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Gael.

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PHILO-CELTS.

The Brooklyn Society is making excellent progress. However, we would urge on the old members who are competent to teach to be on hand earlier than they generally are. Some times students have to wait a considerable time before they are attended to.

Would it be out of place here to surmise that if there were pecuniary gains from regular at endance that we would be forced to recur to this state of affairs from time to time?

Patriotism is our only incentive, and the fruit will, undoubtedly, indicate the nature of the tree.

The Society has lately adopted a system of teaching which, we think, will materially assist the students in acquiring a conversational knowledge of the language. - It is this - when the class go over the First Book a few times, they are then made to write to dictation. The sentence is given out in English and each student in his turn, is obliged to translate it into Irish, and all write it on their slates. These simple sentences, contained in the First Book &c. have already been studied by the pupils. If the student whose turn it is should fail the next in line &c. tries it until a proper transla tion has been made. When the less in is thus writ ten and translated, the teacher adds another familiar phrase, etc. to it and then requires the pupils to translate the whole so as to make sense.

For instance, we suppose the original sentense to be "Knowledge and great esteem." the pupil will answer-"FIOT AJUT MEAT MOR." Then in reviewing the lesson the teacher may add, "Knowledge and great esteem were at the man," or directly, the man had knowledge and great esteem. Then the little verb of is brought into requisition, of FIOT AJUT MEAT MOR AJJ AN orpean, a complete sentense formed, and an instance of the Eclipse shown

Again, "Wine is better than blood," the pupil answers 'ir reapp rion 'na ruit." The teacher adds another sentense or clause and repeats both—"Wine is better than blood, and 'milk is better than water'.' The pupil translates, "ir reapp 'na uirze." In this way the pupil is brought to connect phrases and construct sentenses.

The greatest difficulty the student has to contend with in these little sentenses is, the placing of the verb in its proper place, and the distinguishing of the Declarative and Assertive verbs

It should be impressed on the minds of the pupils, by frequent repetitions, that in all, or nearly all, short declarative sentenses, the form to of the verb is used; as, to an real mon, the man is large; and that the assertive form is 11; as, 17 to breat é, it is a fine day.

If all who are competent to teach attended regularly, all the classes might be thus instructed. Those, of course, who speak the language can learn to read and write it in six months, and it is a wonder that all who do do not try to do so.

Finn—President Finn was absent from a meeting a few weeks ago, and when asked for the cause he replied "I lay down after supper, fell asleep, and did not waken till ten." We hope there will be no more nodding after supper.

Ex-Prest. Gilgannon visits the hall frequently, but sometimes a little late.

Miss Ellie Donnelly is a very regular attendant and is making excellent progress in her studies.

Brother Dunning is not as studious as usual, Brothers Heaney and Cassidy are apt to win the gold medal at our next examination—one of them,

Brother Graham attends pretty regularly.

Brother Mullany can read any Irish matter that comes before him—after four months' study.

Our Treasurer, Miss F. O'N. Marray does not be as early as usual.

Our. Hon. friend, Denis Burns calls all the time. We wish there were many like him in New York and Brooklyn.

Brother Walsh attends pretty regularly—a little late though.

The Misses Guiren, Kearney, Rogers, Dunne, Moran etc. appear now and again.

Brothers Sloan, Hyland, Kiusella, and Lennon are very irregular in attendance lately. Why?

The Misses Dunlevy, too, are a little late

Vice-Prest. Lucey is always on time.

For the future we shall report all irregular attendants.

Brother Morrissey, oh, but he is the bitter Democrat. Put the old caap on the ticket and he will go it straight.

Let all our subscribers remember that this issue closes the Third Volume, and that the Gael enters on its Fourth year.—So that the time is up to renew subscriptions. Let every subscriber try to get another, so that the Gael's circulation may be doubled.

Remember the Gaelic Journal too. But, by the way, we sent subscriptions from the Society and Mr. Gilgannon a long time age to the Journal and they have received no copy of it yet. We hope our Dublin friends will look after the matter. It is not pleasant for us to send other people's money without a response in return.

| * | THE | GAELI | C AL | PHABET. | |
|--------|--------|--|-------|---------|--------|
| Irish. | Roman. | S mad | ris . | Roman. | Sound. |
| Δ. | a | aw | 111 | m. | emm |
| ъ | b | hay | 17 | n | enn |
| C | c | kay | 0 | 0 | oh |
| 0 | d | dhay | p | p | pay |
| e | e | ay | n | r | arr |
| F | f | eff | r | S | ess |
| 3 | g | gay | 7 | t | thay |
| 1 | g | ee | 11 | u | 00 |
| i | 1 | ell | * | | 00 |
| | | the same of the sa | | | |

to and in sound like w when followed or preceded by A, O, II, as, A δάμο, his bard, pronounced a wardh; A ήμαμο, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by e, J, as, A δεάμ, his wife, pronounced, a van, A ήμαμη, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un Ö and 5 sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle and perfectly so at the end of words. Ċ sounds like ch; p, like f; r and t, like h; and r is silent.

Sound of the Vowels-long --

| à é í o ú | sounds " " " | " | e " ee " o " | ere, eel, old, rule, | | céjη, mjη' όη, | wax. fine. |
|-----------|--------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Short | | | | | | | |

| A | " | " a in what, as, 5an, near. |
|---|----|-----------------------------|
| e | " | e Det hat died |
| 1 | ,, | " i " ill; " mjt, honey |
| 0 | " | " o " got, " tor, wound. |
| u | | " u " put, " puo, thing. |

SECOND BOOK-Continued.

RULE II, Exercise III.

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of masculine nouns in the genitive case singular; an bajle, the town, an bajle, of the town.

báμο, a bard, buacajti, a boy, capali, a horse, Pronunciation. baw-urdh. boo-hill. kop.uhl.

| cat. a battle, | kah. |
|------------------|----------|
| clán, a table, | klawr. |
| reap, a man | far, |
| rjon, wine, | fee-un. |
| rocal, a word, | fockul. |
| manac, a monk, | mawnugh. |
| pobal, a people, | pubul. |

Examples of genitive case of Masculine Nouns as influenced by the Article.

an bajle, of the town; an bájμo, of the bard; an buacalla, of the boy; an capajll, of the horse; an caca, of the battle; an ciγce, of the chest; an clájn, of the table; an riona, of the wine; an rin, of the man; an rocall, of the word an ino, of the work; an inanajo, of the bag; an inanajo, of the monk; an pobajl, of the people.

EXERCISE IV.

| clear. craft, | klass. |
|------------------|-----------|
| σοηη, a fist, | durn. |
| zlar, a lock, | guloss. |
| tan, the full, | lhawn. |
| toz, a hollow, | lhog. |
| mac, a son, | mock. |
| óμ, gold, | ore. |
| rnájo, a street, | shrawidh. |
| cesc, a house, | thaugh. |
| | |

1. γράρο αη θαρίε. 2. τρας αη θάρρο 3. σορη αη θυαςαίτα. 4. τος αη έατα. 5. ζίαν αη έργοε. 6. cor αη έρρ. 7. clear αη ξασμήσε. 8. ταη αη τράτα. 9. τεας αη τραπαίζ. 10. όρ αη ροβαίτ.

1. The street of the town. 2. The son of the bard. 3. The fist of the boy 4. The hollow of the battle. 5. The lock of the chest. 6. The foot of the man. 7. The craft of the thief. 8. The full of the bag. 9. The house of the monk. 10. The gold of the people.

Obs. Nouns beginning with o, c. or r, are exceptions.

Cejthe muca outa out Catajn j bhajn, 500 ajn 00 tjall man 0-σύχης σύ 100?

haplem, an Séama la Ficeat de 2113.

Cum an Οηόμας Οοης Ua υμη.

21 SA01;

Čμαγα τρέ αη 5- τα τη το 50 η η η ο απη αση αρη κ

Παιμεαήτα αιζ τα τα τιθικό αξιίτ μα με εαήτα αιμ ριέιτιμη,

ζαηγθεάηαιζη της 50 τη της το τίση ζηλό. τό της τος.

21η 5αούαι; ασης ο βαμμας ομμα α δεις καοιτσμίοδησημίζε:

O'reuc cujo aca opm man cat ajn tuć. 213ur oudajnt cujo ejle 'ca le rocalujd oúdać,---

"Cao é η ήμας έ? μαριμίζιη ορτ: ράρευτ 5αεόμιζε, πο cár!

Ir 301110 30 b-fádajó an pájpeur rin bár."

υ υ θε αξ το γημασίη γιατο απ αίξη ε πόρ, 21 ξ- τε απη απ γε ατο παπατά τη αίζ, --- απ γοι Ιγιζεσίρ.

21 Δη ηί τρος αξιηη-ηθ η Δη μούς, Cao é η οβαίη δίσθαη αίζ τοι γισθοίη βούς-

Le 30 βτε αίο το το τε αίο από το ράρρε μη,

21/5 συαμουξαό α 5. σόἡημιζο δόμ ησίσο ημαό,

Čum a οδαμη μοη ήροισα α σεαγυζασ.

Ο' έμης α όμοι το παη δί α το ότη α το ίση λα το ίση λα το ίση λα το ίση και το και τ

Le σοηηα ηα ηαρα αιζ έιριζε 'η άιρισε, υρόη ηο συαιρισεας leir, ηίορ ταίηις αιρι τέιη,

Μαση α έδη αη τρητρή τη έ,... Ταδαη Χαορ,"

थें ο'άμουης τέ α ζυτ bμεας τυας 50 bjnn,

2η αρι conajne ré an 3 ao dal out a 30 jnn.

Ο'ojbne ré lejr παη buò cuma lejr réjn: Cao ουδαίης παορα conujo ηό bunnánleun;

Le αηθεας παοίη ας le ίηητιηη καλάιη, ζημ τε μοιήε α τεαησα κάθάιι,

2η αρ το τις τέ τα ηθεαρά α δρεάξεας το πόρ.

211 caoj da rí ajs imeaco, ajs feno,---

Οο γαοτριής τέ 50 calma, αξιίτ τά μιαη αμη,

Τα'η 5αο τα γεαγαή συν μοιμιραμή

Τα Ιιαέτ σαοιπε αιζ léizea o-beaz αζιιτ πόρι,

2η σελησα δίηη άργα (σαρ ησόίξ) ημαρ δυό σόίρ;

Οο γαοτημής γέ, σεμμη έ,---
ταοταί,

213ur ranjodrujm-re mo rancujceao.---zlojne oo 'n Jaodal!

शद्वीवामा.

GLOSSARY.

Οίοπβα, griet; τεαγυζαό, titivate; γαοιθεαότα, thoughts; μοπιλημεαότο, perfection; αλοήμ, gentle, fine &c.; πατρια όσημιζε, α rabid dog; διμημάντειη, bittern; μημομημ, intellect; αματρια έφιλη λίτι sign is on, it is plain to be seen; μοιμημαμη, great respect; μαότ, multitude; τομεαίλ, best respects, gratitude &c.; δημότο, gladness; γα ητεαρια, note, notice; γεασημαμά, any one holding office.

We really pity poor Acophinge, See the onslaught made on him by Munstermen It would now seem that he has trodden dangerous ground. However, he has given some "hard blows" to those who consider themselve his defamed confreres in the last issue in a long communication which a limited supply of Gaelic type compels us to hold over till our next issue, the other communications being on hand since last month.

асојојние.

21 έληλ το έποιδε 'γα πάιη. Ιγ βλοξαί ίτοτη τη δειτιγ το βοσάη; Όσλοβ λη τηθίο θίζις 7 βηθάζα συβλό, Ο όμιη σά λιη Βλοδίιξε Εάίτς 2ημίτηλη.

θί άιμο ηλοήτα την θάμολιθ léjtanca δατ απ le κάξαιτ,

21 ησιεληπτα 'γ λημ γιέμοσε 'συγ λημ γυληση το τοίομολ

21 3- Cοηηταε αη Člájn.

215υγ σμείς απ απ πρέιος πη πας σεαίδ 'η γσευί σύιηη

Uzur ran a o-cionca rain ojurujujo o corrujoe,

Ο Ο Ο Το Το Δα Δη Ο Ιάρη.

Stat Penn. Octimato la veuz Oct injor.

21 Fojlyjteojn:

213μγ ο ταιηις ειαίι σαιη, εαιητ α'γ τοτάξο,

Οο συαλαγα τράστ αρρ "Sazrana Muao."

bí buað rozlum réile 'zur reilíðe, Le rada njam ajz Conndae Čjannujže; Uzur níon clum me njam dume cám rinn Uc an ceolán zan céil rin ó húrleum.

υίοη το leon luce léizin ας τπάς εαυταπτα κέιη Μητ αη έας μη γιαπας ο Νεή Βοης, York:

Uzur 'ré 'o-chajnim zó léjn zun cóna é bejt le rada a nzleann-na-nzealc! Cjurrujzeuc.

Catajn Ναοή Ρηοιηγίας.

Cum Ucojbinne:

Ný beat von Dégreac bejť 't pléjt le aenne "nájn"

'Szan a bejé v'a cuju cuj na céste te zac breatl amavajn;

21) à bjon τημηί τειμ μαιτ αση là de 'o γασταί,

Cuin rzeula oj Lijiceál Ualózájn oo Conán Lijaol

'Sa τ-γίζε ηα ηβεαό αση έσηη ομτ δειτ καθαμηαό σάηα

८०भर्गम स्माश्राज्य.

* Cοηάη.

ट्यटंथाप भथवथी रवपाड.

210010j गार,·

υί οιιαμή 'ς υάμιο ασμς κεμίσε 21ηη σας άμε σε Θοηπεαε Ιμμημίσε; 'Τά τητα σαη πμηθε σαη eolar ας τε κοηη υπμίζημε,

'Μ άμ 3-сάιηθ 'γ ας σθυηαό αξαμυίηη αηθαγς ηα ησασίηθ.

Ιτ τημας ταη τά όμη αυ όστο το σημη, Όσαου θειό ας σάιηε ξαεόιτε δύιτε 21 μήμαη;

Ιτ σημιάς τωη απ σ-έρτεας ας συμη τίοτ απ ττομημό,

Le καίζαι το δασα πο le σόμη e.

Ταθαμι το ηθεαμμα καυ το τά τη μάζ, Ταθαμτάου τός συμο σαόσα θμεάζα; Ο δ-γαίζηση τρείτη ατη ζαθόα αμη το τημητέαι,

Oo beac ré am ojajo co oub le oaol.

o' filjoe* ขพ วุ่ของขาเ-

1

2

Οοδ' τεάμη το η ίξηη δειτ το οιη le η-αοη, Να τη η ίσθαη το αλή- ζασό με θε η-α τε με αμή;

Ορι ca b-μη αοη ηθας, ρίσθας σαρίς πο μαση,

21 5-cumar 5laodad, "Ir mire an ceann."

3

Τά 'η ξαεόμξε γίον le γιίη 'γα' σ-γαοξαι,

γαοι ήματιαό όλοη, ό μελός ηλ η ταιί; Τά ατ ειμτελό 'μίτ le τλοιτίδ τλούλι, Ωίτο σελτάτατο τη έιτελη τι 'γιτ call.

21 έιζγε απ ζηίηη, σά δηίο γιη έιζιη, δύη τ-claojo' le céile 'ηιγ le κοηη, 21' σεαγύζαο κίοη δύη τ-caoin ζυτ δέιι 'S πά δίσεαο δύη δ-κηλος α' γιεαο δ 'η δ-ρεαηη.

5

21 ά δίσελη λοη ηελό λ' συ τολ σέρι,
Να ιαγχαρό σλομ έ, ηο το τροη;
Τότ λης το το τρυλητή έρι;
Ις ηλης λη τέ δίσελς σελης τλά λη.

Le cjan mo δίτ, τά ημομήσε α' γτέμτ; Le κίος-ημή όμορ σ'αρ ητεμραδίοη; Νί δεμτ σύμη γιη, ταίδμη ίμο δεμτ πέμτ, Ιγ δεμημάδο Θέ το μαμό 'ημ δάρ τ-com. 2100 665.

Οċτής αη ċέατο lá, 1884.

Friend Logan,-

I have been moved to pen these few stanzas, by some poetic effusions, in the old vernacular, which I have noticed from time to time, in the Gaodhal, and which I consider rather severe. I think it would be far better to use moderation, and whenever a contributor is wrong to point out the error authoratively to him, and get it rectified, rathe

than have recourse to severity of language regarding any person.

By this means, others who are not so well versed in the anguage, could learn some important points.

Those who are laboring in the wide field of Irish Literature, are so few, comparatively speaking, that nothing should emigate from either one or the other of them. is that extensive field, that would tend to create any disquion or dissatisfaction in their ranks, or dampen the energy of any of thelaborers.

If you think these stanzas are worthy of a place in your columns, and that they would have any effect, you may insert them.

थ०० ७९५.

We fully coincide with our friend 200 be 5, that some standard should be adopted in Orthography, Conjugation and Declension—say, Rev. Canon Bourke's Easy Lessons and Grammar, or the Dublin Soceities' works, which are nearly the same, and O'Reilly's Dictionary.

2100 be 5's suggestions deserve respectful attention, for he is one of the pioneers of the Irish Language Movement. His composition speaks for his knowledge of the language.

However, our Munster poets as of old. and, like other kindred spirits, will give each other a race, and joke and laugh over the matter

PHILO-CELTIC SOCIETY OF PHILA: Class Room.

Philopatrian Hall, 211 S. 12th st.
Phila, Sept. 28th, 1884

Editor Gael,

Dear Sir-The Philo-Celtic Society through a committee of its members of the C-ermantown, Spring Garden, and 12th St. classes, presented his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan with an address of welcome in the Irish Language on the 7th inst. The presentation took place at the Arch-episcopal residence, the committee having been introduced by Rev. Jas. A. Brehony of Manyunk, a member of the council of the Scriety. His Grace was much pleased with the address; it was the first he ever received in the language of his native land. He approved of the object of the Society, and hoped it would continue the good work it was engaged in. It was pleasing he said, to notice the progress the Irish Language movement has made within the past few years and the deep interest taken in its revival even by foreigners. He would

preserve the address he said, and be pleased to give the Society any assistance he could.

Our friend A. P. Ward of the Council of the Society in whose handwriting the address is, has prepared the enclosed copy which I trust you will publish in your valuable paper. I enclose a translation of the address also, which I take from the I. C. B. U. Journal, whose patriotic editor and propriet it is a worthy member of the Society.

Very truly yours,

Thos. McEniry.

THE ADDRESS.

οό η αξαίκ κοδί ομόκαίζε α 1οία ράοκαίς 1036 μα καπίζίη.

21 Saoj Ro Onópajá:

21 μελτ ηλ 5-comληη λ άληης η το Ιάτλης λ άληλος η λη μελτ τί, λε οπόρι λ άλλλης όμις μαι βριοηητλ ηλοιή τίρε το ή, 7 λε τάρλος όμης ποήλος παι λάλης 7 μαι άριο τρευδλόε οτ λη 5-clony, τά τύρι λλλη το το ταλλητλίο τύ ελιας έρθαλελ, το βεσαμλό, λη τελό πόρμεσε, το ηλ το ελλη το το τάρλος το λ το τεληλλη βητε το τάτλης.

Tá na comanna eile reo noim-jonmol-टक, ए० विमार्ड ५० विन्हारी दावर दाउदेव देवान chaibteacta, mearaireacta 7 deáz-oibneaca enjoy camule de zac h-ulle cineal a bhorous' o ann corus amears an noaojneao. Ir réjoin nac b-ruil an 3 comann-inne, in inncinn a bunadair, co η-άπο ηο co ηλοήτα leo reo 1 μασαιμο Dé, αċ γόγ, ζάημιο ειηητε, α αταιμ μοonónais, so b-ruil re joninola so noinάρο, 7 σά σόσης αξαίηη σην ρε τίη Do banamuil-re 'na timejoll. 'S é an η-Δημανό Δη η-Οιτόροι το τομημό τεαηταη αρ γιηγεαρ το contail 6 ευσ-AO, 7 ma'r réidiní o' ajtheodužad 7 ί σεμηλό σοισσελη λημίν-- λη όιλη σελης αηη αη labajη αη η-αjtheaca, ce b' aca All a o-ceallago rioccana rein, i callago an breiteamnair, a reomna comainte na μιζ, πο Δημ ηΔ τη αζαίδ σοζαίο Δημ Δμ buail riad rior nama a 5-cheloim 'zur Um reat cuiz-ceut-ceuz bljatan ηίοη clujneat aon τεαητα ac j αιπ chocajo żlara Inre na naom 'r na n-ollain.

Follrizeann cura, a Saoj poin-onop-

a13, rocla naointa Dé, man 1r reatimaήμι 'γ αη σ-σεαηζαιη ασά σοισόιοη 7 ir ro-cuizreona do pobal na cíne reo a ησιμ, 7 τηίο reo a σεμηλό μηλιμίζελη τά εποιότε γεαπ, 30 η-μήαι, καοι μήαδ milir an z-riorceil: 7 labaineann zú 1 m-beunla do blarca, binn-bnjachad rin, τ 30 ο-σάμηληη τά όμολο, ηί τέ amain, choice ceallaide an chefoim'. ac ror, buajoeann cú rpéir 7 molao. ης "μηησιρε ασά αιρ αη σαού αμμίζ." Umrujojo mujone an rean σεαησαίη ο. Διόθεο ο μό της της ης τοcla τίοηa ceuona ó teanztaid Páopuic, Colm-Cille, 7 ó teactainite eflé ó'n t-rlanαιό, 7 της απ η-αιτρικά αγτεκό 1 τοτηουσ αη όροισιά. Πηης α ησιτίοι reo τάμμιο λάη-δόσμγας 30 δ-γμίζημο μαίζre ran-uctac 7 cabajn.

Translation

Most Reverend Sir:—Amongst the many societies assembled here to day to honor you as a Prince of Holy Church and to welcome you as our Father and Chief Pastor, we trust that you will for a moment turn a kind, willing ear to our words of cordial welcome uttered in the language of our native Isle.

The associations that surround us deserve all praise, for they are devoted to the fostering of piety, temperance and Christian beneficence amongst our people. The purpose of our association may not be so high and holy in the eyes of heaven, but we feel assured, Most Rev. Sir, that it is eminently praiseworthy and will meet your approval. Our aim is to do what we can to preserve—to revive practically, if possible—that venerable tongue in which our forefathers spoke, whether in the quiet scenes of domestic life or in their halls of judgment, in the council chamber of assembled Kings, or on the battle-fields where they struck the Northern invader. For Fifteen centuries or more it was the only one ever heard upon "the green hils of holy

Ireland." You, Most Rev. Sir. announce God's Holy Word in the language required by the needs of our day, and thereby bow down men's hearts to the sweet yoke of His Gospel, and you do it with a resistless eloquence that not only wins those who are "of the household of faith," but extorts the ad miration of "those who are outside." Our desire is to bring back to new life the old tongue in which the same truths fell from Patrick, Columbkille and other heralds of salvation and brought our fathers into the fold of Christ. And in this effort we feel assured that we shall have your sympathy and encouragement.

Welcome, then, a thousand times, Most Rev. Sr to this your future field of Apostolic labor; and, that this welcome comes from our inmost heart, we hope to prove by our faithful co-operation with our brethren of the laity in seconding all measures that your zeal and wisdom shall take in hand for the promotion of religion and charity in your new

The following is a private letter sent by Mr. Sheridan of Phoenixtown, Co. Meath, to his friend Mr. Coleman of Jersy Ci y, who considers it no breach of privilege to publish it in the interest of the Language Movement. Mr. Sheridan carries on all his correspondence with Mr. Coleman in the Irish Language.

vaile fign-uisze, I2at la vaeltaine, '84.

21 Seazann Oflyr .-- Cum vo leggin name ομη ημη ηλ'η όμο τη επελοπλό λη το leιτιμ σέιξίοη ac, ac δί μάη ljom τζηίοδ cuzar 'ran c-reachinain ro, an cuio ir mojoe. Uzur njor cujnear an c.jnjrleadan na Jaeojlze cuzat man dí na hυμήρο σέιζιοη κά 'ηη α 3-сеј τρε ή-υμήρο rpejréalca le h-ullinuzao rzolajne ajn Αη τομιπολό 1 τελη-Βελόιλιο 'γλη τη le teact. Mion tainic liom rein o'a leizead ac beazan man ta na rocla 117113te 'ran t-rean inot. 'Slat na rzeulca ATÁ 1011154 "LO1115ear 21Jac h-Ujr115," "Ојо Својине Тијпели." Упаји те man an 3-cenona "Ojoe Clonne Lin." Do ceannuizear a n-Duiblinne é. 3011tean leo, "Thi Stain Doiliora Eineann." béjó an t-Ingrleadan 'ran am le teats man bj ré ain o-cur azur cuinread cuzat 100, ma toll le Ola. Ní σελημασαηη mé cú; man σειμεληη an d-file inilit féin, Us Mons, man cuin mé 50 Jaeo1115:---

"Tadajn cujinne oujo! read fad ar maineann mo choice,

Ní béantad deanmad duic-re a cojo-

Mjor oftre no' ofbrear ao' broin 'rao' bean,

'Na rujtle an t-raojaji 'nna ronar 30 món."

rin, azur beineann cuimne na h-atair a δέι σε ασαιηη 'γαη ζία γιη 'ημαια δί cú az różlujm Zaedilze a léiżead a'r rzpjobaż. Dejp Ua Aljópa ajp an bрипс то:---

"Dioeao oeunca a b-ruil meara le cinneamuin chuaio.

Τα πμηηητιόε γαηηλό' α τεαμημήςear uajo;

21 515 Anny an opoce out as labains 50 c1u1n,

De'n aimpin sa cannainn, zio camulo A 111-bnójn."

"Let Fate do her worst there are moments of joy. That spring from the Past which she cannot destroy

Which come in the night-time of sorrow and care. And bring back the features that Jn used to wear. "

Cao é mearann cú ain an chearbeupluzao mn?

Риајр те гели велбаји вилстајне ran Jejinneo cuajo cannajnn. Ir oojs ljom o'jnnjr me cimcill ceann ojob; ca 'nna laimrzhíbinn, leir an Ucain Cuconar Maceloo, ran m-bliadain o'aoir an Τίζεληπα, παη α σειμ απ τζίοδηόιμ neumnajoce, --- Míle Seacc Ceuvcujr bljatina Deuz azur Fjóte, So é an ramail in a ronjodian é, agur bainear le neite na h-Cazlaire e. Ta 549 leat. Δημής γσηίοθτα co οιάτ man clóöduajl-Tean 100, agur leannan re a Fjontheum no a Beinealac ruar 30 h-Cacajo Oubléine, Anonis Eineann. Ir món an leaban rin. Ir mian liom 30 o-clockad leac a felcring Ta leaban eile ojob, Teazars Chiorouse, cloobuaste in 1654. Fuain me man an 3-ceuona na roirzeul-TA AJUT HA H-CPITTIJO UILE. CLOODUAILce jy 1829. Lic cá me cuje buajoneao one lest an 3-came to.

Ταμμίο αξ σεμηρό 30 μαίς αμοίλ α b-Féir Sacrain, ac má'r áill le Oja béið Féjr αξαjηη σ'αρ ζ-cujo γέjη α η-ζαρ. Τά σίβε αξα σεμηρό αξ ταθαίητ τοξα

DO 34¢ reap 434 b-ruil cesc jonnur, ταμ έργ αη το τα τε τε τε τος δέρο μι-1η-Δη-η-10ηηΔο co ηόμ γηη Δ'τ ηί renorajo ηα Sacrajn inallajoe, γαησαίο σηιζού α ζάθαιμο δύιηη. Τά ηα σασιηθ múrzailte anoir. Forzailtean a rúile le Miceal Dadic azur le h-Onni Seonre. ασυγ α γαίη αι l. jηγ η α η έj ce jr lú ja bjóεληη τριομάο η Α Νάιτιμησα. San αιμγιη τα ταπαιηη το b'reann le η an b-pobajl eudac' Sacran a cajteam in a 5-cul-Ajojb 'na eudać Jaodalać, zjoead zo μαδ γέ η ίογ γεάμη сено на μ. 21 η ο γ αη ceno celte tlathulicean ran c-riopa, "Un eurac Jaoralac é reo." Unor constujščean an η-αμισεαο γα m-bajle 1η ΔΙΤ A cup 30 Sacran. San 3-cao1 ceuona, dí am ann nan léizea o inirlead-An Ac 140 to bi cloodualice 1 Lonouin; anojr da jnjrleadajn o'an 3-cujo réjn A341111, A347 3Ac h-uile 110 man rin.

To be continued.

DR. MACNISH'S ADDRESS

Continued

Mr. Skene pub ished in 1868 the four principal ancient Welsh MSS. with an English translation. The four ancient books of Wales comprise,—

The Back Book of (aermarthen, which was written in the reign of Henry II.

The Book of Aneurin, which was written probably in the end of the 13th century.

The Book of Taliessin, which belongs to the be ginning of the 14th century.

The Red Book of Hergest, which was compiled at different times in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Mr. Skene has thus presented, in a very intelligible form, the poems of Aneurin, (who examplifies the fai hfulness of the Welsh proverb: "Auo glew gochlywir," "He that is brave, his praise will be heard abroad,") and of Taliessin, the poet of excellent forehead, who among the Welsh bards has acquired the pre-eminence of popular reputation; and who in his poem. The Chair of Taliessin, says of himself, "I animate the bold I influence the heedless; I wake up the looker on; the enlightener of bold kings." In addition to the poems of Aneurin and Taliessin, Mr. Skene's book contains the poems of Llywrach Hen, who is said to have reached the age of 150 years.

There is a galaxy of Welsh scholars whose labors are very important. So wide and diversified, however, is the field of Welsh literature, as is likewise the case with Irish literature, that even with all the facilities which are afforded by the labor of Welsh and Irish scholars, the gaining of anything

like an accurate knowledge of the literature of Wales or of Ireland demands, even from the diligent student, a vast expenditure of time and pains. Hocopus, hic labor est.

Scottish Gaelic goes back to a very ancient date. "Si labhair Padric'n i nis Fail nan Righ, 'Sam faidh caomh sin Colum naomh tha'n I, Na Francigh liobhta 'lean gach tir a mbeus O I nan deori, ghabh a mfhoghlum freimh." "'T was Gaelic Patrick spoke in Innis-Fayl, And sainted Calum in Iona's Isle; Rich polished France, where highest taste appears

Rich polished France, where highest taste appears Received her learning from that Isle of tears."

St. Columba is the most famous Celt of the 6th century. When regard is had to Iona and Lindisfarne, and their long succession of friars and erudite monks and abbots, it may be inferred that Gaelic must have thus enjoyed a patronage at once lofty and faithful; and that among scholars so renowned and zealous as Columba and his successors were, Gaelic literature reached a high degree of cultivation. Northmen made their appearance in the 9th century and burned the monastery of Iona. in 1296, Edward I. of England, gave orders to destroy the records of Iona. At a later date, he commanded that such records or histories as had escaped his former search should be burnt or other wise destroyed. Many Gaelic M S. must have been lost or destroyed during the lamentable days that passed over the Western Isles of Scotland. The Scottish Gaels have no such monnments in prose as belongs to the Irish and the Welsh, -who, more highly favored than the Isles of Scotland, were able to preserve those books which are now so valuable. Mr. Skene has been successful in collecting a large number of Scottish MSS. which are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It is to be hoped that Professor Mackinnon who, in his Inaugural address, adverts to the work which has to be done in deciphering those MSS., will be able to bring to light some literary treasures of the Scottish Gael of the far off centuries. The Scottish Gaels, however, have Ossian and the poetry of his age. Competent judges will admit that the poems of the Bard of Selma occupy the first and most honorable place in the entire range of Celtic poetry; and that for purity of thought, for chasteness of sentiment, for richness of diction, and sublimity of imagery,-the language which the Son of Fingal applied to his father, the King of Movern, applies to himself and his poetry;

"B'aluinn do smuaintean fein, a threin, Seasaidh thu, athair leat fein, Co e coimeas Righ Sheallama nam feart."

The Ossianic controversy which was waged with extraordinary keepness toward the close of the last century is nowlargely forgotten. James MacPherson, to whom the great nonor belongs of collecting the poems of Ossian, and giving them to the

world in an English dress, could have preserved the name and honor of Ossian from many a rude assault and nany an unfair suspicion. MacPher son did not frogethe poems of Ossian. Overwhelming evidence is available to show, that long before MacP erson appeared on the scene, Ossianic poems had been in circulation in the Highlands of Scotland. Let Co hrom na Feinne or the far play of the Fingali ns obtain in dissecting the evideace which pertains to the poems of Ossian, and it must appear that they belong to a remote past, and that, however great the services were which James MacPherson rendered in bringing those p ems in an E glish attire before the literary world the distinct : fficmation of the celebrated Dr. Blair is to be accepted; "Of all the men I ever knew, MacPherson was the most unlikely and unfit to continue and carry on such an imposture, as some people in England ascribed to him." It was not without carefully weighing the importance of his language, that one of MacPherson's coadjutors in arranging the poems of the Bard of Selma, thus wrote-"MacPherson could as well compose the prophecies of Isaiah, or create the Island of Skye, as compose a porm like one of Ossian's."

Irish scholars have chosen to employ very warm and severe language in condemning MacPherson, and in pronouncing his Ossian to be a forgery.

Ireland, as Irish scholars assert, must be acknowledged to be the birthplace of Ossian, and the true home of Ossianic poetry. "But it is vain for the perverse of Alba any longer to maintain the field of imposture. I would not dishonor my native language with quotations from MacPherson's jargon." Such is a specimen of the opinion which an Irish writer advanced in the Transactions of the Gælic Society of Dublin in 1808. So far as the existence of Ossianic or Fenian poems, as he chooses to designate them, in Irish literature is concerned, there can be no better authority than Eugene O'Curry, who asserts, that there are nine Ossianic or Fenian poems to be found in Ireland before the 15th century. It is clear, therefore, that it is vain to look to Ireland for the originals of the poems of Ossian. MacPherson was never in Ireland, and never had access to Irish MSS. The Dean of Lismore's Book, which was compiled about the year 1512, and which was published by Dr. MacLachian in 1862, -contains no less than 28 Ossianic poems, extending over 2,500 lines -thus refuting the famous allegation of Johnson, and exhibiting most satisfactorily that it contains a much larg r amount of Ossianic poetry than is to be found in the entire range of Irish literature. Fingal and Temora are the longest poems in Mac Pherson's translation of Ossian. The scene of both poems is laid to Ireland, a id, although that is the case, Fingal and Ossian, and their h roes preserve their dis incrive existence as the King and heroes of Morven i. Sc tland. They are rep resented as ging from Morven to Ireland, and no

sooner have they gained their purpose, than they return to Selma. There is evidence to show that before MacPherson's translation appeared, there was an earlier MS. of the poems of Ossian at Douy in F anders, which contained the poems of Fingal and Temora. The M . in question was taken from Stratuglass in Scotland to Dousy. It is a singular fact that when Macphersou's translation O sian fir tapp a ed, there was residing in Virinia, a native of Mail, - the R v Charles Smith, w o, when a portion of Temora was read to him, remarked that he knew the poem, and afterwards repeated a great part of it from memory, intimatlug at the same time that he remembered such poems from his earliest years. Moladth gach duine ant at's mar gh ibh

To be continued.

PROF. REHRIG ON THE IRISH LANG-UAGE.

Continued from page 401.

And here, the very name of Ireland (—which has been analyzed and "explained" in so manifold and often, in so contradictory a manner, and by the various historical and philological "authorities"—) seems to mean simply the land of the Ires or Eres;—in other words, the country of the Argas,—that is, the "nobles," "warriors," "heroes". In the same way, Persia is called Iran. just as we meet, in India, with Arga varta Argan country]. Thus the most western of the Argan family seems to have still retained that original, old family name, which the other languages are no longer able to show!

It is, furthermore, worthy of remark, that Ir's' is the most prominent and perfect of the Celtic group. It is superior to Scotch, -particularly in the system of conjugation, -where, with a few exceptions, the ancient personal terminations have been lost. It surpasses, in richness, beauty and elegance, many other languages, and among them even some of those most cultivated and best organized. In poetry and romance, in tales and songs. the Irish language displays its greatest charms. and all its wonderful beauty; and, it has lost noth. ing, it seems, of its excellence and perfection, notwithstanding the many and great vicissitudes to which it has been subjected. The intense energy and power, the refined elegance, the exquisite beauty and marvelous flexibility of the Irish language have made it possible to represent, by a most successful translation, all the original, erfection of Homer's Iliad, turned into Irish by Dr. MacHale, the illustrious Irish patriot and Archbishop of fu m. The Celtic is extremely rich in words which have come down to us, with all their primitive fr siness, in their una fulterated original form, and that, from the remote ages of d m prehistoric tim's, when it still presented, in Asia,

something identical with the primitive Aryan speech and Sanskrit. Those forms may, elsewhere be looked for in vain, as other languages have either lost them entirely, or have so disfigured them, that they can no longer be fairly recognized and identified. Moreover, the luxuri nt lexical growth and richness of the Irish language, that brightest flower of the Celtic branch, becomes apparent by the fact, that, should all the existing glossaries, old and new, be added together, we should have at least thirty thousand words,—besides those in printed dictionaries,—a richness of vocabulary to which, perhaps, not a single living language can bear even a remote comparison.

For the historian, geagrapher, and antiquarian, the study of the Irish language is of great interest and importance. For, as we have already observed, it is the only Celtic tongue which has entirely escaped the subversive influence of the Roman rule and dominion. It, therefore, often furnishes us information, on points relating to history and topography, which could, in no other way, find any explation or solution. Thus,-to give, here, but a single example, out of many,-let us take the names of places, many of which appear as compounds ending uniformly in the word donum, and which occur everywhere throughout the extensive region once inhabited by the Celts:-such as Lugdunum (Lyons), Lugdunum [Leyden], Mellodunum Melun], Viroaunum [Verdun], etc. Now, there existed, really, an old town called Dunum, and that was in Ireland; and, even in the Irish of the present day, it continues as a common name, under the form of dun, meaning a fortress, castle, or royal palace.

None of the other Celtic tribes or nations has given us so important and aucient a literature as the *Irish*, and the Celtic antiquities and old writings are, according to all appearance, much more abundant in Treland than elsewhere.

But the literary productions in Irish are not on. ly very numerous,-they extend also to a wonderful variety of subjects and departments of mental conception and activity, such as poetry, history, laws, grammar, etc., and it is a well known fact that many legends of French and German poets in the Middle Ages, derive their origin from Irish and other Celtic songs. The Irish Epic literature is abundant, and of great interest. Like the Kalewala, in Finnland, those Irish songs and poems of old were first preserved only as oral traditions in the mouths of the people, and were, much later. committed to writing, until they were variously combined, and appeared, finally, in a regular wellconnected form. In some of them we may yet fin i usages and customs of old Gaul described as they were in Cæsar's time, if nct even of an age still more remote. Let us, now, only mention here in passing, some few of the literary monuments of Ireland, - without however, binding ourselves, on this occasion by any chronnlogical succession, or

any other order or system of classification. we have a long panegyric poem on St. Patrick, by Bishop Fiace Fiech, the Dinn Seanc us, by Ame :g " Mac Amha'ghaith (Macauley): the Urnicept, by Am er , n Cinfaela (Cennfaeladh). MacLaig's poem on the death of King Brian Born,-that eminently successful warrior, that wise and noble prince, who met his death at the hands or a fugitive Dane, whi e kneeling, in his tent, in prayerful devotion. We may also mention the poems of Eochaodh Dallan, of the Sixth Century, those of Ecc a dh Flann (Echait O. Flinn),—the poem of Aldfrid, in praise of Ireland, the poems of Churlogh O'Carolan, the last of the bards, who died in 1737 A. D. We may also name the "Immrams," -such as the "Voyage of St. Brendan," the "Wanderings of the Sons of Ua Carra", those of "Maeldun", and the "Fisa", or visions which so often resemble the "Immrams," such as the "Purgatory of St. Patrick," the "Vision of Fundale," etc.

In all the beautiful Irish songs and poems, stories and romances, we meet with a truly wonderful productiveness and originality and a most surprising power of invention, such as we find in the Oriental tales, which, for so long a time, were the delight of the whole Western World. In lyric poetry, the Irish literature has evinced, and always maintained an astonishing superiority. We find in the Irish historians, mention of works-written even in Pagau times, in Ireland, and of these the Saltair of Tara, a work which has not come down to us, but is described as having been a complete collection of metrical essays and dissertations on the laws and usages of Ireland. As its author, is given Cormac Mac Airt, King of Ireland (from 227 to 266 A. D.) We have ever so many important and valuable works, either in manuscript or print dating from various periods of time, more or less ancient and remote. Thus, we have the eabhar na h Uidhri which ates from the Sixth Century, the leabhar breac, or "Speckled Book", also called "The Great Book of Dan Loirghre" leabhar mor Dun 'na Doighre); the "Book of Leinster," a manuscript of the Twelfth Century, of which a fac-simile has been published by the Royal Irish Academy; the "Book of Ballymote," a manuscript of the end of the Fourteenth Century. These works are well known to all Irish scholars, and need only to receive here a cursory glance and short mention. So, also, the 'Book of Lecan", a manuscript of the latter part of the Fourteenth Century, and especially the Anna'a Rioghachta Eireann, - published, with a translation, by O'Donovan in seven volumes. We will also mention the "Book of Armagh," of the Ninth Century, which is a book of of hymns, and the most ancient manuscript in Ireland; the Augus Ceile De, also of the Ninth Century, the Martyrology of Tallaght, of the Tenth Century, that of Marianus O'Gorman, of the I welfth Century, the leab ar Genealach of the Seventeenth Century.

To be continued.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE, 114 Pearl st. Hartford, Conn. Sept. 19, 1884.

M. J. Logan, Esq. 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dear Sir.

Some two years since at the request of Mr. Norris I subscribed for the Gael—I then supposed it to be published in the interest of the Irish race. I now find that to the long list of Traitors to Ireland and the Irish must be added the name of M. J. Logan.

There is one consolation we have and that is—that your circulation is so small that it can have no effect on the Presidential Election—You will please make it smaller by taking my name off the list, and oblige

Respectfully,

G. B. Preston.

It is a fact that the majority of Irishmen in this country are mechanics and laborers. The general price of labor in Ireland is about twelve shillings a week—\$3.00. Should Free Trade become the law of the land, American labor twelve months thence would be as low as European labor. Is it "treason to Ireland and the Irish race" to oppose that state of things?

The action of the Democratic representatives in the last session of Congress, on the Morrison bill shows plainly what they will do if a Free Trade President should occupy the White House. They wanted only forty votes to carry the measure and if a president were in the White House who would sign the bill the leaders and supporters of the measure could get £40,000,000 Sterling from London to buy up the necessary number of votes to carry it, aye, even from the Republican side of the House! Is it treason to oppose a presidential candidate who endorses the action of that Congress?

The united labor element of the country oppos ed the nomination of Cleveland, but the managers snapped their fingers at them, and at the solicitation of the Free Trade Republicans nominated him and bragged that they"Loved him more because of the enemies he had made." These supposed enemies were the Irish laboring men of New York State, and if Cleveland should get elected in spite of their protestations, labor will receive a check which generations cannot recall:-Is it treason to try to avert such a far-reaching catastrophy ? "When the Fox preaches let the Geese be aware." The Harpers, the Pucks, the Heralds, the Times, the Beechers (of Bread and Water notoriety)-all the Foxes of Republicanism, and of hatred to Irish. men are now preaching. Is it treason to put the "geese" on their guard ?

What makes those intollerant bigots, who represented the Pope of Rome as a crowned ass in their caricatures, oppose Mr. Blaine? Ah, it is because they think him too closely allied to Catholicism.

His mother being an Irish Catholic, his father dying a Catholic, his daughter's husband being a Catholic, his sister being a Catholic—in fact, his affiliations being Catholic. That is the cause. d because he had the courage of his convictions to pronounce to them and to the world in the following letter eight years ago what he would and would not do.—

"I agree with you that the charge of my being a Catholic is very provoking, considering the motives that inspire it, * * First, because I abhor the introduction of anything that looks like a religious test or qualification for office in a republic, where perfect freedom of conscience is birthright of every citizea: and second. becau e my mother was, as you know, a devoted Catholic. I would not for a thousand Presidencies speak a disrespectful word of my mother's religion, and no pressure will draw me into any avowal of hostility or unfriendliness to Catholics, though I have never received and do not expect any political support from them."

JAS. G. BLAINE.

Here are the manly avowals which turned the Harpers &c. against him, and no mistake about it. As Mr. Blaine goes to no church they put him down as a Catholic in disguise. Were the tone of the above manly letter opposite to what it is he would have no opposition from the Harpers. He must know that the penning of those sentiments would alienate from him the support of the knownothing element of his party, but, like a man, he scorned to be whipped into their traces or to be induced under any consideration to act unfriendly to his fellow man. Is it treason to support such a man? No, and the Irish will support him!

The Celtic Race, of which the Irish is the principal branch, have left their mark in the world: From the time they left Scythia, crossed the Caspian Sea, traversed the borders of the Black Sea, Egypt, Grecce, Sicily, Spain, &c. until they arrived in Ireland they left the traces of civilization after them, and will continue in their course until they circumambulate the earth and shape its destinies.

destinies.

Two Irishmen are placed in nomination to rule this great country,—the greatest and finest in the world—for the next four years. Is it treasen in another Irishman to support them in preference to the brutish Englishman, the hereditory enemy of his race and Nation? If it be we assume the role.

The greatest enemy and traitor to Ireland and the Irish race in this country, is the professional politician of that race who succeeds in approaching the public crib.

Which is the greater "traitor to Ireland and the Irish race"? the officeholder who supports Free Trade and thereby labors to bring the Irishman's wages to a level with the pauper wages of Europe, and supports the Englishman before the Irishman, or we who oppose both?

The election of Blaine and Logan, two Irish-Americans, to rule this country would give the lie to those who say that Irishmen are not fit to govern themselves. It would be one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by the Irish race; it would give it a prestige to which it has been a stranger since the soil of Erin was polluted by the presence of the Saxon. And we say that he who opposes the accomplishment of this to be desired condition of things is, indeed, a "traitor to Ireland and the Trish race."

If two Cermons, two Frenchmen, two Italians, or two men of any other nationality were nominated for President and Vice-Prest, these respective elements would vote and work for them to a man! Why would not the Irish do the same? Is it because they are "Grossly ignorant," as the Brooklyn Eagle, a rabid supporter of Cleveland, characterized them in its issue of the 11th ult. when speaking of the supporters of Tweed in New York?

Our correspondent is a stalwart supporter of the Free Trade candidate because he thinks officeholders cannot be imported and that he can air the gentleman on a round fat salary when the mechanic will be in the throes of of starvation. But let him be aware: The laboring mechanic cannot pay \$10 rent out of his \$5 a week, and the house owner who is cut down one half in his rents cannot afford to pay his servants, public and private, high salaries, and Americans can show what they can do when imposed upon, as they did when they threw the English Tea into Boston Harbor.

Fort Dade, Fla. Dear Sir.—I see a Mr. Norris has written a letter dictating to you how to vote. I think, as an American citizen you have got a right to cast your vote for whom you please. You are right, my friend Mr. Logan not to vote for that Know-Nothing scamp Governor Cleveland. The Irish people have been long cnough supporting that ungrateful party, called the Democracy. I have been in nine states of this Union, and I have had good experience of both parties, and this I must say, that the worst and bitterest enemies of Ireland-of the Irish and Catholics, are to be found in the ranks of the Democracy. Yes, my countrymen, I have had Democrats to tell me to my face that if they had their full sway in the United States that they would send all the Irish and Irish born civizens to hell out of the country, and that they would lay every Roman-Catholic institution in ashes from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and that Ireland ought to suffer ten times more than she is already suffering. Such is some of the talk that Democrats have spoken to me I will myself cast my vote for Blaine and Logan, and 1 would advise all 1rishmen to do the same. Yours, &c.

Denis O'Keeffe.

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Any subscriptions that are not here acknowledged please notify by postal.

We have received No. twenty eight of Vol. I of the Wilkesbarre Irish American News. It is an excellently gotten up newsy Newspaper, non-political, and treating of all imaginable subjects. We wish it every success.

Foreign Navies-The ironclad navy of France consists of 70 vessels, of England 66, Russia 31, Italy 19, Germany 43 vessels of all kinds, Austria 40 of all kinds. England is no longer mistress of the seas. Both France and England have numerous other craft as tenders to the above, but what is here given shows their relative strength.

The prospects of the French in A; the Russian advance towards Hindostan: Britania no longer mistress of the seas, surely the cause of Ireland has not been brighter in centuries past.

We see by the United 1rishman that some of its subscribers give notice to discontinue it, because Rossa is supporting Cleveland. What a shallow idea. We get the Brooklyn Eagle, the Irish-American, and the first paper we look over on Sunday morning is the United Irishman, though all three oppose our choice for president. We believe Rossa to be sincere, and we should consider ourselves very narrow minded if we were to discontinue the United lrishman, because Rossa does not view matters from our point of observation. Freedom of thought is what lrishmen are fighting for; it is the birth-right of man, and he who would deny it is not deserving of enjoying liberty.

McSWEENEY

Mr Blaine has been accused of takiug no interest in McSweeney and others who were immured in British pri-What special interest could any Republican official, unless one possess. ed of spurtan virtue, take in an Irishman who has, up to now, been his political enemy? The Brooklyn Eagle, (controlled by Mr. Kinsly, an English. man, who, it is said, is not a citizen at all, and who acted as chairman of the King's Co. delegation to Chicago, and who opened the Brooklyn Bridge on Queen Victoria's birth day, and who placed the lion's head over the entrance, as an insult to every loyal citizen who goes the way, and who, no doubt, would have christened it the "Victoria Bridge" only that he was afraid Rossa would have blown it up with dynamite) has repeatedly during this campaign referred to McSweenv's case. But the Eagle must have very short memory, or it must believe the Irish to be "Grossly ignorant" idiots. It is not long since it advocated the HANDING OVER

of P. J. Sheridan to the British Government, and were Mr. Clevelnad in the White House it is likely that he would be handed over to its mercy!

March 22, '83 the Eagle writes-

But if Sheridau's extradition is refused it must not be on the ground that the Phoenix Park muders were political offences; the killing of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke was murder, villain u and lasterdly, and those concerned in it must b treated accordingly.

If that be not acting the bloodhound we dont know what is; and none but a knave or an idiot would characterize the Phoenix Park affair other than a purely political transaction, whatever might be said of its judiciousness

But what chance would Irish political prisoners or refugees have if the sentiments of the Eagle party prevailed in the Executive Chamber? None whatever

The Eagle is a consistent opponent of the laboring classes. Seven years' ago it gloated over the news which

came from Chicago, on the occasion of the engineers' strike there, saying that the "Rabble were mowed down with grape and cannister shot." Sept. 11, '84, it calls the Irish, "The grossly ignorant' followers of Tweed: on Oct. 3, 84. it calls them "Assassins," and yet its canny editor has the audacious presumption to dictate to Irishmen how they shall vote. Such gratuitous insult could not be offered to any other people with impunity Not only does this canny Scotchman presume to boss Irishmen but he seeks to villify those who will not be bossed by him, by trying to draw a parallel between them and a notorious indivi. who had been schooled in iniquity in his office-where he had excellent preceptors. Our readers will understand that the notorious Jim McDermot was an honored member of the Ea gle's staff for a number of years, and we shall venture to say that he has fully exemplified the lessons of honor and morality inculcated there.

It has been persisted in that Mr Blaine was a Know Nothing although, as recently stated in the Gael, he could not be one, and, except six other States, Com., NH, R1., Mich., Vt. and Wister States, Com., NH, R1., Mich., Vt. and Wister States of Maine had less of the Know Nothing element than any other State. The vote for Fillmore in Maine in '56 was 3000, in NY it was over 100,000! And in '60 it dwindled to nearly one-half in Maine; as Mr, Blaine was gaining popularity the Know Nothing element declined, (The reader would be well repaid by getting a recent is ne of the Irish World which gives the votes of 56 and '60 by States; it is a valuable historical tocument,) Four years ago Hannek ran 8,000 votes behind Tilden because his wife was supposed to be a Catholic, Mayor Grace was cut 40,000 votes in NY City because he was a Catholic. Why, the Republican party cannot hold a can ite to the Demertic party as far as knownothingism is concerted.

Mr. Blaine deserves the gratitude of the patriotic A necessary for fru-trating the intentions of the fluid fermers four years' ago, Had drant then succeeded, good by to Republicanism; but then there would be no fear of the firm of Grant and Ward going under.

But the struggle of the Fourth of next month is not of sentiment out one of life and death to the working element. Let every one vote according to self interest, regardless of party affiliations, as, strictly speaking, past party lines no longer exist. No mechanic would vote to reluce his wages were he sensible of the fact, but he who votes for the free trade canidate will, assuredly, do so.

Let our Demcratic brethren nip this free trade shoot in the bud. Let them vote Butler if they dont like Mr. Blaine; be aware of the man who reduced the wages of the N Y pilots "because they were charging higher than European pilots."

yor see P. 404

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It is a notable fact that nearly all the free traders of this country are Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen who have accumulated wealth under that Protective policy which they now seek to destroy. Their idea is to widen the breach bet ween labor and capital, the same as in the Old Country. Some of their beguiled followers are led to believe that their "party would not destroy

the country by introducing Free Trade" (for if squarely spoken to in regard to free trade. ninetenths of the people are against it). We would say, put not your trust in men, especilly in politicians. Remember that the dollar in your own pocket is nearer than that in the politician's.

Picture to yourself your position in the attitude of borrowing a few dollars from a friend, especially if he exhibited a reluctance to comply with your request! Would you not try to put "the bone through the skin" rather than to repeat the experiment? Then, you are in a position to have your dollar if you are able and willing to earn it,

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