

Philo-Celts.

The meetings of the Brooklyn P C S are being well attended. The reunion and ball comes off on Apr. 21, under the supervision of the following committees ; floor manager M. Heeney, asst. J. Gubbins, com. Messrs Lennon, Hyland. Manihan and Sloane. Recep. Com. Messrs Finn, Graham Curden and Morrissey. Arrange. Messrs Lacey, Gilgannon, Walsh and Logan.

The last monthly reunion was a complete success with the following programme ; opening chorus, O'Donnell Aboo, song, Rich and Rare, Miss Carley song (Irish) The Harp that Once, Miss Costello. Song, Kathleen Mavourneen, Miss Walsh, song, Blue and Gray, M. Hyland. Song, Irish Girl Miss Crowley. Recitation, Bingen on the Rhine, W. Lennon. Song Minstrel Boy, (Irish) M J Logan. Song, Believe me if all, M F Costello. Recitation Fontenoy, M. Walsh. Recitation and Reading Mr Gilgannon.

We view with satisfaction the friendly sentiments which are springing up between the Brooklyn and N. Y. P. C societies. Individual differences should never interfere with the perfect union of such associations. Their united performances before the National League Demonstration tendered to the Redmond brothers was a complete success. The Chorus, comprising over 60 voices with harp, piano and violin accompaniments filled the theatre with genuine Irish music. All the songs were in Irish and elicited rounds of applause.

The society celebrated the 95th anniversary of the birth of the late Archbishop McHale when Mr Gilgannon eloquently both in Irish and English reviewed the principal events of his life.

We are pleased to see that our friend Mr. Kyne is coming round again.

As the society is about reorganizing the choral union we hope to see our lady members attend regularly, especially those who have heretofore taken part in it, namely, the Misses Costello, Donnelly, Dunleavy Murray, Crowley, Kearney, Carley, Kane Guerin, Mitchell, Dunne, Gill, Gallagher, Brennan Finnigan, Duffy. Carroll, Bielly, and Grady, and Messrs. Heeney, Archer, Lennon, Hyland, Walsh Manihan, Lacey, Gubbins, Kinsella, &c.

Dwyer. Miss Dwyer was the first to commence sending the Gael to Ireland in accordance with our late announcement

We are pleased to see that our former treasurer Mrs Smith (nee McNally) and Miss McGinley are round again.

As we are going to press we have received a lot of encouraging correspondence from San Francisco, Buffalo, St. Louis Phila. &c: regarding the advancement of the language movement.

THE IRISH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The New York Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, makes announcement of its annual Irish Musical Festival and Seanachas, which will take place on Easter Tuesday, Apr. 15, 1884, in Steinway and Irving Halls combined—two of the largest halls in New York City. The society has acquired such a reputation for the excellence of this annual festival, that we would not be surprised if both halls would prove inadequate for the accomodation of the throng that will attend. The musical exercises will take place in Steinway Hall and will comprise, besides selections from the works of ancient and modern Irish composers, the singing of old airs in Irish by a chorus of one hundred voices. The chorus of the society is one of the best in New York. Judge J. J. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas will preside, and Gilmore furnish the instrumental music.

We got the song, *Coolnabiane* for Mr. Gallagher. He may thank Miss Gallagher of Chicago. It will appear in our next.

Let all endeavor to circulate the *Gael*. The language touches the chord strings of the heart. It is the fountain from which spring our noblest aspirations.

We are a long time waiting for the Gaelic Journal which our New York friends were about founding some time ago. What is the matter, friend Ward, You make a good deal of noise and yet the little Brooklyn Society is enabled to have its own Journal and you with two large societies cannot have one More work friend Ward You know where there's a will there's a way, or, if you are not able to compete with Brooklyn, why throw up the sponge and, less talk.

Sentiments of our subscribers are crowded out this month. They will appear in our next:

Mr. Wm. Russell's song, "The Green Isle that Lies far Away," will become a popular chorus song. Many Gaels have wished to hear from Mr. Russell, and we are pleased to be able to announce that he has promised to respond now and again. We also regret to learn that his health has not been all that one could wish for same time back.

Viewing Irish affairs in globo we think they were never so encouraging. Let us strike when the iron is hot.

Friends of the Gael and of Irish National freedom, your aspirations for liberty were never more hopeful. Now is the time to work energetically when your would-be masters are shrieking in the agony of despair. Let every man do his duty. Send the Gael to your friends so that when the day comes they will not be wholly ignorant of their speech. For 50 cents we shall send a copy to any part of Ireland for 12 months. 2 copies to any part, Ireland and America, separate addresses, \$1.

SECOND BOOK, (Continued.)

EXERCISE 8. Š.

ř sounds exactly like h.

ř is never aspirated before b, c, d, 3, m, p, t. ř aspirate never appears at the end of any word, or in the middle of any word except compounds.

árho řcojl, a college,	a wrdh-skuil.
mhóru-řeol, a main-sail,	more-hoil.
řřor, below,	hee-us.
řuar, above,	hoo-ass.
tróm-řuan, a deep sleep,	thrum-hooun
ahřor, up,	anhee-us.
ahuar, down,	anhoo-ass.
řáz, leave,	faw-ug.
řah, stay,	fahn.
orm, on me,	urm.
řcojl, a school,	skuill.
řřor, down,	shee-us.
řúah, rest,	sóo-un.
řuar, up,	soo-us.
řar, come,	tharr.
tróm, heavy,	thrum.

1. Bř řé řuar. 2. Bř řrb řřor. 3. cuřř řuar é. 4. cuřř řřor ah leadar. 5. řar ahuar azur řah ahřro řřor. 6. beřř ahřor éuřah é azur řáz ahřro řuar é. 7. Bř řcojl azur árho-řcojl ahř. 8. řeol azur mhóru řeol. 9. řuan azur tróm-řuan. 10. Bř tróm-řuan orm.

1. He was above. 2. Ye were below. 3. Put it up. 4. put down the book. 5. Come down and stay below. 6. Bring it up to me and leave it above. 7. A school and college were there. 8. A sail and a main sail. 9. Rest and deep sleep. 10. There was a deep sleep on me.

EXERCISE 9. Č.

č sounds like h. It is faintly sounded when final, except when the following word begins with a vowel.

áčah, father; bráčah, brother; řlájč a prince; 3o bráč, for ever; řlájč, grey; řhájč, good; řháčah, a mother; mhóru-čarč, a great thirst; řřuč, stream; ceahř, a head; ceahř-čřre, a headland

žah, without; řřúř, sister; řarč, thirst; čřřř, sick.

1. áčah řhájč. 2. žah áčah řo řháčah. 3. řřúř azur bráčah. 4. Bř ah bráčah řlájč. 5. řa dur řháčah čřřř. 6. řa mhóru-čarč orm. 7. řa řřuč ahřro. 8. Bř ceahř-čřre ahř. 9. Čřřre 3o bráč. 10. řř řlájč řeuhřar é.

1. A good father. 2. Without father or mother. 3. Sister and brother. 4. The brother was grey. 5. Your mother is sick. 6. A great thirst is on me. 7. A stream is there. 8. There was a headland there. 9. Ireland for ever. 10. He is a prosperous prince.

(To be continued)

Reasons why the Irish people should combine in a strenuous effort to preserve and to practise their language.

1stly. Because it is their National Language. 2ndly. Because its correctness and antiquity prove it to be the language of a refined and educated race. 3rdly. Because conquering nations try to destroy the language of the conquered so as to make it appear that the conquered were illiterate and uncivilized and therefore, that it is for their "good" they are being conquered, in order to their being brought under the "influences of civilization."

4thly. Because a nationality however small is more respectable in its own autonomy than to be pinned to the tail of any other nation. 5thly. Because every educated man should consider himself the equal of any other: but the Irishman ignorant of his native language has no social standing: neither a country or a language.

6thly. Because the English-speaking Irishman cannot remove or obliterate the brand of slavery from his forehead except by the cultivation of the language. 7thly. Because, by ignoring the language, he casts a reflection on Ireland and her people, and, lastly, because the preservation and cultivation of the language entail but very little of either expense or trouble.

Օյժժե կա յաւե՛տե արձրե

(Concluded.)

XV

Եղծճած յի բիյ 'նա ինճրաճ՛տ
 Լե քարն իյլլեաճ, Լեօնիար,
 Այր իւաճ նա յալլաճ՛տ ճաճալիար
 Այր ճաօճ նա Լայնե ճե ;
 Այս բարբաճ 'նաճ յար ճոյրիեաճ,
 Եղճիճե ար յո բաճարե ճիճ
 Յօ հ-բիյօյի, և ճաճալի,ճ
 'Տ յո իյալլաճ՛տ ճիճ Յօ հ-եւճ.

XVI

Տիւճ է ան բարբաճ ճեյճիօնաճ,
 Կաճ ի-բեյճ ճարա 'ն ար Յօ հ-եւճ ար,
 Երօյր Բեան ար բեյլե,
 Այս Լեան ճիւյի նա Յ-ճիօճ.
 Բարբարճ Յօյլ 'ր Յօլթարի.
 Այս Կոյրիարայի յար Լեյճեար,
 Կաճ Բ-բեյբարճ արիճ և ճեյլե
 Լե կիյի նա բիօրիյեաճ՛տ.

XVII

Կիւյիյիճե-բի, և ճաօյի,
 Յօ ճ-ճիւբարճ լա նա Յ-ճիօճ,
 'Տ Յօ ի-բեյճ ճեյի Լեյր ան բաօյալ,
 'Տ Յան բիօր ճաճ է 'ն բար.
 Բեյր յար ճեյր նա բիբօճեար,
 Յօ ճ-ճիւբարճ յար նաճ բաօլբար,
 Այր ան Յաօյիճ 'ն բիւճալ նա Եղճճե,
 Կօ 'ն Յիւաճաճ բաճարճե 'ն Բար.

XVIII

Յաճարճե-բե Կոյարի,
 Այօյր և յեարճ 'րա ի-ճիճե,
 Այ Կիւբար և Բեյճ և Յ-ճիօյր,
 'Տ բար արբեյճ ճեւնաճ 'ն-ան.---
 Կօ ճիօբարճ 'ն Լա Բեյճեար Բիօնաճ,
 'Տ նաճ իբեյճ ճիւբե ար ար իճլօր-բա
 Օա Լեաճճճ՛տ բիճ Լե ճեօրայի
 Կա բիլե արճիճ 'նար Յ-ճեանի.

XIX

Օա բե արանի բիբօճե,
 Օ Բեւլ ան Տրիօրաճ Կաօնեճ,
 Բար օր ճիօյի նա իլլե,
 Տիօր և ճ-ճեարբոլ Օե,
 Յօ իբեյճ ճիօբլօյճ ինճր 1 ճ-ճիւբ,
 Կօյարճե ճեւն 'ն ճի իճեյիճ,
 Օյաճան ար նա ճաօյիճ,
 Յօրա, բլայճ ար Եւճ.

XX

Կի'լ յօնեա ար բաճ ևճ բիւբարճ,
 Բարբար Յաեյիճ ինճր 'ար ճոյրիեաճ,
 Այ Եալան ար ճիճ Լե Եալա,

'Տ ան ճիե ար բաճ Օա Յ-բաճ.---

Տիյ է ճիօճ Յաճ Կիւբար---

Տիյ է ճիօճ Յաճ բիբիւբար---

Տիյ է ճիօճ ան ճ-բաօյար-բեօ,

'Տ Յան բիօր արանի ճե 'ն Լա,

XXI

Բիճիճ ար Բար իճարա
 Կիօր ճիւյիե քարա, և ճարիճ.
 Այր Կարբարճ ար նա հ-արալի
 'Ք արբարճ ճարեյի և ճիլլ.---
 Բիճեար բեյճ ար ան ճարիե,
 Լե ճիօյ ի-արան և իանար,
 'Յ-ճիւբ արիւյ իյ և Լանար,
 'Տ Յան ճիւյի քարաճճ բար.

XXII

Տիւբարճե-բե ար Այանե,
 Երբեճ ար Բիճ նա իճարայի,
 Տիճ և ճարիւբ բարիլե
 Օ ճեւր-Բարիւբ նա իւաճ
 Օյաճալ Լեօնիար, քարաճ,
 Ա ճաօյիեան Լեյր ան ինաօյ բիյ,
 'Տ Լե նա Լեան, Երա,
 Կաճ ար իբիօյի Բար.

XXIII

Ան ճիճեանի բի բարիլ Լի,
 Եր քարա Լի ան Լա բիյ,
 Բարիլիճ բիճ Բար իանար,
 'Տ ճօյա, բարիլի բեյի.
 Կի ճիօբարճ իր իօր ճարիլ
 Կարաճ Օ ! իօր քար Եճ
 Կա Բարիլիօյի նա իճարա,
 Այիլիճ ար ինաօյի.

XXIV

Օրաճ ճեւնաճ ան ճան բեօ,
 Տեօ է բիօր և իանի ճիճ
 Օօ յարճ ար և Բ'բեյօրի,
 Լե ճիլլ, և ճար և Բ-բարի.---
 Բօր ճիօբարճ բօր ան արբարճ
 Կաճ իբեյճ բիօր ճե ճարիլ և
 ճարիլ բեօ,
 Կօ ճե 'ն ճի իօ ճեարբոլ
 Ա Յ-ճօլլօճ Յօ բար.---

XXV

Այլե 'ր օճ ճե ճեւնարճ,
 Կաօյ օր ճիօյի բի Յօ ճեւնարճ,
 Տիւյ և 'ր ճաճ ան ճեարիլ,
 Յօ բեյնաճ Լա ճե 'ն իյ,
 Օ բարաճ Կիօր Օ Այանե,
 1 իբեթեւիլ իր և բալա,
 Յար Երիճ ան ճաօյի իյ արե,
 Լեաճ-ար ար Եր ան ինաօյ.

Oil City, Pa. Jan 21st. 1884

Mr. M. J. Logan.

Dear Sir:—It is more than twenty years ago, while residing in Canada, since I wrote the following English lyrical effusion which was published in an Ottawa journal and elicited some plaudits; so that a certain musical composer of that city, requested the privilege of having it set to music, which I denied him. I have now made a translation of it into Irish for the GAEL, and dedicate it to the interests of the Gaelic movement in any manner that may suit your predilection. Yours &c
 Wm. Russell.

THE GREEN ISLE THAT LIES FAR AWAY
 (Air—The pretty girl milking her cow)
 [Translation on opposite column.]

Oh! sweet to the lark is the shower,
 And sunshine is dear to the bee;
 The humming-bird loveth the flower,
 But dear is "Old Erin" to me:
 And like the wild billows of ocean,
 That circle her shores with their
 spray, (tion
 My heart's love entwines with devo-
 The Green Isle that lies far away.

Till death it shall be my fond duty
 To wish to see happy and free,
 The Emerald Eden of beauty,
 That smiles in the midst of the sea
 And absence my love for her height-
 Atlas! that adversity's sway. [ens--
 O'ershadows the glory that brightens
 The Green Isle that lies far away.

But dark tho' the cloud of her sorrow,
 And starless her slavery's night,
 Her children shall see the bright mor-
 That promises liberty's light: (row
 When proud banners, gorgeously glea-
 ming,
 Her heroes will boldly display;
 And freedom shall bless with its
 beaming
 The Green Isle that lies far away.

O'Connell and Parnell.

Not wishing to detract from the deserved popularity of Mr. Parnell, we cannot for a moment admit that he is a greater man than O'Connell was. Circumstances alter cases. Had O'Connell in his day the power at his back that Parnell has in his, Ireland would be an independent nation to-day. Were it not for the resources which modern science has placed within the reach of Irishmen Parnell and his compatriots would have been gibbeted long before now, as were their forefathers for lesser pretenses. Yet we hear Irishmen unthinkingly, perhaps, decrying the patriot dead regardless of this and the apothegm—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

211 2-1 3215 2021 2-1 3-211
 Ulliam Ruyréal Cecnytt a m-béarla 'ra
 n-3aodairse.
 Fonn---Caslin deay ényóte na m-bó.

Jr zpean lejr an b-fuyreojz an ojan-éjot,
 'S jr zuyne lejr a n-dorid-éan an blát;
 Jr zeal lejr an mjl-dejé an zuyantay,
 Alé rj éjne jr doíjra jr zmad:
 25ur deairac le tonhaid na bóeha
 Tá dlújt le na feorannhaid féjn
 Cnyoranj mo érójde-rj le mójn-éjot
 An 1-3 3215 atá 'b-fao a 3-céjn.

30 n-eazad-ra, traócta, nj tuad hóm
 2 3uydean ná rajd doóar ran doíjan,
 25 cjarad na h-éjone uajéne [tonj:
 Do rnyjoday a 3-ceart-íheadóan na o-
 'Sa tréjzjot ac meaduyzéan mo 3mad
 éj--

210 éjac! 30 b-fuyr éruadótan le pejn,
 25 rnyjctjzad 3al-3lójne 'zur ájlle
 An j 3215 atá 'b-fao a 3-céjn.

Alé cja tud é a rcamall, 'r zur nájneac.
 25ur dorca a h-ójtóe zan nealt,
 Éjótjot a clanna an májneac
 Do zeallay oí lan-folar lae:
 'Nuajr leatfajot a laóirad 30 buacac
 2 m-bratáca uajéne faoj 3réjn;
 25ur lonhjóca rajjre ajr éuajctajb
 An j 3215 atá 'b-fao a 3-céjn.

NOTE—The letter j taken in connection with the word 3215, green, in the above composition signifies an Island, and is pronounced so as to rhyme with double ee in the English word knee.

ԱՄ ԲԱՇՏԱՅ ԶՄԱՆԱԶՆ ԵՐԵ ԷՅՐԵ.

I

Ա ՏՅԱՅԻՐԵ Ա ԲՆՅՈՒՄ! ԵՎ ԲՅՈՒՄ ԵՎԱՄ ԲԵՅՈՒՄ.
 ՅՈ ԵՎՄԻՆ ԵՄՈՒՄ ԱՅ ԲՅԱՐԵՎԱ Օ ԵՄ՝ ԵՆՈՒՄ ԵՆՈՒՄ;
 'Տ ՅՈՒՄ ԵՅՈՒՄՈ ՅՈ ԵՄ-ԵՅՈՒՄ ԵՄՈ ԵՄՈՒՄՆԱ 'ԵՄՆ ԵՄ-ԵՄՆ ԲՅՈՒՄ,
 ՏԻՆԵ ԵՄ ՍԱՅ ԵՅՈՒՄՆԵՎ ԵՄՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՅՈՒՄ ԵՆՈՒՄ.---
 ԱԵՒ, Ա ԲՅԱՅԻՐԵ Ա ԲՆՅՈՒՄ! ԱՅ ԵՄ-ԲԵՅՏԵՅՈՒՄ ԵՄՆ ԱՅՈՒՄ ԵՅՈՒՄ,
 ՈՒՄ ԵՅՈՒՄ 'ԵՄ ՅԵՄՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՈ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԵՎԱՅ ԵՅՈՒՄ?
 ՈՒՄՆԱ ԲՅՏԵՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄ ԲՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՈՒՄ ԵՅՈՒՄ ԵՅՈՒՄՆԱ,
 ԱՅ ԲԱՇՏԱՅ ԲՅ ԵՄՆ ԷՅՐԵ Ա ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ?

II

Ա ԲՅԱՅԻՐԵ Ա ԲՆՅՈՒՄ! ԲՅԱՅ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄ ԵՄ-ԲԵՅՏԵՅՈՒՄ,
 ԵՄՆ ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ 'ԵՄ ՈՒՄՆԱ ԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ;
 ԱՅՈՒՄ ԵՄՆ ԲՅՈՒՄ ԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ 'ԵՄՆ 'ԵՄՆ-ԵՄՆ,
 ԵՄՆ ՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ.
 ԱԵՒ ԵՄՆՆԱ ՈՒՄ. Ա ԲՅԱՅԻՐԵ, ԲՅՈՒՄ ԲՅԱՅԻՐԵՎԱ ՕՒՄՆ ԲՅՈՒՄՆԱ-ԵՄ,
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ:
 Ա ԵՄՆԱՅՈՒՄ ԵՄՆ; ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ
 Ա ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԷՅՐԵ ԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ Ա ԵՄՆ.---

III

Ա ԲՅԱՅԻՐԵ Ա ԲՆՅՈՒՄ! ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄ-ԵՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ,
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ:
 ԱՅՈՒՄ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ, ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ,
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ.---
 'ՈՒՄՆ ՈՒՄՆ, ԵՄՆՆԱ ՈՒՄՆ, ԱՅ ԵՄ-ԲԵՅՏԵՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ ՅՈՒՄՆԱ 'ԵՄՆ,
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ, ԵՄՆԱՅ, ԵՄՆ ԵՄ-ԲՅԱՅ ԲՅ 'ԵՄՆ ԵՄ-ԵՄՆԱ?
 ՈՒՄՆԱ Ա ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ,
 ԱՅ ԲԱՇՏԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԷՅՐԵ ԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ

IV

Ա ԵՄՆՈՒՄ! ԲՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ, ԵՄՆ 'ԵՄՆԱՅ ԱՅ ԲՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ
 ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ;
 ԱՅՈՒՄ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ 'ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ,
 ԱԵՒ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԷՅՐԵ ԵՄՆԱՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ.---
 ԵՄՆ ՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱ,
 ԵՄՆԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆ ՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ,
 ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ.

V

Ա ԲՅԱՅԻՐԵ Ա ԲՆՅՈՒՄ, ԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ?
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱՅ,
 ԱԵՒ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱՅ,
 ԱԵՒ ՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆԱՅ 'ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆ.
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ,
 ԱՅՈՒՄՆԱ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ-ԵՄ,
 'ՏԻՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ.

VI

ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ԵՄՆ ՈՒՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ ԵՄՆԱՅ,

Sjor-ամաճ 'ի այտ ա ծ-բարան աղ բարարոճ չօ Կրեաճա,
 Եղի դա շնորհաբար Ծայրոճ, Բարեբարաճ 'չար Կաճան,
 Բարաճ չօ իճլաօճբար իմե շնոր րօյնբար իճօր բարբ.
 Ա'ր Եթօ րե րարաօյնիղ շօ դա Կ-այնճլն ճեօճաօ-րա,
 Ռաճար ա շաճարբար շաճ շօճար Եղիղ դա Ռաօն,
 Օ Ռաօն Բաճարոճ իմա շաճարբար շաճ րճլե ղօ շօնարեճ
 Ռճ Եթօ ճօն շնոր ճարարան աճօ ճալլայն 'ղի ա շաճ

VII

Ա լեյն, իճօր ճաճ շաճ աղան լե րճաճանայն այր
 Ա Եթօ շնորհաբար իղ ճօն շնոր շօ Եթօ այր Եթօ,
 Շօնոճլոլ Ալլա 'չար Լայնօն, Անոնա 'չար Կօնարեճ,
 Ռաճբար շօ ճօն ալլա իճօր Լայնօն դա 'ղ ճաճօն.
 'Ռօյր շաճար-ր Կօնարոճ 'իայտ շօ իւճաճ շօ րճաճար-ր,
 Շօնօն շօ ճօն ճարար իղի աճօ ճարարաճ ղօն,
 Աճ, Եթօճ շօն ճարար ճօն իճօ ճաճ շօն 'ր Եթօճ շօն;
 Անոնա իղի դա ղնարաճանա շնոր շօն իճօն ճարար
 'ճ րան m-broque.

VIII

Ա ինոն ղաճար, րօն ճարար իմե ղաճար շօնօնաճ ;
 'Տ ա րճաճար ճարար, շար շօ Լայն այր ղօ շարար ;
 Ա րճաճար րար-ղաօնա իր րճար շօնիղ չօ լեյն շօն,
 'Տ րաճբար ղար ճարար ղի ղիճօն ա շարար ղաճ.
 Օ շարարար ճարար Լօն չօ ղաճբար ղի Եղի,
 'Տ շար Եթօն աղ օղան ճար Եղիղ դա Ռաօն, [ճօր,
 Ռճ լեյնօն օղի շօն դա Կ-այնճլն ճօն շօն Լօն այր ճօն
 Շար ղաճ ղարար շօն-ճաճ շնոր ճարար 'ճի Եղիարարար
 ղարի.

Եանօղ ա ճաօնի.

WILL MY SOUL PASS THROUGH IRELAND.

(The first three stanzas of the following beautiful poem were written a number of years ago by a bright poet named Denis O'Sullivan. The others which form a dialogue between the priest and the old woman, who is dying, are full of harmless wit, and are in no way intended to be profane or disrespectful to the holy ministry of the Priesthood ; on the contrary, they contain a moral that will be perceived by the thoughtful reader.)

Edmond O'Keeffe.

Oh, soggarth aroon ! sure I know life is fleeting ;
 Soon, soon in the strange earth my poor bones
 will lie,
 I have said my last prayer, and received my last
 blessing,
 And if the Lord's willing I am ready to die.
 But, soggarth aroon ! can I ever again see
 The valleys and hills of my dear native land ?
 When my soul takes its flight from this world of
 sorrow,
 Will my soul pass through old Ireland to join
 the blest band ?

Oh, soggarth aroon, sure I know that in Heaven
 The loved ones are waiting and watching for me
 And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be with
 them,
 In those realms of joy 'mid souls pure and free.
 Yet, soggarth I pray, ere you leave me forever,
 Relieve the last doubt of a poor dying soul,
 Whose hope next to God, is to know that when
 leaving,
 It will pass through old Ireland on the way to
 its goal.

Oh, soggarth aroon ! I have through all changes
 The thrice blessed shamrock to lay o'er my clay ;
 And, oh, it has 'minded me often and often,
 Of that bright smiling valley so far, far away ;
 Then tell me, I pray you, will I ever again see,
 The place where it grew on my own native sod ?
 When my body lies cold in the land of the stranger
 Will my soul pass through Erin on its way to its
 God ?

Arrah, bless you, my child, sure I thought it was
 heaven
 You wanted to go to the moment you died ;
 And such is the place on the ticket I'm giving,

But a coupon for Ireland I'll stick to its side.
Your soul shall be free as the wind on the prairies
And I'll land you at Cork on the banks of the
Lee,

And two little angels I'll give you, like fairies,
To guide you all right over mountain and lea.

Arrah, soggarth aroon, can't you do any better?
I know that my feelings may peril your grace;
But, if you allowed me a voice in the matter,
I won't make a landing at any such place.
The spot that I long for is sweet county Derry,
Among its fair people I was born and bred—
The Corkies I never much fancied while living,
And I don't want to visit them after I'm dead.

Let me fly to the hills where my soul can make
merry,
In the North where the shamrock more plenti-
ful grows—

In the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh and Derry,
I'll linger till called to a better repose.
And the angels you give me will find it inviting,
To visit the shrines in the Island of Saints,
If they bring from St. Pattick a small bit of writing
They'll never have reason for any complaints.

A soul my dear child, that has pinions upon it,
Need not be confined to a province so small,
Through Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught
In less than a jiffy you are over it all.
Then visit sweet Cork, where your soggarth was
born—

Nodoubt many new things have come into vogue
But one thing you'll find, both night noon and
morn,
As for centuries back there's no change in the
brogue.

Good mother, assist me in this my last hour,
And, soggarth aroon, lay your hand on my head;
Sure you're soggarth for all, and for all you have
power,

And I take it for penance for what I have said,
And now since you tell me through Ireland I'm
passing,

And finding the place so remarkably small,
I'll never let on to the angels in crossing
That we knew a distinction in counties at all.

CONSISTENCY.

We read in an Irish-American *patriotic* paper the other day that England's object in conquering foreign petty nations is to open up a market for her merchandise. Yet this same paper would throw open the ports of this country to her *free trade*? When England is not able to open our ports with the sword she employs another method less grating to the senses—gold. She does not put this weapon into the hands of drilled soldiers, she puts it in the hands of editors of papers and repre-

sentative men. Some time ago we read in a paper a tabulated account of the average of European wages, which was about 15 cents a day. In the same paper we have seen a similar account of American wages, which was 60 cents. Now this paper advocates Free Trade, so as to bring us on a level with the Europeans: These papers are the subsidized agents of England and should not be patronized by any mechanic. The wage workers of this country cannot afford Free Trade until they are prepared to descend to English pauperism.

The advocates of this English cry of free trade will say "They cannot come over to build, plaster or paint our houses &c." But they can send over our clothes, shoes &c. and these employed in producing them here would be compelled to turn plasterers, painter and builders, glutting the market of such trades so that the wages could be brought down to starvation point.

President Arthur and *Respectable Americans*.

In speaking of this heading we shall here say that we do not belong to President Arthur's political adherents, but being an Irishman, and believing that the actions which we are about to criticise are leveled at Irishmen or their immediate descendants, we shall ask who or what constitute American respectability!

The Astors and Vanderbilts we presume are ranked as respectable Americans. Who are they? The immediate descendants of *fifers* and *boatmen*! Who are the other *respectable* Americans? Are they the descendants of those who, in ages gone by, received a free passage to Newfoundland when it had been a British *penal* colony? Yes, and it was the descendants of those, or of a like ilk, who assembled in the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few evenings ago as representing *independent* Republicanism for the purpose of opposing Pres. Arthur's re-nomination to the presidency.

These men cannot advance an iota against Pres. Arthur's administration of the office. Why, then, this opposition? Is English gold making its way into this country for purposes of this kind? Or has the London Times' declaration that Pres. Arthur was the companion of Irishmen of doubtful English proclivities anything to do with it? Or, lastly, is it because Pres. Arthur is the son of an educated Irish gentleman.

Now, the next president cannot be elected without the Irish vote of New York State. If Pres. Arthur does not get the nomination, and by precedent he ought to get it from his party, it being only his second term, without opposition, it is for one or other of the causes enumerated above. In such a contingency the course which Irishmen should pursue is clear—to cut to a man any other nominee. And should Arthur get a nomination to support him to a man—thus showing that Irishmen *even* have a public spirit.

THE DUBLIN GAELIC UNION.

Abridged from the *Freeman's Journal* of Dec. 28.

Yesterday the first annual public meeting convened by the Gaelic Union in the interests of the Irish language was held at the Mansion House at three o'clock p.m. In the absence of the Lord Mayor, M.P., who is detained on public business elsewhere, the chair was taken, on the motion of the Rev Dr Houton, S.F.T.C., one of the honorary secretaries, by

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

Among those also present were—

Mr Sexton, M.P., Mr Michael Davitt, Mr Harrington M.P., Rev Dr Haughton S.F.T.C., Rev Maxwell Close M.R.I.A., Vice-Pres of the Council, Mr Healy, M.P., Mr Meldon M.P., Mr Taylor B.L., Mr Begg, Mr Sinnott, Mr A Webb, Mr O'Donnell, Rev W.G. Carroll, St Bride's, Samuel Brown B.L., David Comyn, editor of *Gaelic Journal*, Rev Mr Hart O.C.C., Rev Mr Cowley O.C.C., Rev Mr O'Reilly, Prof Casey.

A number of ladies and a large body of delegates from the National Teachers' Congress also attended, so that the Oak Room was crowded.

Rev J.E. Nolan read the report, which gave an account of the work done by the Union since its foundation in March 1880, and of the extent to which it had already stimulated the teaching of Irish in this country.

The Chairman announced that Mrs W.J. Doherty Clonturk House had contributed £5 to the society.

Mr Michael Davitt, in an able address, moved the adoption of the Report, and strongly urged the cultivation and preservation of the national language, and paid a high tribute of praise to the laudable and persevering efforts of Father Nolan.

Mr Webb T.C. in seconding the resolution felt proud of the position which the language occupied today, when compared with its condition fifteen years ago; &c.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr Sexton M.P., who was received with applause moved—

“That the condition of the Irish Language in the National schools is unsatisfactory and required amelioration.”

He thought the Gaelic Union might be congratulated on the importance and representative character of the present meeting. For himself, he regarded it with especial interest and pleasure, not only because he was a member of the Council of the Union, but because he was a native of a county where Irish was still the current tongue of half the population, and because he represented in Parliament another county where Irish was still the habitual tongue of almost a third of the population. Mr Sexton expressed great hopes for the future of the language, in a long and able speech, and hoped that he and his colleagues in Parliament would be able to get a firm footing for it in the na-

tional schools.

Rev Dr Haughton, S.T.C.D., seconded the resolution, and in the course of a humorous speech, said he fully sympathised with Mr Davitt about the zeal of the Canadians and United States people in cultivating the Irish language, and went on to say,

“It would be a mistake to say of the Union that like one flogging a dead horse, they were striving to revive Irish as a spoken language. They would like to revive it for a useful purpose, for they could never forget that it was a great, a noble, and a grand language. Scholars were determined to revive it, and the efforts made by the Gaelic Union and by the Preservation of Language Society of Ireland, he believed, before long would stimulate the Irish universities to take their proper position in the cultivation and preservation of this scientific language, and that before long they would be making rapid progress in a great dictionary of the ancient Irish tongue.” &c. The resolution was adopted,

Mr Heally M.P. moved,—

That the means adopted by the Gaelic Union in the interests of the Irish Language commend themselves to this meeting, and that the Gaelic Union, therefore, deserves our support:

He said “he rejoiced in being instrumental in the House of Commons in showing the necessity for the National Board of Education teaching Irish-speaking children in the language of their fathers,” and concluded a vigorous speech with a full hope in the ultimate success of their exertions.

Rev. Maxwell Close said he had very great pleasure seconding the resolution, and said that it was a shame for the Irish people to be so negligent of their language; that German and French Philologists were more interested in the preservation of the Irish language than the Irish themselves. He urged the ladies to learn the language, saying if they did so it would be an inducement to others to do the same.

Mr Cusack then delivered a speech in Irish, after which the resolution was put and carried.

Mr Davitt said he would make a slight reference to the controversy between Dr Haughton and Mr. Close as to the comparative antiquity of the Keltic language. It might be presumptuous for him to interfere when doctors disagreed; but as he believed entirely with Dr Haughton that the Irish language was spoken in the Garden of Eden, he would quote from a poet to sustain that proposition;—

When lovely Eve, in beauty's bloom,
First met fond Adam's view,
The first words he spoke to her were—
Go ote an madh's ta tu.

(Applause). The last line, when translated meant—“How do you do, my dear?” (Laughter.) He (Mr Davitt) had to make a motion—namely, that a subscription should be at once entered into to re-

lieve the Gaelic Union of the small debt it had incurred. He hoped that not only would the ladies of Ireland organise a bazaar on Patrick's Day in aid of the fund, but that the *Freeman's Journal* would open its columns for subscriptions.

Dr Casey, in seconding the motion, said he learned Irish in his boyhood, before he spoke English, and he learned English, Greek and Latin through Irish.

The Rev Dr Haughton said the only cause of debt had been the *Gaelic Journal*, for all other expenses had been paid by the subscriptions of the members.

The motion was agreed to, and a subscription was at once made.

Mr Webb was then called to the chair; and on motion of Mr Cusack seconded by Rev J E Nolan, thanks were voted to the Lord Mayor Elect for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

IRISH MUSIC AND THE IRISH LANGUAGE

An entertainment of a most interesting and attractive character took place at the Rotunda last night in the shape of a grand concert of Irish airs, given as a complimentary benefit to Mr J O'Donnell a gentleman who has recently been most successful in his efforts to popularise native music. The room was well filled. Among those present were the Right Hon the Lord Mayor, Mr J Sexton M P the Rev Dr Haughton, F T C D; Mr W H O'Sullivan, M P, Mr N Lynch M P, Rev M H Close M A Prof Mulrenin M B, J M'Ghee, London; Mr M Cusack, Rev J Nolan, O D C; &c. The conductor was Mr Brendan J Rogers, and the instrumentalists were Mr J O'Donnell, whose rendering of "O'Donnell Aboo" on the cornet gained rounds of applause, and Mr Owen Lloyd, who played the Irish harp in a manner which showed him to be a musician of a high order of talent. The ladies and gentlemen who contributed the vocal part of the programme are so well known in musical circles in Dublin that merely to particularise the songs they sang will be sufficient to indicate what a treat was enjoyed by those who were at the Rotunda last night. Mrs Flavelle sang "The Exile's Lament" and "The Angels at the Window", Mrs Moriarty sang "Eileen Aroon" in Irish, with harp accompaniment, "I Saw faom the Beach" with Mr B M'Carthy, and "The Minstrel Boy": Miss Windsor sang "Listen." Mr B M'Carthy sang "Oft in the Stilly Night" with harp accompaniment, and "Tis a Charming Girl I Love. Mr J O'Farrell sang "My Native Land", and "Oh, Breathe not His Name: Mr B Leslie sang "Where's the slave so lowly. Messrs M'Carthy and O'Farrell, Mrs Flavelle and Mrs Ward sang "All the world around", and "Erin the tear and the smile". The encores were numerous and well-deserved.

In the interval between the first and second part of the programme short addresses were delivered by Mr Sexton and Dr Haughton.

New Year's Day,
St. Teresa's Clarendon St, Dublin.

To the Editor of the GAODHAL,

Sir,

In a paragraph of the Gaodhal Vol 3, page 278, you say that the St Patrick's Prayer Book of which you intend to present a copy to every dollar subscriber to the Gael, costs one shilling and six pence. This is not quite correct as the book bound in the style alluded to costs two shillings here. If ordered from America it should cost the purchaser about half a crown, expenses included so that a dollar subscriber to the Gael would have both book and periodical very cheap indeed. The confusion in price is from my first subscriber's circular asking for 13d for each copy; and finding this would not pay the expenses I sent out another circular raising the subscription to 18d, with the *proviso* that as soon as the book would be published the price would be raised. 'Tis the copies at the raised price that you have negotiated for. The first edition of 2,000 is all but exhausted.

At page 282 you say "A large number of our correspondents who organised classes complain that it is so hard to keep them in working order". We the Gaelic Union have similar circumstances to contend with. I have not time to enter into details but I would give the advice so cheaply administered to us Irish by John Bull, "Self-reliance". My experience may be condensed to this; classes, associations and individuals working for the preservation and cultivation of the Language, expect too much from central executives. Individuals and associations should work as if nobody else was working for the cause but themselves; they should be determined to succeed, passing over the foibles and failures of the faltering and the weak. After a while the latter will grow strong by the force of example. Your journal could not contain even an abridgement of the failures, refusals and worse that I have to encounter in trying to advance the cause and yet I go on, and on winning all along the line. I *work* and the work tells where talk fails. If I did not *work* how could I have got up, almost alone, the public meeting of which I send you the account as reported in the *Freeman's Journal* which has been most generous of its space to the Gaelic Union. The time spent in "working up" the meeting I offer as an apology to many friends of the movement, in America, readers of your journal, for my not having attended to their correspondence promptly as I otherwise would have done.

I have more to say, but must stop short here, as I have to be after a few minutes at the Mansion House, to meet my brother officers of the Gaelic Union at the new Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet:

Yours very sincerely

J. E. Nolan, O. D. C.

Beis an Gaedhlice faoi mear f6r!
beid mear air Gaedhice
go faill.

The London *Tablet* has the following interesting paragraph on the religious statistics of Europe ;

Mr. Mulhall's "Dictionary on Statistics," just published, offers some interesting comparisons with the calculations of Dr. Brachelli, as quoted by us some weeks since. We are unable to give Mr. Mulhall's calculations of all the countries of the world, inasmuch as he does not include in his estimates Asia or Africa ; but we are able to compare the statistics of the two authorities as regards Europe. Thus we find :

	Mulhall.	Brachelli.
Catholics	147,430,000	155,900,000
Protestants	75,302,000	79,330,000
Greek Church	70,034,000	80,367,000
Mohammedan	9,652,000	6,445,000
Jews	4,882,000	5,984,000

It will be seen that while the Austrian statistician gives a much higher figure for the Catholics, Protestants and Jews, he assigns a much lower figure to Islam. But as the greatest discrepancy exists with regard to the Greek Church—Brachelli being no less than ten millions ahead of Mr. Mulhall—we suspect that this difference must arise from discrepancies of calculation in the new Balkan States. Another reason for the difference will be owing to the date of the respective returns upon which the tables are drawn on. Thus we find, as regards the German Empire, the following differences :

	Mulhall.	Brachelli.
Catholics	14,867,000	16,179,000
Protestants	25,580,000	26,318,000
Jews	512,000	561,000

On comparing these results with the official statistics, just published in Berlin, of the census taken on Dec 1, 1880 we find that they exactly coincide with those given by Dr. Bracelli, which indeed profess to be based upon it.

The Catholic population of America is about forty million or nearly one-half the entire population Mexico and South America exclusive of that.

It seems that Mr J Cromien of N. Y. had a conversation with some of the lights of the Irish National League respecting the cultivation of the Irish language some time ago, and that that light told him if Ireland were a nation tomorrow he would not be a party to the revival of the Irish language saying "What good is it." Our friend Cromien, who is an uncompromising nationalist—in the broadest sense of that term, appeared to get stomachached at such a declaration by a pretended nationalist, and vowed that he would never again take part in Irish nationalism if such were the sentiments of "our leaders."

Never mind, friend Cromien, these national assassins shall take a back seat in the councils of a Free Ireland. A free Ireland would have the law courts &c. conducted, as at present, in the English language where the litigants do not understand a word of that language ! No ? The language of a Free Ireland shall be her own language, and the sentiments evoked by its preservation and cultivation are those which will compass that freedom.

P. F. We do not know where the Annals of the Four Masters can be had.

S. O. D. Charleston, S. C. The Gael is as presentable as its income can afford to make it. You have got it since its first issue, and if you have time to look over "The Sentiments of our Subscribers" you can calculate its income to a penny, except the advertisements and a Five Dollar bill sent by Father Cleary of Millwood to help the movement along. Having ascertained its income in this way, go to any publisher and get his estimate for turning out the Gael, folding, addressing, wrapping and mailing the same, and you will find that we have paid for the honor of turning it out. Of course, the fault is not yours. You have done your part, and if one hundredth part of your countrymen did quarter as well as you there would be a different story to tell. Persevere and they may come up by and by. Look at the list of subscribers in the Gaelic Journal, and the "Sentiments" in the Gael and you have the names of all who take an active interest in the Irish Language movement. You may hear a great many talking loudly in its behalf, but the going down into the pocket to back these protestations shows the sincerity of their actions. No movement can prosper without an organ to keep it before the public—yours is the second Gaelic letter published in the Gael. Please go over it and see if you have fully sustained the sentiments which it breathes. What has it done since to cool your ardor ? It was then only *eight* pages it is *sixteen* now. It was then a dollar a year. You get *two* copies of it now for *one* dollar. Your neighbor of Mobile Ala., Mr F McCosker sent us the third Gaelic letter, but he is by far the first in its supports having sent as many as one hundred subscribers up to now.

We cannot suit every one. Some want this class of matter, others that &c. so that it would be impossible to please all. But those who have the interest of the language at heart will bear with the seeming shortcomings of the Gael, believing that it is doing its best, according to its light, to promote the object in view, free from selfishness, and will support it accordingly. Mr S. O. D. do that which we suggested above and we prophesy the reception of your apology in a few days.

The French pushing their way into Asia on the east, the Russians flanking on the west, Egypt and the Soudan on the south, and Patrick Ford with his emergency tactics north south, east, and west. We would not be surprised to hear England appealing to the world for protection in the same supplicant manner as that adopted by her to the Romans in the sixth century.

Every Irishman should make an exertion to extend written knowledge of his language. Send, then, the Gael to your friends at home for 50 cents a year.

TRJÖ JKKJS FÄJL.

Fonh---21blh Çröcar.

I

Trjöd lnyrr fÄjl,
215 nycead 'h dÄjl
TrÄ 3luar TrÄd 'zur 3ar3e,
'zur r33 'h 3nyh 3Ärr
Sjubal leo 'ra b-feur
'Scejt 3aece ö h-a Äar3e;
21h fead ha r33e
Trj feur trj-3lar3e
Faoj Öruäta dealra falcu33e,
'zur é öo 3lar
Le rjÄröd dear
Trjöd reäcÄh cyrrcl calcu33e.
21h t-reamröd, tä 3lar r3or-buan h t-
reamröd!

De öulleö3 r3Äjt,
213 r3le 'r flÄjt,
FÄr Éjre ÄhÄjh h t-reamröd!

II

213 3ar3e, 213 rÄd,
"S dam tä faoj blät,
Ka reojte marthe craohÄhuj!,"
"Nj h-Ähla tä,"
Do frea3ar TrÄd,
"Le m' fearian-r' Äh öjl' aojbeÄhuj."
ÄcÄ deare 'ra b-feur
Trj ölar3 'h t-r33 3eur,
'zur 3Ärr Ärr fead ha r3Äjre;
"Ka r3ojte3d Äh blät
TÄ 'h ÄrrÄr mar reÄcÄ,
3rÄd, 3ar3e 'r 3reÄh hÄ h-Éjre!"
Ö Äh t-reamröd, tä 3lar r3or-buan, Äh
t-reamröd!

De öulleö3 r3Äjt,
213 r3le 'r flÄjt,
FÄr Éjre, ÄhÄjh h t-reamröd!

III

Öo ö3hr r3or,
h3dead teÄh 3o r3or
21h öyh3 Äh lä üö 'ceÄh3Äjl,
'S Ärr e3te Äh 3Äjt,
Ka tu3tead dÄcÄ,
21h comblar h o Ä rÄhÄjl!
3larÄd 3o h-eu3,
21h 3rÄd örr dreu3,
Ö 'h h3orÄ tä faoj 'h Ä hÄorÄcÄ,
'S hÄ ö33eAd 3o deo,
21 dÄcÄ ra h3leo,

3ar3e 'h Ä3Äjöd ha raorÄcÄ';
Ö Äh t-reamröd, tä 3lar, r3or-buan, Äh
t-reamröd!

De öulleö3 r3Äjt,
213 r3le 'r flÄjt,
FÄr Éjre, ÄhÄjh h t-reamröd!

OH; THE SHAMROCK!

AIR—"Alley Croker."

Through Erin's Isle,
To sport awhile,
As Love and Valor wander'd,
With Wit, the sprite,
Whose quiver bright
A thousand arrows squander'd;
Where'er they pass,
A triple grass
Shoots up with dew-drops streaming,
As softly green
As emerald seen

Thro' purest crystal gleaming.
Oh! the Shamrock, the green, immortal Shamrock!
The chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

Says Valor—"See,
They spring for me,
Those leafy gems of morning!"
Says Love "No, no,
For me they grow,
My fragrant path adorning."
But Wit perceives
The triple leaves,
And cries, "Oh! do not sever
A type that blends
Three god-like friends,
Love, Valor, Wit, forever!"

Oh the Shamrock, the green, immortal Shamrock!
The chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

So firmly fond
May last the bond
They wove that mora together;
And ne'er may fall
One drop of gall
On Wit's celestial feather!
May Love, as twine
His flowers divine,
Of thorny falsehood weed 'em!
May Valor ne'er
His standard rear
Against the cause of Freedom!

Oh the Shamrock, the green, immortal Shamrock!
The Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

Wong Fat on Dynamite.

We copy the following from Hood's Latest, and if its perusal does not bring the blush of shame to the brow of those who are butted in it it is because they are not susceptible to its influence: We ask the millionaire Irishman if his millions can counteract the effect of these caricatures? Are we justified in calling them caricatures? The Chinaman, who ever he be, "drove every sword to the hilt."

Wealthy Irishman, a few hundred dollars devoted to the preservation and cultivation of the language and literature of your country would go further towards elevating your social position than if you possessed the wealth of Great Damer. Whatever your wealth is you are the butt of ridicule, and shall continue so until you remove the cause. You are looked upon now as having received from England whatever measure of civilization you possess. Show the world that instead of that being the case your countrymen educated not only England but nearly the whole continent of Europe in the Dark and Middle Ages when they were enveloped in total ignorance, and then you will do something, which the display of costly gems cannot, to maintain your social position among the nations. Your language and literature will do this —

As Loo Fun was in the act of ironing Schonchin's spare collar, his celestial eye became glued on the family crest of his Celtic patron—a potato held in the distended jaw-bone of an ass,—and beneath it the beautiful Latin quotation,—

"In mihi jawbonus est me fortuna."

The edified ironer remarked to Wong Fat,—

"Wha fo Ilishman no talkee him own talkee? Wha fo him talkee Melican man's talkee alle time an lite Ilish on him colla."

"Him too smart talkee Ilish so can tell whathim thinkee. Ilishman talkee Melican so no can findee out what him thinkee. Him thinkee alle time how can hit Chinaman cobble-stone,—how can blow Englishman to blazee wi dynami. You sabee dynami,—allee same powda mill."

"Oh, yeh! me heap sabee powda mill velly muchee. Me cousin him wokee powda mill Bekelee. Bossee him say me cousin, 'You tu'n clank, fillee ba'l. You watchee powda, see him no ketchee fi. Him ketchee fi, you come telle me, me puttee him on ice.' Bymeby powda him ketchee fi so quick me cousin him foglet see tellee bossee. Me cousin him so flightened him go up de loof—foglet come down. Bymeby man San Jose findee him shoe,—man Saclamento see him hat. Oh, yeh! me sabee powda mill heap well. Likee velly muchee get job fo Ilishman in powda mill. Wha fo Ilishman blow up Englishman."

"Me tellee you. Ilishman wokee long time for Englishman,—no good. Englishman him get fat, dlinka bee, eatee allee day. Ilishman gettee velly tin. Fightee alle time keep wam. Bymeby Ilishman say me dam foolee wokee Englishman. Me blow him up—flighten him life. Me set fi dynami. Me callee me Numba Won. Ilishman me lite away to Melica, Melican man makee me numba won plece-man—givee me numba won beat so me hab heap too muchee fun, clubee Chinaman play up-a-seven dlinka bee and sleepee potato sack allee nite."

Քիլլա, աղ տօճտնած լա ռուչ ռե
նիյ մեաճող աղ Շեյնիքե.
Օո Շլոճայրե 'ի Շաօճայլ-

Ա Տաօյ---Տա մե տաճայրտ յարմաճտ այր
ճիւրա կիւրեաճ ռօ շքիյօճ ճիւրտ լե տալա
մօր, Շոյայրտ մե յի ռօ թաքարտ շքիյրաճ-
նիւյլ, Աղ Շաօճալ, արմեաճ ռ'ա ճաճայրտ
ռօ յա շքօլայրտե ղօճկայրտե ղքիյօճաճ
ճիւրտ. Շիճոյի յար ղքիյօճ մօրաղ ռօյօճ-
ճա. Շլաճ մե ղօրտ ռե նիյրիքե Յօ ղքիյօճ-
ֲսիւյի եաճայի, 'ր տա ղիւյլ աճայի Յօ յշլաճ-
ֲբայճ ռի մօ լեյճրշեւլ մար յաճ ծֲֲսիւյի
եօլշաճ այր Շաճօլշեք ա ղքիյօճ. ՏիՅ կօյի
ե լեյշեաճ մայճ Յօ լեօր, ռ'ա երիճ ղիւյլ արմե-
այի ճիւրտ աօղ ռօլար այր ղօղ Աղ Շաօճ-
այլ, ռօրիճ 'ճ ճիւյ Յֲքեւրտ ույնիւ ռե'ի ճիւր-
այի ղեօ. Տա ղքօլ Շաճօլշեք 'րաղ մԳայլե
րեօ աճար տա ղիւյլ լե ռիյա աճայի Յօ յրօււն-
ֲբայճ ղի յօճայր նիայճ. Օա ռֲքաճաճ կիւյլե
ճիւյիքե ռօղշիւրաղ ռ'ա ճեյլե, յի'լ աղիւրտ 'ր
եյճ աճայի յաճ մֲքեյճեաճ ղքօլիւծ Շաճօ-
լշեք յիւր Յաճ եայլե ղա ռիւր ղօ Յաղ մօրաղ
մօյլլե; աճար յի 'բ ղիւյ աղիւրտ, աճ Յօ մֲ-
քեյճ ղքօլ յիւր Յաճ ղարայրտե ղիւլ ռօ ճիւյ
ճիւրաճայի ճիւր յիւծ. Օա յֲքեւրտօճաճ Յաճ
կիւյլե ճիւյիքե ալճար այր աղ Տաօյ ղաօրիւյք
աճար լեյճո, ճեւրտօճաճ ղե միյրիքաճ ռօ'ի
նիւյրիքիւր ա տա ղալիւյիքաճ ռա ղօճկայրտ.

Տա ղքօլայրտե մայճեք ղա մֲքայլե ղեօ,
մար ա տա աղ Տաօյ ԱաՇօղիւրա աճար աղ
Տաօյ ԱլաճԱլալաճ. Տա ղիւրտ աբալտա ղքօլ
ա լաղիւրիւյճ 'ճ ռ'ա Յֲքարմեաճ ղիւրտ ղօղ-
րա ա ճեւրտաճ. Տա ղիւյլ աճայի Յօ մֲքեյճ
ար ռֲքեղիճա նիյի, նիլիւր ֲբաօյ նիքար ղօր.
Տա մօ ղայճ ղայճօճեք աճայի 'ի եօւտա ղեօ,
աճար ռ'ա երիճ ղիւյլ, արմեայի մօ ճեւրտաճ
ճիւրտ, աճար Յլաճ մօ ճիւրտեաճար այր ղօղ
աղ յօճայր նիայճ ա տա ղեւրտա աճաճ.

Իր մե, Յօ մօճաղիւյլ, ռօ ճարայր,
SEZIJAN UALJUN.

ԱՅՆ ԵՂՐԾ.

Քար ռաղա աղ Յլօլա ղա ղիւր,
Յօլիւրեար յարՅ ռե'ի մքեաճ եաճ;
Ճեյրտեար յեաճ լե յեյճ Յաճ եյի,
Ռեաճ աղ ֲբիւյնիւր ֲբեյր, յի յեյճ-

ՇԼԱՅՆ ՅԵՅՈՒՅՆ.

Ռի'լ ֲբարՅ այր եյճ յաճ ռֲքեյճ այր Յֲքիւլ,
Ալեղ ֲբարՅ Շիւրօրտ լե ճաղիւր Յիօբիւյի;
Իր եաճ աղ ռիճ ա մքեյճ մար աճա,
ԱլիՅ ֲբար ճիւյ ույլե Յաճ աօղ լա.

*don't say
Féac Hardimanes Mins. o d'alaro
vol. II. page 132.*

ԸՆԴՄԱՆ ԶԱՆ ԵՐԱՅԻՆ ԵՍ ԵՂԻՐԵ.

Բողոք--Տխոր Կար իջոր Կոյ.

ԸՆԴՄԱՆ ԱՊ ԵՐԱՅԻՆ ԵՍ ԵՂԻՐԵ
 ՉԻ ԴՅԵՅԵԱԼ ԵՐԱՅԻՆ ԵՍ ԵՂԻՐԵ,
 ՈՒ ԵՐԵՅԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ,
 ԻՆՉ ԵՐԵՅԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ
 'ՈՒ ԱՅԻ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԲԱՅԻՆ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ?
 ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՐԵՅԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ,
 ՉԻ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ:
 'Տ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ,
 ՈՒ ԵՐԵՅԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ-ԵՂԻՐԵ
 ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ-
 ՏԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ, ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ,
 ՉԻ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ

ԻՆՉ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ
 ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ, ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ,
 'ՈՒ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ.
 ՉԻ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ
 ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ, ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ.
 ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ;
 ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ-ԵՂԻՐԵ, ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ;
 'Տ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ,
 ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ
 'ՏԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵԱԾ ԵՂԻՐԵ ԱՊ ԵՂԻՐԵ.
 ՏԻՐԵ ԵՂԻՐԵ, ԵՂԻՐԵ, ԵՂԻՐԵ.

We hope that those who do not receive the Gael regularly will notify us by postal card.

New Yorker.—We did not condemn dynamite. We said we did not belong to any dynamite organization. That is all. We say now that we do not condemn dynamite or any other Might used against England to hunt her out of Ireland. We ask, have not the Irish as good a right to apply dynamite to England as the Soudanese have to drive her from their country. By her freefooting expedition is not England guilty of the murder of all the men who have been killed in the Soudan. Yet we do not hear of a single protest raised against her. Why. Is it because she is powerful. Those, then, who have not condemned England's actions both before Alexandria and in the Soudan have no right to condemn the Irish for using it. We would not like to see it used anywhere but in this case we cannot see the distinction.

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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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Bourke's Life of McHale	1.00
Molloy's Irish Grammar	1.50
Foras Feasa air Eirinn; Dr. Keating's His-	
tory of Ireland in the original Irish, with	
New Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary,	
for the use of schools. Book I. Part I.60
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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.

There is considerable delay in getting these books from Dublin owing sometimes to their scarcity there and to the negligence of the Custom-house officials here.

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