearsa, i Magh Sheanar, tir chliabhain ar sinnsear, an cheud scoil fhoghlumtha bhi san domhan. g-Caitheadh na h-aimsire a rabh Finius i Seanar do chuir se amach dha sgoilaire dheug a's tri fichead le ordughadh gach uile chaint a bhi labhartha san domhan a chruinniugh' chum go m-beidhdis curtha i bh-fuirm san g-colaiste. Air i dhul air ais do Fhinus Fearsa dh'a thir fein d' fhad se Niall, a dhara mac ba sine, mar uachdaran air an g-colaiste. Chuaidh cail fhoghlumtha Niul i bh-fad 's a n-gar. Thainic Faraó, righ na h-Eigipte chui-ge agus thug se cuireadh dho a dhul d'a thir-sean agus sgoile chuir air bun agus do gheall se mar luach saothair dho lamh a inghean, Scota i b-posa.

Ghlac Niul an cuireadh, chuaidh se go h-Eigipt, agus fuair se Scota, inghean an righ i b-posa; do cuir se scoile air bun thríd an tir sin, agus leathnuigh se a chail a's a thasc. Rug Scota mac do Niul agus do thug se mar ainm air Gaodhal, ndiaigh a ghaoil ce bhi na oide i g-colaiste Sheanar—Seo e an te ar tuga mar leas-ainm air, Gaodhal-glas— Is timchioll an ama seo bhi Maoise in Eigipt, a's bhi Niul cho cinealta a,s cho laghach leis fein agus

le na mhuintir a,s gur thug se a bheannacht d'a shliocht; agus dubhairt se ce b' ait a m-beidhdis nach mairfeach aon nathair uimhe ann. Air eis Pharoah Cingeris agus a shluaidhte bheith baite san Muir Dhearg bhi cuthach mhor air mhac pharoah n-aghaidh na n-Gaedhil mur thaisbeanadar cinealtas do mhuintir Mhaoise, agus, air an adhbhar sin, d'imthighdear o'n Egipt. Thrialladar soir 's siar, 'nonn sa nall, tabhairt foghlum agus sibhialtas leo in gach ait d'a n-deachadar, agus, faoi dheire, do tharladar in Eirinn timchioll se cheud deug bliadhan roimh aois ar d-tighearna. Lasadar trilsean na foghlumte air bharr gach cnoc a's ardan in Eirinn no gur sceith a shoilseacht sibhialtas a's oideas thríd an Eorop no gur mhuch aidhbheirseoir-eacht mhalluighthe na Sasannach e a bh-fuil na sean, na n-og, na m-ban a's na naoidheanan. Nuair a smuainighim air an n-geur-chradh a's air an anacur a d'fhulaing muintir na hEireann faoi riaghla dhiabhlughth na Sacsan tigeann critheagla air mo chruth go h-iomlan, agus impighim air Dhia go d-tiocfidh an t-am, agus e sin go goirid, a m-beidh se i g-cumhachta na n-Gaodhal dioghaltas luadh a's eifeachtach do roinnt do'n drong mhalluighthe sin, agus deirim nach fiu an tEireannach a bheith beo ce bhacach aon t-slighe—beidheadh se cho millteach a's feidir do bheith-- leis an dioghaltas sin do thabhairt.

Gheall Maoise do niul go m-beidheadh a shliocht foghlumte go brath, agus ar feidir le aodduine a radh nach m-beidh an geallamhantas sin colionta? Rinne na Sasannaighe a n-dithchioll foghlum a dhibirt as Eirinn. Chuireadar an teud faoi mhuintir maighistir na scoile; chaitheadar na h-Eireannaigh 'steach i b'priosuin faoi 'n nGaodhailge labhairt. Na dhiaigh sin, chidhmid indiu go bh-fuil Eireannaighe ni she ambain a cleachta a d-teangan san m.baile ach d'a cleachta a's d'a munad ins gach ball de'n domhan a bh-fuil siad na g-comhnuidhe.

Ta dha phaipeur clobhuailte san n-

VI

Ա՛ճ ժ՛ոյՅ ը՛ն րուար ա րա՛յլե,
 Ըսքքս՛ն՝ ծ՛յ Յօ Լաճօյն,
 'Տ ծայրիդ 'ր ոյ դա՛ճ ո-Յա՛ճ ծ՛յ,
 Ուա Բ'բէյօյն րօ՛ր արյաին ;
 Խսլե ԵԱ՛ՇԱ Երեւնիայն,
 Տա՛յլե Բրեւնա՛ճ Յարնիայն,
 Տալե ԵԱ՛ՆԵԱ 'ր րեւրայԺ,
 'Տ րիսօ՛ճ ՅԼա՛ր Այր րԼիԺ.

VII

'Տ ծայրե ծալլ Յան Լարչար,
 Ոո ամածան, ծա ո-Ծճարբայիդ,
 Ուա՛ճ Յ-Եօրծո՛ճ' ան ոյծո՛ճ րյն
 Ա Երօյժե 'րԵյՅ դա ԵԼիԺ,
 Ոո դա՛ճ րիւսայրեօ՛ճ' ար ան Լա
 Ա Յ-Երօյրբա՛ճ ար րա՛ճ ան Ուաճուր,
 Երի՛ճ ա ԼեյՅ ար Յա՛ճ Ուարչուդ,
 'Տ ան Բրեյժեանիդ ա Երյալլ.

VIII

Ան Յրյան Եայլեա՛ճ ա րօյլլե,
 Ան Յեալա՛ճ րյլեա՛ճ, մյլլեա՛ճ,
 Ան րբէյր Ե Եայժեա՛ճ ա րեւլեա
 Ուա մյլլե Եւոճա 'դար —
 Երայիդ 'ր ԼայԵ Եճարիօ՛ճ,
 'Տ Եարայժեա՛ճ ա քլեւրչա՛ճ,
 Ուա Կ-Երչ յար րա՛ճ ԱյՅ ԵւՅա,
 'Տան նիւր Ե ԵրյայնՅ 'րար.

IX

Եօրած րԼիՅան Ենանիա,
 Եանիա, Եօրա, Լանիա,
 Ան նիւր ան նի՛յժ ա Եա՛ճա
 ԱնիԵյ րբէյն ա րյանի—
 Ոյ՛լ ծայրե անար Օ Ա՛ճանի,
 ԼարայԺ, րարայԺ, րիայԺ,
 Ուա՛ճ ո-Երրեօ՛ճայժ րար ան Լա րյն
 Լե Երյալլ ար ան րԼիԺ.

X

Լեյր դա Բրյաճրա րա՛ճ,
 Երրեօճայժ րար րան Երա՛ճ
 Ան նի՛յժ րօլրայն Օ Ա՛ճանի
 Են ա Յ-Եօրածա արի—
 Եր մայրեա՛ճ, Եւրյն, Յօրնիար,
 ԱօրԵրիդ, րեւնիար, րօրնիար,
 ԵօլԵւրիդ, րօրայն ան րօլա՛ճ
 ԵյՅ ան րյնօ Լե Երօրօ.

XI

Ոյ՛լ Եայլժեա՛ճ Եյրյն ծա րճանիա,
 ծա Ե-րյլ ԱյՅ դա րօրածայԺ,
 Ուա՛ճ Ե-րյլ մար ան Եւոժիա
 Եւր ոյ Երիդ արիօ՛ճ

ԱյՅ ա նի՛յժ ա Յլուայր ա ոյօր
 Լե ծյաԵալ դա Երի՛ճ 'ր Երօր,
 Օյժիար, րայիԵ 'ր ծրիւր,
 րարչ, Լեյրչ 'ր Յլեօ՛ճ.

XII

Տյնօ Ե Լա դա նի՛ճա,
 ԱլլաճԵ, օրիա, 'ր ԵեյԵ.
 ԱյՅ րլուա՛ճ դա Լայն ԵլեԵ
 Ար րաճար Ե Ե-րօրածայ,
 'Տ Յօ մԵ'բար Լեօ րանաճԵ ԵօյժԵ,
 Այլ Ելիաճայն ծօ րաօժալեա,
 Ուա Եճաճ ար ար րաօյ Օյժեան
 Ա Յ-Եօրածա րբէյն.

XIII

Տյնօ Ե Լա դա րօրօրեա,
 Եօլ-Երիդ, ԵօրԵրիդ, Յլօրնիար,
 րայլե, դա մյլլե րօժա
 Օ անանա դա Ե-րօրիդ
 ծա Յ-Եօրածա Եանիար,
 Օ' յօրքար Եաճ Յօ մանիա.
 'Տ Օ'արծայն Եաճ մար Ելանի Օճ,
 Ուա մյլլե րար Օ'ի ոյնիդ.

XIV

Երյնօ ա Երօրար դա րյլԵանի
 Ուա Կ-արԵւլ Եար դա Ուօրնի,
 Լե րյլ ան Աայն ա ոյժեան
 Ա ոյլեանի րեօ դա ո-Եօր ;
 Եր Լեօ րեօ ծճարբար Երօրօ,
 " Եայնժ ար ար արիւր
 Ար րիժԵԺ ար ան րօժաճԵ
 Եա Եճան րա ո-ար Յ-Եօրիար."
 [To be continued.]

How the English "Nobility" Are Created.
 Most readers of English history are acquainted
 with the character of the notorious courtesan.

NELL GWYNN.

She was a clever woman. One day King— paid
 her a visit, sa usual, and her little son hav-
 ing made some noise she said, "Keep quiet you
 little bastard." The King chid her for calling the
 child such a name. "My liege, said she "what
 name can I call him ; the poor child has no other.
 The king then and there conferred a title on him,
 and his descendants wear the ducal coronet to-day.

A British peerage was offered to the O'Connor
 Don some time ago but he would not accept it, we
 presume he did not want to be in company with
 such "nobility" as the above.

Ex-Head Centre, James Stephens, has exonerated
 Mr. P.J. Meehan of the Irish-American, from
 the accusation of *intentionally* losing the papers
 which led to the memorable seizure of the Irish
 people newspaper and staff in Dublin in '65.

Mr. O'CALLAHAN'S Address.

In sending the following Address, Mr. O'Callahan observes.--"I notice in the last 32021 a desire to substitute a more familiar name for the word Editor. I hope the students will try hard and solve the problem. I shall commence and address you.

"U3021 an P21p31 320213e," and, in conclusion, wishes the Editor, Teachers and Students the compliments of the season.

We would earnestly request the Student's attention to the following Address. It exhibits the natural, and the idiomatic, construction of the language, and the sentiments which it seeks to excite go to the very marrow of our existence.

Kj fe la na 32021e la na rcolb, no nj fe la, 'h 321ar la na h-21p3e. Do p31r na m-21p21ra ro, bu0 ceapc 031rj m21c-21a 30 m31c 21r ar 3-cp3oc 03j31a0c 'r c31rj21r a feapam31o a l2121r Oe.

b3021r na 020rj21e j1 am31b r' 21mepca m313c21e 321 tu21p3r3. J1 30 lu21c na 03213 r1r, rle21rj321e21r ar ar 3-c31rj21e.

K3'l be21a 'h 031rj21e 21r a tal21rj reo ac m21o31r 'r 21r21c31o21a j 3-cm21r le3r 'h r2021al a t21 le 02121c. 21r te 021r21e21r 21r l21 30 m21c b3021rj21e re 21c21r21c 21r 02121c na h-030c21e, 7 m21r 21r 3-ceu021a, 21r te 021r21e21r a r2021al m21r j1 c031r, j1 e21321 00 b21r no b31e3c21e21rj21r. Ca b-fu31 C31om31rj31 'r h21e00, no ca b-fu31 na p313c21e 'r na p31o31r2121e 21reu21a a m21rj le h-21r l31rj fe31r? J1 no ba021al h31m 30 b-fu31 r320 le r2021a, 'r 30 m-be3c0 30 ceo, j1r 21r 21c 31o na0c fe3c21e21rj21e 320c 31r21a-2121r. Ca feap 21rj3c21e 21rj31rj3c21e j le21b-21r na f31rj21e a r21b m21o31r j1o31r r2021al-21a 213e, 'r bu0 31r21c21c le3r clu21r bo021r a 021b21r21c 00 31o31r na m-bo0c, ac21 0' e31r21e0c'0 re 30 c31rj le c0321r ce21321c na h-21r-31p31r21e 00 b3 021 031r am31321a, ac 021rj21e u21r 21r eu321, 'r 00 p31r ce31r21c b31e3c21e21rj21r R3j na 31o31rj21e. tu321 020r b31e3c 21r, 'r 00 31a031e re 30 h-21r 31r 30 021r 21r 21r te 31o a b3 r2021al 021r j1 r21 021r21e21rj21e 'h 21-r202121r 30 b21rj a j1e31e '0um210 j1r a h-21r3e 031r r21ar313' 021b21r21c 00, ac re 'h r31e21r21a r21ar re, 30 r21b eu02121e m31rj21e 'r 031r21a na 031r 21r a 031r fe31r 21r r2021a a r202131, ac a

no31r, 'r r2021' e a 021r21a, 30 21r21e21r b31e3c21e21c 'r r2021a r31o31r3e21c21a. Kj b3021rj21e 31o31r no r31o0c21r 21r na m21l-213c21e031rj21e j1 30, no nj be3c0 30 b31c21e j1 r31o. O! no 021a r31u0c no 031r21e le r21ar21c b31a031r 0' r31u0c na h-31r21a, 'r 21b-21r 021r ceol na031e21a 031r 00 r31ar a 021r21a0, 21r 30 b31c21e. 21 j1rj21e no 031r21e. na m21e21l 031r fe31r le r2021al r2021a, ac r31u2121r 'r m21o31rj21e 30 m31b'fe31r21e 031r a be3c0 m21r21b r2021 'h 031r21e; 7 21r 021c21c na h-031r21e, na 3e21l 031r fe31r e31-213e 'h lae. O'a b31r3 r1r, na r21ar 0'21r-21r 30 r21ar, r21l321e21c, ac 021r 00 031r-031r a be3c0 21r 020b na 31e31e l21 21r b31e3c21e21rj21r j1o31r. 21r21u3 00 031r21e r21ar 21r Ne21rj. 7 31r21e na m31r21e bu30-e21c31r le 021a a 031r be21a na na031r m21r r31m31r21e 031rj21e. b3021r-31r j1 e21r-21a h21e3c21e m21c21e 'h 21-r202121r reo, ac b3021r-21r l21r r21r21e21r j 3-c21r21e21r 031r Oe. 21b21rj21e r2021 h-021r21b, j1u21r a b3021r 21r 21r21e 21r 21r21e21r 21r 30 m-b3021rj21e 21r 021r21e 0'a 021c21e r31o31r. b3 calm21c 21r 21r u21r r1r, 'r na le3 00 'h 21-r21e21r p31e3r 31r21e21a bu21e0 b31e3c 031r. 21r21e 30 feap21rj21e, 'r 321 000' 031r 21r a na31-21r a b3021r a 3-c0321 le21c. b3 021rj21e21c 21r te r31a0c21e21r 21r 021r21e 21rj21e reo le 31r21e 00 C31r21e21c, 30 0-031r21e21r 021r21e21r r21r-31o31r21e21r 00, na 021r21e21r reo, a r31o321e21c na b-Fl21e31r. 21 021r21e21r-21r, na 031r 00 le21r 21r c21r21e, 031r t21 l21 21r 031r21e21r j ba321r21c 031r21e21r 30 le31r, na r31u31r 0' h 021r 21r21e21r 21r le3r3e, 'r no 21b21r 30 b-fu31 031r 21r21e21r 000' r2021al, ac b3 j r2021ar 00 l0 'r 0'031r21e, j 21r21e21r r21r21e21r bu21e21r na b-Fl21e21r. 31r 30 m-be3c0c21e21r 0'21r-21r21e21r na c31rj21e21r reo, 'r 031r 'r 21r21e21r 21r 21-r202121r j1 00 fe31r21e 031r fe31r, ca0 e 21r 21r21e21r 031r e m21a b3021rj21e 031r j1 eu31m31r 31r21e 0e 7 na 3-c031r21e21r? J1 321 j1r21e, 'r 21r 321 321 j1r21e, b3 l21r 031r21e21r j le21r 21-r21e21r. 21r 30 r031l be21e, 'r c031r21e 0' 3eap31r21e, 'r m21r b'e 21r 3-c31o31r21e21r fe31r e, e31r21e0c-21r21e l21 31o31r21e21r 031r21e21r r031r; l21 bu21e; l21 321r ba021al; l21 lu21c21e21r21e21c, j 3-c31r21e21r-21e21c21a Na031r U21r21e 0e!

Send one dollar for the gael for a year : you g e Father Nolan's Irish English prayer book into the bargain.

To the Editor of the Gael,

Dear Sir.—Some ten years ago, while residing in the City of Ottawa, Canada, I received a letter from Oil City, Pa., giving an account of the death of an esteemed namesake who was deeply conversant with the spoken Gaelic of my native land. Upon receipt of which communication I penned the following extempore effusion to the Air of "Youghal Harbor", and transmitted it to Mr. Michael Egan of said Oil City also an adept in the idiom of the Gael. Some who have at heart the interest of our Gaelic tongue have desired its publication, but this result must depend upon your editorial "fiat." Yours, &c.,

W. Russell.

211ac Uf 21005á11 ó Uac̄tar Tuam̄an.

2110é 'r m̄é 'm̄ aon̄ar a3 mac̄t̄h̄aí̄n̄ t̄r̄éj̄t̄e
 Na t̄ēan̄h̄an̄ 3̄aod̄a1̄t̄e 1r r̄tar̄t̄a c̄ruāda,
 Do r̄3̄1̄n̄n̄ dom̄ é1̄hoí̄n̄-r̄a r̄3̄r̄s̄b̄s̄1̄n̄ b̄éar̄la,
 'S bo l̄án̄ a t̄aoda de r̄3̄eult̄a1̄b̄ n̄uāda :
 bo 3̄éar̄r̄ a1̄ t̄éar̄m̄a r̄ul a1̄r̄ f̄ad̄ do léj̄3̄eaf̄ 1
 3̄ur̄ r̄s̄l̄ n̄a b̄raon̄a 3o f̄r̄ar̄ le 'm̄ 3̄ruād̄---
 'S 1r d̄á1̄n̄ do 'h̄ éj̄3̄r̄e do r̄3̄r̄s̄b̄ a1̄ r̄t̄r̄éād̄a1̄r̄e---
 Sé 211ac Uf 21005á11 ó Uac̄tar-Tuam̄an.

bo n̄o1̄r̄ mo pl̄érr̄s̄1̄r̄-r̄a, real a n̄-é1̄r̄1̄n̄n̄,
 21 3̄-C1̄l̄-Óaon̄ aon̄āc̄ a1̄ 3̄a1̄n̄n̄-éua1̄n̄---
 213̄ b̄á1̄r̄e 'r̄ aon̄āc̄ bo 3̄h̄á1̄t̄ m̄é d̄éa3̄h̄āc̄,
 'S a1̄h̄eaf̄3̄ n̄a m̄-b̄éj̄t̄e do d̄j̄t̄1̄n̄n̄ a1̄r̄ c̄ua1̄r̄o ;
 21c̄ cé 'r̄ b̄s̄1̄n̄ h̄om̄ caon̄-3̄u1̄t̄ n̄a b̄-r̄s̄ob̄ 'r̄ n̄a o-t̄éāo
 úo
 213̄ éua1̄lāc̄t̄ m̄e1̄r̄-3̄h̄e do é1̄o1̄r̄1̄n̄n̄ uaf̄r̄ ;
 'N̄o1̄r̄ b' f̄éar̄r̄ h̄om̄ éj̄r̄t̄eac̄t̄ le d̄á1̄n̄t̄a1̄b̄ 3̄aod̄a1̄t̄e
 Ó 211ac Uf 21005á11 ó Uac̄tar-Tuam̄an.

Sé f̄aon̄1̄n̄n̄ t̄r̄é1̄n̄n̄r̄e n̄āc̄ c̄ó1̄r̄ n̄a d̄éj̄t̄e
 3̄u3̄an̄n̄ r̄t̄ó1̄r̄ a1̄ t̄r̄aod̄a1̄-r̄eo do 'h̄ f̄u1̄r̄h̄o1̄n̄n̄-t̄ua1̄r̄e,
 213̄ur̄ r̄s̄l̄óde le3̄3̄eaf̄n̄t̄a, 1r m̄s̄1̄r̄ o1̄r̄eac̄t̄a,
 3̄an̄ ó1̄r̄, 3̄an̄ r̄éuod̄a1̄b̄ m̄ar̄ real bo d̄ua1̄ :
 21c̄ t̄á a1̄r̄ar̄ n̄aon̄t̄a, 'r̄ 3̄an̄ d̄e1̄r̄e r̄é1̄n̄ a1̄r̄,
 21 b̄-f̄lāc̄ar̄ d̄é 3̄1̄ a3̄ r̄h̄ōc̄t̄ a1̄ Uaf̄n̄,
 'S3o m̄ad̄am̄ a1̄raon̄ a1̄n̄, a3̄ ca1̄n̄t̄a1̄n̄ 3̄aod̄a1̄t̄e,
 21 211c̄ Uf 21005á11 ó Uac̄tar-Tuam̄an.

211á éu3̄an̄n̄ n̄é1̄l̄c̄o1̄n̄n̄ mo 3̄e1̄n̄t̄e n̄é d̄om̄,
 'S3o n̄-d̄éa1̄h̄af̄ad̄ t̄é1̄r̄h̄o1̄n̄n̄ ód̄eaf̄ a1̄r̄r̄,
 3o b̄-f̄á3̄ad̄ t̄ú r̄é1̄n̄ 1r do 3̄1̄le-c̄é1̄le
 'N̄ b̄ur̄ r̄l̄á1̄n̄t̄e f̄aod̄a1̄t̄a, 3o r̄a1̄b̄1̄r̄ r̄s̄o'ac̄ ;
 21c̄ 3o t̄eac̄t̄ a1̄ lae-1̄n̄n̄, 'r̄3o b̄ua1̄n̄ 'h̄a d̄e1̄3̄-1̄n̄n̄ ;
 Ó c̄á̄t̄a1̄r̄ r̄3̄é1̄r̄o1̄e a1̄ n̄éj̄3̄1̄n̄n̄ f̄ua1̄r̄---
 b̄j̄d̄eac̄ r̄l̄án̄ 1r c̄éāo leat̄, ó é1̄ro1̄de 3̄an̄ é1̄aon̄-é1̄eaf̄,
 21 211c̄ Uf 21005á11 ó Uac̄tar-Tuam̄an.

NOTE. Uac̄tar-Tuam̄an signifies the upper portion of the county Clare from Tuac̄-211ú1̄n̄n̄ or Thomond, North-Munster. Tuam̄an is pronounced as *Tam̄an* word of one syllable.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 4th, 1884

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Moyarget, Ballintoy, Co Antrim.
Dec, 28th 1883.

Dear Mr. Logan,

Enclosed you will find post office order for 60 cts., being one year's subscription to "An Gaodhal" from me. Many circumstances operated to prevent me sending it sooner, not the least of which was that I was appointed to the pastoral care of this little parish of Ballintoy near the Giant's Causeway, on the northern coast of the Co. Antrim. I sent you four subscriptions through Mr. Marcus Ward, Belfast, when I was at Ballinafeigh, in its vicinity. Some odd numbers of the Gael do not come, but I find the subscribers well pleased at your efforts.

A great share of credit is undoubtedly due you for your noble and persevering efforts to keep up the journal, and all those fine Irishmen who have seconded your efforts. Everything in the Gael is read here as if it were a letter from a daughter in America to an anxious father in Ireland.

I read my friend "Padraic's" letter and suggestions with a good deal of satisfaction. He is like yourself—not self-seeking—but anxious that the language of old Erin should prosper. He is clever and talented, He sends me some of his compositions. He did some good work in Belfast before he left for New York. You have now a good many clever contributors, and an agreeable variety of topics. Many great things have to take their rise from small beginnings. We have been left only small things here by the Anglo-Normans.

If some of your wellwishers at your side who have not time or leisure for the reading of the Gael would mail it to those in Ireland who would read it but owing to many inconveniencies could not subscribe for it, they could do a good work. I am starting an Irish class even here for New Year.

SONAR AZUR reurh Aju bur η-οβαJπ.

Yours,

D.B. Mulcahy P.P.

P.S. Send Gael to this address in future. Be particular and send every issue without fail. Words not found in the dictionaries should be explained if possible. Send last issue of Gael.

We believe there are not many in a position to know the sentiments of the Irish so intimately as Father Mulcahy. He asserts that the people peruse the Gael as a fond father would a letter from a dear daughter in America, but, feelingly and with that reserve characteristic of our racial pride, he insinuates the reason why the people do not more generally read it in Ireland, and suggests to those who have not the time nor the inclination to study it here to send it to their friends at home. We hope that his suggestion in that regard will be

acted upon, and, that we may not be found wanting in discharging our duty in the premises, we offer the following—To every Dollar subscriber of the Gael we shall send a copy for twelve months, and also a copy to any address in the *old* country for the same period. That is sending two copies to different addresses for one year for a Dollar. Further, any non-subscriber who sends us fifty cents we shall send the Gael to any address in the old country for one year.

We hope the readers of the Gael will urge their friends to avail themselves of this offer, and thereby carry out Father Mulcahy's suggestions. Let the reader picture to himself the joy with which he, when at home, perused any and everything which he received from his friends in America.

Another matter worthy of consideration is the large amount of knowledge which an Irish person acquires from seemingly limited means. Any reader of the Gael of mature years knows the limited means for acquiring education which existed in Ireland previously to a general adhesion to the national school system. The "Universal Spelling Book", "Gough" or "Voster" and the Catechism constituted the text books. Yet what ripe scholars they turned out? The fact of the matter is that there is as much solid information contained in these few books as there is in our voluminous array of the present day, with the additional advantage that the student was compelled to exercise his mental faculties in working out conclusions which are explained at length by our modern writers, thus depriving the student of an opportunity for mental exercise. People now-a-days look back sneeringly at the "Universal Spelling Book. But where are there in our modern series more ennobling lessons than

"The Principles of Politenes", and "The Economy of Human Life. Gough, too, rendered his problems in Arithmetic and Geometry so skillfully as to exercise and to please the mind at the same time. What student can forget such questions as

"Whereas a moidore and a crown just 15 yards did buy,

How many ells of the self same cloth for £50 had I?"

Again, showing the difference between the Direct and the Inverse Rule of Three,—

"If more do more or less do less respect,
It is a question in the Rule Direct,
But less uireqring more and greater less,
A question in the Inverse Rule express."

This mode of putting questions was so pleasing to the mind that it could not readily forget either it or the operations necessary in their solution.

Again,

"In the midst of a meadow well stored with grass,
I take just two acres to tether my ass;
How long must the cord be, that feeding all round

He mayn't graze more or less than these two acres of ground?"

Here the mind is exercised on the circle in a manner not to be easily forgotten, after which the triangle is introduced with a like effect—

"A castle wall there was whose height was found
To be a hundred feet from the top to the ground;
Against the wall a ladder stood upright,
Of the same length the castle was in height:
A waggish youth did the ladder slide,
(The bottom of it) ten feet from the side;
Now I would know how far the top did fall,
By pulling the ladder from the wall?"

The student who had not many other text books to attend to was impressed with this form of propounding questions and exerted himself in order to thoroughly understand the operations necessary to expound them: Hence the reason that Irishmen excel in nearly all literary pursuits.

Now, if the Gael be sent through the old country it will be interesting, and it will be studied with the same zest and with similar results. Many neglect to write home very often, but by having the Gael sent monthly, and that at a trifling outlay, a continuous intercourse will be maintained and an opportunity afforded for studying their native language.

Herts England, T Lynch.

Ala. Per F S McCosker, J F Power, R Adams
Mrs. Capt. Finnigan, J O'K Barter, J Cavanagh,
F D McCann, F.S. McCosker.

Cal. B S Smyth, E R McCarthy, J McGrath,
per Mr McCarthy, P M McGreal.

Conn. Rev. T P Walsh, T Murray, J W Gray,
per J O'Regan, P Murphy T Callaghan, P Maher
per Najor Maher, T O'Regan.

Ill. T Boland, J McHale, Miss K. Hainily per
Miss Gallagher.

Ind. T Shay M Mooney.

Ia. J Sheedy.

Ky. Rev E J Lynch, E Brady J M Casey.

Kas. T J Sweeney.

Mass. Messrs. Doody Collins Leahy, Lane,
Doran, Sullivan, Hearn, Gallivan, O'Daly, Misses
M.A Mahoney, and A Murray.

Mich. T Dolan, J E McCauley.

Md. J T Sullivan, B Hart J Nolan.

Mo. Rev F Clearey P Pierce.

Mon. T. T J Cosgrove per United Irishman.

Nev. Per M A Feeney, Rt Rev. P Manogue,
M Crowley, Capt P Conway, T C O'Brien, P S
Corbet D O'Leary, S C O'Brien P J Egan, J C Kane
E D Boyle, A T Curran, D J Mahoney, M O'Shea
P. B. Sheridan, M A Feeney.

N.Y. T McMahon per M Meeres, J Carroll, R,
P Murphy, D. Lahey, Prof. F.L.O. Roehrig, J.
Burke, M. Fallon, T Brown (two years in advance)
J P McCarthy, P Fleming, P J McTighe, M Hayes
and J O'Neill per Mr. McTighe. Capt. T.D. Norris

Brooklyn. P S Graham, P N Mahedy, J O'Brien
Messrs. Gallagher, McQuillan, Mooney, Rorke,

Carlisle, Slaven, Mulhearn, Gilgannon, Lyden,
Coyne, Lacey, Heeney, Murtha, Cassidy, Morrissey
Lennon, Brown and O'Mahoney: Mrs. Walsh,
and the Misses Coffey, Guerin, Brennan, Murray,
and Kearney. P. Walsh.

N. J. P: Fitzmaurice.

Ohio. J McMahon, W Leahy per M J Collins.

Pa. Rev. F M O'Loughlin, R Scott, E Coleman
per Mr Scott, D Gallagher, Rev. Fr. Brehony and
J M McCormack per Mr Gallagher, M A Gallagher
and the following per Mr McEniry—J Skiffington
J M McDermott, P Riordan, T Loughlin, J M Mc
Keon, M McGuirin, P Duffy, and Miss Mahoney.
Texas: T Moynehan.

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We are pleased that the rumor conveyed by an abstract from the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* in the *Irish-American* of a few weeks ago to the effect that the *Gaelic Journal* should cease publication after its twelfth number for the want of support has no foundation. Since then we have seen it stated in the *Tuam News* that the editor of the *Gaelic Journal* promises to have the numbers of the second volume issued with much more regularity than those of the first volume. Now, it would be an everlasting disgrace to the Irish people, at home and abroad, should the *Journal* at any time cease for the want of funds to support it. The *Journal*, apart from the sentiments which its existence should evoke in the minds of every Irish man and woman with a drop of patriotism in their heart, is well worth its published price to any man or woman of refined taste: Some persons well disposed towards the Irish Language movement may neglect to render any assistance because they say "enough are at it &c. &c. This is not right. Every one should act as if success rested solely with himself:

Again, if persons are appealed to, to subscribe for the *Journal* they will generally say, "How can I know if it is going to last". Certainly, it could not last if not supported, nay, there is hardly a newspaper in the City of New York (including the *Herald*) that could run for a year without support. No man or woman will miss the price of the *Gaelic Journal*—only six shillings a year. Send, then, at once your year's subscription, and if, out of the millions of Irish all over the world, 2,000 do that, there is no fear of the *Journal's* collapse. Do not forget the Gael either: However, if money is not plenty with you, patronize the *Gaelic Journal* before the Gael. There is no fear of the Gael and we would sooner see a prosperous *Gaelic Journal* in the metropolis of our unfortunate country than the collapse of twenty such *Journals* this side the water. Let us keep the trunk of the tree nourished and the branches will bear fruit. In conclusion we would beg the reader not to forget the sentiments generated while reading the last verse of the "Celtic Tongue" but assume the vow therein expressed, register it in his heart, and as far as he is able preserve it,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN EXILE.

(From *Songs for freedom*, by FATHER McHALE.)

By many a forest hoar and grim,
 In lands full many a league away,
 Where stately trees in girth and limb,
 To whistling winds their branches sway ;
 In log huts lone, by bleak morass,
 On wastes where fiercely falls the sun,
 And slays to death the sickly grass,
 And strikes the floating vapor dun,
 There's many a man that Ireland nursed,
 That Ireland's rulers strove to slay ;
 In exile blest, in exile curst,
 They smile and sigh this Patrick's Day.

In exile blest, because they hold
 Their tenure there to *men's* estate,
 As men God made in His own mould,
 And not as beggars at a gate,
 Who crave an alms with dolorous wail,
 With patience in their whitened face,
 And only find the jeer and rail,
 Or chain and lash, and dark disgrace !
 In exile blest because they can
 Mature and speak the hope that they
 Can make by earnest work and plan,
 Their homes their own some Patrick's Day:

In exile curst, because the heart
 Of such hath voids beyond their will,
 Where friends and home have serious part,
 Which stranger's kindness cannot fill—
 Hath memories fond and strong, nor few,
 That rush through weary wanderings where
 Some well-remembered hawthorn grew,
 And with its fragrance filled the air—
 To some small chapel in some place,
 Where friends long Sundered used to pray
 To God to *spare* the Irish race,
 Its maids and men each Patrick's Day.

In exile curst, because whate'er
 Their fortunes in this life may be,
 They hold in more esteem and care
 Their own "poor Poland of the sea ;"
 And gold, and fame, and place, and all,
 Are small beside their shame to see
 The fate and curse that keep in thrall,
 The land of their nativity :
 That ban the bliss their spirit craves,
 To lay their bones in blessed clay,
 And wear the shamrock on their graves
 In Patrick's land each Patrick's Day.

But first the foremost boon they'd ask,
 As recompense for life-long toil,
 Would be to find this welcome task
 Some day on Ireland's holy soil ;
 To show the foe a file of steel,
 To shout defiance from the hill,

And make the hireling squadrons feel
 They feared no fire of theirs ; nor will,
 So long as Ireland's rocks smile down
 On sweltering surges splashing spray ;
 So long as Ireland wants her crown,
 Her *RIGHT*, her *OWN*, on Patrick's Day.

But blest, or curst, it matters not,
 Their thoughts each year *one day* condense
 Ten million thoughts on one fair spot—
 Like sun-rays on a solar lens—
 And there once fixed they burn and glow,
 Till heated blood leaps up to flame,
 And thirsts for one small chance to show
 It still deserves its martial name :
 And many a group in many a land,
 Whose valor fumes at fate alway,
 Will sing with mantling cup in hand,
 Some song like this on Patrick's Day ;—

The Green Isle in the Sea.

Isled amid the seething foam, boys,
 Isled amid the seething foam,
 Belted by the rock and spray, boys,
 Bravely guarded lies our home ;
 Be that word a name to waken
 Thoughts of joy where'er we be,
 And make us pray with trust unshaken ;
 God bless the Green Isle in the Sea,
 The Green Isle in the Sea ;
 From alien knaves and cowering slaves,
 God bless the Green Isle in the Sea !

Banished from the land that bore, boys,
 Banished from the land that bore,
 Still these burning thoughts will nerve, boys,
 Hate behind and hope before :
 Hate for all our hindward bitter,
 Hope for all the days to be,
 When ten million lips shall utter,
 God bless the Green Isle in the Sea,
 The Green Isle in the Sea ;
 For wrongs she bore, for joys in store,
 God bless the Green Isle of the Sea !

Straight across the ocean wave, boys,
 Straight across the ocean wave,
 Lies the honored land we love, boys,
 Lies the land we'd die to save :
 Lies she sick and sorely stricken,
 But her veins will flush with glee,
 When our shout their beat shall quicken ;
 God bless the Green Isle in the Sea,
 The Green Isle in the Sea ;
 For hopes she nursed, 'mid times accurst,
 God bless the Green Isle in the Sea !

Oh ! to see the land once more, boys,
 Oh ! to see that land once more,
 Sitting in her ancient state, boys,
 With the spotless crown she wore !
 Then, ten thousand deaths—we'd meet them,
 Heedless when the hour might be,
 And this triumph song would greet them ;
 God bless the Green Isle in the Sea,
 The Green Isle in the Sea ;
 For evermore and evermore,
 God bless the Green Isle in the Sea !

"THE GREAT ANGLO-SAXON RACE."

In a former number of the Gael a sketch of the civilization of the Britons on the arrival of the Romans, B.C. 55, taken from pro English historians, appeared.

The Britons at the time had no idea of letters, and were so void of intelligence that they considered themselves the "spontaneous production of the soil". From that time until A. D. 445 the Romans held sway in Britain. They tried but with very little success, to improve the social conditions of the natives. After the Romans had withdrawn from the country, the Scots and Picts harassed the Britons to such a degree that they sent an appeal to their former masters for assistance.

The appeal was addressed—

"The Groans of the Britons,"

and couched in the following language—"The barbarians on the one hand chase us into the sea ; the sea on the other puts us back on the barbarians ; and we have only the hard choice left us of perishing by the sword or waves." The Romans paid no heed to this appeal as they had too much to attend to at home at this time, and the Britons, being in great desperation at the incursions of the Scots, formed an alliance with a horde of Saxon pirates, who infested the shore, with the brothers Henghist and Horsa as leaders.

These piratical Saxon leaders fought for and under the British standard for six years, then vowed their intention of conquering the Island for themselves. They did so in conjunction with two other barbarous tribes—the Angles and the Jutes—and the chief delight of the latter consisted in intoxicating themselves with ale drunk from the skulls of those whom they had slain in battle.—(Anderson's History of England.) And this was the state of England not so very long ago—the early part of the Sixth century. We ask, though a little more polished in manners, are they less bloodthirsty today ? And the descendants of these barbarous sea-robbers are,

"The Great Anglo-Saxon Race"

whom our shoddy Irishmen so fulsomely laud.

No wonder that the learned Scotch Prof. Campbell should declare the Saxon race a myth, but the wonder is that he and other learned Celts—the descendants of Fineas and Gaodhal—the educators of the world—would not boldly come forward and combine to explode once and forever the arrogant pretensions put forth in regard to those Anglo-Saxon-Jute freebooters,

Are the Irish and Scotch Celts so degenerate as thus to permit themselves to be thrown into the shade because the descendants of barbarous tribes have succeeded in wielding power for a time ? Will the Anglo-Saxon power last forever ? Certainly not. Less than three hundred years ago the Dutch were more powerful than the Anglo-Saxon-Jute are to-day, when we consider the improve-

ments which modern science has made in war-like armaments. What are the Dutch now ? The most despicable people in Europe—afraid of their lives that they will be swallowed up by Prussia ; and they would have been before now only for the Prussian fear of other nations' interference.

The wheel shall turn on the Anglo-Saxon-Jute power so sure as we are penning these lines—and that in the near future. Then let the Celts retain their personality that they may not be affected by the hurricane which is bound to sweep the Anglo-Saxon myth whence it came—nothingness.

The language then is the only link to keep the Irish and Scotch Celts intact. Let them preserve it. They now have a solid foundation laid to erect the superstructure. Let them push the work so that when their term of slavery expires they shall emerge, with their identity unscathed, great glorious, as in days when Ireland was designated that of "Saints and Scholars."

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1707. The first British parliament.
 - 1710. St. Paul's church finished. 37 years building. Cost £1,000,000.
 - 1715. Rebellion in Scotland under Earl of Mar.
 - 1719. Lambeth's great silk machine erected at Derby
 - 1727. Inoculation on criminals first tried.
 - 1728. The Linen Hall opened in Dublin. Parliament House begun.
 - 1738. Westminster bridge begun.
 - 1745. Rebellion in Scotland under Prince Chas.
 - 1746. Battle of Culloden.
 - 1749. Dublin Society erected.
 - 1752. The new style begun Sept 14 dropping 11 days:
 - 1755. Lisbon destroyed by an earth-quake.
 - 1756. 146 Englishmen confined in the black hole Calcutta. 123 died at night.
 - 1759. General Wolf killed in battle of Quebec.
 - 1760. Blackfriars' bridge begun.
 - 1762. Peter III. Emperor of Russia, imprisoned and murdered.
 - 1763. Peace concluded.
 - 1765. Grand Canal begun near Dublin.
 - 1768. The Royal Exchange begun.
 - 1772. Poland partitioned.
 - 1774. First American Congress.
 - 1775. Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.
 - 1776. July 4, Congress declares American freedom.
 - 1778. Mar. 17, volunteers assembled at Belfast.
 - 1779. 2nd. Irish Parliament address the king for free trade. Torture abolished in France.
 - 1780. Lord Geo. Gordon's mob in London.
 - 1782. The Royal Geo. sunk at Spitshead.
- British House of Commons votes against Am. war. Parliament of Ireland asserts its independence,

To be continued.

The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* is never done ding-ing into its readers' ears the virtues, nobility, gallantry &c. of "The Great Anglo-Saxon Race." We would call its attention to the Scotch Prof. Campbell's characterization of it,—

"Nothing But a Name!"

and so far as gallantry is concerned, if the "City of Churches" which the *Eagle* lauds so much, be taken as a criterion, we shall show a specimen of the "Anglo-Saxon race in that regard. We boarded a Halsey st. car at the Fulton ferry about 20 minutes after four a few evenings ago. Coming up to Flatbush av. we counted 39 persons and a baby inside the car, with probably a dozen on the steps front and rear. Of the 39 inside, 20 were ladies and 19 gentlemen. Sixteen of these *gentlemen*, possibly of the Anglo-Saxon race, and five ladies were seated, and *fifteen* ladies and three gentlemen were standing. The seated *gentlemen* were not, apparently, of the laboring or mechanical class—they were suited in shining broadcloth and bedizened with glittering jewelry. They appeared to be bankers and merchants, but, notwithstanding their refined external appearance they seemed to be laboring under some great load of worldly care, for they kept their face and eyes cast down, as if in a deep reverie, not even the cries of the baby in the lady's arms seemed to divert their sombre thoughts, as it was one of the five ladies who were seated that stood up and gave her place to the lady with the child. We merely record this incident because we thought and have always so read polite attention and respect to the gentleman to be the leading characteristic of gallantry, nobility, and civilization. We are certain that they were not Irishmen, for their countenances bore a striking resemblance to the "Great Anglo-Saxon race," and their boorishness on the occasion referred to bore a strong resemblance to primitive Anglo-Saxon civilization. We hope no Irishman, no matter how tired or weary will ever retain his seat in a public conveyance, while a lady, however humble, is standing. We are sure the polite editor of the *Eagle* would not do so, and we hope for the sake of a higher civilization, that he will remind those kid-gloved, jewelry-bedizened members of "The great Anglo Saxon race," that something besides fine clothes and sparkling gems is a necessary item in the composition of gentility and nobility.

The Celtic Magazine.

The Jan. number of the Celtic Magazine contains a variety of very interesting matter, not the least interesting of which is Part IV. of the "History of Explosives, by Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy.

We have a beautiful poem with English translation, for next issue from Mr. Russell of Oil City, dedicated to the Irish Language movement.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PHILO-CELTIC SOCIETY.

Mr. McGreal has sent us clippings from the local press of that city giving an account of the transactions of their society—

Philo-celtic society of san francisco cal. 1884.

The philo celtic society of this city and county held their regular monthly meeting on the 3d inst at their hall 871 market st. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term - Patrick mcgreal President, James Branicks Vice Pres., T. Brennan Cor. and Rec. Sec., J. Smith Fin. Sec., J. O'Quigley treas. C. O'Shea, Searg't-at-Arms.

This society was organized on the 6th of Sept last, and by the energetic workings of the members, this noble work has been accomplished, with a membership of 45. It is the intention of the society, as soon as possible, to establish other branches in various parts of the city and other localities. The following classes are now organized, 1st 2d and 3d classes; 4th grammar class. Moore's melodies and other Irish books will be introduced as soon as the students are sufficiently advanced.

The following teachers will give instructions; Rev. Fr. Kemmy, Mr. J. O'Quigley, Mr. L. Fitzpatrick, Dr. Joyce, J. McGrath and T. Brennan,

We wish our countrymen in Cal. every possible success, and hope that all the other cities of the Union will be heard from under similarly favorable circumstances.

The Montreal Celtic Society—The following letter has been received from Dr. MacNish on behalf of the Celtic Society in reply to a card sent by us complimenting them on the organization of their society....

"CORNWALL, ONTARIO,

An dara la thar fhichead de mhios meadhnaich a 'gheimhraidh, 1884.

A Charaid Chaoimhucail.

Tha mi 'tabhairt mile buidheachais duibh air son nan briathran cairdeil a sgrìbh sibh mu dheidhinn a 'Chomuinn chaidhealaich a tha aig tus a chuart agus a gheimharend anns a ,Bhaile riaghail Montreal.] Tha iarrtus laidir againn le comhaid nan caidheal de gach duthcha 'tha teimeachadh ann an Canada caimhuc' ghleidheadh air canint as abhaistren nan daoine bho 'a d' thainig sinn. Tha dochus laidir agam guir cuir sinn cloch ann an carn nan caidheal urramach, aosda a bha treun as aghaitach anns na laithren a dh'airn.

Is muid. le run-urram

Bhur Seirbhise'adh dileas,

Niallmacha L. Innse.

M. J. Lochuind.

We hope subscribers will make early returns as we are about sending for a batch of prayer books to send to subscribers. We don't keep these books on hand, we send according to the amount of orders we receive.

THE GAELIC UNION.

The Council of the Gaelic Union for the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language met at 4 p m at the Mansion House last Saturday, the Rev. Maxwell H Close, M. A., M. R. I. A. in the chair. Also present—Dr. O'Duffy, L D S ; Messrs. Lee, Fitzgerald, J Morrin, D. Comyn, M Cusack, hon. treas., and R O'Mulrenin, hon sec. The proposed interview of Dr, Haughton with Mr ED Gray, M P. was considered, as also the enlisting of the public Press generally in the cause of the Irish language. The following resolution, moved by Dr: O'Duffy, seconded by Mr. J. Morrin, was passed unanimously ;—"That at this, our first meeting of the New Year, we beg to tender to the Rev J E Nolan, O D C our hon. sec.; the best thanks of the council of the Gaelic Union, for the exhaustive report which he prepared and read at our first annual public meeting, held in the Mansion House, on Thursday, the 27th December, for the admirable manner in which he organised said meeting, and for his indefatigable exertions in making it such a success. The following subscriptions were stated to have been received in addition to those handed in at the public meeting of the 27th ult.—Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. U S A, 7s, John Hickey, Boston, do. 6s, Mr F. Costello Drumgriffin, Galway 5s , Miss Colclough 10s, per M J Logan, Editor An Gaodhal Brooklyn, U S A £1. A large amount of important business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned at 6 p m, resolving itself into an Irish conversation class.

We see by the Tuam News that Fr Nolan is getting up a bazaar (under the patronage of the Lady Mayoress) to raise funds for the Irish Language movement,—we presume to carry on the Journal. A friend has given him a pony for one of the prizes. In this connection we will say, and we don't care a row of pins who takes umbrage at it, that the Irish are the meanest people on the face of the earth if they suffer Fr. Nolan to be put to straits to carry on a movement whose object is their own social elevation for the mere trifle if rendered by the many necessary to carry out his noble and self sacrificing purpose. We appeal to those engaged in promoting the language movement to come to the rescue. Let every reader of the Gael constitute himself a committee of one to assist the Journal. Let them go to their neighbors and solicit a dollar or a five dollar bill or more or less according to circumstances, let them send it direct to Fr. Nolan, or, if they send it to us we shall acknowledge it in the gael, opening a column for that purpose, and forward it to Dublin and publish the receipt. We hope the different societies will take the matter up and we think we may promise a helping hand from the Brooklyn society.

ÓGÁN.

Léir an 3-Criaoibhinn Aclaobhinn.

3o moé aji majojin doibhinn
 Df me lán de rnaoibhinn,
 2' zluaracé hóm féin,
 2' deuhadé mhuide
 2'ur éirinn rziuortá,
 Caillte 'zur mullte,
 'S aji bhóin na n-3aodáil.

Do facar dam, zac eun,
 Lán rúziadé azur féin
 2' reinnim 3o meadéracé ran aein,
 3o nabadar a' náb
 "Jr bhóhadé an m3-ad
 'S an m3leat a tá
 2'ur éirinn 3o léir."

3o náb zac caora ro3ar
 23 rnaoibhinn aji an do3ar
 Tá aji an t3i 'na lu3de,
 Zur an m3inn ceudna
 23 an m-bó df zéiminn3
 'S a3 an n-3earr3adé léiminn3
 'S an b-puirtacé bu3de.

2'inn an uir3e zlézeal
 Df na h-éir3 a léiminn3
 3aon ceat zeal na zréin',
 'S df na féilhocáin
 Doinn, dearr3 'r bán
 2'inn na r3éar3e3d, lán
 De luac3áin a' r reun.

2icé oimn-ra df bhóin
 23 cuininnu3adé aji an 3-crióin
 Tá m3é33ce ar éirinn 3o bhá3'
 'S aji na lae33b tá 3aon ceo
 Na3e t-3uc3ar oínn 3o deo
 Lán de zlóin deallra33 deo,
 Lán de náb.

T33 211 Ó3L.

2'inn an do cé33im 3o t33 an ó3l,
 3á3áim rós no ó3 aji mo eul ar3eacé ;
 2icé an t3adé ca3éim deimne mo lóin,
 Te333eair me aji eul an3acé.

TE3IS 233US FUI3ICÉ.
 Cóin3a3o cé33oin ceat 'r fua3e,
 Cóin3a3o fua3e azur z3adé ;
 Cé33eair an t-eud ran rmi3or,
 23ur fan3an an do z3adé.

Cóin3a3o ?

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.—

O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary,	\$5.00
Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish'	1.00
" College Irish Grammar	1.00
... THE BULL "INEFFABILIS" in four Languages, Latin, Irish, &c.	\$1.00
... GALLAGHER'S SERMONS	2.50
Foley's Eng. Irish Dictionary	
Bourke's Life of McHale	1.00
Molloy's Irish Grammar	1.50
Foras Feasa air Eirinn; Dr. Keating's History of Ireland in the original Irish, with New Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary, for the use of schools. Book I. Part I-60
Joyce's School Irish Crammar50
Dr. McHale's Irish Catechism25
Irish Book .12, Second, .18,25
Ish Head-line Copy Book15
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, Part I.45
Father Nolan's Irish Prayer Book	1.00
Life Dean Swift, by T. Clark Luby.....	.50
Vale of Avoca Songster25

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

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NEBRASKA WATCHMAN.

E-TABLISHED 1870.

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"The Shortest Road to German."

The above is the title of a neat little volume of some 250 pages which lies before us, and its author is F. L. O. Roehrig Prof. of Sanskrit &c. Cornell University, Ithaca N. Y. Even a casual reader of the book will at once be convinced that its title is fully warranted by the manual in which the student is brought, after going over a few exercises, to know scores of German words. We are sure that any one of ordinary intelligence could, after three months' study of this book, have a tolerably good idea of the German language.

The exercises commence in the Roman letter, and, then as the student advances, the German letter, and finally, the script is introduced.

In showing the relation that exists between certain languages Prof. Roehrig exhibits a wonderful research in philological lore. The Prof. can converse nicely in the Irish language, and it is a mystery to us how one head could contain or retain an acquaintance with all the languages which are being brought under review in the course of those lessons. This is not all for Prof. Roehrig is not only a prof. of languages, but a prof. of music also. We have also before us four pieces of music entitled "Visissitudes" (Reverie), "Impromptu", "Divertissement", and "Rural Festival (Recreation)" composed for the piano forte by Prof. Roehrig, and copyrighted by E. Schuberth & Co. 23 Union Square, N. Y.

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