

Editor of the Gael.—Dear Sir: I send you the following verses in honor of the Blessed Virgin. John J. Carroll.

भाषांत्रह भग्न भग्न भग्न भग्न

21 21/11/11/ 1/ 1/10/11, υλητίοξαη ηα ηδαούαι, Comaine an caob, Erre le n-An rzeul. Suar an Jac Jleann, This inte seal Ch, Супузелля 30 селяя, 5leo che 'n rpeun. Ir pealcan na mujn, 21 upre na naom; טוט לעוחחפ ס-כעות, 21 ар тарсазве па сраов, 21 דזומל 'ד מה ומחח, ellears cozat na baozal, 21 דרועה 'ד את כהאחח, 21 כסוואווח אם דבסיבו. 21 An chjorcal na m-bhaon, O Samaja Jlajr d-Feun, 21 τά ημιο απαοη,

Szappujzże zo zeup. 21ηη d-reapann na Zall, O żajnje an m-dpujo, 21ηρ dud dinne 'n dall, 21ηρ dud dinne 'n dall, 21ηρ Cilza[†] call uc. 21ἐς a mujne na naom, banpjożan na Zaodal, Comajne ap o-caod, 30 dud raopre ap rzeul; 'S bejd conn co żlójp 215 mać-alla na zleann 21ż cujreaże zo laop Clan dinne na n-cann Fa piżeażeajd Cipejno.

Us Cappull po can.

NÓCUJÓE.

]ηης zeal En: Jr rin ajnm esle Espeann, o En, mac Milead.

† 2η αρικαι το πα αρασό Κυαό, γηη 100, 30 γγια 100,

¹ Cilza, inir Cilza, rean ainim Cina eann.

McKanna's Dream, Translated for THE Gael by P. A. DOUGHER.

ΟμάτησηΑ αμητε άλιη, δρεάτ, πή αη 21 άια ιτ πέ τιυδαλ αη σράιτ, δή αη τριαη α συλ τίστ ι η-σειρεατό 'η λαε 'ταη τεαλαά 'τ έμητ άρο; Οο τυιό πέ τίστ αιρ αιλ δεατ 'τ έμτεαατα λειτ τα σσηπα τεαάτ, 'S le zut ηα τέμμητ ταση 'τ ηα z-clair tuit mé mo coolad τιαρ.

Οο δηιοηταί τη τη τη καοι τμαη το δ-καζα τή βριοητα υριαη υοροίτηε. Reult an cotat 'τ a clordeath le cliú cotte 'η a láith. Seo 100 ηα κοςla σύδαιητ τέ ljoth, "Όειο σραις τα h Gireann ταη thoill 1 Να ceolta τίδρτη τασιρτε là Féil Páopaic ceact an ceann.

Šαοιι mé 30 δραςα mé 1η γιη κόμαμ Ναοή Ruje 'γ é γεαζασα το 'η ε'κόιη . Οί ηα βκαηςαίζ απη τοκε ειμέιοιι κέιτ le congnam ταδαικε;

Τόις τέ αη έπος α'ς α žuż 30 h-άπο, 'γηα υπιστα comainleas γεο το πάο, "
'
Cujoujzjo le céjle γη α'ς μηά, σά 'η πάμαιο láioin πόμαιηη."

Šαοιι mé zun tear an rin mo cómain Sanrrielo chiall zo Lica-Luain, Čuin ré ionzancar ain an Roim an rneaznad tuz ré dúinn,— "Ό mire in reo i z-cúir mo tín 'r ní rcadraid mé zo m-béid rí raon,

Νό παι henculer τα τρά δ-ταο τιαι τάσταιο πέ ηα milte mand po'm."

Dj Ujlljam bjppne ajp an b-roo o Dajle Ajánujr conc an poo, Le Cacaploc a'r Cjlloappa 30 bpjozmap le na 3-cúl;

Ιαη-21/10e 'r Caomain in ra 3 cúir 'r conoae Luzaio dí péjo o'n cúir, Slaine 'r Úta-cliat 30 reanamuil, capa péjo.

Dí Ceiliz cheun ó choc an Scháin an lá rin le na cloideain 30 zeun, 2ilionna ré nac n- zéilleocad ré zon c-Sacranac zo bhát;

21 Člann η αη ποσαί, α-liz-α-léjn, τά 'σ éjrteact ljom η-Dju faoj η rpéjn, Ταθαjn comtana do'n dóman món nac m-bejd τú roládta fór.

Ταιηις αη τ. Litain Ua Muncat σπάτημα τίου τρεατηα'η στις ο Loczanman Le oct mile deuz de reanais cheun', níor reann níon tiudal i plam;

Όεαμο γιαυ σοταίημι ι ίδισιμ, γιάη, τας γεαμ γα βίσε η α ιδηή, Legr an m-bealac, η η-τιαπαύ, σαιαίη 'γ σμάιτ, an la γιη μοιή η όιτος'.

Šαοιι mé zup duail zač opuma móp pope lá řéjl Páopaje, b'dinn an ceol, Čujpread ré brójo ajp an doman móp, čo ceolinap dear rjudal rjad, Feap le reap, rjudal amać n-ažajo an námajo ceannea cope,

Le buille cadajne 'συν γάγα φάζαμε, le congnam Dé, σύδαμε γιαο.

Οί ceannfuint 'n námaio ceann 'r theun 'n dann an choic 'r faoi na chainn, Níon d-reann le na fúilid cam ná an rcuada deaz 'r món;

Νιαιη čualajo mé zlaoz ar ηα μαης Γμαηςας σμευη 'r bu mait a z-caing, "Τα mire 'n reo le cujojužao leac, ηά biod rajccior out zo roill."

21η01r có13 το pice 'r closteam 30 zeun 'r leanfast mire Clann-a-Jael, Ca fast raoinre beit az Trásnne Maol rul ma t' tuscrit an oste;

'S ar rin 30 h-Uchaim riudal riao leo, cor-an-áinoe, capaio beo, Le baznecr, cloideam 'r zunnaide món' leir an námaio ciomáinc rian

Οί η ηδήλοιο ίδισια οδηλ ασήλητη, le constain ceace o'η 5-coroin, Le η-λα η-searna σελγ 'γ clé πο δαόη 'γ κόιll a σύδλιας 30 leon; Rinne γιαο γοαιος πόα ποη γα ηδιί 'γ ηίοα κάδασαα ας αη σαοδ όλη, Nuain a σύμγιο πό γυλγ δί γέ απ ίδ, σά απ δαιοποίος cajece -- críoc.

LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.					
Irish.	Roma	n. Sund.	ris'ı.	Roman.	Sound.
A	a	aw	11]	m	emm
b	b	bay	ŋ	n	enn
(;	C	kay	0	c	oh
0	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	n	r	arr
F	f	eff	r	. 8	ess
5	g	gay ee	C	t	thay
1	il	ee ell	u	u	00
I There will be a standard to an					

XVIII. LESSON.-Continued

Translation of Exercise 1.

1. D-Fuil an Fean rean? 2. ní d-Fuil τέ γεαη, Δός ζά αη γεαη-γεαπ α δί απη ro a nae anoir mand. 3. d-ruil an crean bean anny an ceac? 4. ní b. ruil αότ τά αη ήλαταιμ-ήση αηηγ αη τεαέ 5 b.Fuil a3 ao mátain.món beo? 6. cá, AJUY ACAID-MOD. 7. AN YEAN-FEAR A DI Δηηγ Δη σελέ Δ ηλε, Δη έ Ο' Δέληι-ήόη 8. Ir é; azur an c-rean-dean a ca é? Δη το Δη μό, τί το ήλελις-ήδη ί. 9. b-ruil azao deáz-chojde? 10. cá azam Deaz-chojde azur Deaz-mein; oin ca alz 3Ac usle veaz- tujne veaz-chojte Azur σελξ. ηέιη. 11. Δη Τιξεαμηα πο Όια Ir ano-Gizeanna é ain neam azur ain 5alam. 12 τά αη σ. Ειπεαηηαό δυαη. γλοξαίας. 13. ειαηηός δ-καιί το έμρ. Am, or. An muincip uile a ca FAOI DO כעהמא? 14 כבוס גו העותכות דבסן אס cupam rlan. 15. cjannor a d-rujl an meud a cà faoi do cúpam, 7 faoi cúp-Am O' ACAN, AJUY FAOI CUNAM O' ACAN. moin? 16. ir ionmuin tiom vo cliu 7 00 càil 17. Oci mo bron, nac b-ruil ronar onc. 18. Oc! mo tairse, agur mo reanc grad, had mon mo zean onc! 19. 21 sipe, currle mo chorde, blat na rinne. 20. 1r cú mo brón, azur mo róż! η' οπόμα Δζης πο πάμα; πο δελέα Δζur mo dar.

LESSON XIX

Conjugation of the verb "to be" to beit, continued.

Indicative mood -- Imperfect Tense.

This tense is called by some the 'habitual past,' because it expreses no particular action, or state of being, but a habit, or action repeated in the one case and a continued state of existence in the other. We call it by the name Imperfect, in order to conform to the established divisions of 'Tense,' and because it agrees very closely with the 'Imperfect' in Greek, Latin, and French verbs. The first letter of this tense is aspirated, if it be one of the nine mutable consonants.

Singular.

- 1. bjo.jnn, 'veeyinn', I was wont to be.
- 2. bio-ceá, 'veehaw', thou wast "
- 3. bjo-eao ré, 'veeyoo shay', he "

Plural.

- 1. bjö mjr, 'veemush', we were wont to be.
- 2. djo.tí, 'veehee', you were wont to be.
- 3. bjo-ojr, 'veedeesh', they were wont to be.

This tense, of which the Irish-speaking people make such frequent use, is by them translated, when conversing in English, by the words "used to be."

The interrogative form is gone thro' by placing the particle $\Delta\eta$, whether, be. fore each of the persons; as, $\Delta\eta$ $\delta \eta \delta \eta \eta \eta$, was I wont to be, &c.

The verbal form of the third person singular, biceat, with the personal pronoun mé, I; cú, thou (you); ré, he (it); rí, she (it); rinn, we; rib, you; riao they; placed after it, gives the analytic conjugation of this tense.

OBS -eat, and at, final, is, in Connaught, pronounced oo (English); in Munster, 'a'. As the final syllable of the imperfect tense, it is pronounced incorrectly in Munster, and in some districts in the southern parts of Connaught, like agh, guttural. Of the sound of at final, we shall treat in another Lesson.

The word synthetic, as applied to the conjugation of Irish verbs, means that the personal pronouns mé, $c\dot{u}$, $r_{1}\eta\eta$, $r_{1}b$, $r_{1\Delta}c$, are, in each tense, combined with the verb, so as to make one word, thus, $c\dot{\lambda}_{1}\eta\eta$, I am, is composed of $c\dot{\lambda}$, am, and

mé, I, and is as much a 'synthesis', that is, a joining together of the two words $c\lambda$ and mé, as $\lambda z \Delta m$, at me; opm, on me; 10m, with me, is of Δz , and mé, me; Δp , on; and mé, 1e, with; and mé.

In some persons of the compound pronouns, equally as of the verbs, this synthetic union is not clearly, at first, perceived; as, in teo, with them, compounded of te and 100; in 510-1111, I used to be, compounded of 510 and mé.

The Analytic is, in meaning, opposed to Synthetic, and indicates that the pronoun and verb are not combined in one.

From the nature therefore of the syn thetic form, it is plain the personal pro nouns cannot, in the nominative case, be expressed after the verb when conjugated synthetically; and should the personal prenouns be found so expressed, they must be necessarily in the objective case. Thus—

cáim equal cá mé. I am.

càim né equal cà mé, mé, I, I am buajlim mé equal buajlio mé mé, I strike (I).

which clearly is very incorrect. Yet the third person plural is excepted, and is often elegantly employed, with this double form of nominative case, to add weight and strength to the ordinary power of language.

The reader cannot tail to perceive, that in flecting the verb synthetically, the third person singular has not the pronoun combined with the verb, as the other persons have, and he will naturally ask the reason. It is, as Doctor O'Donovan remarks, because the third person singular is always absent and needs, therefore, be expressed, that its gender may become known, whereas the first person or speaker, and the person speken to "being always supposed to be present, there is no necessity of ma king any distinction of gender in them."

When therefore, in the analytic form, the nominative or subject is, in the first and second person singular and in all the persons of the plural, actually expressed, one uninflected form of the verb suffices for all, since the relation of its persons is sufficiently marked by the subject, just as in English; I lored, thou lovest, he loved; we loved, you loved, they loved. The verbal form "loved" is the same in each of five personal endings, yet from the subject, or no minative, each person of the verb is clearly known.

The Analytic Imperfect of the Verb "to be." Singular

1. Djoeao [veeyoo] me

2. 010000	"	сй.
3. Diceao	"	ré or rj;
_ MARLES	Plural.	
1. Divero	[veeyoo]	r1111.
2. Diceat	66	r10.
3. Diceao	"	7140.

I was wont to be; thou wast wont to be; he or she was wont to be: we were wont to be; you were wont to be; they were wont to be.

Vocabulary.

 $\Delta \eta$, whether $\lceil \Delta$ is pronounced short], it is put before the perfect tense, just as $\Delta \eta$, whether, is put before the present tense, when a question is asked.

an, whom, or which, a rel. pronoun.

- Δη, our, a poss. pronoun, plural of mo, my: Δη in each of these instances is pronounced urh (u short). It takes η before a vowel; as, Δη η-Δτωjη, our father.
- án, slaughter; to plough, the action of ploughing, δη ηα σαιή αιζ án, the oxen were ploughing; ploughed land.
- an, for ajn, upon; an. for vejn, says; as ajn, or an ré, says he.

bejt, will be, future tense of bejt, to be bejt, poss. of beul, a mouth.

bejt, to be, being; a being by excellence; a lady.

bud, and ba, was; may be.

bjat, food.

bujn, dat. or prepositional c. of bo, cow. céim, a step; grade; dignity; as cojrcéim, a foot-step; áno-céim, great dig-

nity, high grade. víneač, straight, direct.

ourre, a person.

eic, poss. c. of eac, a horse.

elte, (and in old Irish Alte, and olte) another. From elte and cineac, one of any (cin) country, is derived elteneac, and sometimes written olteneac, a stranger.

reann, petter.

yet; ran ro roju, wait yet.

FA, for; as, CAO FA, for what.

raoj, under, for; as, cao raoj, under what? i.e., on what account.

τροι, in; as he is in power and respect, τά τέ τροι ζέιτη, ασυτ τροι ήρεατ.

reason; cause; as, cja an rat, what reason; ca rat le 3ac njo, there is

reason (with) for everything. Jannar, scarcity, from Jan, without. ton a luncheon, a viatic, a store. naib, was; is employed in the perfect tense, exactly like b-ruil is; in the present tense, after particles of denying questioning, wishing, or supposing, after the rel. pronouns, A, who ; nać, who not.

Translate into Irish .-

1 Was his head bent? 2. His head was bent 3. Was his hand sleader? 4. His hand was slender, and his foot was crooked. 5. Was his hair grey f 6. His hair was grey. 7. Was the cow brown or white f 8. She was brown. 9. Was my bull blue? 10. He was not. but he was yellow. 11. Was the woman young, and the man old \pounds 12. The woman was young, and she was under (held in) esteem, and in affection. 13. Your husband was old, and your son will be tall as was his father. 14 Has your daughter a son yet \$ 15. My young dau-ghter has a young son since yesterday. 16. Thy son was under (held in) esteem and glory. 17. A black hen lays a white egg; literally, there is wont to be a white egg at a black hen. 18. There is (so) and white milk with a brown cow. 19. Was the ear of the horse small ; his foot straight ; his back long? 20. His ear was small, and his back long, his foot straight, and he was yesterday under car (drafting a car) going up the hill. 21. He was not but he was in my father's house, 22. The music of thy mouth was sweet with me (to me); your voice melodious and your tone so high, that I have a desire to listen to it. 23. The person who is up (in high station) is usually under (in) dignity and re-putation; and he who is down (in low station) is usually under (in) loss and in want. 24. What is your wish § 25. It is my wish to be under (held in) esteem; and this wish is in my own heart. 26. I had not happines. 27. His happiness and prosperity is commonly in the hands of each person; for it is a happiness to be good with (towards) ev-ery other person. 28. Thy left foot was pretty and blue was thy right eye : smooth and white was thy hand, and long were thy fingers ; thick and in ringlets (faineach) was thy hair, and resplendent and sparkling was the sight of your blue eyes.

Dear Mr Logan.-It is pitiful to see so many of the fine old Irish songs of Ireland passing away with those who know them, without ever being printed and many of them without being, even, written. And it is a pity to see that many of those now written from dictation are so badly mixed. Those good old songs passed from one person to a number of persons who were to a great extent illiterate. Mr John Connolly has made a very bad mesh of "O'Sullivan's Frolics," as it appeared in the October number of the Gael. I heard it sung when I was young, pretty nearly as follows, yet I had to supply a few words myself which were lost Yours truly,

Thomas D. Norris.

When Bachus frequented my frolics, Liom 21 ס-כול אח כאלאותהם לא מסוח לתפוח, I espied a most beautiful damsel

Oo cealz mé a lan mo cleib : Bereft of all reason and senses

teac uspl. 13! Do onujoear 30 Dana lei, Saying, I wish you were truly contented 'S Jadail lomra tan myaid an c-raozail.

She vowed and declared by her goodness, "Mí leanfad do pajoce béil,

Dont tease me with railings insipid Lic 1mitiz '3ur ráz mé, a néjc; For its now I'm going down to Cork City

21 כעוזדותם 'דא דסלועווו ופולות, For a year I'll not come to this country

Na b' féjoja an uaja rin féjn.

Her dresses and robes were enameled 21 cujojm 30 faineac lei.

Her exquisite beauty surpasses In Olanac oob' alle 3né; Her cheeks and her beautiful features

21 malajoe, a rhón ra béal, So shapely and neat was her figure,

Jup imcis mo choide-re lei.

She neatly draws all images, 21 d-roinm le rhátajo caol,

The phoenix, the lark and the linnet,

211 FJOLAR, AN CUAC 'YA NAOY3; She's elected of Venus or Juno, Pallas, Diana or Pales-She really has gained from all living,

Ολ η-σέαμγαιη αη σ-άδαιι γα όμαοδ.

I fear its from you I'm tormented,

21 opinneal ir aille 3né, Roving in doleful condition,

O cuicear a n-3pao le'o rzéim; If God would but grant my petition,

S mé ceanzal le'o dainchir c-réim, All pleasures on earth would attend us

σαη μημεληθαό, σάο ηά υλοσαι.

If you are in earnest, air 'sise, Ní leanfad níor mó de'n leizeann, Though my parents do really insist on

30 d-ruilim no oz zo léin; I am the one eighth of a century,

21'r cujnim leir bliadain uaim réin; And if they dont consent to our wishes

טסגראוותג יו עוסט ליוו דפות.

I instantly took her and kissed her, buo dinne na fljúc a béal;

Her words had retained me with gladness, Ις сища са η-3αθαη αη γρηέ,

Through meadows and sweet-scented valleys Οο έλιτελημη το άμ γλοξαί

Embracing and kissing each other,

Up majoin ra meadon an lae.

Any of our readers who have spare copies of Nos 6 & 9 of Vol. 7 would oblige by sending them.

211 320021.

eucora an buailceora bujoe.

Rirceano се h.Сперре по торов.

(Leanda)

ηλά παιο κελη τομη π. ομισελη 'ηάη οrocaja majojn D'ajajte. Do baman 43 chiall cum ofbre 'n-a euzmair an can το σαγαό α δεαη ομηαιηη 30 συδαιμο 3up lugs a reap ap a leaba 'η-a lantlance lajon a péin 7 50 bruit le n-a CAOID 1-A Ablac Ajobreac Amarman FA יאמוסות é. 21p 3.clor rzannaio an rzeoil rin oo Paonuiz Ruad .1. Fean a παιο σηιό ελαία com παι σελά τιέιο noin deamainit duaidreada na b-pireoz to jejt re le déatzat chojte 7 timtis n-a zeile zan ceill zan einim az leanήληη τα γαου-έσηλημ le τσμέλεατ ασυγ σαμταό 3ίόη σμη τμιτ αη ίάη κά σειηead, 'n-an an Jun ling an deata ar 30 τυαραό τάρ-αιδέηι. Οο 3αδ ceana 1meazla 7 bajll chiot rzeitile bapp. fuj5eal m'roinne oà páo 30 pais an chear-341115 ceuona 1 1-0An OOID FEIN 7 30 1-ושפטהגולפ גון טוסלגובגר סס. דעוגווז סהג oo himnead an rean man locad 'n-a n-Deannyrad don ljor.

Ir j comale oo cinnead leo anran oul oo lojngreonace an mujn 'n-a n-Deopajojo 1 5-cojschjoć D' tonn 30 b-דעולטוסוד סוספגון אס כפגאואגאא גע גא σοηλη σλομ-σάιλό σο δί 30 γιούηλη α3 A D-CORUIZEACC. ØIR, ADEIRIDIT AZ CUICeace can buis an rejonato to bi an a ס-כן, אן דיוון די באא ופבאיאבות בא בא נסאש can buinne an bocha 7 can uirse na mana monz-nuarce anonn. Do zluaravan Annran an muin, acc on to rin Jur anσια, ηίομ cualao συαματσθάι α η-1mτελέτα 7 η ς είμητροελη 30 υματ, όμη ור ספאףטלג א לפווחוח לאחן-דא זעף לסון clearpad cealzac 21 ajme roana-fjacal oppa 7 100 1 3-comain a mbaitce ap an derainnze coimin. Tan eir Jac aon nuo le accomar oo ceanam an mo rzeul, ní naid rean acu beo an an o-caoid ro De'n b-reun an ceace an fosmain Do cuppead rpeal ná cuppán ra zar chujtηθαότα ηά όμηα, ασυγ σά μέιμ γιη, δυσ τίοη 100 ιμαιότε ηα callize σα μαό παό συισγεαό σοπαό ηα η-σιογοάη σπε (Translation) [A typical Munster story.] The Adventures of the Yellow Thresher. (Continued)

that one of our company was missing. We were proceeding to our work without him when his wife met us and said he had gone to bed strong and in full health the night before and was found that morning a dreadful, terrible, corpse by her side. On hearing the terror of that tale Padruig Ruadh, who had an abiding dread of the diabolical demons of sorcery, jumped up with a startled heart and ran away a lunatic without sense or control, foolishly wandering about with screaming and howling until at length he fell to earth and so remained awaiting a miserable, terrific death. Indeed the remainder of my company was taken with dread and shuddering horror, saying that the same destruction was in store for themselves, and that they would be subjected to the unbearable revenge that overtook him as a penalty for what they had done to the Liss.

They then decided on going by sea as wanderers in a strange land seeking shelter and protection from the ill-fated misfortune that was pursuing them so furiously. For, said they, talking of the hidden power that had threaten ed them, it cannot follow on our track over the ocean flood and the waters of the red-crested sea (to the place) beyond. They went away then to sea and from that day to this an account of their wandering was never heard and never will until the Judgment Day: for I have an assured certainty that the wily tricks of the fang-toothed one oppressed them while in the occasion of their drowning on the deep. After everything, to shorten my story, at the coming of Harvest a man of them was not alive at this side of the grass to put a scythe or reaping book under a handful of wheat or barley; and hence the utterances of the hag were true declaring that the fruit of the ears of corn should not fall by the power of their

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חפבתה ג אדבסאבות בח אוןבטבוין דוח.

כוול סס הוסעה יו אין אין אומן אומוגע אומן אומן אומן σοηλη σίοξθάιλό κη εληταίηε όελοηλ οημ. Νίοη έιδη η η-Οιδιό ηλ δγελη σο beit baruiste amail aoudaint tuar an σαη το ήοτιι ξεαται τας αοη μιο το beit the 'n-a ceile 7 30 h-amallac azuinn. Ní naid conad na canda in án noan-Διόιδ, ηί μαιδ leact η leamnact az án 3- cuio bo, ná bainne ná blátač an clán Αζιηη. Ιτ βαιιεαό σ'έιμξεαό μαόταμ αμ πα συβάιηιο, ασυγ αη σαη το cuinimir e ταη meadanać le h-azajo cojrzin 00 σέληλή η έ μιο διοό λομη το δάμη an raotajn act cudan tjug brean no λαγταμη λάη. Ιοδέα σε ήμεση 7 βαμημε neaman.

Οο δάτημη ή Ο-σεληησα Δη ΟΑ έιζηΟ Δηηγαη; Δη σίοτ Δ5 31ΔοσΔά 30 01Δη ομμαιηη 7 30η ημη ηά μαάταμ ηά αοη the eile maoine aguinn ne 'n-a viol. Ir annran aoudaine mo ceile niom Junab majt an c-rlize j cum an mjonat 00 πέισελάο συι σ'ιοηηγαιζε διαθαρία Daile-21-21כוחח, .ן. בח דפבת-דולם לעט ciallmana cojinin-lejzeanca 1 n-ojblioελός η η-σελήλη σ' η ηλιο le Fázall Aσμηη, το τελάλη λη δ-κυιζδελό τέ rean An n.ouad 7 n.ooznains oo maol. עלמט אזער את ח-וח טו למטאות את ח-אור ouinn anir. D' éinzear 30 chácamail An majoin 7 00 fluarar nomam 30 cap-Alo az Ling the lowar hour held 1 bojtnínice cumanz caol zo počeajn θαιίε- αη-αιτίηη όλη ίλ απ η-α ήλημας. Ιτ σεαπό 30 δεμαματ απη bocan beag FA Jeall ne braca no cit muice, 7 00 buallear as an copur sup pheab reanτρεαη 3106αίας, γμαμας, γαίας, α5 α 073-ואס אסישאון צוף א-סעו ווכפאל סאון כס beannuizear of 7 a haid ann 1 nainm Dé. 21 à ringear réin ir an a malaine TO FREAJAIREAD DAM LEIT AN SIADARCA, 'n-A lujze 1 3. cljadan ran cujnze az jan-FAIte ofm: - "Cheao Fat oo mon-tjubαίτα com ajn majojn, a Seatajn Szol-613?" Do preazanar to 30 mjocajn, συη έσηημης 30 μαιο 'η-Α Αθαιςή έμηta respect 7 a ruste saota aste. Do

edge that year.

As for me and my possessions the evil fortunes of the same curse followed me. Not long after the destruction of the men, as I have told above, we discovered that everything was mixed up and miserably untidy with us. There was neither produce nor profit in our tilled fields; our cows gave an unkindly yield and we had neither milk nor butter-milk at our table. Scantily used the cream rise on our tubs and when we used to put it in the churn to make butter we tound after our labour only a thick evil-smelling froth or a worthless foetid mixture of whey and skim milk.

We were completely undone then : a large amount of rent was owed and we had neither butter, cream, nor, any other sort of produce to pay it. My wife then told me that the best way to end our ill luck would be to visit the 'sheevara' of Baile-an aiting, i.e., the most accomplished and deeply-learned fairyman in the sorcery of demons that we could find, to see if he could allay our trouble and suffering and bring back our butter to us again. I arose betimes in the morning and pushed forward quickly, travelling many a level road and narrow borheen until I reached Baile-an-aiting on the morning of the following day. To be sure I found there a little cabin like the wayside bothy of one plague-stricken, or a pig-sty; and on my knocking at the door a raggedlyuntidy, contemptible, dirty, old woman jumpted to her feet to open it for me. I went in and saluted all there in the name of God. Even so I received an answer in a different style from the 'sheevara' lying in his cradle in the corner who asked " What may be the cause of thy great journeying so early in the morning John Farmer?" I answered mildly and politely (at the same time) going ever to where he lay when I perceived that he was a withered. cross- looking, little dwarf with closed eyes.

(Le beit leanca.)

(To be continued)

धा उध्य व्या

UN SEUNDEUN DOCT.

Leir an 15aban Donn.

1 Tà an c-am az ceace zo luae, 21 pr an reanbean bocc, In A b-rejcrio mé 30 nuao, 21 μγ Δη γεληδελη δοάς, דאסותדר אז אס לאסוחול דנוח, Saojnre roillread man an nonéin. 215 γίοη-γ3αραό ομη-γα γέιη. 21 рг ал теальеал восс. Jio 30 b. rull mo rpeun 3an 3nein, 21nr an reandean docc, 310 30 b-ruilim lán de leun, 21pr an reanbean bocc, bejo mo rpeun 31an, 30nm 30 luac; bejo me lan de faine nuad; Οιη ομίος πός τη έ τηο όμαό. 21pr an reanbean bocc. 3 Jio zup ofbread uaim mo clann, 21pr An reanbean bocc, 310 3μη γσηγογαό ός α'γ γεαη, 21pr An reambean bocc, 21! IT TERJOTFAR FEATER JAO, סוף אס אמא דוסורזאוסדדאוט דואס 21 γ Διτόίοιταηλοιο Α τρίου, 21pr an reanbean bocc. Jío zun rárac í mo cín, 21nr an reanbean bocc 34η σαασα, γαοι ηό clian, 21pr an reanbean bocc. béjo rí zlópman man an nór; Lan de daoinio; FAOI fomor; béjo rí raon, cajtnéimeat for, 21 рг ал теальеал восс. 5 Jio zun lajojn é mo nám, 21 pr an reantean bocc. 510 Jun 125 JAN neant mo lain, 21pr an reanbean bocc. béid mé lájone fór 30 món 'Νά το ηάτη, 310 τομ Δ 31011; béjo mé réjn mo rlanuzteojn. 21pr an reandean bocc. 6 Jío zup cuajo mo ceanza uaim, 21pr an reandean bocc. Jio zup lán mo ceol ve zpuajm, 21pr an reanbean bocc. Ruajzrio mé an veupla cam bejo an Jaeoilze az mo oneam; béjo mo ceól rándiny zac am. 21pr an reandean bocc, 7 Jio 30 b-Full me rean a'r chion, 21 μγ Δη γεληδελη δοές, Lan de bhon az zul zo ojan. 21pr an reanbean bocc. θέιο τό ταμ α δίσιηη γαο ό,

> Ο5 Α'Υ DEAY Α'Υ CREUN Α η31eo; 21! η δέαμκαιό γιαο 30 Deo-

'Leo an reanbean bode.

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist."—AROHBISHOP TRENCH.

Read what the truths of history have compelled the bigotted Spaulding (profr. of logic, Rugby University, England) to write.—

"The Green Isle contained, for more centuries than one, more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe. * * * It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country. written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a simtlar boast"—SPAULDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & Co., N Y.



A monthly Journal devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language and the autonomy of the Irish Nation.

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Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of charge to every new subscriber.

Subscribers will please remember that subscrip tions are due in advance.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand for 5 cents in the following places — JF Couroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn. D P Danne, Main St. Williamantic, do.

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Possibly the reader has never seen a finer poem in any language than that on the opposite page. In it are combined the sentiment of Moore and the self reliant martial fire of Davis. None of them has come up to it. The air to it is a fine, stirring march, and we suggest to the Gaelic Society to have it on their programme at their coming *Feis Ceoil*.

Irishmen. circulate your literature. You should have a Gaelic journal in every town and city; The Gael is yet your only journal—scatter it broadcast. On you. Gaels, the burden must rest, for your Anglicised brethren have been blinded by their English education to the danger which surrounds them.

AMERICAN GÆLS.

According to the most reliable authority the poppulation of the United States to-day is made up of the following elements,—

Irish,	25.000 000.
Scotch. Welsh, French Spanish, Italia	n,12.000 000,
English or so-called Anglo-Saxon,	5.000.000,
German and Scandinavian	14.000 000,
Colored and all other nationalities,	9 000 000,
Total	65,000,000.

The English may bave been given more than has been their right in this calculation, for their number in 1790 was 841 800, while the Irish numbered 1.141,920, the entire population of the United States at the time being 3,500,000.

The natural increase of the 841.800 would amount to about 3,500 °00 to day; but it is an open secret that the New England element did not increase in the natural order. Taking this in connection with the fact that very few English neonle immigrated to the United States since the War of Independence. prefering Canada and Australia, the five millions accord ed them must be on the outside. Four millions is nearer the mark.

The above figures are not taken from prosTrish writers: they are from the calculations of Blodget. Savhert Rury (an English baronet). Tucker, Bromwall Grahame, etc., and accepted by Appleton's Cvelonædis the best authority in the country. It may be noted that our Territorial accessions since the War of Independence were peopled by French and Spanjards.

Why do we c'll attention to these figures? Because this handful of English through cheek. cohesion and nerfect organization and the instrumentality of a subsidized press are ruling the country. They have two presponds dailies in New York city, the *Evening Post* and the *Times* (the latter said to be controlled by an Irishman, ex-Mayor Grace), and another in Brooklyn, the *Tagle*. These papers are prosperous whether they have subscribers or not; and if England laid claim to Long Island all of them would support her in her demand as they have done in the Alaskan seal grab.

Had the Irish a national press and supported it as the "radish support theirs, the twenty-five millions of their race in America would be a solid, united mass today. But, what are they f A butt to the buffers who are fattening on their disorganized and, therefore, helpless, condition. Irishmen pretending to leadership disengennously say. "You would not want to introduce the Irish Language here." Ah, here is where the evil genius dogging the footstens of the Irish race has had its source and has its life. And those making the assertion do so knowing that they prevaricate. The different states of Germany preserve and practice their several languages along ith the langauge of their surroundings. Why could not the Irish do the same f Because the Lion's tactics to annihilate them has been as successful as it had been to weaken the power of the Three Bulls and make them his prey 1

We challenge a contradiction of the accuracy of the above figures. and we challenge a contradiction of our assertion, that a jury of twelve men from any twelve different nations would render a verdict that the cause of the non-union of the twenty-five million of the Irish element in this country arises from their denationalization, con passed by the loss of their language.

In our last issue we showed up what the pretend ers to a right to rule the world are, and above we give their numerical strength in this country. As said in this article, they have a powerful press main tailed by the fruits of their rascality. We emphasize rascality, for hone but a rascal would seek to destroy the reputation of a people, which one of them has sought to do in a late issue of one of their papers in connection with the pending national nominations, thus.—

"If these men bers of the community are satisfied to have Mr Hogan and Mr Carroll and Mr Sullivan and Mr MacGuinness in charge of the White House, of the United States treasury, of the navy and other large departments of the government, rather than speak and act now, their silence and lassitude are explained."

And this moral assassin is of the "Great Anglo-Saxon Kace," of the Wards and Fields, the bank wreckers, who could be trusted "to have charge of the United States treasury," etc. And so-called Irishmen sit in company with this assassin of their character without a murmur or a word of protest.

We changed the Irish names grouped together above to kindred ones so as to avoid party politics, but they can be seen in the *Eagle* of Feb. 26.]

In the whole English Irish press we have not seen one word of rebuke to the above diabolical charge against their nationality; in none of them have we seen a word of comment on our expose of the Anglo-Saxon myth in last issue. Why f Are they atraid that they would give offence by striking back at their enemies? Who are they afraid to offend? Is it the descendants of the 841,800 Tories of the Revolution, their enemies, the enemies of America, and the enemies of human freedom f Gentlemen, the volume of the numerical strength of your element in the country and the meagreness of the number adhering to your cause should cause you to take the buil by the horns before it has gored the Irish Nation to death.

The fact that our element forms more than onethird of the population of this great country would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter for joy and congratulation, but, as it is, it is a matter for sorrow and regret. Had the Irish arrived here versed in their language, and corresponded with their kinded at home in it, as other peoples do in theirs, how different would have been their sentiments to-day i Is it too late now to make amends for past errors? No. In one-balf of Ireland the language (and with it, Irish nationality) can yet be saved if the leaders of the people will it. If not, let the responsibility of the condition to which we have hinted rest on their shoulders.—They are today responsible for the sad fact that of the twentyfive millions in this land not more than one-half of them entertain Irish sentiments.

We take great pleasure in introducing Professor MacGeoghegan to our Gaelic friends through his first effort to convey his thoughts in the language of his sires. The Prof. makes a noble effort, and if the next twelve months yield the same results as the last six have, Prof. MacGeoghegan will be able to take his seat in the councils of Irish scholars. Should not all English-educated Irishmen follow the example set them by our Oxford graduate ? Did the Professor himself spend happier moments during his life than those which occupy his mind while he reads the following lines in which he unconsciously (the Prof. did not expect to see his efforts in print) finds himself in converse with his kindred in their native speech ? Will not the fact suggest itself to him that he is no longer a dependent slave- that he is a sovereign man!

The dawn bas dawned.

We do not change a letter or point in the letter .---

East Sound, Wash., San Juan co., 23 3, 1892.

217 SAOJ 21. J. U.A LOCAJA,

A mbnujcljnn.

21 Fin Inácinan.

⁵lacar το ίιτη, δα ταρήμαιτ α τσευί, ασυτ κόν τά "Ξαοταί" στάρη ό κοιη, 7 συμημη δυμτεατάν πότηση ίεατ αιρ α τοη Ιν αοιδιήη ίμοη το τροίατό αιρ το ίδιήητορήμη, ατό δεμτεατό κεάρμ ίμοη σο τερήμη τά πρέμτητη μομαηή αη τεαησα το παιτ leacra το γορίοδατ!

]Υ ή τοο αη έέαο ησημ α τομίοδας 30 ιάη απη γαη ηδαοιόμης α μιαή, ασυγ υμπε γιη ιαμμυμη ομο πο ιειόγσευι α ζάδαιι, α σσαοιδ ηα πεαμδαί ιοπτα αηη γαη ιαμμαές γο.

ζάιμ αξ κόξιμη αη δευρία μα κέημε τέ ήχογα αήάιη αμ' ασηαρ, αός μη ηίιε μιαη ίμομ εόιας υ'κάξαιι το ταραιό μμρη, όμη μη τράμη 7 ομ κόμόρ αξαμ ορμγα μάρ της ίμομ τεαηξα μομήμη μοημήμγας πο ήμγεαρ α τμιτη.

υα γάργος μας αη γόζ ορη συμαυ έξιτη ιιοη το ιιση α ιέιζεατ το ιέης όιμ ηίοη σπειτεας τη τιος καιτ ιιοη ιτημ γτρίουτα απη γαη ηδαοιτίιτο το ιάη α τυτγή.

Cuppy cuzac le an licht reo aon vollan 7 ré "cents" veuz, azur jappajm onc "Un Zaocal" vo cup cuzam ajn reav na bljacha ro (1892), azur rór b'ajc ljom vá zcujnrea cuzam ra cova ve 'n leadan ve 1891 bl. má tjz leac zo róvéunca é reo.

Jun 30 buan bescead d' suprieadan mosningearamast a ochest 'ra 3cesm!

Do capa bjėdíljr,

Riorcano Mac Cocazán

Mr D Driscoll of Chicago sends us the following verses founded on a conversation between an Eng lish gentleman in Ireland and a poor woman whose son was shot by the police, with a request to print a translation of it. Both are subjoined.—

WILL ENGLAND GIVE ME BACK MY SON ?

God bless you, sir, your words are kind, I know you come with good intent; But little comfort I can find,

With sorrow sore my heart is rent. You say that we will soon be free— That England's heart is nearly won,

Ah ! what's the good of that to me-Will England give me back my son f

'Twas like a dog they shot the lad; Oh, could you see what my eyes saw,
You wouldn't wonder that I'm mad, Or that I curse your English law.
''England is moving," so you say,
''This bloody work will soon be done."
God grant in mercy that it may,

But who will give me back my son !

How long, how long, O God! how long ! We cannot thus forever bear, And meekly bend to every wrong While hearts are breaking in despair. "Comfort," you cry, "the dawn has brok'n. The tyrant's course is nearly run," God bless you for the words you've spok'n, But will they give me back my son f

My heart is not unkind to those Who come like you with friendly hand, To share our struggle with our foes, And by our side to take your stand. But, oh ! go back, and finish fast The work of freedom you've begun.— Alas, for me ! all hope is past, For English laws have killed my son.

Translation.

υλιί Οέ ομτ, Α τλοί, τά στοτία ελοίη. Τά τ αταμ το τιτιμ le τεάτ ήθη; 21 τ beat an τάή ατά ταμ το τεο

'S πο έποισε πευδέα le zeun antóż. Deinin zo m.bejo rinn raon, 'ηzuča binn'

50 d-ruil aizne Sacran 'z.10mpó linn. Oc'l cia 'n mait é rin dam-ra 'noir-

O-cjú'nfað Sacra dam mo mac 'n ajr?

Lámajo an buacajli man mada 'n tuji'; Oc! ca b-rejccea b-racar le mo rúji',

Ν΄ δεος ιοησηλ οπς μέ δεις 'η δάιη' Νο ελτσλιη' ιλημα 'η τίζ Sacráin. "Τά Sacra 'σ μοτάς," μέιη το μάτ,-

"Connaine 'η οθαίη μηίεις γεο α ιά." 50 γοιρός Οια όι, 'γ απ οι επάξαό,

21 c cja deupfar 'μ ajr dam mo duac'll bpeaz?

Ca faio, ca faio, ca faio, a De! Ní tiz linn reo fulainz read 'n lae. I'r claonat 30 humal to 3ac oft,

Ca τ΄ Διο τ τά croite brire '3 caojo.

"Compune." ζάιη ημ. "σά ζαιηη bán'η lae. Τά cúnta 'η σίομάιη beagnas peito."

υαιί Οέ οπο αιπ τοη σ'έοςία ιάτας, 21c 'θ-τιιτ'ο αιπ αιτ πο ήμας το υπάς?

Νί'ι mo čnojte neamčajno muji leo 21 čiz man čura 'z rzejče róż,

'Sa dejt an ο τατα η αξαιό 'η η αή' Le η αη ο ταοδ, le η εαρτ το lam'.

21ċ, oċ! mċjż rian 'r cuin chíoċ le lúż 21ŋ obajn raoinre čionranajo cú;

καιαοη ταή-τα! α ταοιτό σαη τας, Ωίλαηθαιτ τίξε Sacran opm mo mac.

> 7 Vavasaur Place, Vavasuar Square, Sandymount Dublin, 20th Feb., '92,

ध नंतरा रामगायात,

Cujnim cuzac 'ran hojn reo ónouzad ain cíż na honeac ain ré rzillinz, chí ain ron C. C. Cuminz 7 chí ain mo fon réin.

Cuppin cuzac, παρ αη z-ceuona, τά abpán a rzníodar réin, aon tíod leir an zcójmrinim "Upr an reandean docc'; oo tápluizear le mópán vadpánaid leir an z-cójmreinim rin a m-deupla, act níop tápluizear le haon a nZaevilze 7 vo mearar zup mait liom aon a rzpíodav innti má táinic liom é a veunav, anoir cá an c-adpán or va cómain, cadaip bpejteamnar aip.

Τά εαμάιο δεας 'ται γειηέιο "2η 21/αιοιη" α čιόδυαιι τώ 'ταη μιδιη σέιμεαηαό, τά ίπε μηστι τα τιοιια ηίοτ 3ιομμα πά δυο ήμαη ίμοπ, όμη το γ3μίοδαι απ pocal "ηίιε" τά το 'ταη ίπε μαμ γεο-

Ceuo mile, mile railce nomac, a room

σειό γιοίια 30 ή ιοηιάη; η κέιση σμη κάσαγ κέιη αη κούαι γιη απας, αύς πά ύμηκιό τά γεο ογ κοήμαι αίμε ηα ησαοιηεαό, κυμκιό τά αη κοπαοιη η πό ομη γα.

Fanajm Do cana 30 bhát,

R 21 c Seappais Jondan.

P.S. Ο τοπίοθατ απ ιστη του γματη τήθ 5αοθαί είθε ματο. Βυμθεαέατ ίεαο.

214 320021.

2006 Le, 2012 12. '92.

Cum Fean Cazain an Jaodail.

2 SAOJ Öji:

Ιr καυ ο ητηίου μέ αση μιυ υση 3αούαι- Ταυαιμκιύ μέ ιαμμαές αιμ beazán κοςίαιο το ητηίου ειμέιοιι 21/6bile.

Tá cimcioll dá ficead míle dume ra 3-catajn reo, out 7 ban Ja Daoine ra 3. cataja reo ó zac ball σe'n σοήαη. Do of monan Eineannais ann ro camall o tojn ac tá pómóp imite anoir 7 ní'l ac ομηθ κάηλό λη σελόσ. 21ό σά σμο ήλαιό v'à rhois ann ror, ai vo call monan DOID A D-CINEAMLACE 7 CHEIDEAM AS 1-ΑιτρεΔά, 510 30 δ καιι πόράη Cacolicide maite azuinn. Ca ré ceampuill 7 Cill-earbois aluinn azainn, azur rean breaz, haomita 'na Cizeanna Carboiz, Οοότώη Οιαμημιο μα Súileamáin. Τά ηληηγεια ηπά μιαζαία Αηη, ηλιζοελη-Aca beannuizce, 7 colairce aize na h-Ujcheaca Jorra ajze choc an Cappeac, cimcioll reade mile o Alobile amad a lán na Cille. Tá brátajneaca 7 ceanησηη ofleacoa oo duacallio azur oo ĊAILINID.

Νή'ι γλοτμιζελάο ληη γο λά αψληη αυτούη λόμμο 7 τυλι 21ά τημόμοιι τηί ψήθε αμλά ο'η ακάμη τά τλητάτα Δτ γάγ ταθάητο 7 ροταταση, 7 τλά εμε σημείι γογάγ.

Νή ι αση δαίι γαη ζήη 30 δ-γυμί αση eolar αξαμη α'η 30 γέμομη le συμηε rijšče beača το σέαηασ αιη δεαξαη αμητιμίο. Jr γέμομη τη δαημα μαμέε το γαστητίξασ αμη αση δαίι αμητη ταίμαη ra m-bljadajn. Οο tíol αση γεαη αμηajη luač oče míle τοιιέμη αγ εμητίροιι rjče acha.

21η μασ γ τηθαγα αζαίηη αη γο, τα αη γαήματο μό έατα, ας ηί'ι αη αιτηγμ 30 h-aη δμοςίας ταμ ατα αη ξαοις ηα γαζήαιμε αη 20 εκγιςό δος γιοηηέμαμ αζαγ γμδαιζεθας.

21 ά πα πειτε ης πεαγα απη γο, τά απ cuil-chommac ασυγ απ πισέμ πο απ γεαμ oub. Νη'ί αση γίτε απη γο το γεαμ bάπ, πίομ κέισημ leir παιμεαάται αμμ απ τμαμαγταί τά le γάζαιί. ασ απ πισéμ. Νή δήτεαηη σομμη αζιμηη απη το αμη Là Féil Páonujc le nojne bliadanta, ac bídeann αικηιοηπ άπο 7 γεαημομη 1 οceampull Naom Páonajc.

Do cana Fjon-huan.

211. 211ac Suidne. O Rat-Conmac, coir na Oníve.

Written from the dictation of John O'Donnell, Banafast, Co. Donegal, by

Anthony J. Doherty. This song was composed towards the close of the last century by Peter O'Donnell of Ranafast. He was a shoemaker by trade, and had a brother namad Patrick, who had learned joinery in Connaucht. On Patrick's return home he had a seal-skin cap, an article of dress at that time very rare in the Rosses. Peter begged his brother for the cap, but met with a refusal, on which he composed the following.

The explanation of a few words renders a translation unnecessary, as the language is sufficiently plain.

bajreuo Fjonnajz.

Ναό ομιαιό α αγμαγ τηθ θ γα'η δαιμειτο οιό 'η πόη πο zeail,

γα léub το έποιςιοηη αη πόιη, 'γ α cumαγ δί πόμ γαοι 'η τοιηη;

'Ν-μαιμ α δέιδεαδ αη τηεαέτα αιμ αη ήσιη, ηαι δ-κοσμι τηο έαδαμο δ'α δοηη

Ceilizio 'n rzeul io ain 2100 no milleio ré 'n ruide le ceol.

κα αισπεαιήαές α δαιπευσα μαιτη, 'τ το μασα ι η-joblas πόμ;

21 cc o'r cinnead dam imceacc man dionκαό, 'zur κυμσαά Δ13 Δ0η ηαά δκάζας,

'S זמח מזמו מכב ועושפ כסוד טרעמוש, 30 ט-טוסנדמוש אם שמטון אל שפט.

Οά πρίσεαο πο ματα 1 γτάζ, ηί έιμηγιο 30 βράτ πέ αξ ταιητ,

21 cc a readar mo culaic 30 rail, 30 0-C13 ujuni 3nájn d'n ceann,

Cá'η γλοξαί το αξ meallað a lán. 'r ir clearac a cáil σαμ ljom,

'S an dlat ir veire 'ra zanda, 'η-uajn a cajllear a rcáz ir rann.

- 21 όμητε, το σ' απατη τεαπ τάπταμι, 'γ τηο έλοιτείοη η πά κάτ ή λοτη,
- 'S 30 δ-γuil beul na η-ainzeal a pao linn majtear a deanad i η-am;

धेल देववव्या.

Constitution State - Devil State And Constant Barren Barren Barren Barren Barren Barren Barren Barren Barren Ba	
Νο 'η-μαιρι α έιος κατ αη δάτ, α'τ ηαά	cujrimis le céile.
ο-συσαηη συις γράγ ηο και Ν,	In the next site and a second second second sets all
50 d-Fuizio cú luac an daineio 30 rárca,	Cuppingr le cégle rul a Occocrago an
1 b-Flajtear zeadajo Fájlee D'a ceann.	bár
	Cum lucc jηrce án rzeulcao oo chear-
Οέιποε σ'αξαιμ α σεατιαό, τας ομη τα	
ύ γεάμη συις έ ποιηη,	Jains an lan;
'S zup zleur mé cuppín a'r mála, az	Να τεασ'ημοιτ σ' άπ τασέαπ ταιο 11
	léin ouinn an là,
ηπτελές τα ζράηη mo cinn,	Oin oice an léintzuit 20 deimin duinn
υμο γαήλαι σαη κιζιελά σαη γηλή, θέιο-	1r zeápp.
εαό αιη γιαθαί α ζοιγ σπάζ 30 γαηη,	Contract on and Contract (1)
3 στη καιί πο κεσιί αιτ α chama. αcc ηα	Lic cuppymir le cepte
η-αγηαέα υρειό υαρμ αιμ α όμιμη.	Cum na rzeulca rjon-dpeaz
and committeened age of many and and it is being	צוף דווחדוף וח לותוחח
1r 3eáph 30 0-01310 An lá A m.béjo bréjč-	Οο δαιζιμέα τοιή δάγ.
ελήηλη ζέμη γλ η κοίηη,	
'S η ' l α on-oujne α o cajnje o Ω dam η ać	Cuppymir le ceile ar bailizmir zac oan
	21r adnán caojn caom-in ljr an n-3ajr3e
m-béjo Δη là rjŋ chujŋŋ;	γάμ ησμάς;
'Ν-μαιμ α μασκαγ ηα peacajo 'γ ηα γ cal-	
Διό, ημό σαιγηθαό το τάριαό σροη,	Jr cjan σόιδ καοι neulcaid 'rjr κασα é
21η βαβρευο 30 Ο. τόσκαο τά αηαβροε, 'τ	Δ δ-φάη.
τάρ βεριοηη 30 η- 3εάρρτα ιέμη.	21cc chuiuuizmir an ceol-cuio ca for
Vocabulary.	ojod le pájajl.
Aznar, from Azam, to beseech.	they apply and an and out the pathon of the
	0! cuppymir le céile
cjo'n, equal cjo zun, although.	Cum 32c αθμάη αγ σάη
léub, a piece, a strip.	צוף דוחחדוף וח פותוחח
opouzao cinn, headgear.	Οο δαιιιμζαό ποιή δάγ.
2100, another brother of Peter.	Fnaoc 21Jeala.
Ajoneamaco, refusal.	and the second of the second of the second of the second s
1 n-joblat mon, in sorry plight.	We regret "Fraoch Meala" does not desire to see his name published as he intimates his intention of
cinness, ordained, determined.	contributing largely to the columns of the Gael
Funcac, comfort.	the old songs and tales which still abound in his
bnualt, gen. of bnuac, a bank.	uative country (one of Munster's)Ed. G.
DA011, plural of DA01, a cock-chafer, or	BEPORT FOR '91.
black.beetie.	
	We have received the Report of the Dublin S. P. I. Language for '91. The number of pupils ex-
1 rcaz, in good condition.	amined in Irish in 40 National Schools reported
cantajli, help, aid, rescue.	was 716, of whom 515 passed, the National Board
cujpín, a small creel or shoulder-basket.	reporting that when all the returns were completed
njtlesć, a kind of sea-bird.	the number would be considerably increased. In
Apejt bapp App, getting the better of;	the Intermediate Schools 244 passed, making a to- tal of 759 for all.
surrounding, overtopping.	The following teachers received certificates to
5, 11 5,	teach Irish at the recent Examination
THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY.	Co. Cork, Timothy Hurley, Drimoleague.
At the annual meeting of the Gaelic Literary	- Galway, Michl. Uoyne, Loughwell, Moyculen.
Society of this city the following officers were el-	_ " John Flynn, Lisanoran, Drumgriffin.
ectedPrest. Daniel McSweeney, Sec'y. Roger	- " Michl O'Malley, Derryneen, Recess.
McCarthy; Treasurer, Frank Mahon; Cor. Sec'y Patrick Boland.	– " J O'Brennan, Innistrawer, Carraroe. – Mayo P Mullins, Lurganboy, Ballyhaunis.
Lovers of the Gaelic Language will be pleased	— " Michl Gilmore, Leefin. Olaremorris.
to learn that there is every evidence of an awaken-	-Waterford, E Guiry, Carrickbeg, Carr'k-on-S'r.
ing in this far-off land of California among the	
speakers of Irish and even many who do not know it are joining our monthly classes and attending	The mancial condition of the society is good-
our monthly exhibitions.	having 2125 in its treasury. The number of book
Respectfully,	sold by the society to date si 103,691.
Patrick Boland, Cor. Sec'y.	We hope that Irish-Americans hailing from the

Patrick Boland, Cor. Sec'y.

March 22, 1892,

[We hope that Irish-Americans hailing from the above locations will send the teachers bundles of

Gaels for their pupils .- Ed. G.1

In the next issue we shall print the names of all the Irish teachers, the number who receive Gaels for their pupils, and by whom sent.

O'Curry's Lectures.

MANUSORIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HIS TORY.

LECTURE VI. [Delivered June 26, 1856.]

(Continued. from p. 168.)

There is nothing in this book (so far as we can judge in the absence of the original) to show why it should be called the Annals of Clonmacnois. We have already seen, and we shall have occasion to touch on the same fact again, that the Annals of Clonmacnois used by the Four Masters, came down but to the year 1227, whereas this book comes down to the year 1408.

The records contained in it are brief, but they sometimes preserve details of singular interest, not to be found in any of our other annals. As a specimen of these additions—the most interesting of them, perhaps—let me take the following passage, which occurs at the year 905. but which should be placed at the year 913 : I give it in the exact phraseology of the original:—

"Neal Glunduff was king [of Ireland! three years, and was married to the Lady Gormphley, daughter of "ing Flann, who was a very fair, virtuous, and learned damosell: was first married to Oormacke Mac Coulenan, King of Munster; secondly to King Neal, by whom she had a son, called Prince Donnell, who was drowned : upon whose death she made many pitiful and learned difties : and lastly, she was mrried to Cearbhall Mac Morgan, King of Leinster. After all which royal marriages, she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."

The order of Gormlaith's marriages is not accurately given in this entry. Let us correct the entry from another and more reliable authority., that of the Book of Leinster-

It is true that Gormlaith was first married, or rather betrothed, to the celebrated king, bishop, and scholar, Cormac Mac Cullennan, King of Mun ster; but that marriage was never consummated. as the young king changed his mind, and restored the princess to her father, with all her fortune and dowry, while he himself took holy orders. He (as you are aware) became subsequently Archbishop of Cashel, and was, as you may remember, the author of the Saltair of Cashel, as well as the learned compilation since known as Cormac's Glossary.

After havin v been thus deserted by King Cormac, Gorminith was married against her will to Cearbhall, King of Leinster.

Shortly afterwards, in the year 908,—probably in reality on account of the repudiation of the prin cess by the King of Munster, though ostensibly to assert his right to the presentation to the ancient church of Meinister Eibhin, now Monastereven (in the present Queen's county) which down to this time belonged to Munster,—Flann Siona, the father of Gormlaith, who was hereditrry king of Meath, and then Monarch of Erinn, proceeded to make war on the southern prince; and, accompanied by his sonsin-law, the King of Leinster, he Marched with their united forces to Bealach Mugh na (now Ballymoon, in the present county of Kildare), within two miles of the present town of Car low. Here they were met by King Cormac at the head of the men of Munster, and a furious battle eusued between them, in which the Munstermen were defeated, and Cormac, the king and bishop, killed and beheaded on the field.

Cearbball, king of Leinster, and husband of the princess Gormlaith, was badly wounded in the bat tle, and carried home to his palace at Naas, where he was assiduously attended to by his queen, who was scarcely ever absent from his couch. It beppened that one day when he was convalescent, but still confined to his bed the battle of Bealach. Mughna became the subject of their conversation. Cearbhall described the fight with animation, and dwelt with seemingly exuberant satisfaction on the defeat of Cormac, and the dismemberment of his body in his presence. The queen, however, who was sitting on the foot rail of the bed, said that it was a great pity that the body of the holy bishop should be unnecessarily mutilated and desecrated. upon which the king, in a sudden fit of rage, struck her so rude a blow with his foot as threw her headlong on the ground, by which her clothes were thrown into disorder, in the presence of all her ladies and attendants.

The queen felt highly mortified and insulted at the indignity thus offered to ber; and fled to her father for protection. Her father, however, in the presence of a powerful Danish enemy in Dublin, did not choose to take any hostile steps to punish the rudeness of King Cearbhall, but sent his daugh ter back again to her husband. Not so her young kinsman, Niall Glundubh [of the Black Knee], son of the brave Aedh Finolisth, King of Aileach [i.e. King of Ulster]. This brave prince having heard of the indignity which had been put upon his rela tive, raised all the northern clans, and at their head marched to the borders of Leinster, with the intention of avenging the insult. as well as of taking the gneen herself under the protection of the powerful forces of the porth. Queen Gormlaith however, objected to any violent measures, and on ly insisted on a separation from her husband, and the restoration of her dowry. She had foursand-twenty residences given to her in Leinster by Cearbhall on her marriage, and these he consented to confirm to her, and to release her legally from her vows as his wife. The queen being thus once more free from conjugal ties, returned to her father's house for the third time.

After this Niall Glundubh, deeming that the gross conduct of Cearbhall to bis queen, and their flual separation, had legally as well as virtually dissolved their marriage, proposed for her hand to her father; but both father and daughter refused, and, for the time, she continued to reside at the court of Flann.

In the course of the following year (904), however. Cearbhall was killed in battle by the Danes of Dublin, under their leader Ulbh, and all impediments being now removed, Gormlaith became the wife of Niall Glundubh.

From this period to the year 917, we hear noth ing more of queen Gormlaith. Her father died in the meantime, in the year 914, and after him the young Nisil Glundudh succeeded to the supreme throne as Monarch of Erinn.

With the exception of the immortal Brian Bor. oimhe, no monarch ever wielded the sceptre, which was the sword, of Erinn with more vigor, than this truly brave prince. His battles with the fierce and cruel Danes were incessant and bloody, and victories many and glorious, and himself and his brave father Aedh were the only monarchs who ever attempted to relieve Munster of the presence of these cruel foes, before Brian. Having, in fine, hemmed in so closely the Danes of Meath, Dublin and all Leinster, that they dare not move from the immediate vicinity of Dublin, he determined at last to attack them even there in their very strong hold. With this resolve, therefore, on Wednesday, 17th day of October, in the year 917, he marched on Dublin with a large force and attended by several of the chiefs and princes of Meath and Oriell; but the Danes went out and met him at Cill Mosomog (a place not yet identified) in the neighborhood of the city and a furious battle ensued, in which unfortunately ,the army of Erinn was de feated and Niall himself was killed, with most of his attendant chiefs and an emmense number of their men. And thus was the unfortunate queen Gormlaith for the third time left a widow. Her elder brother Conor was killed in the battle and her younger brother, Donnchadh, succeeded her husband in the sovereignty, which he enjoyed till his death in the year 942.

Of Queen Gormlaith's history during the reign of her brother we know nothing, but on his death the sceptre passed away from the houses of her father and her husband : and it is possible or rather probable that it was then that commenced that poverty and neglect of which she speaks so feeling ly in her poems as well as in many stray verses which have come to us. Her misfortunes continu ed during the remaining five years of her life namely from the death of her brother the monarch Donnchadh in the year 942 to her own death in the year 947.

I should not perhaps have dwelt so long on the short but eventful history of the unfortunate queen Gormlaith but that the translator of these annal. of Clonmacnois, as they are called, falls into sever al mistakes about her; but whether they be part of his original text or only traditiouary notes of his own I cannot determine; I believe the latter to be the more probable explanation. He says at the year 936 (which should be the year 943), that after the death of Niall Glundubh she was married to Cearbhall, King of Leinster; but I have taken the proper order of her marriages and the present sketch of her history, from the Book of Leinster (a MS. of the middle of the 12th century) as well as from an ancient copy of a most curious poem written during her long last illness, by Gormlaith herself, on her own life and misfortunes. In this poem she datails the death of her son who was accidentally drowned in the county Galway during his fosterage and the subsequent death of her husband; and in it is also preserved an inter esting account of her mode of living; a sketch of the more fortunate or happy part of her life; a cha racter of Niall. of Cearbhall, and of Cormac; a des cription of the place and mode of sepulture of Niall; and on the whole a greater variety of references to habits, customs, and manners than I have found in any other piece of its kind. I have beside this, which is a long poem, collected a few of those stray verses which Gormlaith composed under a variety of impulses and circumstances.

(To be continued)

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala-Mrs. Letady, G McQuillan, F S M'Cosker per Mr M'Cosker.

Cal-San Francisco, J Deasy, M O'Maboney, Martin P Ward, per Mr Ward, who sends a beautiful photo. with an eagle's quill pen in hand shot by him on the mountains.

Conn-Williamantic, Daniel J Moran.

D C-Washington, Wm F Molloy.

Ind-Notre Dame, Rev J J French, per Martin J Henehan, Providence, R I-Peru, Counsellor J W O'Hara.

Idaho-Idaho City. P Moriarty, \$5 for the cause Ill-Chicago, Rev John J Carroll, another donation to help the cause; P Ahern, an earnest work er.

Ia-Vail, John B Costeloe, per Thos. M Power. La-Mayer, Henry Durnin.

Mass-Abington, J Lynch. \$5 to help preserve the Irish race and Nation-Wollaston Heights, P Danovan-Worcester Thomas Henneberry.

Minn-St Paul, Rev John Molloy.

Mo-Byrnesville, Rev F P Gallagher. \$5. his sentiments in the cause-Kansas Citv. M White. Mrs D Vaughan, Thos. Hogav. J Delahunty, D V Kent. Thos. Houlihan, per P McEniry. Our Mo. friends, cleric and lay, would seem to have contrac ted the patriotic infection from their beloved bishop, and Father Cleary.

N H-Manchester, M O'Dowd, J McGuire, per Mr O'Dowd.

N Y-City, Dr. William O'Meagher, T Sheehan (2). J Shea, per Mr Sheehan, J Brown.

Pa-Centralia, Rev M J Power-Phila. C Toner M O'Neill, A P Ward-St Vincent's Abbey, Rev. P Killoran.

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Donegal-Kadue, J Warl, P Ward, per A P Ward, Phila. Pa.

Dublin, R. McS Gordon, E C Cuming, per Mr Gordon.

Galway-Trean. M Henehan-Maamgowna, P Walsh, both per Martin J Henehan, Provicence R I.

Mayo-Mt Partry, the Rev Brothers.

Roscommon-Clooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormly, both of the latter, also, per M J Henehan, as above

Waterford—Lower Dromore, Mrs Wm Fitzgerald—Modeligs N School, Miss Johanna Hannigan —Mt Mellerary Abbev, Rev. Fr. Marus. All to co. Waterford per Rev. Thos. J Fitzgerald, Brooklyn.

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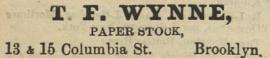
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21 κ čújz żini τμαικ eunlatteoin ciże Čújz lacajn véaz 'r vojrin cuncajżte; Le h-occ rzillinz véaz ceannocat re Dá laca njor mo 'ná cuncajże 'n fice: Uajt rin ir fejvin hom nát leir zo capa Jun conojn luac cuncajż 'r chi rzillinz an laca.

As the result has been obtained differently, we

g 'se Mr Hanrahan's method,-15-12 equal 3; 3 into 105s (5 guineas) equal 35.

then 35: 15 :: 105 to 45s, the price of the ducks

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And the Gael will propound a little one, — What number is that whose fourth exceeds its fifth by unity ?

We have a lot of interesting matter for next Gael, quaint talks by Thomas Buadh, from Mr. Sullivan, noliston, Mass—poems from Mr Fentou, National Leacher, Cahirdaniei, Co. Kerry—Kaftery's Kej entance from Mrs Cloonan, St Louis—an intersting song from Mr J J Lyons—another poem from the Gabhar Donn, and extracts and tra-slations from the Seanchus Mor by Capt. Norris; worth 5cts, eh?

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