



Leabhar-aistíur mioránál,
 tabairtá cum an
TEANGA SAEDILSE
 a CORNAD AZUR a JAORTUJAD
 azur cum
 Fein-maíla Cuid na h-Éireann.

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The Gael.

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 and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.*

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The GAEL penetrates all sections of the country, its value as an advertising medium is therefore apparent.

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BROOKLYN MORSELS.

PHILO-CELTS.

The members of the Philo-Celtic Society meet twice a week at Jefferson Hall, corner of Adams and Willoughby streets, (opposite the County Court House,) for the purpose of improving themselves, and instructing others, in a knowledge of the Irish Language. The time of meeting is half past seven o'clock, and the evenings are Thursdays and Sundays.

In addition to imparting instruction in the Irish language, the society organized a violin class, so that those who desire to cultivate a knowledge of music may do so without expense.

We cannot conceive of any place where a father with his boys could spend a more agreeable evening. The dues of membership are 25 cents a month. If a father or a mother be a member of the society, his or her children are entitled to partake in the instructions in all branches without becoming active members themselves. We would, then, urge on Irish-American fathers and mothers to bring their children so that they may afford them an opportunity to cultivate a knowledge of the language which they themselves should know. The Irishman ignorant of his national language is the most curious being in Christendom. What can you make of him? He would not admit being an Englishman, yet, he cannot be called an *Irishman* for his language would betray him. We now speak seriously and with due deliberation, and with all the vehemence which a sense of right inspires, and we most emphatically declare that we look upon the Irishman, who is mouthing Irish patriotism and who ignores the language which gives him that *National Existence* as the most hateful being in creation. Ireland, as an English speaking nation, can never be separated from England—never. And those who beguile the people into a belief that it can deserve to be treated as knaves or fools.

COUNSELLOR JOHN C. McGUIRE VERSUS THE POLITICIANS—On Friday evening, the 21st of this month, at the Standard Theatre, the greatest outrage ever committed on popular representation was enacted.

The delegates to nominate city officers assembled there. The City Judgeship was the only contested office, and Counsellors John C. McGuire and N. H. Clement were the principal candidates; Mr McGuire was and is the choice of (at least) fourfifths of the Democratic voters of the city, yet the politicians so *managed* a majority of the delegates as to nominate Mr Clements, amid the groans and hisses of the audience. And why? Because he is an Irish-American, and because an Irish-American politician secured a county nomination the preceding evening, and lest Mr. McGuire's candidacy should be a barrier to his election, the majority of the citizens were eachered out of the nomination.

We who have been laboring for the social elevation of our race, feel warmly on this subject because of the degradation which low politicians bring on our nationality. The Irish-American element in this city is somewhat over one third of the population. Irish-Americans form about three fourths of those composing its democracy, yet, out of seven leading political offices to be filled only one goes to that element, and this state of affairs is brought about by Irish-American politicians; The outbursts of applause which greeted the mention of Mr. McGuire's name in the Convention, and the groans and hisses which greeted Mr. Clement's should be a warning to politicians, but to no effect. They most likely thought to themselves, "We have the Irish any way." The slate was made, and the dastards who were sent to nominate Mr. McGuire conformed to its behests. They merit the contempt and aversion of honorable men, and the thirty delegates who would not pollute their lips by making the nomination of Mr. Clements unanimous under the circumstances, deserve well of their manhood. The question now immediately before us is, are the majority of our Democratic citizens going to condone this outrage on their most cherished principles? If they do submit to this negation of their rights, any treatment which they may hereafter receive is too good for them. Let them cut the ticket from top to bottom. The ballot box only is the place where they can effectually record their protest, and if they are men they will do it.

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, 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.

HOUSES.—Over a hundred houses, in all parts of the city to select from. Houses from \$1,000 to \$30,000.

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.

LOTS—in parcels or singly, from \$75 up. Also Houses and Lots to exchange. Now is the time to invest in real estate, as, when fairly managed, it will return from 8 to 10 per cent clear.

These farms will be traded for Brooklyn city property.

M. J. Logan,

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS

LOANS Negotiated.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
á	a	aw	ᵐ	m	emm
b	b	bay	ᵋ	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
d	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	ᵋ	s	ess
g	g	gay	t	t	thay
h	h	eh	u	u	oo
i	i	ee			
l	l	ell			

ð and ᵋ sound like w when followed or preceded by a, o, u, and like v if preceded or followed by e, j; ò and 3 sound like y; f and t, like h; é, like ch; þ, like f; þ is mute, and all the aspirated letters at the end of words are nearly silent

FOURTEENTH LESSON.

ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

	Pronounced.
bláç, blossom,	blaw.
ᵐarb, dead,	mawruv.
ᵋalaᵋ, earth, land,	thalluv.
fjonn, fair, whitish,	fwhyn.
Éireannaç, an Irishman,	arynaugh,
Sacraᵋaç, an Englishman,	sasanaugh.
Spáinneaç, a Spaniard,	spawinaugh.
onóir, honor,	unoirh,
ᵋᵐaᵋ, mind, intention,	mee-un.
ᵋairze, treasure,	thaiskhe.
beir, will be,	beye.
beul, a mouth,	bayul.
beir, to be,	beh.
biaç, food,	bee.a.
éim, a step, grade, dignity,	kame.
ᵋireaç, straight, direct,	dheeraugh.
ᵋuine, a person,	dhin.eh.
faoi, under,	whee.

1. ð-fuyl aᵋ feap feaᵋ? 2. ᵋf ð-fuyl ré feaᵋ, áç ᵋá aᵋ feap a ðf aᵋᵋ reo a ᵋae ᵋarb aᵋoᵋ. 3. ð-fuyl aᵋ t-feaᵋ feaᵋ aᵋᵋr a teaç? 4. ᵋf ð-fuyl rj; áç ᵋá aᵋ t-feaᵋ-ᵋᵋáçapᵋ aᵋᵋr aᵋ teaç. 5. ð-fuyl feaᵋ-ᵋᵋáçapᵋ beo aᵋaᵋ? 6. ᵋá, aᵋur feaᵋ-áçapᵋ. 7. aᵋ é aᵋ feaᵋ-feap a ðf aᵋᵋr a teaç a ᵋae ᵋo feaᵋ-áçapᵋ? 8. jr ré: aᵋur jr rj ᵋo feaᵋ-ᵋᵋáçapᵋ aᵋ feaᵋ aᵋá aᵋ reo a ᵋoᵋu. 9. ð-fuyl ᵋeáz

ᵋroᵋçe aᵋaᵋ? 10. ᵋá ᵋeáz ᵋroᵋçe a-
 zuᵋ ᵋeáz-ᵋᵋᵋaᵋ aᵋaᵋ; óᵋr aᵋá ᵋeáz-
 ᵋroᵋçe aᵋur ᵋeáz-ᵋᵋᵋaᵋ aᵋᵋ 3aç ᵋ-
 uᵋle feap ᵋaᵋç. 11. ᵋá aᵋ tᵋᵋeapᵋa ᵋo
 óᵋa aᵋᵋ a áro ᵋᵋᵋ aᵋᵋ ᵋalaᵋ aᵋur aᵋᵋ
 ᵋeaᵋ. 12. ᵋá aᵋ t-Éᵋreapᵋaç buaᵋ-
 raóᵋalaç. 13. çᵋa éaᵋ ð-fuyl ᵋo éur-
 aᵋ? 14. ᵋá ᵋo éurapᵋ rlaᵋ. 15. çᵋa
 aᵋ éaᵋ ð-fuyl ᵋo éurapᵋ-ra, aᵋur éur-
 aᵋ ᵋ'áçap, aᵋur éurapᵋ ᵋ'áçap-ᵋóᵋr?
 16. jr jonᵋuᵋᵋ ᵋoᵋ ᵋo éú aᵋur ᵋo éáᵋ.
 17. óç! ᵋo ᵋroᵋ ᵋaç ð-fuyl roᵋ aᵋaᵋ.
 18. óç! ᵋo ᵋairze aᵋur ᵋo feaç-3ᵋáç,
 ᵋaç ᵋóᵋ ᵋo 3eaᵋ oᵋç. 19. a 2ᵋáᵋe,
 çuᵋrle ᵋo éroᵋçe, bláç ᵋe aᵋ ᵋᵋéç ᵋá
 áluᵋᵋᵋ! 20. ᵋá tú ᵋo ᵋroᵋ aᵋur ᵋo
 róç---ᵋ' oᵋóᵋr aᵋur ᵋo ᵋáᵋe, ᵋo beaç-
 a aᵋur ᵋo ᵋár.

Translation:

1 Is the man old? 2. He is not old; but the old man who was here yesterday is now dead. 3. Is the old woman in the house? 4. She is not; but the grandmother is in the house. 5 Have you a grandmother living? 6. I have, and a grandfather. 7. Is the old man who was in the house yesterday your grandfather? 8. He is; and the old woman who is here to- ay is my grandmother. 9 Have you a good heart? 10. I have a good heart and a well-disposed mind; for every good man has a good heart and a well-disposed mind. 11. The Lord my God is Sovereign Lord of heaven and of earth. 12. The Irishman is long lived. 13. How are all those under your care? 14 those under my care are well. 15. How are those under your care, and your father's, and your grandfather's? 16. Your fame and your reputation are dear to me. 17. Oh! my sad sorrow that you are not happy. 18. Oh! my treasure and love of loves, how great is my affection for you! 19 Mary, pulse of my heart, flower of all that is fair! 20. You are my sorrow and my joy—my honor and my shame, my life and my death.

Glossary to Mr. O'Keefe's poem, "The Celtic Tongue Resurgent."

Pronunciation.

aᵋçfoᵋrᵋuᵋçáç, re-appearing,	ahulshoo.
álçraç, nursed,	awltraha.
áᵋçáç, ruin,	awrgaught.
aᵋ3ᵋeáᵋ, ivy,	eynaun.
álluᵋoᵋaç, stranger,	ahllwaragh.
aᵋᵋᵋeaᵋ, a stain,	ahnuy.
álçáç, noble, brave &c.	ahlgagh.
aᵋᵋéᵋr, the briney deep,	ahveyish.
áçᵋaçç, interment,	eynaught.
áçᵋaᵋ, ancient,	eynhee.
áᵋᵋa, dreary, dismal.	ourah.

αιρηση, a diadem.	ashunn.
cejrreclj, liquid,	kirthlish.
enura, ponder,	knoosah.
ceadnac, victorious,	kawrnaugh.
cablac, a fleet,	kawvlaugh.
conrpullac, heroic,	konspalaugh
caojn, lamentation,	ko-een.
codhluadajne, attendants,	kooloodhirh
onje, sparkled,	dhrihle.
oujn, harsh, difficult	dhuirh.
onjhoct, fealty,	dhilaught.
ooc'o' close, narrow,	dhocht.
fror, nark, obscure,	fro-iss.
faorjnac, portentous	fwheesgnaugh.
forjnac'ojn, builder,	fornhaho.irh.
fr'ocda, a forrest,	fee-wah.
for, protect, defend,	fore.
forjan, splendour,	forse-ahn.
jeoc, the main,	gheogh.
jad-zjrejnne, the sunburst,	gawgraynah.
luac, relate,	lhoo-ah.
leaj, the sea,	lharh.
lojad, ceampion, a knight,	lhowaugh.
lanujne, glittering,	lhahnirhe.
marbujl, a battle	mawrwil.
maoc, young, tender,	mo-ee.
neal, a swoon, a trance,	nhayul.
onjha, faithful,	ownah.
onjconja, standards.	onchonah,
rujnjn, reaching,	riggin.
njanja, (nean)victory,	ree-umah.
rojnj, happy, good,	so.iv.
rojrljn, shining, brilliant,	shus.llyn.
rran, strife,	spawrn.
reac'ijul, oblivious, forgetfulness,	shau- (ghwull.
tajne, vile,	thawireh.
treajne, land,	thran.
taadajne, tyrian,	thyireh.
tuallaect, twilight,	thoo.laught,
crjan'ca, gorges, wilds,	kreerah.
cl'o-tyje, flood-marks.	klo-hlleh.
conjne, a quest,	koivneh.
conjrofluac, infantry,	kush.hloo-ah'
marcfluac, cavalry,	mork.hloo-ah.
rjleo, woe, ill-luck,	sglo.
uajll, illustrious,	oo-ilh.
uajraea, nobles,	ooaugh-ah.

EDITOR OF THE GAODHAL.—

I send you a translation of a poem written by T. O'D. O'Callaghan, when the Irish language was commenced here about five years ago, and, as the poem is brimful of the lore of ancient Erin, all lovers of the old Gaelic will prize this subject.
Edmond O'Keefe.

The Celtic Tongue Resurgent.

I

Ta rj ajj oujreac't, reac't, ajj oujreac't!
 mar rco'ca zo luac anjnj an bja'cajn,
 Ajj jmeac't an j'ejbne, njajjn a rjnne-
 ean'j na nj-éjn' :
 Zo onjnte ta rj ac'fojrljnu'ca, mar cl'o-
 tyje ajj an éuan,
 Nuajjn bj'caejne njajjn ajj tr'ac's, zo r'j'jn
 ajj tr'ac's ó 'nj o-treun'j ;
 Zo h-aojbn, ajjnj ta a ruajjn ajj rcejt
 ajj an jad' zo h-úr,
 Ajj oujreac't cujnne co'caj'teac' o' an
 o'leán ear na njajjn---
 Ajj cujn anj ar z-cujjnne 'njr' na lae'j
 jl'or'njajr úo njajjn bj Ajj j réjn zo
 maoc,
 Nuajjn co rcajn éjne a rollur aojbn
 or'ca ajj ú'ro'j fror zo réj'ó ;
 Cao é 'nj uajjn co éonja'z an 'jad-zjre-
 jne' raor ar onjnj jad' enoc o' éjne'r
 nj-bán ;
 Cao é an uajjn co éuaj'z an "Uaj'tne" zo
 buac'ac ear bo'ca jad' con'án ---
 Cao é 'nj uajjn co éuz ar Olla'nja jad'
 al tea'zaj'z njor zo r'uj'caec'
 éun' na j'j'ho'nja'ca uje ó jon'ca co'jz-
 cr'oc'---
 Ó a neal, a h'ac't bja'ca'na ta 'nj tea'nj-
 an ajra ajj énj'z raor éejne---
 F'aj'jean'ujl ó an nj'ca'j'z reo 'r Stár-
 caj'te de'j tr'ac' jnj'j'ce.

II

Ó a tea'njan' on'or'ac' o' ar rjn'nj' nj
 njan' h'jn' co é'j'on'ja,
 Ajj le tea'ne rearb 'r an'cu'j' b'ón,
 co tea'ne rjn' co nj'ca'ca,
 Ajj é'ej'ca'nj 'r lej'ca'nj rollur lae' nj'n'
 é'uj'n'neac' an o'j'ce fror,
 'S nj fan'aj' aoj nj' ac't éualla'ct, leac'
 co'p'ca'ou'j 'r leac' rollur---
 'S le co nj'ca'c' co nj'ca'ca leac, an jl'ojne
 zo léjn' ca 'nj r'ho'ct,
 Le o'cu'ra njor co ra'oj'neac't, al'tra-
 ca' tré an'ro' 'r tré ooc't,
 J'ur ta'ne nj'ar fan' aoj jad' be'aj'n'uj'j'ce

Canon Bourke insinuates that the Irish people are a paradox among nations. Why? He gives his reasons in the Introduction to his College Irish Grammar, which appeared in a recent issue of the GAEL.

Túrma Máire

DO R3AJPEAC AN DOLAR,
 Df OF CIONN AN D-TSI R3AJPÓETA 50 LÉIN
 MAI BRATDRIÓN NA M-BÁR.
 AÉT, FÓR, NÍ MAIB TÚ EU5, A ÍEAN TEAN5-
 A TPE NA H-UILE BHAÓANA TUBAÓ---
 NÍ MAIB TÚ, NÍ MAIB TÚ, AÉT 'HHA ÉOTLA A-
 5UR AN HDAOJHE LÍONTA LE CAÓU5AÓ!
 AÉT BUJÓE LE OJA; Ó TPOMÉOTLA, RAOP
 ÉLUNHMO AJIÍR DO 5UÉ BPEA5, BHIN
 AII EIRÉIUI5E 5O 5LONHAI, A5UR PÁJPEIR
 HUAÓACÓ ANH AN D-TEAN5A FÉIN;
 CAO É AN R3EUL ACÁ A5ACTA A ÍEAN
 TEAN5AN Ó NA H-ÁIPE DE 'HALLÓO LEACAN
 5O D-FUJL 'HHA A LUIÓE 5O REACMUL FPOY
 AN H3LÓIPE 'HJ5ÓE ÉAPRUJH.

III

H MAI REO D' FPEA5AII AN REAN TEAN5-
 AN 5O FOHÓIÓDEAC, TÚBAC 'HHA D-FOCASJ
 DAI ÉHAINA FÁDRIUC BEANHUI5ÓE 'R CUIH-
 HE COLLUMCJL;
 H DOJLÍ5 HONJ 5O LEOP, A HJHC. A BEJÓ
 CLOJ LE D' 5UÉ AJ5 LUAJÓ,
 'S AN TEAN5A TÁIPE, DUJH DE 'H BODAC
 SACRAN CRUAJ5!
 DO ÉAHJ5OÍR AII ÉAOB DO HÁJÉIPE Ó 'H
 T-REAN BÁIPE DE 'H 5LEAH,
 LE FUJL TPE D' ÁJÉIPE 'R REAN AJÉPEACÓ Ó
 HJ5 ÉIPE TEANH---
 'S AN TEAN5A DE 'H T-SACRAN, CLOFFA
 R3AJI DO ÉIPE 'R R3EUL,
 MAI H ALLHUIAC ÉIPE LEJH ÉUM AN
 TEAN5A NA H5AOÓAL!
 Ó, TAJI HONJ FÉIN, MO BUACAJL, 5O OÍÓ
 NA H-AMAJB MAJÓ 'R FJAL,
 TPACÓ DO 5AII CHOCASJ BAHBA, AOJHJ LE
 CEOL BPEA5, BHIN NA H5AOÓAL,
 AII MEAR5A 5O BO5, PEJÓ LE CEOL D' A
 RUIÉAJH---
 ÓO BHIN LE CORA-NA-D-FIACAF--CLUHTE'HH
 A BHINHELOSDE AIIÁIPE!
 'HUAJH D' ÓIPE LE 5HJAN FOLLUJ RAOJHPE,
 NA CHOCASJ FPAÓACÓ DE HJHJH-FÉJL,
 A'R ÉIPE CEIPELH ÓIPE DE LÍHPE 'R ADAJHPE,
 'R DO ÉIPE A RUIHJHE 5O LÉIN---
 MO BPIÓN! MO BPIÓN! HAC AJRTPH5ÓE NA H-
 AMAJB, HJÉFEAR DEORA LE'HH FÚJLE 5O
 HÓIPE,
 ÉUM AIIAIE 'R CHUATA AII AN H3LÓIPE 5O
 LÉIN, HJ5ÓE UAJHJH---MO R3LEO!
 (LE BEJÓ LEAHHUI5ÓE)

Send sixty cents for the Gael

TÚRMA MHAIRE.

MARY'S (SPINNING) WHEEL.

This is a very popular song in the province of
 Connaught: It was composed by a Sligo priest.
 We are indebted to Mr Gilgannon (President of
 the Philo-Celtic Society) for its appearance here.

*fozoin mac
 jobain
 ecc.*

'Sé túrma Mháire an túrma fáirta,
 Sjubal ré lán de Éire,
 Ní 'l h'í no mác é Mháir 50 triaí5
 Náir éajé ré real dá feudáihc;
 Éajé ré triacé aii ínúiPE CAN TPAA5,
 'S AII HJULLAC 5AC ÁIPEAN FLEJDE,
 'S 5UR B'J AN T-R3JFPEAC MHA AII ÉAOB
 ÉHOIC MHA5,
 A RÍHOIPE LEJH ÁÓDAP LÉIPEAD.

*Lá
 -eoz
 meada*

'S é túrma Mháire an túrma fáirta,
 H éu5 rí a lán hain bpeu5 ríh.
 5UR CAJTEAH RÍOTAN DE UPÉUP PÚCÁH,
 A ÉU5 AII AN D-FJTEAH PLEUR5A;
 ÉAJHPE REJ5HEAH ÉAPE FAOJ 'H R3JACÁH,!!
 MAI ÉJOCÓACÓ HJLLEAH MEJRE,
 5UR R3OJLE AN R3JACÁH AN TPÚ 'RAN
 TPOMÁH,
 A'R DO ÉU5 AN CJOZÁL LÉIPE AN.

*erean
 rorru
 corgeal*

Seo é an túrma an d'íh5 bejé buah,
 AII 'MAJPE-LE-TÚFA A'R MAIPEAJL,
 AII MAIPEAJ5 PÚCAJÓ TEACÓ DAI HJÓIPE-
 EACÓ,
 A M-BOÉAH CUIHUN5 AJ5 AIIHEAH:
 BEAH-TJ5E FJUBALAC, 'PPEAC' RA LÍRCAJH,
 'FPEARTAL AII ÉIPEIPE A CÁIPEAJL;
 H M' FEAPPAD HÍ 5UR ÉAH 'R 5UR LÍB,
 'S 5AH É 'H MO CUIHACÓ A CÁIPEAJL.

AIIUI5 A 5-CLLHJHÉAH CUIPE D'ÉIPE TPOMPÁH
 'S CONBUJ5EAIPE É LÁH NA MAJÓE:
 'S 5UR DE CHÁIHA 5EAPRIAH HJ'HE, H HJLLEAH
 A5UR LEA5AÓ É A D-FJHJH MHAIRE.
 HAOHBAI B'J RÍHOIPE Ó HAJÓIPE 5O F' OJÓE,
 A'R DOJRÍH AIIÍR AJ5 AIIHEAH,
 'S HAN LÁJÓIPE A 5HJÓIPE Ó CAIPEÓ NA H-OJÓE
 A TOÉAPDAD AIIÍR A'R A CAIPEAJL.

*P
 Capdail*

DÁ M-BEJÓEACÓ A5AMPA FEAP A BEJÓEACÓ
 RCUAM'
 A LEA5ÓACÓ RÍOY TÚBAC AII PÁJPEUP,
 'S CÍODLÓACÓ 5O TLUÉ 'H-AJCE NA CLÍD,
 B'FO5AR DÚIPE ANH UAJH RÍH CÁIPEAJL
 A'R RÍH A HUAJ 5O H3OJHJ5 AN ÉUAC,
 H 5O R3ADAJÓ AN FUAÉ RÍ5E '3 AIIHEAH,
 CUIPEÓACÓ RÉ 'H 5EUL DE HJ5HE BEIPE FÚL,
 A'R TPÓÉ AIIAIE DO ÉIPE MHAIRE.

mead

*Հա՛րե՛ մեզի՛ն ասու՛ն
եւ տնայն քրե՛րս.*

«millean»

ԲՆՅԱՅՈՒՄԵ ՄԱԴՐԱՆ ԱՅՐ ԲՆՅԱՐԵ 'Ն ԲԱՐԱՅՐԵ՝
ՈՒՆ ԵՅԵ ԲՈՒՅՈՒՄ ԵՆ ԼԱԵ ԼԵՅՐ,
Օ ԵՄ 'Ն ԵՆՈՅ ԱՅԵ ԱՐ ՔԵՄՈ ՔԵ ԺԵՄՈՒԾ,
ՕՐԻՅԵ ՊԱՕՆԻՇՆ Ե ԼԵՅՅԵԱՆ ՈՅ ; *ՏՕ՞?*
ՈՅ 'Լ ԱՕՆ ԴՕՆՊՈՒՄ Ե ՏԱՊԱՆ ՅՕ ԲՕՅՆԱՐ
ՈՒՆ ԵՅՐ Ե ԵՍՐ ԵՐՄՈ ԱՆ ԵՅԺԵԱՆ ;
ԴՈՒ ՄԲՈՒԾ ԵՐԱՅՅ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՅՈՒՄԵ, ԲՈՒՐԵՇԱ,
ԵՐԱՅՅԵ,

ԱՅ ՔԱՅ-ՐՅԵ ՈՒՇ ԵՆ Ե-ՐԼԵՅԵ,

ԱԵՏ ՈՅ 'Լ Ե ԼԵՅՅԵԱՐ ԼԵ ԲՆՅԱՐ ԴԱԼ Օ 'Ն
ՏՐԱՅՆ,

ԱՅ ԲՆՅԱՐԵ ՈՒ ԱՅ ԵԼԵՅՐԵԱԾ.

ՈՒ ՅՕ Ե-ՐԵՅՅ ԱՅԵՅՈՒՄԱՆ ԵՂ 'Ն Ե ԵՐՈՒՄԱՆ,
Ա ՊԱՐ Օ ԲԱՐԱՆ ԱՆ Ե-ՐԼԵՅԵ.

'Տ ԱՅԵ ԵՂ 'Ն ԼԵԱԲԱՐԼԱՆ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՅ-
ԵԱԾ Ե ԵՕՅՅԱՆ,

ԲԱՊԵԱՐ ԴՕ 'Ն ՕՇԱՅՈՒ ԵՄՈՒՄ ;

Ը՛ր ՄՈՒՆ 'Ր ԲՅՕՐ ՄՕ ՐՅԵՄ,

ԵՅԺԵԱՆՆ ՊԱ ՐՐՕՇԱՅՈՒ ԼԵՄՊՅՅ ԱՆՆՐ ԱՆ
ԱՐ.

ԱՊՅՐ, Ե ԱՅՈՒՄԵ, ԵԱԾՆ ՊԱ ԼՅՅՊԱՐԱ,

ԼԵ ԵՆՅՊԱՆՆ ԱՆ ԱՐՈ ՈՅՅ,

ՅԵԱԲՅՅ ԵՂ ԴՕ ԵՐՊԱ Ե Բ-ԲՕՅՈՒՄ 'ՐԱ ԴՅՆ,

Ա ՄԵՅՈՒ ԵՐՄ ԵՅՐ ՈՒՐ Օ 'Ն ՏՐԱՅՆ ՔԱՕ,

ՏՅԱԾԱՆ ԱՐ ԼՈՒՅՈՒՆ, ԲՅԵԱՆ ԱՐ ԼՅՆՊԵԱԾ,

ՏՐԵ ԱՐ ՕՍՆԼ ԱՅ ԱՅՈՒՄԵ,

ԵՐԱՆՆ

ՏՐԱՅՅ ԴԵ 'Ն ՕԼԱՆՆ ՅՐ ՔԵԱՐԱ ՐԱ Յ-ԵՕԼԼՈՅ

'Տ ԱՐ ՈՒ-ԴՕՅՅ ՅՕ ՄԵՅՈՒ ԵՂ ՐԱՐԵԱ.

Ս. Օ. ՔԱՅՐԵԱԼ ԱՅՐ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ.

ՏՅՐՅՈՒՄ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ԱՊԱՐԵՍՐ ԱՅԵՅՈՒՄ
ԼԵՅՐԱ ԵՄՊ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ՔԱՅՐԵԱԼ ԱՆ
ԼՈՒՇԱՆԱ, ԱՅՐ ԵՒԲԱՅՐԵ ՔԵ ԼԵՅՐ Յ ԵՍՐ
ԵՅՅԱՆՆ-ՊԵ ՊԱՅՐ Ե ԵՅՅԵԱԾ ՔԵ ՔԵՅՈՒ
ԼԵՅ, ՔԱՅՈՒՄՈՒ Յ ԵՐԵ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ԵՐԱՄՅԵՆ.
ԴՈՒ ՔԵ ՔՕԼԼԱՐԵ ԱՂՐ ՈՒՅՈՒ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ՔԱՅ-
ՐԵԱԼ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ, ՕՍՐ Ե ԴԵՅՐ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ԱՅ
ԱՅՈՒՄ, Ե ՔՕՅՆ ԴԱ ԼԵՅՐԱ.---

“With regard to the ‘GAEL,’

I am not s e that it could not be improved in
many particulars, it does not come up to my
ideal standard, but it is a plucky undertaking al
things considered, and I get for it all the support
I can to give it an opportunity of becoming bet-
ter and of doing more work.”

ԱՊՅՐ, Ե ԼԵՅՅԵՕՅՐ ԵՊԱՐԴՈՒ, ԵԱՐ, Ե
ՊԵԱՐԱՐ ԵՂ, Ե ԵՒԲԱՅՐԵ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ՔԱՅՐԵԱԼ
ԼԵՅՐ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ԱՅԵՅՈՒՄՈՒ ՅՈՆՊԱՐ ՅՕ ՈՒ
ԵԱՐՊԱԾ ՔԵ ԱՆ ՔԱՅՐԱ ՐՅՆ ԵՕ? ԴՈՒ ՔԵ
ՐՕՅԼԵՅՐ ՅՕ ԼԵՕՐ ՊԱՐ ՈՒՅՈՒ ՔԵ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ
ԱՆ ԵՆՈՅ ԱՆ ԵՅԵ. Ս՛ ՔԵՅՈՒ ՅՐ ՐՅՐՅՈՒ

ՔԵ ԵՄՊ ԴՕՅՆԵ ԱՅՐԵ ԵՅԼԵ ԱՆ ԱՆ ՈՒ
ԵՄՈՒՄ. ԱՂԱ ՐՅՐՅՈՒ--- ՈՍՐ ԼՅՆՊԱՐ ՕՍՐ
ԱՆՆ ՔԱՕ---ԱՅՐ ՅՐԱ ՔԱՅՐ ՔԵ ՔԱՅՐԱ
Ե Ե-ԵՕՐԱՆԼԱԾ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՆ ՔԱՅՐԱ ՈՒ
ԴՕ ԵՅՅ ԱՆ ՏԱՕՅ ԱՅԵՅՈՒՄՈՒ ԵՕ, ՈՍ ԵՅՅ
ՈՒՐԱՆ ԱՅԵ ԱՆ ՐՕՆ Ե ԵՐՅՈՒԼՅՈՒԵ,

ՔԱՅՐ ՊԱԾ Ե-ՐՅ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ Ե
ՈՒՅՅՐԵԱԾ ՈՒ Ե ՊԱՅԼՅԱԾ ՅՐ ՄՊԱՆ
ԼԵՅՐ Ե ՊԱՐԵՅՅԱԾ, ԱԾՆ ՈՍ ՔԵՅՈՒ ԼԵՅՐ
ԵԱԾՆԱՐ ԱԵԱ Ե ԺԵՄՈՒ. ԴՈՒ ՔԵ ՊԱ ԵՕՍՐ
ՊԱՅՏԵ ՐԱ Յ-ԵԱԾԱՆ ՅՐ ՅԱՕԺԱՅՏԵ ՐԱՆ ԵՐ
ԱՆ ՔԵԱԾ ԵՐՄ ՈՒ ԵԱԾԱՆ ԴԵ ԵՂԱԾԱՆԵՍ
ԱՅՐ ՈՍՐ ՔԵ 'ՆԱՆ ՐՅՈՒ ՅԱԵՅԼԵ Ե ԵՍՐ
ԱՆ ԲՈՆ ԱՆՆ! ԵՅՅԵԱԾ ՊԱԾ Յ-ԵՅՐԵԱՆ
ՐՅԱԾ ՔԵՕ Ե ԴՈՒ ԼՕԾԱՅՅԱԾ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱՆ
ՔԱՅՐԱՆ ԱՆ ԲՈՆ? ԴՈՒ ՔՕՐ ԱՅԱՆՆ ԵՂ
ԱՆ ՐԱԾ. ՅՐ ԵՄՊԱ ԼՅՆՊ-ՊԵ ԴՈՒ ՄԵՅՅԵԱԾ
ՔԱՅՐԱՆ ԱՆ ԲՈՆ ԱՆՆ ՅԱԾ ԲԱՅԼԵ ՐԱ ԵՐՐ---
ԵՅՅԵԱԾ ՈՍՊԵՄՈՒ ՕՍՐԱՆՆ ՔԱՕ, ՕՍՐ ԴՈՒ
ՄՈՒՅՈՒ ԱՅ ՕՅՐՅՅՅ՛ՈՒ ԵՄՊ ԱՆ ԵԱՆՅԱ ԼԵԱԾ
ՊԱՅՅԱԾ. ԱՂԱՐ ՔԵ ՔԵՕ ԱՆ ԵՆՈՅ ՅՐ ՄՊԱՆ
ԼԵ ԼՕԾՈՅՅՅ՛ՈՒ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱՆ ԱՆ ԵԱՆՅԱ
ՅԱԵՅԼԵ Ե ԼԵԱԾՊԱՅՅԱԾ, ՅՐ ԴՕՅՅ ԼՅՆՊ ՅՐ
ԵՆՈՅ ՔԱՐԱԾ Յ. ՕՍ ԵՂԱԼԱՅԵԱԾՆԱ ՅԱԵՅ-
ԼԵ ԱՆ ԲՈՆ ՐԱ ԵՐՐ ՔԵՕ ՐԱԼ ԴՈՒ ՐՅԱՅՐ-
ՅՈՒ ՐՅԱԾ ԱՆ Ե Մ-ԲԱՅԼԵ-ԱԵ-ԵՂԱԾ. ՕՍ
ԵՂԱԼԱՅԵԱԾ ԱՆ ԲՈՆ Ե Մ-ԵՕՐԵՕՆ ՊԱՕՐ
Մ-ԵՂԱԾԱՆ Օ ԵՕՆ, ԱՅՐ Ե ՄԵՐՕՕԼՆ ՅՕ
ՅՈՒՄՈՒ ՊԱ ԵՂԱՅ---ԴՈՒ ԱՆ ՊԱՕ Մ-ԵՂԱԾ-
ԱՆԱ; ՈՍ 'Լ ՔԵ Մ-ԲԱՅԼԵ-ԱԵ-ԵՂԱԾ ԱԾՆ ԵՅՐ
ԵՅՅՈՒ ԵՅՅ ԵՂԱԾԱՆ. ԴՈՒՄՅՈՒՄԵ ԴԵՄՈՒՇ
ԱՆ ՈՒՇԵՅՅՅ՛Լ ԱՆ ՔԵԱԾ ԴՈՒ ԵՂԱԾԱՆԴԵՍ,
ԱՅՐ ԱՆՆ ԱՆՆ, ԼԵ ՐԵՐԱՐԱՅՐԵԱԾ ՈՒՅՐ, ԴՈՒ
ԵՐՅՅ ԼՅՆՊ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ Ե ԵՍՐ ԱՆ ԲՈՆ,
ԴԵՄՊԱՆՆ ԵՍՐ ԱԵԱ Ե ՈՒՇԵՅՅՅ՛Լ Ե ԵՍՐ
Յ-ԵՂ! ՕՍ, Ե ԴԵՅՐՈՒ, ՊԱԾ Բ-ՔԱՅՐ ՔԵ
ՐՅՐՅՈՒՇԱ Ե ՈՒՅԱԵՅԼԵ ՈՒՅՏԵ, ԱՅՐ ՅԱԾ
ՔԵՅՆ, ԵՂ ՊԱ ՐԱԾ ՔՕՐ ԱՆ ՔՕԼԱ ՅԱԵՅԼԵ
Ե ԱԵ ՔԵ ԵՂԱԾԱՆ Օ ԵՕՆ, ՊԱ ԵՐԵՅՅՅ՛Ն!

ԱՒՈՒՅԵԱՆՆ ՄՈՒՅՈՒ ՅՕ Մ-ԵՅՅԵԱՆՆ ՅՕ
ԼԵՕՐ ԼՕԾԱ ԱՅՐ ՄԵԱՐԴԱԼԱ ՐԱՆ ՈՒՅԱՕԺ-
ԱԼ Օ ԱՆ ՅՕ Լ-ԱՆ, ԱԾՆ ՈՒՅՅԵԱՆՆ ՅՐ ԱՆ
ԵԱՐԲԱՅՈՒ ԱՆ Ե ԵՅՅ ԱՅԱՆՆ Ե ՅԵՐԵՐԵԱԾ
ՊԱՅՅԱԾ ՐԱԼ ԴՈՒ ԵՅՅԵԱՆՆ ՔԵ ԵՄՊ ԱՆ
Բ-ՔԱՅՐԵԱՆ. ԴՈՒ Մ-ԵՅՅԵԱԾ ԵԱՐԵ ԴԵՅՐ-
ԴԱ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ ԴՕՅՅԵԱԾ ՔԵ ԱՆ ՈՒ
ԱՆ ՅՕ Լ-ԱՆ. ՈՍ 'Լ ՄՈՒՅՈՒ 'ՆԱՆ ԱՆ Ե-ԱՆ
ՐՅՆ Ե ԵԱԲԱՅՐԵ ԴՕ ՔՕՐ: ՊԱՅՐ ԵՅՅԵԱՐ
ՄՈՒՅՈՒ ԴՈՒ ՐԱՅՐ ԱՅԱՆՆ ՊԱԾ Մ-ԵՅՅՈՒ
ԼՕԾԱ ԱՆՆ. ԴՈՒ ՕՐ ԵՅՅՈՒ ԴՈՒ ԵՄՈՒ
ԼԱՐ ՕՐ ԱՆ Բ-ՐՕՇԱ Օ ԵՅՐԵԱԾ ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ
ԱՆ ԲՈՆ.---Ե ԵՅՐԵԱԾ Ե ԼՕԾՈՅՅ՛ՈՒ ԱՆ

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA.

Աճարայէ՛տե՛ լե՛ Ըարտէ՛յ Ծոմար՝ Ձիյ՛
Օձիյ՛ ը՛ Կորուայ՛, Օ՛հ՛ Տջոյ՛ Ճա՛ծ
յէ՛, 295 Ի՛րա՛յ յ-Եաձ՛ ԸԼայի՛եաձ՛,
Է՛միյ՛նաձ՛ Կու՛ծ.

Խիյ՛ր Երե՛ձ ձԼույ՛, յո՛ շի՛ր՛,
Տիյ՛ Օր՛ Եյոյ՛ն յաձ՛ յա՛ յար՛,
Կի՛ ճա՛հար՛ ը՛ Եւիյ՛նի՛ օ՛ յի՛ Երօյ՛ժե՛,
Կի՛ Երե՛յճի՛ ը՛ Եիյ՛ն թօյ՛ր ը՛ Եար՛;
Եար՛ Եար՛ ը՛ ՃԵաիյ՛տա՛ Ե՛ր՛ ը՛ ԲԼեյ՛Ծե՛,
Տջօր՛ Եօր՛ ը՛ ԵԵաիյ՛նի՛ Ե՛ր՛ ը՛ Բիւ՛ժա՛,
Ձիյ՛ Ճիյ՛օրու՛ձա՛ լե՛ Ճա՛ծ Եօձ՛ յա՛ յ-ԵԼ՛ձ՛,
Ե՛ օ՛ճաիյ՛նի՛ յա՛ ԵԼ՛ձ՛ յի՛ յո՛ Եա՛ձա՛.
Ե՛ օյիյ՛նի՛ն (Chorus).

Ա՛ ի՛ճա՛յ Ե՛ր յա՛ Ե-Բիյ՛ր Ե՛ր յա՛ Ե-Երեւիյ՛,
Ա՛ ձի՛րեաձ՛ յո՛ յիյ՛ն Ե՛ր յո՛ յօ՛ձա՛,
Եօձար՛ Եի՛ Ե-Բիւ՛ժաձ՛ար՛ Ճա՛յ յիյ՛ն,
Խիյ՛ր Երե՛ձ ձԼույ՛ յա՛ յար՛!
Եօձար՛ Եի՛ Ե-Բիւ՛ժաձ՛ար՛ Ճա՛յ յիյ՛ն,
Խիյ՛ր Երե՛ձ, Խիյ՛ր Երե՛ձ ձԼույ՛ յա՛
յար՛!

Ե՛ Եի՛ձ Եի՛ ը՛ Եօյ՛ր յի՛ճա՛ծ Ճիյ՛նի՛,
Եր՛ձի՛նօյ՛ն Ճօ՛ Ե-Բիւ՛ճի՛Յի՛ժե՛ յի՛ Ե՛ ղի՛նի՛,
Ա՛ ձի՛ յիյ՛ն ձի՛ օյ՛ճաձ՛ յո՛ ի՛ձօ՛ձի՛,
Ա՛ յար՛ Ե յ-Եյօ՛ ձի՛ յա՛ Եաձ՛-ԲօԼույ՛ր Ե՛
Բօյ՛րիյ՛նի՛ձա՛ծ.
Ա՛ Ե-Բա՛ծ օ՛ Ճաձ՛ ԲօԼ՛ր ը՛ Յիյ՛նի՛,
Ա՛ Ե-Բա՛ծ օ՛ Ճաձ՛ յի՛ Յար՛ Բիւ՛ ձիյ՛նօյ՛ն,
Ա՛ Ե՛ Բօր՛ օր՛ ը՛ Եա՛ յի՛ճա՛ ձի՛ Ե-Եյ՛ն,
Եր՛ձի՛ն ը՛ Եաիյ՛նաձ՛ Եօյ՛նի՛ճաձ՛!
Ե՛ օյիյ՛նի՛ն.

The following typographical errors appeared in my translation of "Barney Mavourneen I won't let you in," which appeared in the 10th No. of the GAEL, viz.—The last word on the first line should be drantughadh, not gran &c. The last word on the 4th line should be luidhe not luidheamh. The 3rd word on the 1st line of the 2nd verse should be dubhairt not deir. The first line of the 3rd verse should finish, 'se mo chroidhe mar an d-tob-ar. The 6th line of the 2nd verse (in English) is left out. It is "Consider the time and there is no body in." The 4th word ('tis) of the first line of the 3rd or last verse is left out.

Yours truly, Thomas D. Norris.

P. S. I would have made the above corrections sooner but I was sick most of the time. (Innumerable errors appear in the GAEL from time to time for which we beg the indulgence of our correspondents and subscribers, hoping in future to lessen them.—Ed).

THE GAEL—can now be had at Mrs Keogh's, Newsdealer, 141 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin.

Beautiful Isle of the sea !
Smile on the brow of the waters !
Dear are your mem'ries unto me,
Sweet as the songs of your daughters.
Over your mountains and vales,
Down by each murmuring river,
Cheered by the flower-loving gales,
Oh! could I wander for ever !

CHORUS.

Land of the true and the old,
Home ever dear unto me—
Fountain of pleasures untold,
Beautiful Isle of the sea !
Fountain of pleasures untold,
Beautiful, beautiful Isle of the sea !

Off, on your shell-girded shore,
Evening has found me reclining,
Visions of youth dreaming o'er,
Down where the light-house was shining.
Far from the gladness you gave,
Far from all joys worth possessing,
Still, o'er the lone weary wave,
Comes to the Wanderer your blessing !
(Chorus.)

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

Table listing various books and their prices, including O'Reily's & O'Donovan's Irish English Dictionary, Bourkes Easy Lessons in Irish, College Irish Grammar, etc.

Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York.

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.

Եր՛ձ Եի՛ Ճա՛ծ յի՛ճա՛ ի՛ճա՛ յի՛ճա՛ Բօր՛

THE GAEL—VOLUME II

With this issue we commence Volume II of the GAEL, and we hope all the old subscribers will renew their subscriptions. We shall briefly state what our subscribers have accomplished within the year for sixty cents.—Sixty thousand GAODHALS have been distributed through the world in that time; those of our uninformed countrymen who believed that there was no such thing as a cultivated Irish Language have been agreeably convinced to the contrary; a rebuff has been given to the vilifiers of our race who accuse us of ignorance, by showing that we have a learned language and a distinct character or letter, neither of which they have, for, threefourths of their language is borrowed, and their letter or character they have wholly borrowed from Rome.—This of itself ought to be worth sixty cents a year. Yet, it has done more. It has urged our brethren at home to found Gaelic journals there, and we expect that it has been the precursor of a general uprising in favor of our country's language. It has now over thirteen hundred [1300] mail subscribers, and it has doubled its own size since its first issue, so we think that is a fair showing. In our first No. we appealed to a large number of patriotic Gentlemen to forward the GAEL, our list of acquaintance is now too large to appeal to them by name, but if they make a showing equal to that of those adverted to, the GAEL will have thirteen thousand (13,000) subscribers at the end of its second year. Do, ladies and gentlemen, urge your neighbors and friends to circulate Gaelic literature. Let us not have our children to say that we have not given them an opportunity to obtain a knowledge of their kindred's language.

We acknowledge that we are a great beggar in regard to the Irish Language movement, but the truism that it is necessary to promote Gaelic literature so as to preserve the evidence of the superior literary acquirements and civilization of our forefathers over the other peoples of Europe in ages past, impels us in our actions.

We shall prepare a full list of the names of our subscribers, with a short genealogical reference to the family name of each, and a brief notice of the exertions individually made, as far as we can learn; to be appended to this volume, as a standing memorial (for ages to come) of their patriotic endeavors in the preservation of their mother tongue.

To enable us to carry out this resolution, we request our subscribers to send us the location of their ancestry, and we would request the date of the formation of Philo-Celtic Classes and Societies, throughout the Country with the names of their organizers.

The GAEL has got over three hundred subscribers through O'Donovan Rossi's paper—THE UNITED IRISHMAN.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETIES.

There is a matter personal to the GAEL in connection with these Societies which we would wish to explain. For some time we have been publishing the reports and transactions of those societies. In doing so we thought that there was only *one* society in Dublin, and, consequently, we mixed things considerably: and as we do not desire to take sides in the differences which, apparently, exist there, we publish the annexed communications without comment except that we recommend them to close up their ranks and bury their differences for the good of the cause.—

THE GAELIC UNION.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Gaelic Union, the Very Rev. Ulick J. Canoa Bourke, M. R. I. A., P. P., Claremorris, presided; there were also present, Rev. Maxwell H. Close, M. A., M. R. I. A., Vice President, Rev. John E. Nolan, O. D. C., Hon. Secretary, Michael Cusac, Hon. Treasurer; Messrs Michael Corcoran, John Morrin, R. J. O. Mulrenin, David Comyn, &c. The Hon. Sec. announced that the Circular relative to the establishment of the proposed Gaelic Journal, which had been approved by the council at the last meeting was now being extensively distributed, and encouraging replies had been already received. A form for enrolling subscribers accompanies each copy of the circular, and which those to whom it is addressed are requested to return as soon as possible, so as to enable the Council to make preliminary arrangements for carrying out so necessary a work. Copies of the circular and accompanying form may be had on application as usual to the Hon. Sec. No. 19 Kildare St. Dublin. Copies of pamphlet recently issued containing rules and instructions for members, associates, local societies &c. may also be had gratis and post free on application by letter. The Council is glad to be able to state that the Irish Class, which resumed its business on September 2nd., under the direction of Mr. John Fleming, a member of Council, is working well and increasing in numbers. A junior division is now formed for new members, who, of course cannot keep pace with those who have worked from the beginning. Application to the Council is necessary for entrance to the class. The thanks of the Council were voted to the New York Society for the Pres of the Irish Language, for their continued encouragement, sympathy and assistance in all the undertakings of the Gaelic Union.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In the year 1876 was founded in Dublin, a society whose laudable object was the preservation of the Irish language.

From that year until this it has been enabled to labor effectively to advance the study of the national tongue. Irishmen of all creeds and parties found a common and patriotic cause in which they might join.

In the month of August of this year this society summoned to Dublin a Celtic Congress to deliberate on the position and prospects of the language.

The Congress elicited much valuable information as to the difficulties with which students had to contend, and as a result, it claimed for the Irish language a more generous treatment at the hands of educational bodies.

A resolution was proposed by me, and passed unanimously, recommending that the Society, under whose auspices the Congress was held, should found a journal in the Irish language, and thereby carry out an object which the Society had in view in 1876. The Congress pledged itself, in the event of the Society doing so, to support such a journal by all means in its power?

This recommendation was considered, and it was determined to inaugurate, as soon as practicable, a journal to advance the use and study of the Irish language.

Not long ago, a few members of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language saw fit to secede from that body, and took steps to form themselves into a Union for the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language.

Whether this was a service to the cause they had at heart, I shall not now inquire.

The parent society, in convening the Congress, asked the co-operation of the offspring Union, but the latter, for reasons known to itself, gave no reply to the invitation.

To-day, I received a circular, on behalf of the gentlemen who form the Union, inviting my support for an Irish language journal, which they zealously desire to issue. Gifts, annual donations and subscriptions, are wanted immediately.

It might be permitted to doubt whether, in face of the recommendation made by Congress to the society, their action is likely to meet success, or prove permanently serviceable to the movement they support.

As the offspring Union has, with all its qualities, never laid claim to modesty, it is often mistaken for the parent society.

I therefore beg to state, with your permission, that the journal for which the Union solicits support is not the journal to which the Congress pledged itself, nor are the individuals advocating the establishment of that journal those to whom Congress wished to entrust with the new undertaking.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language will, no doubt, give due account of its intentions ere long, meanwhile I would ask its friends to remain unpledged for the present.—

Yours faithfully,

Marcus Ward,
Hon. Secretary to Congress,
Strandtown, Belfast. 23.d. September.

The above communications explain themselves. We would advise our Dublin friends to close their differences and start only one journal until they

have constituents numerous enough to support them. Let them not be too sanguine because of the success of the GAEL. The GAEL appeared in very humble garments, it was inexpensive; and under the control of one individual. It was being increased by the accretions which sympathizing friends of the cause enabled it to collect; We issued it in that humble form with the determination that it should not die whether supported or not. Are our Dublin friends prepared to do that? When we did publish it we appealed to the following patriotic Irishmen—

T. W. Cronan, Houston, Texas, D. O'Cloughessey, Chester, Conn., E. F. Delehanty, Wyoming Ferry, D. Henry, Chicago, D. Tindall, Detroit, Mich., D. Gunny, Detroit, Mich., P. O'Mally, Fall River Mass., J. Quinn, Dexter, Mich., D. O'Connell, Fall River, Mass., W. G. Ryan, Fairfield, Conn., J. Duffy, Guelp, Ontario, Canada, D. B. Dixon, Ionia Mich., E. Sexton, Leominster, Mass., C. H. Duggan, Milford, Maine, W. O'Leary, Moberly, Mo., P. Kelly, Madison, Wis., W. J. O' Coffey, Port Hope, Canada, T. E. Treacy, Poquonock, Conn., P. Foran, Worcester, Mass.; P. Maguire, Woburn, Mass.; W. Crowley, Elk Co. Nevada, P. M. Walsh, Scranton, Pa., C. D. Gernon, Holyoke, Mass., M. Gibbs, Akron, Ohio, J. M. Minogue, Indianapolis, Ind., J. Hunt, Taunton, Mass., F. J. Mc. Cosker, Mobile Ala. W. Collins; Elmira, N. Y. J. W. Wright, Cataragus, N. Y., P. O'Driscoll, Woburn, Mass. J. A. O'Neill, Franklin, La.; M. Enright, Syracuse N. Y. M. A. Weaver, Oil City, Pa. M. A. Gallagher, Rap, Gerardville, Pa.; M. J. Power, Waunpuck, Conn.; M. Mac Sweeney, Mobile, Ala.; W. McCue, Amsterdam, N. Y.; D. P. Barry, Raymond, Kansas, and they, with hardly an exception, responded to our appeal. Not only did they respond in their individual capacity but they have acted as canvassers in their respective localities, some sending as many as thirty subscribers, other patriotic Irishmen whose names do not appear in the above list—Major Maher, New Haven, P. J. O'Daly Boston, J. Gibson, Paterson, T. Kelly, Pittsburg, M. J. Collins, Mil. Home, Ohio, Marcus T. Ward, Belfast, Hon. Denis Burn of New York.

The New York Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: The Brooklyn, Boston, New York, and Paterson Philo-Celtic societies, &c. acted a similar part until the little ball which we set in motion has acquired length, breadth and respectable proportions. These were the auspices under which the GAEL was ushered into the world—it has increased in consequence.

The Irish World severs its connection with the Land League, we are a member of two clubs, but we are not going to follow suit, tho.

The English are a *brave, honorable* people. They hate cruelty to animals; hence the reason that they bayoneted the wounded and helpless Egyptians to death!

NAMES OF IRELAND. [concluded]

8th. name of this country was Muicinis, from muc, *pig*, inis, *island*, so called because the De Danaans, or gods of verses, as is related, agreed with the Milesians, that if they put to sea again and landed in spite of them they should yield to them, and the latter, having retired from the palace of Teamair where the sons of Cearmada (Carmody) kept their court, went to their ships in Kerry, put to sea, whereupon the island assumed, through the aid of the necromantic art the appearance of a hog's back. In the effort to struggle against the storm, raised by diablerie, and to reach the land again, all the sons of Mileus, except Heber Fionn, Haremon, and Amergin were drowned.

The whole island was divided between Heremon, Heber Fionn, and Heber or Emhir, the son of Ir. Heremon had Leinster and Connaught, Heber Fionn had Munster, and Heber had Ulster, but in after times many of Ir's posterity migrated to Kerry and Mayo.

9th. The Milesians gave this island the appellation of Scota, who was killed in battle, and buried in Glean Scoithion, or the Va'e of Scota, on the north side of Sliab Mis (*fog mountain*), but Scota herself was so called after Scythia. We understand that human bones were lately discovered in this place.

10th. Another name of Ireland is Hibernia, the Latin of Haber inis, or *island* of Heber. This assertion is disputed as Heber never ruled paramount, whereas Heremon did. The name is defined in our essay on Round Towers. It might have derived this name from *inbhear inis*, † because of its beautiful estuaries or rivers—*Inbhear, a river's mouth*, and *inis*, an island.

As to the names Juernia, Iuernia, and Verna, they are only corruptions of Hibernia.

11th. The term "Ireland" is thus accounted for by some writers—*Fonn Ir—fonn*, land, of Ir, as Ir was the first of the Milesians buried in it when his vessel was wrecked off the coast of Kerry.—(See "Book of Armagh" wherein the island is called "the grave of Ir.") "*iar lan, iar west, lan*, earth, or land; d is often added to Celtic words for euphony. Hence Ireland or *Ir land* (being poetic), *land of Ir* as he was the first Milesian buried in it, or the Greek *Ir*, sacred, *lan*, land. The last we adopt as the true interpretation.

12th. It got the name "Ogygia" from Plutarch. It is a Greek word, and means *Old land*, or *Ocean land*. Either signification is appropriate, as our island was peopled, comparatively speaking, soon after the flood, and most accurate accounts of it, from the earliest periods, have been preserved by antiquarians, chiefly in poetry, to prevent tampering with facts, it being nearly impossible to introduce or substitute other facts than those first recorded. Interpolation can easily be effected in

prose, not in poetry. Again "Ocean land" is peculiarly suited to this island, it being at the end of the world, in the ocean. Another derivation of Ogygia is Oco, or Ogham, the primitive system of writing practised by the Druids. There is a difference of opinion about the derivation of Ogham. Some say that it was borrowed from Oghma, or Ochma (Latin Ogmius). Now one of the gates of the city of Thebes in Achaia, was called "Oca" or "Oga" by Cadmus (who in our opinion was Gadelas) in honor of Oca, or Oga, the Pelasgic name of Athenæ, Minerva. Hence as she was the goddess of wisdom it is reasonable to think that the inventor of the Ogham system was called after her. Hence Ogham, or Ocham, and also Ogygia. The word might be from "O" music "cum" form."

O'BRENNAN:

NOTES AND EVENTS.

Of The Celtic Tongue Re^urgent

From the conquest of Ireland (B.C. 1700) by the sons of Gollamh, or Milesius, to its conversion by St. Patrick, (A.D. 432) one hundred and eighteen monarchs are enumerated, who held undisputed sway independent of petty kings or chieftains, one was a woman.

4th. verse—*Inbhear colpe*,—the mouth of the Boyne, *Inis ealga*, an ancient name of Ireland. There is a tradition that a prince of Tyre came to Ireland and married an Irish princess.

5th. verse *Datti*—The last pagan monarch of Ireland, went with his army to the foot of the Alps, and was killed by lightning, brought back, and buried at old Cruachan the palace of the King of Connaught.

6th. verse—King Muinemon who died of the plague (B.C. 1328) first caused the nobility to wear chains of gold on their necks and rings of the same metal on their fingers. Airgeadh, (B.C. 1333) in whose reign silver shields were first made at Airger Ross, or the silver wood, on the banks of the river Nore. They were given to heroes and nobles, but the greatest step in social progress at that remote period was the institution of the Feis Teamhrach, or triennial assembly of Tara Ollam Fola, the beginning of whose reign is fixed by the Four Masters at the year of the world 3883, corresponding with the year B.C. 1317. All the Chieftains, military leaders, bards, historians, &c. were required and regularly summoned to this meeting. After a very useful reign of forty years he died at U-Ollamhan.

Cimbeath—Reigned, B.C. 716 there were three princes who claimed the crown, Aodh Ruadh, Diothorba, and Cimbeath, sons of three brothers, the dispute was adjusted by each agreeing to reign in turn for seven years, Aodh Ruadh was drowned at Assoroe on the river Erne, and he

daughter Macha, who when her father's turn came round claimed it instead, a battle was fought, Macha was victorious; Diorthorba was slain, and Macha arranged the dispute with Cimbaeth by marrying him. It was at the desire of Macha and in the reign of her husband, Cimbeath, that the palace of Emania was built, it was the resort of the Red branch Knights and Kings of Ulster for 855ear

After the death of Cimbeath, Macha reigned as absolute Queen of Ireland for seven years, when she was slain by Rachta Righdearg, who in turn was slain by Ugaine Mor, the foster son of Macha.

A.D 14.—Faradhach Fíneachtach, or the righteous, was the son of Craoibhean, when he was elected monarch, he had for adviser, Marann, who was a wise man, and peace and happiness was restored to Erin.

Feidhlim—the lawgiver, was the son of a Scandinavian princess, he substituted for the principle of retaliation the law of eirie, or fine, his mother's name was Baine, a daughter of Scal King of Finland.

There is a difference of opinion as to what monarch reigned in Ireland at the birth of Christ. Some say it was Craoibhean Niadhnaí, the one hundred and eleventh monarch of Ireland in O'Flaherty's list. But Eidirfeol is mentioned in the poem as being monarch at the time.

Last verse Dar Fuil Mullaghmast, this massacre did not occur, (as some writers say at the annexation of Leix and Offaly it occurred) till the nineteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when 400 Irish Chieftains were invited in the queen's name and under her protection, to assemble at Mullaghmast, in the county of Kildare, they obeyed, and no sooner had they assembled in the great rath, than they were encompassed by a treble line of soldiers, and all of them to a man were butchered in cold blood;—and this atrocious act had the approval of the queen's deputy, Sir Henry Sidney.

Leix is now called Queens County, and its old fort (Campa) is now Maryborough, and Offaly is now Kings County, and fortress (Daingean) is now Philipstown, called after Queen Mary and Philip of Spain her husband.

NO. ICE.

Being limited in Gaelic Type, Dr. Callaghan's Sermons, and the Search of Dermott and Graine and other standard Gaelic matter were crushed out trying to make room for the contributions of subscribers. We are making arrangements for larger supply of Gaelic type so that we shall resume those publications. We shall also give the Irish Catechism and Dr. McHales Life written in Gaelic by, Rev. U. J. Bourke.

PUBLICATIONS

THE CELTIC MAGAZINE—We know of no publication more interesting or instructive than the Celtic Magazine for this quarter. It is an octavo volume of some 160 pages. It is replete with varied reading matter by the best writers of the day. It has a beautiful Gaelic poem by Craoidhin Aoibhin, and its English translation by M. Cavanagh. Taking the magazine as a whole, no Irish family should be without it. It is issued quarterly by Mr. James Haltigan, 117 John st. N. Y. The price of the volume is fifty cents. Wholesome reading matter is to the mind what wholesome food is to the body.

PUBLICATIONS—Father Nolan's Irish Prayer Book is a handsomely gotten up little volume. There is not a single word of English in it. Every one who reads Irish should have a copy of it. Price one Dollar.

THE A.O. H. Record is a well gotten up monthly journal and we prophesy for it a successful career. The Ancient Order ought to make it, at least, a weekly, and insist on the proprietor to publish Gaelic lessons in it.

A.O.H. INSURANCE FUND—We see by the A.O.H. Record, published by John D. Cunningham of New Haven Conn. that the Order has organized an Insurance Fund. This is as it should be. All Irishmen should unite for such beneficial purposes. While a man is strong and in health he will not miss a dollar a month, (how many spend ten times that sum in the beer shop) and should providence call him from his family, it would be a solace to him in his expiring hours that those dear to him would not be thrown on the waves of the world penniless.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. B. Syracuse—Emmet's dying speech was commenced in the VII. No. of the GAEL. The translation was made by us for the Irish World some four years ago; the Irish World people did not publish it but published a translation made by Mr P. J O'Daly, of the Boston. P. C. S. There are three translations of Emmets Speech now published the third by Mr. T. O'N. Russell, published in the Irish-American.

T. McC Phil—Anyone who speaks Irish and can read English, would, with a fair amount of study, be able to read and write Irish tolerably well in twelve months.

M. A. Weaver, New City. —“*ṡu5* *ṡu5ṡ*, *ṡu5ṡṡ* *ṡu5ṡ*, *ṡu5ṡṡṡ* *ṡu5ṡ*, *ṡu5ṡṡ* *ṡu5ṡ*” &c, are all correct. There is no authority for excluding “*ṡu5ṡ*”

from any tense or mood ; that being so, and nine-tenths of those who speak Irish as their natural language using it and the other forms adverted to, we consider it to be the most correct.

Canon Bourke uses it in his grammar with a hyphen.

Ḙrioḡdeoḅaḅ mḡo, ḅaḡteoḅaḅ mḡo; the former is the conditional, and the latter, the future indicative mood.

Though these belong to what is called the First Conjugation we never heard an Irish-speaking person conjugate them in any other way in the future tense and conditional mood. The reason that Irish-speaking persons will not understand a word read to them from a book is that the writers adopt words and forms now obsolete. The time has come when the language must be correctly written.— Then, who is to decide ? the criterion of nations—the people who speak it as their natural language.

In England the stage has been the criterion in the pronunciation of peculiar words or phrases ; unfortunately the Irish have no stage to appeal to, but they have the people who speak it ; they must be the criterions.

Ḙuḡaḡo, and oḅuḡaḡo are as correct as ḅuḡ ḡaḅ, oḅuḡaḡ ḡaḅ.

Joice renders the conditional mood of buaḡl thus.—

Singular.	Plural.
buaḡlḡḡḡ,	buaḡlḡḡḡḡḡ,
buaḡlḡeá,	buaḡlḡḡḡ,
buaḡlḡeáḅ ḡé,	buaḡlḡḡḡḡḡ.

To the practical Irish speaker the condition here sought to be conveyed is not felicitously rendered, and he would indicate and pronounce it thus.—

Singular.	Pronounced.
buaḡlḡaḡḡḡ, I would strike,	vooilhinnh,
buaḡlḡeá, thou wouldst “	vooilhaw,
buaḡleoḅaḅ ḡé, he would “	vooil-agh (shay.

Plural.	
buaḡleoḅaḅ mḡo, we &c,	vooilagh-muidh,
buaḡleoḅaḅ ḡḡb. you “	vooilagh-shiv
buaḡleoḅaḅ ḡḡaḅ, they “	vooilagh-she-udh ;

which is the proper inflection. We take it that it is the province of the grammarian to try to account for the various peculiarities and exceptions to general rules existing in a language and not the manufacture of a new one.

Modern writers of Irish grammars seem to ignore the spoken language altogether. This should not be so : it is better to preserve the living than try to resurrect the dead. The invention of the art of printing, and the improvements effected in the intercommunication of human thought, should be availed of. Previously to those improvements each person wrote as he or she pleased, so that there could be no sameness.

As the GAEL reaches the most prominent Irish

scholars now known, we hope our reply to Mr. Weaver will lead to beneficial results ; especially with regard to the difference made by grammarians between the future and the conditional of the primitive and derivative verbs.

Scrḡaḡḡoḡ, aḡ ḡḡeaḡ lḅ de'ḡ deḡc-ḡaḅ mḡ, mḡle oḅḅ ḡ-cuḡḅ deḡḡ oḅ aḡuḡ ceḡḡe ḡḡcḡo.

2ḡ. J. lḅḡaḡ.

2ḡ ḅaḡa ḅḡḡḡ.—

Cuḡḡḡḡ ḅuḡaḅ ḅollḡaḡ aḡḡ ḡoḡ leaḅaḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḅḅe aḡ ḅaḅaḡḡ ḡolaḡ, a ḡ-baḡle 2ḡḅ-ḅḡaḅ, aḡuḡ ḡaḡ aḡ ḡ-cuḡḅḡa ḡḡḡ ḡḡḅeaḅ ḡḡḡḡ aḡḡ ḡoḡ 2ḡḡ ḡaḅḅal aḡ ḡaḡ ḅaḡa ḅḡaḅaḡḡ oḅ aḅḡḡ, aḡuḡ ḡḡ é ḡo ḅḅḅḡ ḡḅ ḡ-beḡḅ ḡaḅḡal ḡaḅa aḡaḅ ḡéḡḡ aḡuḡ aḡḡ aḡ ḡaḅḅal.

ḡaḅḡḡḡ 2ḡ. ḅḡeaḅaḡaḅ.

bḡḡle ḡa Saḡḡḅḡḡḡḡḅḅ, Coḡḡaḅ 2ḡḡḡḅ-ḡoḡḡḡḡ, ḅḡḡḡ, 2ḡḡaḅ lḅ de'ḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡeaḅaḡḡ aḡ ḡḅḡḡḡḡḡ, 1882.

ḅo'ḡ ḡ-ḡaḅḡ 2ḡ. J, lḅḡaḡ.

2ḡ ḅaḡa ḅḡḡḡ.—

ḅḅ ḡḡḅḡ ḡḡḅḡ oḡḡ, ḅaḡḡḡḅ ḡḡe ḡḅḅ ḅuḡḡ ḡaḅ ḅ-ḡuḡl ḡḡe ḡlḅḡ, aḅḅ ḅḡ ḅḡḡḡeaḡ ḅḡoḡḡ oḡḡ aḡḡ ḡeaḅ aḡ ḅ-ḡeaḅḅḡḡaḡḡ ḡo le ḡḡaḡ aḡḡ ḡḡo ḅaḅḅ aḡuḡ ḡḡaḡ aḡḡ ḡḡo ḅḡuaḡ, aḡuḡ ḡḡaḡ ḡḡḅḡ aḡḡ ḡḡo ḅeaḡḡ, aḡuḡ le ḡḡaḅa ḅuḡ ḅaḡḅ ḡḡo ḅḅḅḡ ḡḅ ḡḡ-ḡḡle, aḅḅ ḅḅ ḡḡe ḡḡḡḡ ḡeaḡḡ a ḡ-ḅḡḡ ḅḡḡḅeaḅeaḅ ḅo ḅḡa.

Cuḡḡḡḡ aḅḡ ḅollḡaḡ aḡuḡ ḡḡḅḅ ḡḡḡḡ aḡḡ ḡoḡ aḡ ḡaḅḅal ḅo ḡḅḅ aḡḡ ḅḡaḅaḡḡ eḡle aḡḡ ḡḡe ḡéḡḡ aḡuḡ Seamḡḡ 2ḡḅḡḡca. 2ḡḡḅeaḅ Coḡḡ ḡḡ Cullḅaḡḡ.

Jḡ ḡeaḡḡ ḡḡḡḡe 'ḡḅ ḅḅḡḅe ḡḡḅḡ, Jḡ ḡeaḡḡ ḅḅḡḡ 'ḡḅ ḅuḡ ḅḡḡ ḅḡḡḅḅḅ ; Jḡ ḡeaḡḡ ḅeaḅ beaḡ a'ḡ ḅeaḡḡ lḅḡ, 'ḡḅḅ ḅeaḅ ḡḡḅḡ a'ḡ beaḡḡḡ ḅḡḅe.

ḡuḅḅ
l. 126

We would request our readers to send us the names of news agents who would be likely to circulate the GAEL, with the view of sending them specimen copies.

FILL THE BUMPER FAIR.

Ձի շուած 'ր շօյր ըստ կօյ,
 Լե կի ըջալա շօյնի'
 Տլե այր ինչալօ իրաօյ,
 Ելծեանի օ յաճ յոյնի՞ ըլեանայի.
 Ոյ ըջալօլտար յաճե յար'
 Ձի յոյնի շօ կաճ 'ր շօ իրճիար,
 Լե 'իսայր շօ շիճ յար շօյր,
 Ելծեանի լարտա կօյնիար.
 Ձի շուած, յար յր շօյր ըստ կօյ,
 Լե կի ըջալա շօյնի
 Տլե այր ինչալօ իրաօյ,
 Ելծեանի օ յաճ յոյնի՞ ըլեանայի.

Յաճանի յար շօյր այ ըջուլ,
 Ելծեանի ըստայր ըստաճա
 Ձի շօյր, 'ր օ ըստի յա ըստ,
 Ելծեանի յար յա յաճե.
 Ձար ըստ 'րա իրաճ շօյնի
 Ելծեանի յար յա յաճե.
 Օ ըստի յա յաճե 'ր յոյնի,
 Ու յաճե 'ր յոյնի 'ր յոյնի.
 Ձի շուած յար յր շօյր ըստ կօյ,
 Լե կի ըջալա շօյնի
 Տլե այր ինչալօ իրաօյ,
 Ելծեանի օ յաճ յոյնի՞ ըլեանայի.

Շա այ ինչալօ իրաօյ յա յոյնի
 'Տ շուալ ըստ ըստալ յոյնի յոյնի,
 Յօ յոյնի յոյնի յոյնի յոյնի
 Շօյն ըստալօ ըստալ շօյնի :
 Շօ շօյնի յոյնի յա յոյնի,
 'Ուսայր ըստ յոյնի յոյնի յոյնի
 Ձի շօյնի յոյնի, ըստ ըստալ.
 Ձի շօյնի, ըստ ըստալ.
 Ձի շուած յար 'ր շօյր ըստ կօյ,
 Լե կի ըջալա շօյնի,
 Տլե այր ինչալօ իրաօյ,
 Ելծեանի օ յաճ յոյնի՞ ըլեանայի.

Շօ 'ի շօյնի յոյնի 'րա ըստալ,
 Ոյ յոյնի ըստալ, յոյնի յոյնի,
 Լե ըստալ ըստալ ըստալ
 Ու ըստալ ըստալ, այ յոյնի.
 Ձի շօյնի 'ր շօյնի յոյնի,
 Օյն ըստալ ըստալ ըստալ,
 Շօյնի շուած 'իսայր ըստալ,
 Ու ըստալ ըստալ ըստալ ըստալ.
 Ձի շուած, յար 'ր շօյր ըստ կօյ,
 Լե կի ըջալա շօյնի,

Տլե այր ինչալօ իրաօյ,
 Ելծեանի օ յաճ յոյնի՞ ըլեանայի.

Ոյ ըստալ ըստալ ըստալ,
 'Քաճաճ 'ի ըստալ ըստալ,
 Ելծեանի ըստալ ըստալ,
 Ելծեանի ըստալ ըստալ.
 Տլե այր ըստալ ըստալ
 Ելծեանի, այր ըստալ ըստալ,
 Տլե այր ըստալ ըստալ ըստալ
 Օճա ըստալ ըստալ ըստալ,
 Ձի շուած, յար 'ր շօյր ըստ կօյ,
 Լե կի ըջալա շօյնի,
 Տլե այր ինչալօ իրաօյ,
 Ելծեանի օ յաճ յոյնի՞ ըլեանայի.

THE IRISH RACE.

Like the "cursed pig," the more the Irish race is cursed the better it thrives. In our last issue we pointed to the opposition to Mayor Grace owing to his religious sentiments. Recent events tend to demonstrate that religion does not weigh the whole balance; that racial affinity and nativity have got something to do in the matter, for we find that the would-be *yankee aristocracy* do not relish the Irish no matter to what religion they belong. This is made evident in their opposition to President Arthur in the present State election. The opposition is not to Folger nor to the manner of selection [for the conduct of the convention has been the routine for years without a protest]. It is to Arthur lest he should by any chance be able to secure the presidential nomination two years hence. Arthur being so *nearly* Irish born, and the English press characterising him as the companion of Irish-American Fenians, that pro-English element don't want him; and that is the head and front of his offending. Bigotry, whether national or religious, should be chastised: it should find no asylum in this free and cosmopolitan Republic.

We shall commence "Բաճ ըստալ ըստալ" in the next number of the Gael. It is by Raftery, and it fully exemplifies the invective powers of the author. Other interesting matter will appear from time to time, and we hope the lovers of the language will do all they can to circulate it.

Send sixty cents for the Յօճալ, յոյնի ըստալ յոյնի.

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