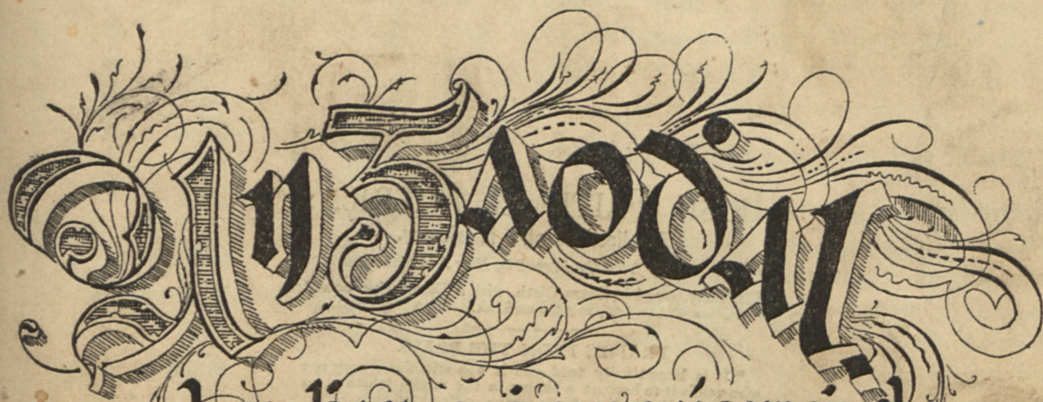


9  
Is papéir nár é seo go deimhin



Leabair-aisiúr móránal,

tabairtá cumán

TEANZA JAEDILZE

a corrad a<sup>asur</sup> a raoréužad  
a<sup>asur</sup> cum

Fenn-maíla Cuid na h-Éireann.

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VOL. 1.—No. 9.

JUNE, 1882.

Price, Five Cents.

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Translation—The Gael, a Monthly Journal devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation  
of the *Irish Language*, and the Autonomy of the *Irish Nation*.

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M. J. Logan, Editor and Publisher, 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.



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THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.					
Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
A	a	aw	η	m	emm
b	b	bay	η	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
d	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	r	s	ess
g	g	gay	τ	t	thay
h	h	ee	u	u	oo
l	l	ell			

TENTH LESSON.  
ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

<p>             ἡνρηαδ' success,              τυλ, going; a knot.              βαγλε, home; a town,              ταντ, thirst; past,              κοτλα, sleep,              βειτ, το βειτ, to be.           </p>	<p>             Pronounced.              murhab,              dhull.              bawile,              thorth.              cullah.              veh.           </p>
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Ե-բայլ մեար մօր օրտ, աճար Է Ե-բայլ տի  
 Յօ մայէ ? Ե՛մ մեար մօր օրտ աճար տ՛  
 մէ Յօ մայէ, Յօ լաճ մայէ աճա-Ե-ԲԱ- Ե՛մ  
 Եղ Լ՛Ա ԲԼԻՍԷ. Խ՛յ մայէ Լոտ Է ԲԽ. Ե-բայլ  
 շարտ աճա՞մ ? Ե՛մ շարտ աճա- ԲԵՍԷ, Ե՛մ  
 Բայլ Եղ Ե՛մ Բայլ շարտ ! Ե-բայլ շարտ աճա-  
 օրտ ? Խ՛յ Ե-բայլ, Ե՛տ Ե՛մ շարտ Եղ օրտ.  
 Ե-բայլ շոտտ աճա- օրտ ? Ե՛մ մեար, շոտտ  
 ճի՛ւժ, աճար շեղ աճա՞մ օրտ. Խ՛յ մայէ Եղ  
 Բար Ե՛մ, Ե՛տ շալ շարտ Է շարտ մայէ.  
 Խ՛յ շարտ Լ՛Ե Ե՛մ Եղ Բար Ե՛մ. Խ՛յ մայէ Եղ  
 Բար Ե՛մ Է. Ե՛յ Բ՛ Յօ մայէ Խալի Է Ե՛յ Բ՛  
 Ե՛մ. Ե՛մ Բ՛ Ե՛մ Բ՛Ր. Եղ տաղ ԼԵ՛տ Բտտ ?  
 Խ՛յ մայէ Լոտ Բաղ Խօ լաճ Եղ շարտ Եղ  
 Ե՛մ օլտ, մար Ե՛մ Բտտ աճար մար ԲԽ. Եղ  
 տաճ մայէ Եղ Բար Ե՛մ ? Խ՛յ տաճ մայէ Է  
 Յօ շարտտ (indeed). Խ՛յ մայէ Լոտ ԲԽ.  
 Ե-բայլ շարտ աճ Եղ Ե-Բար Ե՛մ օրտ ? Ե՛մ.

### Useful questions and answers.

30 Երբ յարձո՞ւնէ, hail to thee: Եւ  
 Ե-բլլ տ՛ւ Եւ? where are you going?  
 Ե՛ս Եւ ա Եայե, I am going home  
 Ե-բլլ Եարտ օրտ? are you thirsty? Ի՛կ ՚ւ  
 Եարտ օրմ, I am not thirsty. Ե-բլլ  
 ԵօԼա օրտ? are you sleepy? Ե՛ս Եօ-  
 Լա օրմ, I am sleepy. Իր Եայէ Եօ Եեձ  
 ԵօԼա Եայէ ա Եեյէ ԱյԵ, it is good for a  
 person to have a good sleep. Եբլլ  
 Եր օԼ ա Ի Ե՞ծ յօԵարԵա ԵօԼա, they say  
 that too much sleep is a bad thing. Իր

տոյ՝ կոյմ չար Բութ է ըրդ ան բաժն չար  
դայէ Լե Եսդի ԵՈՒԼԱ ԲԱԺԱ Ա ԵՅԻՇ ԱՅԵ,  
Օրդ ԵՒ ան Եսդի ԵԼԱՅ ԵՈ ԴԱ ԴԵՅԻՇ ԵՒ  
ՕԼԵ ԵՕ՝ I suppose that is the reason a  
person likes a long sleep, as a person  
is inclined to things which are evil to  
him. Եր բոյն է ըրդ, that is true.

Glossary of the words on the "Bush."

cηηεαé, a relative : ηάηηα, enemies ;  
 πάτη, a whale : ρυαήι-θεαé, a short  
 way ; ρυήιλεαé, returning ; κάηιτε, des-  
 erts, deserves ; cηυη, furrow ; ροéηαι-  
 αé, gentle, kind ; ηεαηα, fruit, acorns ;  
 éαηéεαé, noble ; éη, joked : cοηηάηιτε,  
 wolves ; ηηε, badgers ; ιαηηη, mirth ;  
 ηρέηηε-ηρέηηε, trial of strength or con-  
 tention ; ηηαééα, forcibly, quickly ;  
 ηηυη, a league : θεαηéηηαéαη, bloody  
 battle ; θεαηé-éηηε, red flood ; ραηηé,  
 feeble, weak ; ηόé, heroes ; cηυηéτε,  
 game : ηλεαéα, slaughter ; cοαηéαη,  
 duty ; αηηéεαé, depraved ; cιαοηεαé,  
 digressive ; ééηηη, fetter, manacle ; αηη-  
 ηηαηηητε, libertine ; ηεηαéé, treason  
 or transaction ; ηηεαéηαéé, adaptation ;  
 cιόéηα, establishments, monasteries &c ;  
 cοηηιέé, a crew, τάηηε, vile ; ηιαéαé,  
 slaughtering ; άηηαéé, devastation ; cή-  
 éαηηα, beheading ; αééαéάηι, spoliation  
 ηπαηη, strife ; éééηι, conflict ; αηηηέéé,  
 discord ; éαηαé, revolution ; ηηοηéαι,  
 bribery, treason, &c. éηαηηηηé, the rab-  
 ble ; cοηéηηαηη, union, or united action  
 αηηéαηé, slaughter ; éαοηηαη, skillful ;  
 ηηηεαηεαé, bloodthirsty ; cιαοcοηé, o-  
 verthrow ; ééεαηη, outrage ; ηηηéοηεα,  
 bloodshed ; ééηηεαηηηηηε, persecution ;  
 ηιαοηηαηηηαéαé, massacre ; cαηααηηε,  
 slaughter : ηηéεαηéα, reviling ; άéé-  
 léééééαé, revial ; ééé-ηεηι, truthful.

Еммон ии Саоин.

The readers of the Gael would confer a favor, and also promote our object, by sending us the names of persons who would endorse the Gaelic revival movement, so that we might send them complimentary copies of the journal. Many persons who would willingly support the movement may not be aware of the Gael's existence, or of the exertions which are being made.







dear resurrection place in which are the martyrs of holy Ireland!"

Բայն Բոքսթոյն, as I relate.

The poem out of which the foregoing extract is taken, is quite long, and would take up almost the whole of the GAEL were it all inserted. The poet enumerates the graves, *l-achts*, of the numerous heroes who fell in Leinster, and every now and again exclaims that "It was Leinster men who killed them!" He says in another place that if he had seven heads and seven tongues in each head he could not tell the exploits of Leinstermen. When he partially exhausts the heroic exploits of his countrymen, he commences to extol the natural beauties and other excellencies of his province, praises St. Bridget and St. Kevin, and asks, what rivers are like the Suir the Nore and the Barrow, and refers to them by calling them, "Tri Inghena Sliabha Bladhma," the three daughters of Sliabh Bloom, because the three rivers rise in that same mountain. I am sure the readers of the GAEL will be able to understand the whole of the extract I have given with the aid of the explanatory notes. I have followed the original spelling as nearly as possible. The Book of Leinster is one of the grandest monuments of antiquity possessed by any nation, and the Irish race should feel justly proud of it. This pride however must have a large mixture of sorrow in it; those old books are nothing but monuments of shame to the great mass of the Irish race, seeing that not one in ten thousand of them can read a line of the language in which they are written. Land Leaguers, Fenians, Clann na Gael and the whole of them, could not do better than go to school for a few years and learn the language of the country they want to set free.

T. O. R.

ՁԻՅԻԼԵ, ԱՆ 22ԻՆ ԲԵԱԼԵՅՆԵ, '82.

ՇԱՄ ԸԼՈՒԴԱՅՆԵ ԱՆ ՅԱԵՇԻԼ.

ՁԻ ՏՈՅ ԸՏԼ.---ԸՈ ՇԱՅՆԵ ՅԱՇՈՒԼ ՊԱ ԲԵԱԼԵՅՆԵ ՇԱՄ ԼՅՈՒՆ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂ ՊԱ ՍԱՅՈՒՆ-ՔԵԱԸ ԼԵ ՔԵԱԸԱՅՆԵ ՅՈ Բ-ԲԱՅԼ ԸՈՆ ՅԱՐԶԵԱԸ ԱՆՅԱՆ ԱՄԵԱՐՅ ԱՐ Պ-ԸՈՅՆԵ ՇԱՄ ԱՐ Ը-ԵԱՆՅԱ իՅՆ, իՅԼԻՐ, ՅԼՈՐՈՒՄԱՐ ԸՈ ՔԱՐԱ Օ ԸԵԱՄԱՅՈ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂ ԸՈՇԱՐ ԱՅԱՆ ՅԱՐ ՅԵԱՐ ՅՈ ՊԵՅԸ ՔԵ ԱՄԱԸ ՅԱԸ ՔԵԱԸՆՅԱՆ, ԱՅԱՐ ԱՆՊԱ ԵԱՆՅԱ ՅԱԵՇԻԼՅԵ ՅՈ ՍԼԵ.

ԵՐ ՊՈՐ ԱՆ ՈՊՈՐ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՆ ՊԵԱՐ ԸՅՈՅՆ ՔԱՅՔԱՐ ԸՈ ԲԵՅԸ ԱՅԱՆՆ ԱՆՆ ԱՐ Ը-ԵԱՆՅԱ ՔԵՅՆ, ԱՅԱՐ ԱՆՈՐ ԵԱԸԱՐՔՅՈ ՊԵ ՅԱՐՔԱԸ ԱՐ ԵԱՅԱՆ ՔՈՒԼԱՅ Ը ԼԱԸԱՅՆ, ՇՐՏՈ ԱՆ ՅԱՇՈՒԼ, ԵՄԵՇՈԼ ԱՆ ԵԱԼԱՆ ՅՐԱՆՈՒՄԱՐ ՔԵՈ: ՔԵ ԵՆ, ՊԱՐ ԸՈՅՅ ԼԵԱ ԅՈ Բ-ԲԱՅԼ ՔԵ ՕՊԵԱՆՅԱԸ ԼԵ ՇԱՐ ԱՄԱԸ ԱՆՆ ԸՈ ՔԱՅՔԱՐ

ՊՅՈՐԱՆԼԱ; ՊԱՐ ԵՐ ՔԵԱՐ ՕՅ ՊԵ ՅԱՆ ՊՈՐ-ԱՆ ԵՈԼԱՐ ԱՅԱՆ ԱՐ ԸԵԱՆՅԱ ՊՈ ՇՐ ԸԱ-ԸԱՐ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂ ՊԱՅՆԵ ՕՐՈՒ Ը ԸՈՒՅԱՆ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂ ԵԱՅԼԱ ՕՐՈՒ ՊԱԸ Պ-ԲԵՅԸ ՔՐ ՔՈ-ԸԱՅՐԻՅ-ԸԵ ԱԸԸ ԸԵԱՊԲԱՅՈ ՊԵ ՊՈ ՇՐԵՇՈԼ ՇԱՄ ԵՅԸ ՔՈՅԼԵՅՐ.

ԵՐ ԸՈՅՅ ԼԵ ՊՈՐԱՆ ԸՈՅՆԵԱԸ ՔԱՆ ԱՐՈ-ԸԱՅՅ ՊԱԸ Բ-ԲԱՅԼ ԲԱՅԼ ԱՐ ՈՆ ՊՅՈ ԱՆՊԱ ԵԱԼԱՆ ՅՐԱՆՈՒՄԱՐ ՔԵՈ; ՊԱԸ Բ-ԲԱՅԼ ՈՆ ՊՅՈ ԱՆՊ ԱԸԸ ԱՆ ՇԱՅԼ-ՇՐՈՄԱՊԱԸ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՆ ՊՅԱՐ, ԱՅԱՐ ՅՈ ԸԵԱՐԲԱԸ, ԵՂ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ ԸԵ 'Պ ՇՐԵԱԼ ԵՆ ԱՆ ՔԵՈ. ԵՂ ՅՈԲ ԱՐ ԱՆ Յ-ՇԱՅԼ ՇՈ ՔԱԸ ԼԵ ՊԵԱՊԱԸ, ԱՅԱՐ ՇԱՅԸՔ-ՊԱՅՈ ԲՐԱԸ ԸՈ ԲԵՅԸ ՇՐՈՇԱԸ ՕՐ ՇՈՅՆ ԱՆ ԼԵԱԲԱԸ ՔԱՆ ՕՐԸԸ ՊՈ իՅ ԲԵՅԸԵԱԸ ԲԱԼ ԸՅՆՆ ՅԱՆ ՅԵԱԸ ԱՐ ՊԱՅՈՆ. ՁԵԱՐ ԵՂ ՊԱ ՊՅԱՐ ՇՈ ՔԱՐՔՐՅՅ ԼԵ ՇՈՅՆՊՅՈ 'ՔԱՆ Յ-ՇՈՅՈ. ԵՂ ԱՆ ԱԸԱՆ, ՇՐՅ իՅԼԵ Օ ՁԻՅԻԼԵ, ԱՐ ԸՈ ՅՈՐԵՐ ԲԱՅԼԵ ՊԱ Պ-ԵՐՊԵԱՊԱԸ, ԵՂ ԵՄԵՇՈԼ ՔԵԸ ԵԱՅԼԱԸ ՔԱՆ ՅՈՇՈՇԱԸ ՅԱՐ-ԱԸՈՐԱԸԸ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐ ԸՈՅՅ ԼՈՅՆ ՊԱԸ Բ-ԲԱՅԼ ՈՆ ՇՐՈՅՅ ԵՐԼԵ ԱՐ ՇՐԱՅՆ ՊԱ ԵԱԼԱՆ ՊՅՈՐ ՔԱՇՈՐԱԸ ՊԱ ՅԱԸ. ԵՂ ԵԱՄՔՈԼ ԸԵԱՐ ԱՅԱՆՆ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂ ԱՐՔԱՅՈՅՆ ԱՆՆ ԱՅԱՆ ՅԱԸ ԸՈՒՅԱԸ,

ԵՐ ՔԵՅՈՐ ԼՅՈՆ ՇՐՅ ԲԱՐԱ ԸՈ ՔԱՐ ԱՐ ԲԱԼ ԱՆՅԱՆ ԵԱԼԱՆ ՔԱՆ Պ-ԲԼԱԸԱՆ. ՇԱՐ-ԵԱՄԱՅՈ ԱՄԱԸ ՇԱԸՐԵ Ը ՊԵԱԸՈՆ ԱՆ ՔՈՅՆԱՐ; ԲԵՅՈ ԱՆ ԲԱՐԱ ԵՆ ՇԱՄ ԲԱՅՆ ԵՄԵՇՈԼ իՅ ՊԱ ՔԵԱՆՊԱԸ; ՇԱՐԵԱՄԱՅՈ ԱՐԵԱԸ ՔԱԸԱՅ ԱՆ ԵՆ ԱՅԱՐ ԲԵՅՈ ՔԱԸ ԵՆ ԼԵ ԲԱՅՆ ՔԱՆ Պ-ԲԵԱԼԵՅՆԵ. ԵՂ ՔԱԸ Ը ԲԱՅՆ ՅՈ ՊԵԱՐ ԱՆՈՐ, ԱՅԱՐ ՇԱՐՔՐՅՈ ԱՐԵԱԸ ԱՆ ԸԱՐԱ ԲԱՐԱ ՔՈԸԱՅ ՔԱՆ Պ-ԲԱԼ ՇԵՈՒԱ ԱՐՔՐ ՔԱՆ իՅ ՅԱՐ; ԵՆ ՇՐՅ ԲԱՐԱ. ԵՂ ԼԱԸ ՊԱՅԸ ԱՐ ՅԱԸ իՅՈ Ը 'ՔԱՐԱՄԱՅՈ ԱՆՆ ՔԵՈ, ՊԱՐ ԵՂ ՅԱԸ իՅՈ ԱՆ ԼԱԸ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂԵԱՆՆ ՇԵԱՊԱՅՅԵՈՐՅՈ Օ 'Պ ՅԱՐԵԱՐ.

ԵՂ ԵՂ ԸՐԱՆ ԼԱՆ ԸՈ ՅՈՔԱՐ ԱՅ Պ-ԸԵԱԸ ՔԱ ԸՈ ՔԱՆ ԼՈ ԱՐ ԱՆ Յ-ՇԱԸԱՐ ՔԵՈ.

ԸՈ ՇԱՐԱ,

ՁԻ. ՊԱԸ ՏԱՅՆԵ.

P. S. ԸԵԱՊԲԱՅՈ ՊԵ ՊՈ ՇՐԵՇՈԼ ՇԱՄ ԱՆ ՅԱՇՈՒԼ ԸՈ ԼԵԱԸՊԱԸ ԱՆՆ ՔԵՈ Ա-ՊԵԱՐՅ ՊԱ Պ-ՅԱՐԱԸՈՐՅԸ.

ՁԻ. ՁԻ. S.

ԸԱ Պ-ԲԵՅԸԵԱԸ Լ-ՍԼԵ ԼՈՅԱՆ ՇՈ ՇՐ-ՅԱԸՈՒՄԱՐ ԼԵ ՁԻՅԻԼԵ ԲԵՅԸԵԱԸ ԱՆ ՅԱՇՈՒԼ ԱՆ ՔԱՅՔԱՐ ԵՐ ՊՈ ՔԱ ՇՐԱ ՔԵՈ ՔԱԼ ԸԱ ԲԼԱԸԱՆ Օ Պ-ՇԱ,---ՔԵԱՐ-ԵԱՅԱՐ.

Reader, tell your neighbor to get the Gael. It costs only sixty cents a year!



## HISTORICAL EVENTS and NOTES on the BUSH.

Verse 7. Noah and his wife Cora and their three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet with their wives, Olla, Olliva, and Ollivana entered the Arc before the Deluge.—

The world's age 2242. From the Deluge, until Partholan, son of Sera, took possession of Ireland 278 years. Age of the world 2546. Partholan died on Sear Maigh-Calto-Cdair the old Plain of the flocks of Edair, a plain near Ben Edar called Clontarf.—Partholan lived about 26 years in Ireland. He killed his father and mother. Age of the world 2850. Nine thousand of Partholan's people died in one week, namely 5000 men and 4000 women, they had passed three-hundred years in Ireland.—Four Masters, and Keating: According to Haverty, who quotes ancient chronicles for his authority, Partholan and his followers, came from Migdonia, supposed to be Macedonia in Greece:—The Nemidians were the next who invaded Ireland, thirty years after the extinction of the race of Partholan:—Keating. They came from the vicinity of the Euxine Sea.

Verses 8 and 9. The Firbolgs came next and conquered Ireland. verses 10 and 11. Age of the world 3303. The Tuatha-de-Dannans or thutha-de-Dannans came to invade Ireland, against the Firbolgs, and gave battle to each other at Maigh-Thuireadh, otherwise called Magh-Thuireadh-Chonga, from its proximity to Cong, Co Mayo, to the right of the road, as you go from Cong to Neal; note by O'Donovan in Four Masters:

Raftery called Magh-Thuireadh Druim Tuire. Verse 12 Age of the world 3500. The fleet of the Sons of Milidh, came to Ireland about the end of this year, to take from the Thuatha, De Dannans; after this the three sons of Milidh, fought a battle at Tailthin, (now Telltown in Meath) against the three Kings of the Thuatha De Dannans, Mac Cuil, Mac Ceucht and Mac Greine, the battle lasted for a long time, until Mac Ceucht fell by Eremhon, Mac Cuil by Emhear and Mac Greine by Amergin, and the power of the Thuatha De Dannans was overthrown. The Thuaths De Dannans are counted by Historians to be a superior race. The other races looked upon them as possessed of magic, probably on account of their intelligence; they are supposed to be the fairies, and good people who inhabit the mounds, raths and forths of Ireland to the present day.

It was in the year of the world 3500, and 1700 years B. C. according to the Four Masters, or A. M. 2934 and B. C. 1015 according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, that the Milesian colony arrived in Ireland:—Haverty's History,

Verses 13&14 A. D. 157. At this period flourished Caul or Cumhal father of the renowned hero Fionn Mac Cumhail captain of the Irish legion called the Fiana Eirean famed in story and verse:

Haverty.

Third century of the Christian Era (286) when Cormac Mac Art was monarch of Ireland, flourished Fionn their captain and chief. Clans Baoisgne. Oisín Mac Finn, Osgar Mac Osín, Diarmuid Uí Duibhne, Connall, Carnach and the rest of the Red Branch Knights, Clans Moirne, Fenians of Connaught:—Haverty and Keating see Torruigheachd Diarmuid and Grainne, also the fate of the Children of Uisneach:—The seventeenth verse relates to them and Deirdre; Conchubhar was their monarch. Verse 18 Saint Patrick was brought to Ireland by Niall of the nine Hostages, from Armorica or Brittany (432) see life of St Patrick by Rev. O'Farrell.

Verses 19 & 20 First appearance of the Danes (year 795) they burned Reachrainn (now called Lambay) near Dublin and plundered and broke its Shrines. They also in the year 843 in an expedition under Turgesius plundered both Connaught and Meath and burned Clonmacnois; they were beaten at Clontarf.

Verse 21 relates to the elopement of Mac Mouradh and Deargull. The 22nd. to his going to England and coming with the English. The 23rd to Henry the eighth and the reformation; the 24th. to Queen Mary; the 25th to Queen Elizabeth; the 26th to Oliver Cromwell, and Luther has the last —

### ՀԱՅԵՐԱՅԵ ԱՅՍ ԱՆ ԴՐ.

ԴՐԱ ԲԱՐՆ ԼՈՒՆՊԱՐ ԻՐ ԱՆՆ ԴՐՈ ԾՈ ԸՄԻ-  
ԼՈՅՏ,

ԱՅՐ ԾՈՐՈ ՂԵՒՇԱՅԻ ԱՅՐ Ե ԶՈ ՄՈՐ Ա  
ԲԱՅՐԵ,

ԾՈ ԾՐՊԵԱՐ ԼԵԱՏ ԵԱԾ ԵՔ ՆԱՐ ՆԱՅՐ ԾԱՄ,  
ԶՈ Բ-ԲԱՅԱՅԻՆ ԾՈՄ ՊՈ ԾՈՐ ԾՈ ԸԵՄՈԱԸ  
ԴԵԱՏ ԾԱՄ.

ՆՅՐ ՔԱՅՐ ՄԵ ՐՈՄԱՄ ԱՅՐ ԾԵՒ ԵԱՐՆԱ;  
ԱՇՏ ԴԵԱՆ ԴԵԱՏ ԵԱՅԵ, ԵՐՈՏԱԸ, ԵՐԱՅԵ--  
ԾՈ ԲՅ ԱՅՐ ԸԱԾ ԸՈՅԾԵ ԱՅՐ Ա Կ-ԱՅԱԾ  
ԱՅՐ ԲԱՊԱԾ,

ԾՈ ԸԵԱՐԱՅՏ ՄԵ ԲԱՅՏ Ի ԲԱ ԲԻՄԱՔ ԱՆ ԼԱ-ՐՅՆ.  
ԲՅ ԱՆ ԲԵԱՐԵԱՅԻՆ ԱՅՏ ԵԱՇՏ ՕՐ ԶԱՔ ՄԵ  
ԸԵԱՐԾԱՅԵ;

Ա ՊՈՐ ի Բ ՊԱՐ. ԱՅՐ Ա ՊԱՐ ԼԵ ԲԱՊԱ;  
ՆՅ ՐԱԾ ԲՐԱՑ ԾԱ ի ԸՄՏ ՊԱՔ Զ-ԵԱՅԵԱԸ  
ՄՈՅԼ ԱՅՐ ԸԱՐԵԱ.

ՆՅ ՐԱԾ ՄՅԱՅԻՆ ԴԱ Զ-ԵԱՅԵ ԾԵ ՔԼԱՐ ՆԱՐ  
ՔԵԱԾԱԾ,

ՆԱ Զ-ԵԱՅԵԱԸ ԱՅՐ ԴՅԱԾԱՆ ԱՅՐ ԼԱՐ ՊԱ Մ-  
ԲԱՊԱ.

ՂԵԱՐԱՐ ԱՅՐ ՄՐՊԱՅԾԵ ԾՈ ՐԱԾ ի ՄԵ  
ԵՐԱՅԵ

ԱՅՏ ԱՆ ԲԵԱՐԵԱՅԻՆ Ա ԵԱՇՏ ՕՐՄ ՊԱՐ ԱՅՏ



lân- nje';

Šaorleat zo t-tjuefat an tujlle 'r zo  
m-bejdomj bâte,

Alët zo b-fujl je 'ran m-bjofla rjufodëta  
tadjmje

Žur b' é dúbajit an Rjž žeal na žmárta  
zo m-bejčëat an tuar ran fpëji mar  
côhja 'n bâteujž.

II

Smuajneat aji ajeuje ðeun'ð 'žur  
cpäbte,

Žur fat' mo faožajl 'r aji žar mo  
čajrte;

Žur olcar na h-ojbre bj n-ojajž mo länje,  
Žjž ðeun'ð n n-ëaca ó bj me mo pájrtë.

Lua na mjoja mória 'ra žeara na  
nžmárta,

Žan tul zo faojroji Nočlaž no Čárža,  
Dul zo ajeuioji n čluhjeji cpäčt aji'

Žur bje me mo čôhmaran to ðeunfajji  
žaji aji;

Na ðež n-äčanta bje'ð nžor čur me  
čar aji;

Žac mje 'r ól 'r rört plae-päca,  
Där čjž oji cpëarja bžëat mo län'

aji.

Žajm ra ž-čujit oji rerpodëta tëari'ð,  
Žë an ðearžnät 'r žan čjheac lé fäž-

aji ažam,

Žur cpäčajl mo čujre bež aji rjübal  
amäpät.

III

Ži žora Čmforč' Žur Rjž na nžmárta,  
Ži čur polur aji an žealac, 'r aji an

žmjan aji äjre;

Topat aji čpanhajt, ä'r aji žac nžð a  
b-fäfat,

Stjüji ran b-fajnje, Žur aji lujnje  
bäčat.

Čuž žonac 'r žčajljžir leat ó žajröji  
päpëajr;

Na žužjžë ó čühačð a nänat;  
Čuž Čü žonar ó dolž an päri,

Žjž Čü žac nžð to b-fujl cpäčt aji.  
Fëuč anuar aji ojeän päčrujž,

Tadaji leat mje, Žur an faožal länje;  
De rajëbji 'r dajëbji, to nëji a ž-čajl-

ëac,

Le b-fujl ran äjt, bjëac ažat nžm  
fäjte!

IIII

Ži žmjan to lonhrujž 'ran žaoč d'äpoujž

Dož më čum rjübal, Žur më fljuc bâte,  
Čajmjeat aji Šëažan, Žur bj nžmjan  
fäjte,

Do čöjž 'r to čpoc fë mo h-ata ruar  
aji čajrte;

Jr žomät carit uržë, zo ðejmji, to čjž  
fë fäžat

Ó mo čur ëatöjt zo léji, mar ðeunac  
čajrte,

Žur čur fë më fëji aji lebat mji  
blätar.

Suajl bež uajme cojr na h-äta,  
Šëat, bj rj 'n rjuc' zo cpotac cpajrte;

Žur bjleat aji aji tam lä 'r na mjan-  
ac,

'S é 'n ruo a tudaite aji čëac a laji-  
ëac'

Ži fean ržëac ajrte ruajmji žmjan oit!  
Mar fëjce aon fëar čojčë ruo nž blät

oit;

Lorža flëbte 'r tejte čmji oit  
Ó rjžr' Örcar zo b-fäž čü to čajrte,

Do bjeat -r to bjeit le oit mör  
čëartan,

b-olc an äjt a čëac a nall leat'  
No čëaržat füt ajž jarmat rëat oit,

Žac bjaon to čur aji to fean rčüjč  
žmjan,

No ržajl čü oji-ra le čur to mjan.  
"Žar flë čü ta ajž jarmat raram,

Ta mje 'n ro 'žur me aji mo žarä,  
Žja fljucä čü nž mje 'n t-äčar,

Alët an fëarčujji 'ran žaoč to bj čö  
lajoji;

Čra bj më öž ä m-bejčëa nall hom,  
Do ðeunfajji oji tujt ó žajč 'r ó

bajrteac;

Sf 'n žaoč a mjan d' fäž m' ažajð aji  
fäja,

Ž'r to ržmör me rfor ó čül zo rälä."

V

Ži ržëjji ročmalac, mjeat, blätar,  
Süt 'žur rhar ó Rjž na nžmarč' oit.

Žo b-fara topajb oit čäora 'žur mearä,  
Žur čur tam rfor anojr to äata.

VI

"Čëat Žur mje nžm an aji a ðeunä,  
Sjž é cpüčüž'ð Žur čërom mo äata;

Ta me ó žoji mo rjuc aji an äjt reo,  
Žur jr žmä nžð to čualar cpäčt aji.

VII

Öčar to čjall oit na mje bätat,



b' iad Kloorre 'r a céisle a élanh a5ur  
a mhaib,

Alét aihajh 5ur r3irjoh an Doctúr 3ajb-  
éad

5ur mhaih Parclan, Mlac Seana, aji  
éadob cruacé Pádrui3.

## VIII

Cruetú3'ó eisle do fuaireamhar na éiaj3  
rjh

5ur éib an m3 fear Parclana 'r

3o na3 ré 'ihh a fearaíh aihgha m3r-loé  
raite,

A5ur 5ur fan ré beo aihh le tojl na  
h3rárta;

Omomcuihc aihh uaijh rjh b' aihh d'ih ájt  
reo;

Nj nu3 aihh dé cojlte, dujlleadar a5ur  
fárac,

Conhajtce a5ur bhu3 a5 eihhte 'h ájhce,

Kuajh a buajh na Fjirbojl3 cuah Pórt-  
lajh3e.

## IX

Cuipleadar fúta 'r rihheadar áhar,  
do 3eapiradar cojl 'r éjhheadar ral-  
átar,

Bjdear lán de 3heahh, lajh, a5ur átar:

Do érhalladar a 3-cúrra ó cúmháda a  
háha;

Aj3 fjac tré m3hhte, chojc 'r rléjhte;  
ba m3r a con3hahh a t-teahhte' céjl' iad;

## X

Do 3luajh éu3ajh 'ha éiaj3 rjh, t3oijh3  
háir haoíh3a,

Shóct Tuajte de Dajhán, ar éjh na  
h-éjh3e;

ba m3 an cajté-m3r a5ur tréjre-tréjhe,

Bj a3 an dá 33oijh3 ro, 3ac aji a céisle,

Tré m3hhte 'r chojc, tré 3heahhta  
rléjhte---

Alét ré cruóhhu3at an t-reahacuir 'r  
dejh na reulta,

5ur éajl na Fjirbojl3 Omomcuihc aji  
éjhjh.

## XI

Kuajh a fua3h an t3eam eisle cúmháda,  
éahh3e m3-át '3ur leup-r3irjor aihh3r  
oíta;

Ah r3ol a cajtéoir h3 fárac óar aji,  
K3or fan leact a3 bó h3 ollan aji  
éahha,

Aj3 r3óct Tuajte de Dajhán 3ah  
c3e3deahh 3ah daoháct;

Sé dejh P3altar éajhl ljh 'r doctúr  
Caetjh,

Kac le 3h3oh h3 le r3reaca éjhheoir  
aoh nu3,

Alét le dabaluj3eact cleah3a '3ur le  
m3ohhuj3e éjéj3.

## XII

'Ó Spájh 3luajh éu3ajh buj3eán eisle na  
éiaj3 rjh,

A5ur 3adaeldear oíra m3r éeahh 'r  
m3r éah3reac,

Do buajleadar 3o buaca cuah3a éjhjh  
Duhajh3e mac Céuct 3ur m3r an t3roé

dear3 é rjh,

Teact ar3eac 3ah f3or de aoh heac,

Alét tul haoj hujh aji aji, ran m-beal-  
lac ceutha,

Dá b-3lleac ar3eac 3o b-fá3aj3oir 3éjle.

Do 3eoladar amac le m3r d3-céjle,

Ajh3r aji aji 'ran m-beallac ceutha;

F3r3luj3dear a leah3ah3 t3ah3eacta  
3ur b3éj3e,

D' árhuj3 r3oijh 'r f3ajh3e t3éjhe,

Do b3ar 'r do m3c' 'r do b3ac na ceutha,

Jr bea3 d' fan beo d' b3ar an lae rjh---

Aloh lojh3 'm3h3 éuaj3 3o Spájh le r3eula  
(To be continued.)

Note.—Owing to the volume of Gaelic matter supplied by correspondents this month we are obliged to hold over other matter which is being continued in the GAEL: viz.,—Grammar, Dermott and Graine, Emmet's Speech, &c. They will all, however, appear in due time. Mr. Edmond O'Keeffe's contribution, "Rastery and the Bush," is highly interesting, as it gives the form and idiom of the mode in which the language has been spoken.—The TUAM NEWS is publishing very interesting translations by Mr. Glyn and others. These translations are valuable because they are made by men practically conversant with the language.

ELFE—Oh, matchless land! so well combine  
Thy elements of cloud and splendor,  
That earth no valleys boast like thine,  
Enamelled with a green so tender.  
So well in Erin, too, are mixed!  
The elements of wit and honor,  
That other nations' eyes are fixed,  
In hopeless rivalry upon her.



# The Gael.

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language.

Published at 814 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. J. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. JUNE, 1882.

## SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As actions are the test indexes of the mind, we present the names of the following fifteen subscribers as expressive of Major Maher's "sentiments towards the object and mission of the GAEL.

Rev. John Mulcahy, Church of the Sacred Heart Messrs. Jas. Reynolds, Thos. Callahan, Captain O'Brien, J. C. Donovan, Wm. O'Keeffe, J. R. Gildea, John Russell, P. Murphy, J. Carroll, D. Cahill, F. O'Brien, P. Morrissey, J. Rielly, and P. Maher.—All of New Haven, Ct.

Major Maher adds, "My attention was called to the GAEL by Mr. P. J. O'Daly of Boston, during a short visit there. \* \* I am well pleased with the numbers already issued, and you have only to continue as you have commenced and you will surely be successful." We would like to see the gallant Major at the head of fifty thousand men, animated with his *Sentiments*, fully equipped, on Irish soil!

Rev. Jos. P. O'Connell D. D. St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn.—I am very glad to see that you have started something on the plan of the GAEL. Be goodenough to send it to me regularly.

John H. Maun, Jackson, Dakota,—pays his compliments to the GAEL, with that of the Rev. Father Lawless and John Murray.

Crohan O'Mally, Randolph, Mass.—Please send me the GAEL for one year, commencing if possible with the first number, for I would like very well to preserve this curious and interesting little journal.

P. Kinner, Randolph, Mass.—Does not wish to see the language of his sires perish.

Denis Corbett, New York,—Is anxious for the propogation of the language.

Counsellor C. T. Driscoll, New Haven—Is a warm supporter of the GAEL.

Richard Luby, Aquilla, Texas—Wants to preserve the language of his forefathers.

Francis Byrnes, Liverpool, England—Is inclined to preserve the language of his forefathers.

Michael Cronin, Ransomeville N. Y.—Is delighted with the GAEL.

J. P. O'Kelly, Shields Ville, Minn.—Is anxious to become learned in the Irish tongue.

John Early, Hannibal, Mo.—Is anxious to become a subscriber to that Irish monthly which he saw advertised in the United Irishman.

Miss Logue, New York—Does not like to miss a single copy of the GAEL.

Patrick Hally, Memphis, Tenn.—Is a warm supporter of the GAEL.

P. Stanton, Shroughton, Wis.—Saw the GAEL mentioned in the United Irishman, and must have it.

Pat Ray, Park City, Utah Terr.—Must have the GAEL, and sends his compliments to O'Donovan Rossa, United Irishman, to send it to him.

Henry King, Solomon City, Kas.—Wants to preserve the language of his dear native Erin.

John Kelly, Niles, Ohio—Appreciates the GAEL, and so, orders it for the Rev. P. H. Brennan's Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

John E. Sullivan, New York—Likes our enterprising little paper; sent all of his to friends in Mass., and wants his stock replenished.

P. H. Stanton, an Irishman's son, Brooklyn—Is desirous to promote the movement for the cultivation of the language of his fathers.

Jas. Considine, Burlington, Iowa—Joins the movement for the preservation of the mother tongue.

Thos. O'Neill, Monroeville, Ohio—Does not forget the language nor the chieftains of Ireland.

T. Browne, Washington Market New York—Wants to try his hand at the language.

John O'Shea, Chicago—I see by an advertisement in that fearless Irish journal, the United Irishman, that you edit a monthly called *AN GAODHAL*; I have an old veneration for Ireland, her language and her people &c.

Maurice Bowler, Chicago Police Department—Wants to support the GAEL.

Patrick J. Egan, St. Louis, Mo.—Is not of that class of Irishmen who shout patriotism and ignore its most essential principle.

Owen J. Cavanagh, New York—Supports the movement for the cultivation of his mother tongue.

Omission—In the list of twenty four subscribers which Mr. Mc. Cosker, of Mobile, Ala. sent the GAEL, the name of General Joseph W. Burke was inadvertently omitted.



## A PARALLEL.

In going over these "*Sentiments*" the reader cannot fail to observe the frequent mention of the *United Irishman* as the source through which a considerable number of our subscribers were made aware of the GAEL's existence. A good deal has been said *pro* and *con* O'Donovan Rossa, but his singleness of purpose in (unsolicited) advertising the GAEL from week to week in the columns of his paper stands out in bold relief when compared with the actions of other pretentious proprietors of New York City Irish American Journalism. After a decade of years in which the laudable purpose of preserving and cultivating the language of Ireland had been discussed in the columns of these very journals to which we refer, a journal had been founded for the exclusive purpose of bringing the subject of that discussion to a successful issue; printed and published in the language of Ireland; and by and through the very parties who originated that discussion, yet these editors did not consider the matter of so much importance as a news item as to make the slightest mention of it in their journals! Yes, the advent of the first journal ever published in the Irish language and character and devoted exclusively to the nation's dying language, did not deserve a passing notice at their hands! And yet, with our limited means of advertising the GAEL we have in our possession over *eight hundred* communications expressing sentiments similar to those produced above! These *patriotic* editors would devote columns and pages to the reproduction of American political stump oratory and not a single line to announce to their readers the advent of an *Irish* journal devoted to the teaching and to the preserving of the national language of their country!!! Where is the patriotism? Where is the consistency? Do they not know that their treatment of Irish national politics is like unto the quack physician who prescribed venesection for the patient who was dying of exhaustion? Do they not know that the language in which they agitate for Irish national independence, even if they were sincere, is an antidote to the nostrums which they prescribe? And do they not know that every line written and read in the speech of England is a tacit avowal of, and a strengthening to her sway? Yet, for the world, they would not say a word that would bring the GAEL, the only *Irish* journal published, under the notice of their readers! But despite this disengenuous journalistic conduct, (we assert that any journalist is disengenuous, nay, dishonest, who fails to publish whatever would be news to his readers, under all circumstances) the GAEL is now known, read and appreciated all over the land. The proud Celt, emerged from the comatose state in which centuries of oppression

enveloped him, cannot brook the indignity of being forced into the degrading condition which the unpatriotism of permitting his national language to perish would necessarily entail. The emancipated Celt will be no slave, nor will he be content with the language of the slave. And we assert that every Irishman, ignorant of the language of his country, is an English slave, and we dare him to logically contradict it. Yes, "He has bowed his very neck beneath the Saxon's galling yoke." What must be the sentiments of the well to do Irish-American who has leisure to saunter down Broadway, or any other fashionable thoroughfare through this free and invigorating land, when he contemplates that he is there a nondescript, neither an American, an Englishman, nor a no-other-man. He, indeed, lisps the English tongue, and though the English might accept his slavish services, yet there is an impassable gulf which separates the two peoples—the Celt can no more become a Saxon than a Caucasian, an Ethiopian—the two races are ethnologically distinct. What, then, is the Irish Celt going to do? Why, to cultivate his language and to preserve his individuality, and to saunter up Broadway, or any other Way, at his full height, whenever leisure or inclination may prompt him. We, in company with Mr. T. O'N. Russell, walked up Broadway, N. Y. some time ago, discoursing, as all Irishmen should, in the ancient language of our ancestry, the language of saints and scholars—and we declare we never felt happier in our life. It was then only three years since Mr. Russell commenced the study of the language. Were Irishmen imbued with the emotions which pervaded us on that occasion, the reflection "The language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered, is the language of the slave" would alight lightly on them, because they would learn their language at any sacrifice.

## A NATION'S LANGUAGE.

In urging on the Irish people the many reasons why they should strive to cultivate thier country's language, we believe we cannot do better than to quote Canon Bourke's opening remarks in the introduction to his *College Irish Grammar*.—

"No nation supposes her sons and daughters to be educated who have not learned thier mother tongue. It would be considered incongruous in a German not to know the German language; in a native of Italy not to know the sweet Tuscan; in an Englishman not to know English. A Frenchman unable to understand the language in which a Bossuet or a Chateaubrand wrote—in which a Massillon preached, a Mirabeau thundered—in which Napoleon I. dictated laws to Europe—would be an anomaly in his own land: and, strange to say, an Irishman with



out knowing Irish is nothing incongruous; a native of Eire without knowing his own *teaga v. n. v. l. s. wahara*, is no anomaly among his people; and he has his education finished while he has yet learned, nought of that language in which his own St. Patrick preached to our heathen sires, Cormac Ulfhada composed his famous laws, and in which Brian fired that heroism that blazed for the freedom of Ireland at the battle of Clontarf. — Are we a paradox among the nations?

If one were to visit Spain or Portugal, with the desire of learning the Spanish or Portuguese languages, and should find on entering those Kingdoms that very few, (comparatively) of the natives could speak to him in the dialect of their country what I ask, would be his surprise? Let us reverse the case and suppose that a Spaniard, or any other foreigner landed amongst us, with the desire of learning the Irish language, how many, may I ask would be found capable of teaching him — of satisfying his desire for Irish philological knowledge comparatively few indeed.

But, it may be asked what use is there in studying this much neglected language! It can be answered there is much use every way. It is to the antiquarian. To them a knowledge of the Irish — admittedly the best preserved branch of the Great Celtic stock — is absolutely necessary. But to the children of Ireland ought it not to be a precious inheritance? We glory in the name Celt, and why not then hold the Celtic language dear? with it are interwoven a thousand national recollections which we fondly cherish; with it is wound up the history of our glory, of our triumph of our fame."

#### What They Are Doing At Home.

The following extracts from the letter of our friend, Mr. Duffy, Dublin, will be pursued with pleasure by Philo-Celts.

Dublin May 1882

I received early this month the bundle of copies of the *GÆL* which you sent me for agents in Dublin \* \* A friend of mine calling to the agents a few days since for a copy found they were all disposed of. \* \* As soon as I left them with them for sale I put an advt. in the *Freeman* calling attention to the *GÆL* and I dare say that had a great effect on their quick sale, for a week afterwards they had all been sold. \* \* I have not the slightest doubt but that the paper will take here, and I am certain that at least a hundred copies would find a sale in the beginning, and would largely increase afterwards. You may rely on my best efforts in the matter, for it is a labor of love to me. \* \* Turning to other questions, it must interest you to know that the Council of the

Society are in communication with the Superior-General of the Christian Brothers with a view of arranging for the reception of a deputation which the Council has appointed to wait on the head of the order here in Ireland respecting the teaching of Irish in the schools of the Brothers. As we have succeeded so well so far with the other modes of instruction in the country we have great hope that the Brothers will be induced to take up warmly the teaching of the Irish Language in their schools, and thus, immensely assist the movement of preserving the language, as the Christian schools are numbered by hundreds in the island, and, besides, having a great hold on the people, the instruction imparted in them is of a very advanced kind. As to what we are doing at present I wish to let you know that we have the Children of Lir going thro' the press. My time is mostly engaged on it, and I have consequently in my spare hours very little time to apply myself to anything else. The Book will be out of hand in three or four months.

We hope the Dublin Society's efforts with the Christian Brothers will be successful, and we can not see how it would not, as the Irish Monks were proverbial for their assiduity in conserving the ancient literature of the country. We are sure the Children of Lir will be a welcome guest to Gaelic students, especially when, as we have been informed, its orthography will be modernized. We wish the Society every success—

#### THE SCOTCHMAN SAYS.—

A return has been issued relating to the Gaelic-speaking people of Scotland, as taken at last census by an arrangement come to almost at the last moment, and the terms of which were very far from being considered satisfactory by those who were most urgent in their demands for the numbering of the Scottish Celts. The column added to the schedule would, no doubt, be variously interpreted by the Gaelic people who filled them up. Some would interpret "Gaelic speaking" as meaning those who spoke Gaelic only, while others more liberal would hold it to mean those who, speaking English, could also speak Gaelic. The return shows that of the 3,735,536 comprising the whole population of Scotland only 231,602 are put down as speaking Gaelic, or one in every sixteen. The following table gives the proportion of population in the various counties:—

No. of Division, &c.	Whereof Speaking Gaelic.
I.—Northern Division.	
1. Shetland.....	29 705 12
2. Orkney.....	32,044 36
3. Caithness.....	39,859 4,246
4. Sutherland.....	22 376 16,776



II.—North-Western Division.		
5.	Ross and Cromarty...70,467	56,767
6.	Iverness.....86,389	60,447
II.—North Eastern Division.		
7.	Nairn.....8,847	1,068
8.	Elgin (or Moray)....45,689	1,273
9.	Banff.....59,783	330
10.	Aberdeen.....269,047	694
11.	Kincairdine.....35,465	18
IV.—East Midland division.		
12.	Forfar.....268,653	590
13.	Perth.....13,282	14,537
14.	Fife.....172,131	126
15.	Kinross.....7,330	15
16.	Clackmannan.....24,025	86
V.—West Midland Division.		
17.	Stirling.....106,883	441
18.	Dumbarton.....78,182	1,483
19.	Argyle.....80,761	50,113
20.	Bute.....17,634	3,725
VI.—South-Western Division		
21.	Renfrew.....325,611	4,199
22.	Ayr.....217,630	649
23.	Lanark.....942,193	31,500
VII.—South-Eastern Division		
24.	Linlithgow.....44,005	47
25.	Edinburg.....388,336	2,145
26.	Haddington.....38,510	295
27.	Berwick.....35,273	43
28.	Peebles.....13,688	3
29.	Seil Kirk.....26,346	8
VIII.—Southern Division.		
30.	Roxburgh.....52,592	25
31.	Dumfries.....76,167	17
32.	Kirkcudbright. 42,290	11
33.	Wigtown.....38,448	28

It will be seen from the above that the chief Gaelic-speaking counties are Ross and Cromarty, Iverness, Argyle, Southerland, and Perth. In Caithness, about 1 in 10 of the population speak Gaelic, and in Dumfriesshire 1 in 4500. The 11,500 Gaelic-speaking in Lanark is accounted for by the number of Highlanders in Glasgow, who number 8517. In the city of Edinburg the number is 1770.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Every reader of the GAEL could organize a philo-Celtic society. It could be done this way.—Get half a dozen of your friends or acquaintances, who are favorable to the cultivation of Irish sentiment, to meet at a specified place and time, when you so meet organize at once, and call such organization by whatever name you please. Get cheap text books, avoid unnecessary expense; get some one who speaks the language to give the proper pronunciation; lay provincialism aside; permit no acrimonious discussion. Irish as well as all other languages has a peculiar construction which none

but the person who speaks it can convey to you.

Organize, then, at once a meeting or two in each week, and we will warrant that you will be well pleased with your exertions.

Օրինջօ, ան տօճտիմած լա ռես  
 Ե՛ ճալտայի, միջև օճտ յ-սեւո ճա՛ ճար  
 Երբեք բիճո:

Օ՛ քար-աշայր ան ճաճայր....

Ա Տաօյ.... Եւթայր Եւթ ռամ, Ե ռ  
 Եոյ, Եւթան ռո իաճ տիմէյոլ ան օԵայր  
 Եյան Ե ռա Եոլ Եարտ անոյր. Յօ յեւթայր  
 յայրտի Ե Ե-Երբայր ան Ե-Եոլար Եյր Ե  
 Ե-Եայր Եյն, Եյր յար յաճ Ե Ե Եար-  
 Եյն յայր Եայրտար ան Եօճիար, ռա Եյլ-  
 Ե Եյր Ե Եոլայր յայր անոյր յար  
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 Եաճ յարթաճ օրրա յայր ան ճաճայր, Եճ  
 յր ռօյն յօյ ճօ Ե-Եյլ Ե՛ Եյլա Եյր ռօ  
 Եայր Ե Եօյրտ օ Ե Եարթաճ Ե յար-  
 Եճաճ Ե Ե Եյրա, յար Եյր Եոյր Եյր  
 Եյր Եյր Ե Եայրտ Ե Ե-Եայր Եյն Եօճ-  
 Եյր, յար ռա ճօ Եօր Եոլայր ռօճԵյր-  
 Ե անոյր Ե Եյր, Եճ Եյր Եոյր ռօյն յօ-  
 Եան Ե Եյր Ե Եայր; ճան Ե Եյր Եայր-  
 Եյր Ե Ե Ե Եյր Եյն յօ ան ճօ Եան  
 ան ճանալ. Եայրտար ան Եյրտ Եօ Եյն  
 ան Տաօյ Եայր, Եյր Եյր յօ  
 Եյրաճար ռօյն ճօ Ե-Եայրտար ռօ Եարտ Ե.  
 Եայր Երաճ.

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish Language, at the prices named, post paid.—

O'Reilly's & O'Donovan's Irish English Dictionary,	\$7
Bourkes Easy Lessons in Irish	.90
College Irish Grammar by the very Rev Ulick J. Canon Bourke, P. P., M. R. I. A.	.90
School Irish Grammar, By P. W. Joyce, L. L. D., T. C. D., M. R. I. A.	.40
Irish Catechism.	.20
O'Connell's English Irish Dictionary.	.90
First Irish Book	.10
Second Irish Book	.15
Third Irish Book	.20
Irish Head-line Copy Book	.15
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne. Part I.	.45
Foras Feasa air Eirinn; or Dr. Keating's History of Ireland in the original Irish, with new Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary, for the use of schools. Book I. Part I.	.60
Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York.	



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Send 60 cents to this office and the Gael will be mailed to you for a year; it will help to remove the slur inseparable from our boasted patriotism, and at the same time neglecting its very essence.

BY THAT LAKE WHOSE GLOOMY SHORE.  
(Translation.)

Bá that lake whose gloomy shore  
Sky-lark never warbles o'er,  
Where the cliff hangs high and steep,  
Young Saint Kevin stole to sleep.  
"Here at least, he calmly said,  
"Woman ne'er shall find my bed."  
Ah! the good Saint little knew  
What that wily sex can do.

'Twas from Kathleen's eyes he flew—  
Eyes of most unholy blue!  
She had loved him well and long,  
Wish'd him hers, nor thought it wrong.  
Wheresoe'er the Saint would fly,  
Still he heard her light foot nigh;  
East or west, where'er he turned  
Still her eyes before him burn'd.

On the bold cliff's bosom cast,  
Tranquil now he sleeps at last;  
Dreams of heav'n, nor thinks that e'er  
Woman's smile can haunt him there.  
But nor earth nor heav'n is free  
From her power, if fond she be:  
Even now while calm he sleeps,  
Cathleen o'er him leans and weeps.

Fearless she had tracked his feet  
To this rocky, wild retreat;  
And, when morning met his view,  
Her mild glances met it too.  
Ah! you Saints have cruel hearts!  
Sternly from his bed he starts,  
And, with rude, repulsive shock,  
Hurls her from the beetling rock;

Glendalough! thy gloomy wave  
Soon was gentle Kathleen's grave!  
Soon the Saint (yet ah! too late)  
Felt her love, and mourn'd her fate.  
When he said, "Heav'n rest her soul!"  
Round the Lake light music stole;  
And her ghost was seen to glide,  
Smiling, o'er the fatal tide!

That the Irish is the oldest known language in the world is now an admitted fact. We extract the following from O'Brennan's Antiquities.—

"Niul, the son of Fenius, sent out several deputations to collect the dialects which were spoken in the various parts of the surrounding country, and that on their return he incorporated them into a University on the plains of Senair, or the old land, whereon Adam, during his state of innocence, enjoyed the delights of Paradise. Now, in order to reconcile facts, set forth in this passage, we must assume as true what our Irish old writers and tradition tell us. They say that Fenius came up to



Senair, the *cradle land* of his ancestors, to learn, Guth ar tighearra (ignorantly, gortiyern,) God's voice or tongue, which he gave to Adam, and which the best authors now call the *Iranian*, or Irish. The reader will keep in mind that *Persia* and *Iran* are countries lying between the Euxine, Levant, Caspian, and Indian Seas, as far as the mountains' west of Hindoostan and Tibet. We must here say that we claim the honor of being the first to give the roots of "gortiyern, improperly termed humana lingua, as it is the divine language which God gave to Adam in Paradise.

Common sense is in favor of this analysis—at which, after many years consideration of the word, we have arrived.

The very fact of Fenius having come to learn his mother tongue, is an evidence that he spoke it not before, but another dialect, which grew out of a new combination of circumstances, and the continual emergence of new objects, presenting to the mind new ideas, which require the exercise of the lingual laboratory to forge new names to express them. The Scythion King had therefore a language of his own and not that of Heber, which he came to learn, and the Hamites had one of their own also. Therefore in order to account for the language of Holy Writ, about the confused tongues, we must set down the sinful infidel portion of the Shemites—the immediate connections of Heber, as the architects of Babel—but against Heber's will.

It must be here likewise noted, that it was after this confusion of tongues that Fenius set out to collect the dialects of the dispersed tribes, as well as of these peoples, who had previously to the dispersion, various systems of the Iranian, or Pelasgic language. Gadel or Gael, who came from Greece, as head professor, arranged the Greek and Irish in school form. They are radically identical as they were beyond all doubt, primitively but one—the Iranian or Pelasgic. Time, place, distance and circumstances generated new idioms."

The Gaelic Publication Company would appeal to their Patriotic countrymen to buy shares of their Capital Stock. The object of the company is to publish cheap literature in the Irish Language. The shares are Five Dollars each. Address the Secretary, M. J. Logan, at 814 Pacific st. Brooklyn N. Y.

The Celtic Tongue! the Celtic Tongue! why should its voice be still,  
When all its magic tones with old and golden glories thrill—  
When, like an aged bard, it sings departed warrior's might—  
When it was heard in kingly halls where throng the brave and bright.

#### ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

P. B. San Francisco—The Irish-American has been publishing Irish lessons in various ways over twenty years; many correspondents say that they learned the language through its means.

S. O'N. Charleston—Gallagher's Sermons as revised by Rev. U. J. Canon Bourke will be forwarded from this office on receipt of price. Some time ago we wrote to Father Bourke acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the work which he sent us, and asking for information relative to the introduction of the book here, but we have not heard from him since.

T. Mc. Scranton, Pa.—The Gaelic Publication Company has not commenced its publications as yet. The GAEL has been brought out under its auspices though not at its expense.

Navan.—Here is what a tourist says he found in Leinster:

I found in Leinster, the smooth and sleek,  
From Dublin and Sleavmairgal's peak,  
Flourishing pasture, valor health,  
Long-living mothers, Commerce, Wealth.

Inquirer—The town of Wexford is at the mouth of the Slaney, the harbor is seven miles long. The town was treacherously betrayed into the hands of Cromwell, six priests and three hundred women who on their knees under the shadow of the cross in the public square besought mercy, were butchered by his soldiery;

The poet describes it thus.—

"He found them there' the young, the old,  
The maiden and the wife;  
Their guardian brave in death were cold,  
Who braved for them the strife.  
Three hundred fell—the stifled prayer  
Was quenched in woman's blood;  
Nor youth, nor age, could move to spare  
From slaughter's crimson flood."

Bandon.—Until the Union it hardly permitted a Catholic within its walls. Under the intolerant distich—

"Turk, Jew, or Atheist,  
May enter here, but no Papist"  
which graced the old gate, 'tis said that Dean Swift wrote—

"Whoever wrote has written well,  
For the same is written on the gate of hell."

Omagh—The O'Neills were princes of Tirowen and Kings of Ulster. In 1600 they were completely reduced.

"Taey won her right—they passed away—  
Within the tomb they rest—  
And coldly lies the mournful clay  
Above each manly breast."



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**REAL ESTATE.**—Being in communication with Mr. Ropes of Volusia, Florida, I offer over 50 farms and plots of ground in that state for sale, for from \$500 up. Thirteen of these will be exchanged for northern property. The most of them are orange growing farms, with rich hammock land. They are located in the following counties:—Volusia, Orange, Brevard, Putnam, and Clay.


**FARMS.**—**ROCKAWAY, L. I.**—15 acres, with a neat seven roomed cottage, barn & out houses; a beautiful Summer residence, price, 6,500. **Lewis Co. N. Y.**—100 acres, offices &c., price, 3,000 **Long Meadow, Pike Co, Pa.** 115 acres, good house and out offices; price, 6,500; **White Hall, Mich.** 100 acres, price, 3,000; **Amelia Courthouse, Va.** 198 acres, with two first class residences and out-offices, 50 acres of heavy timber. price, 6,000

**LOTS, College Point, L. I.**—A choice plot in the leading part of the town, 150 x 200 feet, suitable for factory or other building, would exchange for improved property, is now free and clear. 20 lots on **ROGER Av. and Degraw St.**, 450 dollars each; cor. 3rd Av. and 14th St.; cor. **Nostrand Av. and Kosciuszko St**; two lots on 21st St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. 250 dollars each. Others, too numerous to mention here, at equally low prices.

**HOUSES**—Here, I shall mention a few which are offered at a sacrifice, will pay from 10 to 20 per cent. on the outlay.—3rd Av. and 10th St. a 4 story brick store and dwelling, built by the owner, 25 x 50, 28 rooms, a stable, and dwelling overhead on rear of lot, rents at 98 dollars a month, price, 9,000 dollars, very easy terms. A 2 story frame house on Dean street, near Buffalo Av, 25 x 45, lot 25 by 107, 10 rooms, price, 1,100 dollars; this will pay 20 per cent; other houses equally cheap.

*M. J. Logan,*

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

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**FURNITURE.**



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**CHARLES Mc GIBNEY, Dealer in Hay, Feed & Produce, 25 Columbia st.**

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[Late with Hart Bros.]

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French and American Clocks Called for, Repaired and Delivered.

364 Atlantic Av. bet. Hoyt & Bond sts. Brooklyn.

**JAMES M. RICHMOND,**

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PARK AV.,

Cor. of SCHENCK St.,

BROOKLYN.

The **GAEL** may now be had of any news dealer at five cents a copy, we have arranged with the American News Co. to that end. Tell your newsdealer to get it for you.



This Salve may be used for all cases of RHEUMATISM, SWOLLEN JOINTS, Etc., also for all skin diseases such as  
**INFLAMED OR GRANULATED EYELIDS, RASH, PRICKLY HEAT, SALT RHEUM,  
 SORES ON THE FACE OR HANDS, ECZEMA,  
 BURNS, SCALDS,**

# MARVELOUS!

**SALT**

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**CORNS, BUNIONS, SORE FEET, CHILBLAINS, CHAPPED HANDS OR LIPS, RUNNING SORES,  
 BARBERS' ITCH, SCALD HEAD,  
 ITCHING PILES, BLIND AND BLEEDING, ULCERATED AND PROTRUDING PILES,  
 And in Fact All the Various Diseases and Accidental Troubles to which Flesh is Heir upon the Surface.**

All Druggists Have It, or it will be sent on receipt of 25 Cents.

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General Manager for SAINT PATRICK'S SALVE, SAINT PATRICK'S PLASTERS, Dr. Henry Guillard's  
 Persuaders (sugar coated Pills), and Aunt Betsey's Green Ointment.

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