



Leabhar-aiéir mioramál,

tabartha cum an

TEANGA DAE DILGE

a cōrhað aḡur a ḡaorcuḡad

aḡur cum

Feyn-maḡla Cmid na h-Éireann.

92hað Rol. Uir. 12.

bealtaine.

1893.

bean aḡ sul, bean aḡ ḡáire. aḡur
bean Éile aḡ fáḡbáil a kláire: Cja
Ucu ir 2hó Osol truaíḡe?

Sḡúo ceirḡ a éualamar ḡo mḡḡe aḡḡ
ar ḡ-óíḡe. 7 ḡuair a éualamar f j o-
torac d'freaḡramar aḡḡ aḡ b-puḡḡe,
"Aḡ bean a tā aḡ sul." Ué ḡḡ rað aḡ
reanóir do éuir aḡ ceirḡ ráḡta le ḡ-ar
b-freaḡrað. óir do éraḡḡ ré a éeḡḡ 7
oubairḡ: "Táir j mḡḡa, mo buacáil!"
Jḡ rḡḡ mḡḡḡ ré éuir aḡ fáḡ a rað-
mar j mḡḡa. "Aḡ bean a tā aḡ sul,"
a veir ré, "tā fḡor a céille aḡḡ; tā
aḡ bean a tā aḡ fáḡbáil a ḡáire éair
a ruarḡuḡḡe; tā aḡ bean a tā ḡáire
aḡḡ fḡḡe caillḡeð a céille, 7 ir rḡ ir mḡ
osol truaíḡe." Ir aḡḡa tā mḡḡḡḡ na
h-Éireann aḡḡḡ. Táḡo roḡḡḡe 'na o-
cḡḡ ḡcuḡo: na ḡaobáil, na leac-ḡáil,
7 aḡ oream a tā ḡo rḡorruḡe a ḡleo-
ta 7 aḡ ḡáireta j o-taob a ḡ-Éireannḡe-
ta. Kl' l baóḡal aḡḡ na ḡaobáilḡ; tā
fḡor acú cað a tāḡo a éeḡḡ; tā na

leac-ḡáil caillḡe. 7 tā luéḡ na ḡḡáir-
ta aḡḡ fḡḡe a ḡ-caillḡe. Seo rað aḡ
oream a tā aḡ-ḡlórac aḡḡ a ḡcuḡ
aḡḡ Éirenn aḡ naḡ ḡ-euḡḡḡḡ taðta le
céað-ḡrḡoḡa rḡḡaḡta, aḡ teanḡa, do
éoraḡḡ; reo rað aḡ oream a tā 'na
reanḡ aḡḡ éloḡḡe na cóḡḡḡḡ eḡḡḡ
ḡaóḡal 7 ḡall, 7 naḡ ḡ-euḡḡḡḡ faice
le ḡ-a lḡeairḡa do éraobḡḡaóleað a-
ḡearḡ na ḡ-ḡaóḡḡeð cum a éairbeañ-
a cóḡḡ ḡur eḡeað roḡḡuḡḡe 7 aḡḡ leḡḡ
rað, ac do ḡlacar aḡ t-ríocair ir lḡḡa
le ḡ-a baça: "Ué, tā aḡ Lócaḡac aḡ cuḡ
polḡḡer ran ḡḡaobáil! Caḡḡeairḡḡo a
éreapḡḡað aḡḡ ḡan ceað do focal a
rað ac aḡḡḡ 'reað' ḡó 'ḡḡ reað'!"

Éíðḡḡo ḡo b-fuḡ ré céað páirḡur aḡ
na ḡearḡḡḡḡḡ jḡ reo; céað ḡo-leḡḡ aḡ
aḡ Lócaḡḡḡḡḡ ruarac, ac aḡ aḡ Éireann-
naḡ 2hóR. Uairḡ-ḡlórac!—aḡ t-aóḡḡac-
áḡḡḡ beaḡ aḡḡḡ, acā beaḡḡac ar aḡḡ-
ar aḡ t-raóḡḡil, o'a éonḡbáil coḡḡḡḡe,
aḡḡ éḡḡḡ, aḡḡ buḡ aḡ ranḡa, le taça na
b-ḡḡḡḡ ruad ó Páḡraḡḡḡ 7 2ḡḡḡḡḡ!

Sent by Dillon J. McCormick, Wheeling, W. Va—
a rollicking medley on some of the soupers.

avrian an vaciðe.

ՇԱ ԲՐՈՅՈՂԻՐԱ ՊԱՃԵ ԱՅԱՅՈՂ ՊԱՐ ԸԱՐԱՅՈ
 ԴԱՂ ԱՅԵ ՐՈ,
 'ՏԵ 'Ր ԱՅՈՂՈՅ յՈ ԱՐ ԼԱԵՏԻՅ ԸՅ ՁԻՐ. ԼԱԵԼԼ;
 'ՏԱ ՊԱՅԼՅՐԵԱՐ ՊԱՅՐԵԱԸ ԼԱՅԱԸ ԱՅՈՐ
 ԲԱՅԼԵԱԸ,

21 ἐὰν λάβῃς ὁ ἡγάπῃς τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου, ἔσθις;
22 ἂν 23 ἡμεῖς τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ἀγαπήσῃς, ἡ ἀγάπη
24 σου ἡ ἐκείνη,

Ձիօ ծաղիղճէտ յօ երձե՛ յօ բայծ ճիշ ճի
 Յ-ճեւայիի,

ՇԱ ԸՐԵԱԾ ՅՕ ՔԵՐԱԴՈՒՄԼ ԼԵ յՊԵՃԱՐ
ԼՆՅԵ,

'ՏԱ յԱՅԻՐԵԱՐ յՏ ԻՃԱԿՐ Օ ԱՅՄՐԻՐ
 cqueen Ann.

Τὰ πᾶσι δὲ Παύλῳ, ἡμεῶς, πάντα χαίρει
 ἡμεῖς χαίρει,

Եյծեանդ Եօժ՝ ԸՅ իժօլ Ձեծան Ընդ 'ր Եյօ-
 Եանլե Ե՛Ը յօյնդԵ,

Ջոհն Դ. Քլայն John A. Klein 50 Նյու Յորկ
Դա Թեոօֆ,

Պօլայն Յօ Կ-ԵՄ Է, ԴԱ ՔԱԾ ՐԷ ՔԷՅՆ ՇՊՊ;
 ԵՃ ՄԱՅԼԵ Դ ՄԷՅԼԵ ԴՊՊ ԼԵ ՇԱՅԼԵ ԴՅՍՐ
 ՔԱՅԵ,

ՔՕՏԱ ՅԱՇ ԼԱ ՅՕ ԴՏՈՐԱՅԺԵ ԵՐԱՅԷ ԵՅԺ ;
ԼԱՇԷ ԲԲԵՐԵԱՅԻ ԵՕ ԲԵՐԱՅԻՅԱՅԻ Ծ'Ա ՇԱՅԻ
ՃԻՐ ԴԱ ՔԼԱԵԱՅԺԵ,

ՏԵՂԻՆՈՒՄ ԼԱՅՈՒՆ Ե՛ ԵՆՐ ԴԱ ՄԻՅ ԾԱՅԾԵ.

Ձի քարս և իյծալ Տարսիս, Ձևսիյի 'ր
Եյի,

Σὲ τοῦταίητε γέ, ἵ δεκλῆρε ὅο το-ταίητε α'
 ἡαὶ,

ՀԱՐ ԱՅՍ ՔԱՐԺ ԸՅ ԵՃԱ 'Ն ՔԼԱՆԵԱՏՈՅ,
Ա՛Ր ԲԱԴՆ ՔԵ ԱՆ ՐԻՊԵՅ Ա ԾԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱԼԻ;
ԵՅ ԵԵԼԻԱԴՅ Օ՛Ն ՆՅՐԵՅՆ 'Ր Օ՛Ն ՆՅԵԱԼԱԴՅ
Ե՛Ա ՐԵՅՆ,

Տօ րօղրջեան իմ քրքում օր շօղի Տօղի-
միմի,

Le cúramh dó' η Δοη ἡηδοι το ἐδῆης Δ'
η-ἐῖρεαῖτ,

Տ ԼԻՃԵՂԻՔԵ ՐԻՊՈՐՏԻՆԻ ԵՒ ՐԻՃԵՂԻՔԵ
ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ.

ՇԱ ՔՐԵՍՏՈՒԴԱԿՆ 7 ԵՐԵՄԻԱՆ 30 ՂՈՒՐԱՅԻՆԵ
ՇՆԱ ԲԵՐԲԵՐԻՆ,

Տ չարէս ձիւ Օյա յ Լիճյոյի լիւն,
Որ քաճայճ Եւ Իմաճայի լաղ ձիւնիս Եւ
Յայնձիւ,

Ձ 5 ԵԱՅՈՒՊԵ ԱՅՐ Ա Կ-ԱՕՊ ՈՂԱՇ Ա ՇԵՐԱԾ
ԱՅՐ ԱՊ 5-ՇՐԱՊՊ ;

21 Rj5 5j1 ηα cpyηηε ηαc cλoյōcτε Δη
cάρ é,

Տ ԿՁԵՂԻՔԵ ՔԵՐ ՔԱՂԱՅ 1 ԵՁԵՐ 11 Ա
Ծ.ԵԶԵ,

Տեղիւոյի 7 խմբի, խմբաւորութեան
բաժնի.

ΤΑΡΑΧΗΝ ΔΗ Δ' ΕΠΙΔΙΤΤΕ 7 ΕΔΙΓΕΤΕ ΡΟΜΠΑ ΔΗΗ.

ՇԱԴ ՕԱՄ ԵԱԿԱԸ ԱՊԱՐ Օ ԵՍՆ ՈՒՐՅՈՒ,
 ՉԻ ԲԵՂԻ ԵԱՎՆ՝ ԴԱ ՕԶԱԾԸ, 'Ր ԴԱԸ ԼԵՂԵ ԵՖ
 ԱՊ ՈՂԸ,

Супр фâиrнeйr д beалaй5 50 тeдe фaтoрe
Major,

Այս ԾԱԶԱՅԻՄ ԾԱ յ-ԵՅՐԺԵԱԾ ԴՐՔՅՐ ԴՊ
 ԴՃ Ծ-ՇՕՇԼՈՃԱԾ ԴՊԱՅՏ ;

21η τριάς του μέ τῆς μετρηθεῖς το πηνε
τῆ 541η,

Շրայէ Ծյ դա մձալօ 7 օայմրյօ ըյ յից ;
 Եյ Յօրդ, Բրդ Ձիւրսւր, Եձ մաւսւր Բր

Ձիճիւն,
Երջօյն աղ ճղճիւն՝ Դր եօծուի՞ն ճիւ Ծօ

сорт.

Ո՛ր քեզ յայն օր ի՛նչպիսի՜
 զնախնայն,

Լե բլադէս 'ի լոօ շնման 7 մ'յօրօյժե Լձ,
Լե Բ-բւսւթը մէ 50 արշար ամայճ անոր ան

ԴՅԱԽԾԴԻ,
 21' Դ յ'ԵԱՐԴԱՃԱԾԵ ՅՐԱՊԻԱ ՅԱԿ ԵԵԶՍԻ

ηό τεαρ ;
 ԾԱ յ-բեյծեաժ բյօր ԿՅ ՔԱՅԺ 30 Ե-ԲԱՅԼ

तुं चो पाउते
 सुप्रभातं ओं नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

Եւ զայն,
Եւ զայն իմաստով զի Եւստակիոսն Եւստակիոսն Եւստակիոսն

Տ Ծիւթերիոյ քէն Ծար իյն ար Ըտէար
դա Ձիարտ.

21 2117707 Dean ηα fείλε, τὰ 5170 Δ15

το σέπτε,
ΚΑ Η-ΨΩΔΙΗ ΤΟ ΛΕΨΩ Ε, ΨΟ ΤΕΨΩΩΩ ΤΕΨΩ

Կոմ,
Շրճէ Շարկայի՞ն Ըն քարա Քէ Ծրօյիդ դժ

ἡμεῖς ἡσυχῆται
 Σοφιστῶν ἀνὰ πλείονα ἐνὺς πόλεως τοῦ ἡ πόλιν;

ῥευοῦσθ τῇ,
'San ucrar nī lēiṣṣeāḥ rī ēinnēac̄ cūm

Le Δη ηδούρ πο cιnτε, but πό-δεαρ é

Ի-յոյէՇոյ,

1871

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There is a stream of water which dries up in summer, but becomes a nice ford every winter. It goes under ground in the midst of rough rocks in two places. On account of the noise produced by the water, you would think there was a mill underneath.

It was thought among the old people that this was so. They said it ground corn in the springtime, and that one had only to have his bag (of corn) opposite the ford (in the evening) and that it would be meal in the morning.

Finally, a vile old doubter went to weighing his bag to ascertain how much toll had been taken out. At the perpetration of so mean a trick the Fairy miller became angry and he did not grind for the people of the place from that day forward.

My feeling and strength shall yet desert me, but the remembrance of this place shall continue in my heart till the last day of my life.

Cairo, May 13 '93.

John Howley.

We received other excellent translations, but we preferred Mr. Howley's, which is printed without the change of a point

With the foregoing is concluded Part I. of Bourke's Lessons and, before entering on Part II., and as a final translating exercise, we give

"*Νυαίη ην ερηάδω το η' έαίηλας έαίεης*
ης ης,"

which appeared in last Gael, as the matter to be translated, and the translation missing a point will be excluded from publication.

VOCABULARY.

Τεαηητα, tightened, in a tight place.
Δοιέρεστε, hard to believe, incredible
Ροίηης, a grave-yard.
Ελάηηεα a cripple
Σαίόρηεα, or, *ραίόρηεα*, wealth.
Εάη-ήατα, fully satisfied, convinced.
Τεαζαίς, teaching, instruction.
Ταοβ, side; concerning.
Έαηλα, it came to pass, it happened.
βευα, manners, or tastes.
Είητεαίηλα, queerly, peculiarly.
Εηόβ, a nut. *Έζαέβ*, a will.
Τεαζλαίς, τεαίηλαίς, of hearth, of family
Τορηα, pregnant; also, plentiful.
Μεάτοη-οίεε, midnight.
Εαίορηεα, friendship, cordiality.
ηητε, the kernal of a nut, or anything
Τηηηηης, to descend, as off a horse.
βυαίηης, a spancel for the forelegs.
Εια, clore, a fence, a wall, a ditch,
Έεαίηαη κοη, the-devil-a-foot. Though
this is the literal meaning, *έεαίηαη*
is used to mean "not," not a foot.
Ζέηηεα, to heed or pay attention to.
Ορηοηηη, moving, *ορηο*, move (thou)
Ραίηαη, fat, thick; also, the act of dig-

Σηεα, screech, shout, [ging.
Τήηε, τήηε, sooner, [as to time]
Έεαβη, good; excellent *Δηη έεαβη*.
Έζοαη, cause; author.

ΕΑΙΩΜΟΝ ΟΣ. ΜΗΑΙC ΝΕΙΛΛ ΝΑΙ *ΕΑΙΡΑΙΕ.*

Obtained from John J O'Donnell, Ranafast, by
ANTHONY J. DOHERTY,
Cruit Island N.S., Co. Donegal.

In Vol. IX., No. 3, of THE GAEL there appeared an Irish song entitled "*Baireud Fionnaigh*," which I forwarded to you, and which was composed by Peter O'Donnell, a native of Ranafast, and a shoemaker by trade. The following song was also composed by him. In his time, and down till very recently, it was customary for shoemakers, tailors, and other tradesmen in this district to go to houses where their services were needed, and to work there instead of at their own homes. By thus moving about so much, and mixing with the people, these tradesmen became repertoires of the news and gossip of the whole district, as well as the best chroniclers of ancient legends and stories. Hence, during the tradesman's stay in any house, it became the rendezvous for all the neighbors, who would assemble there at night, and pass the time in conversation and merriment. By having so many eyes following and observing his operations a mechanic in those days was obliged to do the best and honestest work he was capable of; he was sure to avoid, as far as possible, any botching or "jerrying."

One day while Peter O'Donnell was engaged in a neighbors's house, two boys who had dropped in to look on, began to amuse themselves with "playing buttons," a game at that time very common among boys here. The younger and smaller boy, having lost all his buttons, manfully attacked the other while on his way home, gave him a sound drubbing, re-took possession of his lost buttons, and went his way victorious. He had proceeded but a short distance when he accidentally encountered a vicious black ram which had long been a source of terror alike to the very old and the very young of the townland. The ram attacked our hero, who, nothing daunted, seized it by the horns, and succeeded in dragging it to the brink of a precipice, down which he flung it, and put an end for ever to its combative career. From these instances of youthful valour O'Donnell augured that when young Edward—for so the boy was called—grew up he should prove a terror to the English, and he composed the following humorous verses in Edward's praise

The composition by unlettered peasants of verses like these on the ordinary incidents of everyday life, and the allusions they contain to famous places and celebrated personages show how unfounded and untrue was the calumnious epithet of "Ignorant Irish," formerly so often hurled by unfriendly writers at our people. Illiterate of course they were, so far as any English education was concerned, being kept so by legal (?) enactments; but ignorant or unintelligent most assuredly they were not. Not all the severity of penal statutes could stifle the innate love of knowledge

*Seamus Ennis song
air: Like M. Foster air
"An Spéaladóir."*

nor suppress the intellectual activity which are such distinguishing traits of the Irish character.

'Sé mac rih Néill na Carradise (1) ah
t-ah-jarc dub ajs Sacrahaaj.
Tá éirih ajsur Albahj reartá [2]
le h-a lá;
Le h-a taob-ran hjon b-rju bhonah Ua-
Kjall no Liam Wallace,
No'h Duke of Cumberland bh ceahh-
urac (3) j m-bh-jreac Fontenoy.

Shuair ré lejr zo rjaileahajta (4) 'hojr
zo Gibraltar,
Zo m-breathuajreac ré na h-arch-ah-
ajb bh t-rujote or a j-cionh;
Na bombshells uac zo j-cajreac ré, na
cajreacá zo lojrreac ré,
'S zo reubrac ré na j-eatajreac tá m-
bejreac a bealac ahj.

Alj rjaohleac 'mac a lujhje tó zur
f-ah-aj ré Columbus,
Cajreahj Drake ajsur jac ceahh-pur
t-jomlan 'hahj ahj reol;
Cadlac hjon na f-rajhe zur uhluj ré
le grandeur,
'S zur b'é 'h ah focal bh ajs jac ceahh-
pur, "Slack down colours all."

Alj ehj ré ruar o'h talah tó 'rha h-air-
balloons zur breathuaj ré
Surbeacáh na Sacraha rajb ahj ihj-
tleac ah t-rloj;
Alj ah laoc rih Napper Tandy tá
éatmoh ój le j-hojmaraj.
Alj quarter-deck 'hah f-ah-ahj 'h
ajm-rir caá ajsur jleo.

Jr é mo bhon a'r m' ahjúr hac rajb ré
ahj 'h ah campá
j h-éac-t-rujm (5) t' f-aj ah t-jomlan
te h t-ronh jo f-ahj bhon;
beul-acá-luah (6) zo cjhjreac bejreac
ajj Sarsfield le h-a panrom,
Lejr ah ruaj a éur ahj Shjceall a'r
ahj Rj William hjon.

TRANSLATION.

To the English 'tis a grievous sight to see Neill's
son attain such might,
To Ireland and Scotland his exploits give great
joy;
O'Neill the brave or Wallace bold compared with
him no place can hold,

Nor the daring Duke of Cumberland who fought
at Fontenoy.

Now to Gibraltar gallantly he's hastened off so va-
liantly,
The ramparts and defenses of that stronghold for
to view;
By his arm's strength the bombs he'd throw, whole
towns he'd lay in ashes low,
The gates asunder he would rend, and force a
passage through.

When in his ship he put to sea Columbus could no
grander be,
Captain Drake and great commanders he did
leave quite in the shade;
When he approached the great French fleet, with
honour due they did him greet,
Each captain's order, "Colours down," the sea-
men quick obeyed.

In balloons aloft then he did go to reconnoitre all
below,
The encampment of the English where tactics
did abound;
In great deeds by sea and land he resembles Nap-
per Tandy,
Bravely stands he on the quarter-deck amidst the
battle's sound.

It is my anguish and my woe that he was not there
to face the foe
In the camp on Aughrim's fatal day which left
us wailing sore;
Or if he had been at Athlone Sarsfield ne'er had
been o'erthrown,
He'd drive Ginckle and King William too for e-
ver from our shore.

LITERALLY.

YOUNG EDWARD, "NEIL OF THE ROCK'S" SON.

It is that son of "Neil of the Rock" (who) is the
black sight to Englishmen, Ireland and Scotland are
happy with his day (during his life); By his side
not worth a brooch-pin is O'Neill or William Wal-
lace, Or the Duke of Cumberland who was bold in
the battle of Fontenoy.

He went with himself (alone) gallantly now to
Gibraltar, That he might examine the arches which
were closed overhead; The bombshells from him
he'd throw, the cities he'd burn, And he'd rend the
gates if his way were there (if his way lay through
them).

On loosing out his ship to him (on putting to sea)
he surpassed Columbus, Captain Drake, and each
commander of all who ever did sail; The great fleet
of France humbled (itself) to him with grandeur,
And that the word which was at each commander
(which each commander had) was, "Slack down
colours all."

On rising up from the ground to him (on ascend-
ing from the ground) in air-balloons he examined
The settlement of the English in which was the in-
tellect of the army (of the multitude); Like that
hero, Napper Tandy is young Edward with deeds,
On quarter-deck standing in time of battle and tu-
mult.

It is my sorrow and my anguish that he was not
in the camp, In Aughrim which left the whole of
this people under (in) woe; Athlone certainly

ՁԻՆ ԱՆ ՄԱՅՈՂԻ ՔԱՅՐԱՐ ԼԱ ;
ԲԱՆՈՂԱՄԱՐ ՔԱՐԱՐ ԵՐՏՈ ՅԱԸ ՇԵՈ
ԼԵ 'Ր ԲՐԵԱԵԱՅ ՔԱՅԻՐ ԼԵՐ ՐՏՈՐ-ՇԵՈ

4

ՇՈՅԱԵՐ ՔԱՐ ՅՈ Կ-ԱՐՈ ԸՐԱՆ Պ-ՅԱԸ
'ՅՐ ՔԵՆՅԻՅԻՇԵ ԱՄԱԸ Օ ԵՐՈՅԵ ԸՐԱՆ ՊՈՒՆ,
'ՅՐ ԲԻՇԵԱԸ ԸՐԱՆ Յ-ՇՈՂԻՐԻ ԱՆՅԱԼ ՔԱՐՈՒ
ԼԵ ՄՈՐԱՆ ՇԵՈՒՄ ԲԻՅԵ ԼԱՆ ;
ՇԱԶԱՐԵ ԱՐ ԸԱՐ ՊԱ Ը-ՏԱՅԼԵԱԸ ՇՐԱՅԻՆ
ԲՐԻՅ ՔԵԱՆ-ՔԱՆՊԵԱ ԲԵԱՆՊԱՅԵ ԲԻՅԵ.

5

ՔԱՆՊԵԱ ԵՅՏ ԱՆՅԱՐ Օ ԵՐԱ
ՊԱ ՄԱՅՈՂԵ 'Ր ՇԱՄԱԸ ՇԱԼԱՆ 'Ր ՊԵԱՆ,
'Տ ՊԱԸ ՇԻՆՊ ԱՐ ՔԼՈՇԸ ՔԱՅՈՂ ԱՆՅԱՐ 'Ր ՔՅԱԸ
ՁԻՆ ՅԵՐ ԸՈ ՅԼՈՐ ՊԱ ՔԵՐԵ, ՅՈ ԼԵԱՆ ;
ՊԱՅՐ ԸՈ ԵՅ ՔՈԼԱՐ ՕԵ ՈՒԱ ԵՐՈՅԵ,
ՏՅԵԸ ԼԵՐ ՊԱ ՈՅԵ ՕՐ ՇՈՂԻՆ Ա ՔԼԻՅԵ.

6

Օ ԲՐՈՅԻՆ ՊԱ ՊԵՒՄԱ ՈՅԻՆՊԻՆ', ՇԱԸ',
ՇԱՐ ԱՐ ԲՐԵԸ-ՐՏՈՐ ԱՆ ԲՐԱԸԱՐ ՔՅԱԸ,
ՈՒ ՔՈՂԻՅՏ 'ՄԱԸ ՅՈ ՇՐՈՇԱՐԵԱԸ, ՅԱԸ,
Ձ ԲՐԵԸ Օ ՊՊԱՅՈՂ ԱՆՊ ԱՄ ԼԵ ՔԱԸ,
ՅՈ Պ-ՅԵԱԸԲԱԸ ԱՐԱ Ա ՊԱՆՊԱՐՈ ՇԵԱՆ
ԲԱՅԸ, 'Ր ՅՈ Պ-ԲՐԱՐԲԵԱԸ ՔՐՐ Ա ՇԵԱՆՊ.

7

ՏԱՆՊԱԼ ԱՆ ՇԱՄ ԸՈ ՇՈՂԱՐԵ ՁԻՆՊԻՆ,
ՇՐԱ ԲԻ ՔՈԲԱԼ ԵԱԲՐԱ ՇՐՈՄ
ՔԱՅՈՂ 'Պ Յ ՇԱՆՅ ՅԵՐԱ Ա ՈՒՔԱՅԱԸ ԲԱՅՐ
ՁԻՆ ՇՐՈՇ-ՊՅՏ ՇԵԱՆՊԵԱ ՕՐԵԱ ՇՐՈՄ ;
ՈՒ ՔԱՆ ԱՆ ՇՈՄ ՅԱՆ ՈՒՇԱՅԱԸ ՕՐ ՇԵԱՐ,
ՇԻ ՊԱԸ Պ-ՇԵԱԸԱՅՈՂ ԱՆ ԼԱՐԱՐ ԱՐ.

8

ՁԻՆ ՄԱՅ ՔԱՅՈՂ ՔԱԼ ՅԱԸ ԱՄ 'Ր ՅԱԸ ՇՐԱ,
ՅԱՆ ԱՐ ԲԵԸ ՇԱՆՏԱՅԱԸ ԲԵԱԼ ՊՈ ՅԱԸ,
ՊԱ ՊՐԱ ՇՈՂԱՐԱՐ 'ՄԼ 'ՔԱՅՈՂ ԸԼԱԸ,
'Տ ՔԱՅՈՂ ՅԼԱՐԱ ՇԱՆՏԵ ՔԱՐ ՅԱԸ ՔԱՐՈՒ —
ՏԱՆՊԱԼ ԵԱՐ ՔԵՈ ՊԱ Կ-ՕՅԵ ՔԱՅՐԱՐ
ՊԱԸ ՊԱԸ Ա ՊԱՆՊ ԼԵ ՔԵԱԸ ՈՒՇԱՐ.

9

ՕՐ ԱՄ ՇԱ ԱՐԱ 'Յ-ՇԱՆ ԼԵ ԼՊՊ
ՇԱՅԻՐԵՄ ՅԼՈՐԱՐ ՄԱԸԱՐ ՕԵ,
ԲԵԸ 'Յ-ՇԼԼ Պ-ԵՔԵՐ 'ՅԱ ՅԱԶԱԼ ՅՈ ԲԻՅԵ,
ՊՅ 'Ր ՇԱՅԸԱԸ ՇՈՅԲԵԱՐ ՇԵՐ ՄԱՐ Ե,
Օ ԵԼՈՅ ՇԼԼ ՔԵԱԸԱՐ ՇԵԱԸ ԸՈ ԲԻ,
Տ ՅՈ ՔԼԱՅԵԱՐ ՇՈՅԸԱԼ ՔԱՐ ՅԱԸ ՇՐՈՅԵ.

10

ՕՅԵՒ Ա ՈՒ ՇԱՆՊԵ ՊԵԱԸ ՈՒ ԵՐՈՅԵ
ՊԱ Պ-ԱՆՊԵԱԼ 'ՊԱՐ Օ ՕՅԱ ՊԱ ՔԼԱՅ,
ՔԱՅՐԱԸ ՇԱՆՊԻՆՅ 'ՔԱՅՈՂ ԸՈ ԲՐՈՅԻՆ
ՈՒԱ ՊԱԸ ՇՈՂ-ՅԵՆՏԵ ՔՐՐ ԸՈ ԼԱԸ
'ՅՐ ԸԵԱՐՔԱ ՇՈՂ : ԻՐ ՇԱՐ ՊԱ ՊՊԱ

ՈՈ ԲԻ ԸԱ ԲԵԱՆՊԱ ՅԵԱ ԱՆՊ ՅԱԸ ՇՐԱ.

11

'Պ ԱՅՐ ԲԵՅԵԱՐ ԱՐ ԼԱԵԸ ՇԱՅԵ, ՔԱՆՊ,
Պ-ՇԵՐ ԱՐ Պ-ԱՐՇԻՐ ԵՐՏՈ ԱՆ Շ-ՔԼԻՅԵ.
'ՅՐ ԲԵԱԼԱՅԵ ԲԱՐԵԱ, ՇՐԵԱՐՊԱ ՅԼԵԱՆ
ՊԱ ՊՇԵՐ ; ՔԱՅ ՇԱՆՊ Ա ՁԼԱԸԱՐ ՔՅԸ,
ՁՐ ԱԸ ԸՈ ՁԼԻ, Օ ՅԱՅ ԱՐ ԲԱՅԱԼ.
'ՅՐ ՔԼԱՅԵԱՐ ՕԵ ԼԵ ՔԱՅԱԼ ՊԱ ՔԱՅԱԼ.

Translation.

Lines written in Rome in December
1854, on the occasion of the dogmatic
promulgation of the doctrine of the Im-
maculate Conception of the Blessed
Virgin.

1

A pilgrim from the sainted Isle,
On which amidst the darkest storm,
The "Ocean's Star" ne'er ceased to smile
And guard its ancient faith from harm ;
'Twould ill become no voice to raise
To sound the sinless Virgin's praise.

2

Nor need our harp be here unstrung
On willows hanging, from sad tears
That should it breathe our native tongue
Its tones should melt us into tears ;
On Tiber's banks no tongue is strange,
Rome's faith and tongue embrace earth's
range.

3

Let's hail through distant time the star
Whose feeble yet auspicious ray
Announced our recent feast afar,
Like morning kindling into day,
Of which the heaven taught seers of old
Have in prophetic glimpses told.

4

Let each one raise his choral voice,
Gushing from the heart's deep well,
And whilst in concord we rejoice,
Let that concord be the swell
Of mingling streams, that bear along
The precious faith of sacred song.

5

That sacred song whose spring we trace
Back to the dawning of the world
When, ere the parents of our race
Were from their blissful Eden hurled,
The Almighty Father cheer'd the gloom

Which sin cast o'er their future doom

6

From out the darkness of the shroud,
Which veiled the world's eternal birth,
Came forth a voice that pierc'd the cloud
Shadowing his descent on earth,
Of woman born doomed to tread
And crush the wily serpent's head.

7

The bush that fixed the prophet's gaze,
When in Egypt Israel groan'd,
Remained intact amid the blaze—
Nor its fierceness felt or owned,
Bright types of her whose spotless soul
Had never known the fiend's control.

8

The garden closed, the secret bowers
Impervious all to mortal eye,
The fountain sealed, the lovely flowers
Of richest fragrance fairest dye,
All but emblems, yet how faint,
Of her, whom sin could never taint.

9

Since the Ephesian trumpets rolled,
God's mother glories thro' each clime,
No bells from church's roof e'er tolled
To waft o'er earth a sweeter chime
Than that to her on this day given,
Lifting up the soul to heaven.

10

Hail thou to whom God's angel bright
Brought down the tidings from the skies
That, full of grace and heavenly light,
Thou wert all lovely in his eyes;
Hail thou of all God made, the best,
His virgin mother ever blessed.

11

When in this darksome vale of tears
Our weary pilgrim days are run,
When death's approach awakes our fears
Do thou, sweet virgin, with thy Son,
Plead and show forth thy gracious power
And light our passage at that hour.

The greatest scoffers and ridiculers of everything Irish in America are the English-educated children of well-to-do ignorant Irish parents.

Gaels will be pleased to learn of the recovery of his health and strength by their venerable brother, Mr. John Fleming.

Those looking for Irish Books should apply to the *Irish Printer*, Mr. P. O'Brien, 46 Caffé St. Dublin

The following poetical address was composed by a Donegal student in the Irish College, Rome, and formed a part of the exercises on the occasion of the reception and congratulations tendered to His Eminence Cardinal Logue on his promotion to the Red Hat.

DO SHÍCEÁIL,

ÁIRDEARPOZ ÁIRTEACÁ,

CAIRTEACÁL EAZLUIRE NAOIMH RÓIMHÁJZ

Ih Éirínnh a' r' ih reo cá zájirdeacár ah
cáil,

Ázúr buirdeacár d'a éadairte d'ár b-
Pápa mhóir

Le 'h onóir do éuz ré d'ár Eairpoz
cáil

D'a áirtuáit do 'h deairz a d-fuail ré
fáil.

buó ceairt 'r buó rudaic le leománh na
treoir

Zipáit Creoirính 'r tsíne adóimáil zánh
maoirdeáil.

'S ah d'í r do h-onóir le ceutíah
zíníoh.

Á' r ah ce d-fuail do aize le do h-áir ah
zíníoh.

Ní do 'h Eazlair aháilh acá ah Pápa
fáil—

Zipó maóim a' r eazíah acá 'r azáilíh
zuir é—

Áic do Éiríe uile, áirí ríoh ah d'ócúir
zilé

Le 'r conzídáil rí Creirdeáil Páoiráil 1
ríahíh:

'S ar áir z-creoiréití zuiríohíoh zó do zéal
ah ríphé

1 z-coíhíuicé zó z-conzídóicé rí le
beahíahc d'é.

Á. Áic d.

Colláirte Éiríahíahc Dúh-íah-záil
Róimh, 15-2-'93.

Were we president of the United States what a lot of subscriptions we should receive, accompanied by heart-rending missives of sympathy for "The Dear Old Tongue!" and —

Every Irishman should assist in the preservation of his native language; if he say he loves his native land and despise her language, he lies—

"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,"—ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

"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 similar boast,"—SPALDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Who are the Scotch? A tribe of Irish Scots who crossed over in the 6th century, overcame the natives, and gave their name to the country.—J. CORNWELL, PH.D., F. R. S.'s Scotch History.

The Saxons Ruled in England from the 5th century and were so rude that they had no written language until the 14th, when the Franco-Normans formulated the English.—SPALDING.

The Gael.

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

Published at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor

Terms of Subscription—\$1 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance; \$1. in arrears.

Terms of Advertising—20 cents a line, Agate.

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter
Twelfth Year of Publication.

VOL 9, No. 12. MAY. 1893.

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

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

What the learned Editor of the *Gaelic Journal* says of the *Gael*.—Recent issues of the Brooklyn *Gael* and the *TUAM NEWS* contain valuable Gaelic matter. The *Gael* in particular is doing splendid work. * * I may note that the writers of the *Gael* represent the spoken language of every part of Ireland. Again.—

"Nothing show the advance made in the study of Gaelic better than the quality of the popular Gaelic of the *Gael* of Brooklyn. Scores of people who now write Irish well, and speak it too, have the little *Gael* to thank for much of their success. Mr. Patrick O'Leary, M. P. Ward, the *Gabhar Donn*, Mr. P. A. Dougher, and others, fill the pages of the *Gael* with attractive Gaelic matter."

[The Editor of the *Gael* would not be human did he not feel highly flattered at the above recognition of his efforts by the highest living Gaelic authority, the learned and Revd. Professor of Celtic of Maynooth College].

—A weekly Gaelic paper is published at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, called the *MacTalla*, price \$1. a year.

—Professor MacKinnon of Edinburgh has published two Gaelic Reading Books for his classes in the University.

Irish "Scabs."

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 12,—The second session of the fifth Scotch-Irish Congress of America convened at the City Hall this morning, with an increased attendance of delegates who arrived last evening, the most distinguished being the Rev. John Hall. Robert Bonner, of New York, presided. The annual business meeting was held this afternoon, Dr. D. C. Kelly, of Nashville, Tenn., addressed the Congress on "Naval Heroes of the Scotch-Irish Race."—*New York Press*.

"Kelly" be—, Filthy bird, behold your race—

'Tis hard to have patience with these Irish 'scabs', and the best way to handle them is to expose their fraudulent pretenses, and to keep on exposing them until an indignant public shall hoot them off the stage. This Scotch-Irishism is simply a cloak for Orangeism and Apaism. They are one, but under different names; and such hypocrites as Godkin, Bonner, and Hall are their leaders. They are not and cannot be American citizens as their oath is allegiance to England, and they are English. Their number is not many, but they are aggressive, and command to-day a considerable share of public patronage.

Let not the patriotic Protestant Irishman imagine that the Gael is bigotted or that it cares a *traithin* what religion a man has (or whether he have any) when he does not use it as a lever against the interests of Irish Autonomy, and our criticism has been always leveled at those who so use it. A man's belief regarding the next world is his own private personal concern with which it would be the height of impertinence in us to meddle unless he use it to the injury of the public or private interests of others as do those whom we reprobate.

Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1893, just received, gives the total of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States as 20,006. The strength and patriotism of the various nationalities are shown by the number of journals which they support in their respective languages, as follows,—

German,	600	Scandinavian,	150
Spanish,	60	French,	50
Hollandish,	18	Italian,	15
Hebrew,	12	Finnish,	10
Sclavonic,	5	Portuguese,	5
Welsh,	5	Indian,	4
Lithuanian,	3	Hungarian,	3
Russian,	3	Chinese,	2
Arabic,	1	Armenian,	1
Irish,	1	Volapuk,	1

Irishmen (?), How do you like your picture? The little Gael has saved you from utter extinction, as a race, in America. As for our Scotch brethren, religious fanaticism emasculated them long ago. May the Welsh prosper in fame and renown! Welshmen speak English as well as the Irish do, yet, with not one-twentieth the numerical strength of the latter, they have *Five* prosperous journals in these United States! No wonder that the Irish are the butt and laughing-stock of the world, braying for home-rule and seeing its vital concomitant—its very life—in the throes of dissolution without the faintest effort to save it. Men, you who call yourselves Irishmen, the above exhibit places you in the most degraded attitude which the most malignant of your social enemies could devise! Had you the manliness or the intelligence to support and circulate your literature,

which would not cost you per capita \$1 a year, there would be scores of journals published in your language; there would be no "Scotch-Irish Congress." Let, then, every Irishman resolve to apply *one dollar* a year to the dissemination of Irish literature, and, by and by, he will be prouder of that investment than of any other action of his life.

Now, we believe that the above not very inviting condition of the Irish element is not due to a want of patriotism in the *individual* Irishman, but that it has been born of a system in his native land over which he has had no control. Hence, if Gaels place the foregoing exhibit before their countrymen and respectfully and patriotically suggest to them the national shame it brings on them, we are certain that the response would be satisfactory, and that ere long a dozen Gaelic journals would spring up through the country. The "Sentiments" column of the *Gael* show from month to month what individual Gaels can do, Why not *all* try to imitate them? Through the exertions of one man we have, within six months, received over thirty subscribers from the small city of Wheeling, W. Va. No man should be ashamed to canvass all classes in this patriotic cause.

We cull the following from the *Dublin Gaelic Journal* (No. 24), received this month, on recently published Gaelic matter.—

—Standish H. O'Grady's *Silva Gadelica* (London, Williams and Norgate, 2 vols., price, 21s. each).

—Dr. Meyer's *Vision of MacConglinne*; written in mediæval Irish, and is of importance to the student of early Irish literature. Price 10s., and is not dear.

—*The Life of Hugh Roe O'Donell*, written by Lughaidh O'Clery and now edited for the first time by Father Denis Murphy, S. J. (Sealy, Bryers and Walker, 500 pages, 8s, post free)

—*The Battle of Rosnaree*, on the Boyne, edited by Father E. Hogan, S. J. Price 3s. 6d.

—*The Revue Celtique* has printed the old tract on the Battle of Maghmuirime, edited by Dr. Whitley Stokes; also, *Folklore*, the text of the *Dinnsencus* contained in the Bodleian Library. Also, an Irish modern tale, a phonetic reproduction of a Galway story taken down by Mr. Ditton, the secretary of the *Revue*.

—In Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, Dr. Stokes, also, prints with notes and translations, glosses in tenth-century Continental MS.

—A new edition of MacLeod's *Clarsach* has appeared, (Sinclair, Glasgow · price, 3s.)

—*The Celtic Monthly*, Glasgow, publishes articles in Gaelic and English; price, 2d.

—*The Oban Times* (weekly) has regular installments of Gaelic prose and poetry.

—*The Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* is full of interesting matter. A collection of Gaelic charms, etc., which appeared in the *Highland Monthly* will soon appear in book form; many of these are of Irish origin.

—*The Literature of the Highlands* (history of Gaelic literature) by Rev. Nigel MacNeill, London, Inverness, 1892, price 5s. This vol. is interesting to Irish-Gaelic students.

"It is unfortunate that many people who have at heart the interest of our common native tongue,

cannot, apparently, refrain from bitter attacks on others who do good work for the Gaelic. The last issue of the *Irish American* contains (1) a criticism of O'Grady's *Silva*, which would be reasonable if the writer had not read the preface to O'Grady's second volume; (2) an attack, altogether gratuitous, on the editor of the *Gael*, a good Irish writer, and a man who has done, and is doing, excellent work for the language." —*Dublin Gaelic Journal*.

[Has not the learned Editor erred? The object of the criticism has been the circumscription of Gaelic literature and the discouragement of those patriotic efforts which are being made in its behalf. The criticiser is not to blame—he does his duty—but those seconding his efforts are; and, "Birds of a feather flock together."—Ed. G.]

ERIN'S LIBERTY.

BY

KATHERINE M. HANBURY.

1

Let your voice harmonize with the sweet sounds of morning,

No more let your tears for fair Erin be shed;
Let your home be redressed in its brightest adorn-
ing,

For our country, to Freedom, soon will be wed.

2

For six centuries long she has suffered and mated,
But, now, all her suffering has nearly fled—
And before many more suns to daylight are waiting,
To Liberty and Freedom she will be wed.

3

In graveyards her brave children and martyrs are
lying,

Who, for her Liberty, were tortured—and bled;
But now from her fair land Injustice is flying,
And soon to fair Liberty she will be wed.

WE, EXILES, WILL GO BACK.

BY

KATHARINE M. HANBURY.

When Erin's flag floats high above
The Saxon's English Red;
When we can keep the memory of
Our heroes that are dead;
When mother Erin stops her weeping,
And throws off her veil of black;
When o'er our land floats Liberty—
We, exiles, will go back.

When England observes the rule,
(As other nations do)
Which is, "Do unto others as
You'd have them do to you",—
When we're not ashamed to own
The titles "O and Mac"—
When St. Patrick's name does flourish,
We, Exiles, will go back.

Gaels will recognize in the above the efforts of our youthful Gaelic friend and scholar of the N. Y. Philo-Celtic Society.

JNNKS FÁIL.

Dedicated to the EDITOR OF THE GAEL.

Le
Tomár Ua Tríonáda,
Fonh,—Tara's Harp.

Jr ionáda fear, jr óisdean dea,
Do chonair a h-Éirínean tráda,
Le dliáidí cruaí do éadaí tair mair,
San carra airí 50 bráí;
Buídeáir fíon le Rí na h-Éirí,
Féicim éadán san rí,
Ua tadhairtair mór aca 'na 5-cóirí,
Féicim-Ríadaíl a h-Éirínean.

béir záir na d-téad a5 ríle 'r báir
Ua molaí Dé 50 h-áir,
Jr cléir na 5-cead fáir éirí 'r zéir
Ua Cláir na 5-cóirí 50 bráí;
Ua ríí 'r a5 ríadé, 'r a5 tairíadé tairí
béir féaríadé 'r ríadé 'r cláir,
Ua mair 'r a5 ríir béir dairí 'r ríle
S féirí-Ríadaíl a h-Éirínean.

Ua ríir béir 5-cóirí a5 ríle tair
Fáir íreir mair b5 fíle ó,
béir a5 íreirí-íreir a5 ríle tair,
Ua ríir b5 a5 ríirí na ríle;
béir cireirí-íreir íreirí a5 ríle tair,
Fáir íreir, mair b5 a5 ríle tair,
Ua ríir íreirí-íreirí a5 ríle tair,
Ua ríir íreirí-íreirí a5 ríle tair.

[You, West Britons, Do you feel sad at not being able to give vent to anticipated joy in the language of your Nation like our friend Griffin? If you do circulate your literature as a soothing balm, —Ed. G].

Camp N. S., Co. Kerry,
April 16th '93.

Ua 5-cóirí,

Jr ríirí na h-Éirí na 5-cóirí oiríadé
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí.

Do fíreirí na h-Éirí na 5-cóirí a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,
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a5 ríle tairí-íreirí ríirí-íreirí tairí,

JEREMIAH DEANE.

[The Gael has got some of its best supporters in the old land through its reception from friends here; the Mayo "Scotch-Irish" episode, related in the last issue, emphasize the necessity of sending as many Gaels as possible to England and Scotland. It is an education to them— Ed. G.]

EARLY IN THE MORNING.

Air.—Fair Innis-fallen.

(From the Irish of An Gabhar Donn.)

- 1 The morning dawn illumines the sphere,
The dew is sparkling on each flower;
There's joy on every thing entire,
Oh! wake my love in beauty's bower.
- 2 The zephyr now is breathing bland,
The birds are warbling in the wood;
Come with me, we'll walk hand in hand,
Beside the stream in loving mood.
- 3 The grass is smooth, we now can go
Together, as the bird with cheer
Is singing, but alas! my woe!
I see thee not. Thou dost not hear.
- 4 Beneath thy window, length of time,
I'm waiting lone for thee ashore;
Oh wake, come give affection's sign
To me. Hast slept not yet galore?
- 5 For thy sweet voice, I hear the bay
Of hound, Oh! better far the treat;
To listen to thy converse gay,
In shade of trees, seat by seat.
- 6 In weakness now, I plainly see,
I must to disappointment bow;
'Twas my fond hope thou'dst come to me,
But sadder made, I'm wiser now.
- 7 I'll go no more at early morn,
To break upon thy tranquil sleep;
I'll stay at home in bed forlorn,
Though great my wish with thee to meet.
- 8 But when the sun withdraws its light,
I'll be beside thee—loved one;
I'll whisper in thy ears all night,
My fond desires, till daylight come.
- 9 The night to me in distance looms,
The day seems long and very drear;
My heart within is filled with gloom,
When shall I see thy face, my dear?

ANON.

O'Faherty's Siamra an Éirínean, reviewed in the 5-cóirí recently, is for sale by Mr P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin The price in cloth is 2s: in wrapper, 1s 6d.

211 NEZSCÓJO ČLÉJBÈ.

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The Leabhar Gabhala, or "Book of Invasions" (or Conquests),—the third of those alluded to by Colgan,—is perhaps the most important of the three.

(To be Continued)

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS

Ala—Mobile, Rev. M F Filan, St. Mary's, F S M'Cosker, per Mr M'Cosker. Barring Mr McEniry, Kansas City, Mr M'Cosker has sent more subscribers to the Gael than any other two Gaels and he says that "All the fish are not caught yet."

Mass—Boston, P Doody—Lawrence, T Griffin, T Maun, P Foley, Dr. McGauran, per Mr Griffin—Three Rivers, D Fogarty.

Me—Portland, P Hanrahan, M Hanrahan, per P Hanrahan, who reports that during a mission in the city a few weeks ago, the Rev. P J Cuniff preached six times in Irish, and went around to the houses to visit old people who could not go to the church. Mr Hanrahan adds that the Father liked the Gael very much and promised to give it substantial support.

Mich—Ewen, J Halley—Muskegon, Rev Father McNamara, Counselor F H Bassett, P Barry, all per Mr M Downey, Montague.

N Y—Brooklyn, Hon Col Dempsey, per Mr. Wm O'Grady.

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

O—Bellaire, A Murphy, J Donlon, per Mr Dillon J McCormick, Wheeling, W Va.

Pa—Ashley, M Ward, a good Irishman.

W Va—Wheeling, Squire Wm Mannion, Thos. Howley, per Dillon J McCormick; M Grogan per P Gilligan: J McFadden, Miss Maggie Finegan, J Burns, M Joice, E Meally, J Myles, per Anthony Lally, the last being the 30th subscriber received through his means since the 16th of December last—a painful commentary on the boasted "Gaelic activity" of the Gaels of New York and other large cities.—Gentlemen, instead of boasting you ought to hide yourselves and not let an intelligent public see that you are so devoid of common understanding as not to perceive that unless you circulate your literature your labor is in vain.

Wis—Pine Bluffs, Rev. I A Klein.

Canada—Sheenboro, Rev M Shalloe.

Ireland.—

Cork—Coolmountain N S, D O'Leary, per Rev. E D Cleaver, Dolgelly, N Wales.

Donegal—Fanad, J O O'Boyce, also, per Mr. Cleaver.

Galway—Cong, Mrs Killeen—Kilroe, P Garvey—Cloughanover, J Garvey—Spiddal, D Duggan. all per Mr Cleaver.

Kerry—Camps, J Deane—Dingle, the Rev Brothers, per Mr Thomas Griffin, Lawrence, Mass—Portmagee, T Hurley—Kilmakerrin, F Lynch—Fertiter, M Manning, three last per Mr Cleaver.

Mayo—Greenans, M Gillan, per Mr Cleaver.

England—St Helens, Chas. Gilligan, per P Gilligan, Wheeling, W Va.

Wales—Dolgelly, Rev. E D Cleaver, £2. for self and the ten Notional Teachers enumerated above as receiving the Gael from his bounty. Need we comment on this?—Puisse Irishmen go and hide yourselves!

In enumerating the Certificated Teachers in the last Gael some names were passed over, including those of Messrs. D Lynch, Philipstown, Dunleer, Co. Louth, and J O'Callaghan, St Stephen's, Waterford.

Now, as we are entering on the Tenth Volume we expect all who are in arrears to clear up. Remember that though the individual indebtedness be small, en masse, it amounts to a good deal; and in gratitude for not being totally erased from the American Directory, you ought to discharge your obligations to the little friend that kept you there.

We Say to all our readers (and we shall accept no excuse from any, new or old subscriber,) just as soon as you receive this Gael (dont wait to read it all) go out and show your Irish-American neighbors the sorry figure they cut beside the other nationalities—get them to subscribe, and send us the subscription (less the cost of sending it). Point out to those whom you canvass the effectiveness of the Gael in its mission because it presents historical facts, with the language itself as a clinching of the truth of its contention; that if the editor appears bold in his expressions, it is because of the unsailable ground on which stands—truth. Let all do this, and we shall have 3,000 new subscribers for the next issue.

We hope that all able to do so will write more or less in Irish when sending communications as we are desirous of making a record of such, i.e., those who have not already done so.

There are thousands in America to-day who'd give a dollar for Dr McHale's poem, and a \$1,000 to be able to read the original

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places.—

J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.
D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do.
G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs Bergen, S Main St. do. do.
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
Mr Calligan, 23 Park Row, N Y City.
W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R I.
J H J Reilley, 413 High st. do.
J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
H Radzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
Wm McNab. do.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.
C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo.
M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J.
Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo.
E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo.
John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md
T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or.

For the Gaelic Journal send 60 cents to the Rev Eugene O'Growney, Maynooth co. Kildare, Ireland

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An excellent Farm of 147 acres in Sullivan Co. N Y., 100 miles from the City, 3 mile from Hanks Station, Erie Road. There are first class buildings on this farm including a substantial 9-roomed dwelling and two large barns, granaries etc., with a never-failing brook running through it. Price \$5,500; will trade for city property.

I have 6,000 acres of unimproved land for sale in the adjoining portions of the States of Colorado and Nebraska, in quantities to suit purchasers. The price per acre of the land in Sedgwick Co. Colo. (two miles from Venango, Neb.) is \$6., and of the land in Perkins Co. Neb. (4 miles from Venango) is \$7. This land is all tillable gently rolling prairie.

Excellent Store property in Bloomington Ill, a few blocks from the Vice President's residence, to Trade for a good farm in N Y or vicinity.

I want an offer for a 40 acre piece of land bordering on Lake Michigan; five or six acres are clear and the balance woodland. This is a grand site for a summer residence, being only a few miles from St. James, Maniton county, Mich.

Also, a 162 acre farm in the same location, 80 acres being fenced in and under hay, producing this year \$400 worth. Price, \$1,800.

Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 to 500,000

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Letting & Collecting	%	per cent.
Sales—City Property.—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500,	1	" "
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Southern & Western Property	5	" "

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St., Francis' St. Cor. of Jackson, Mobile Ala.

If an Irishman attempted the lives of leading opponents to home rule, such as Salisbury, Devonshire, Chamberlain, Norfolk, Saunderson, etc., we are curious to know would he be treated as a lunatic as was the man who tried to kill Mr. Gladstone.

Sean Ráiste.

Ualacá 3iolla na leiríse.

The lazy man's load.

Ní treun 30 tuirteadh tuile.

No force like the rush of a torrent.

Ní beaúiseadh bráíra na bráíre.

Mere words do not support friars.

Ní ro3a 30 n3 na cruíthe.

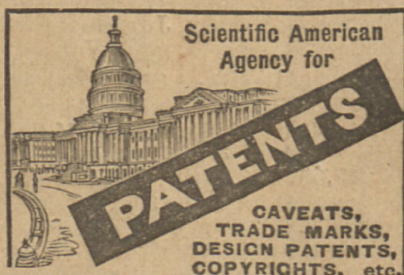
No choice like the king of the universe.

Ní réiní heac 30 m-buó oirte.

No one is gentle till well bred.

Ní bráite 30 dul aní doir.

Not broken till advancing in age.



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