

14

AMAZON

Leaban-aithyr mhoranjal,
tabanta cum an
TEANGA GAEDILSE
a corrad ^{asur} a raoncuad
asur cum
Feyn-mazla Cuid nah-Eineann.

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The Gael.

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and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.*

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therefore apparent.

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PHILO-CELTS.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society meets every Thursday and Sunday evening at seven o'clock, Jefferson Hall, corner of Adams and Willoughby streets, for the purpose of improving themselves and instructing others in a knowledge of the Irish Language. The affable and eloquent president, Mr. Gilgannon, will receive all who pay him a visit with a Ceadh mille failthe.—

Philo-Celtic Personals.

Costello.—Musical director Costello is busily engaged in preparing his young Philo Celtic class for the reunion and ball which comes off immediately after Lent.

Casey.—We have not seen Philo-Celt W. Sarsfield Casey visit the Hall lately!

Kyne.—Mr. J. Kyne, another Philo-Celt, is marked absent quite often.

McLeer.—Col. McLeer is one of the best Hon. members of the Philo-Celtic Society.

Larkin.—We have not seen our old members, Mr. and Mrs. Karkin at the Hall in a long time.

Fleming.—Philo-Celts will read with pleasure the remarks founded on Mr. Flemings article in the Gaelic Journal, in page 171 of the GAEL.

Deely, A. Morgan Deely, though not yet out of his teens, is the second oldest active member of the Philo-Celtic Society—we being the oldest,—he joined at 11.

Finn.—H. C. Finn Rec. Sec. P. C. S. has become an accomplished violinist since he joined the society.

Byrne. We have not seen Mr. Byrne at the P. C. Hall in a long time. This could hardly be expected of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow.

Kavanagh. Where is Mr. Kavanagh who used to visit the Hall so frequently some time ago?

Brennan. We presume that P. M. Brennan who was a very regular attendant at the meetings, some seven years ago is now too busy with his business to spare time—However, he appears in our advertising columns.

Costello.—Miss Nora T. Costello P. C. Treasurer, never misses a meeting of the society,

Costello.—Thos. Costello, a late member of the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society, is now in Philadelphia Pa. He says they are working hard there to get up a good society.

O'Brien, Murphy, Archer, Cassidy, and Lennon of the P. C. Orchestral Union have not made their appearance in some time. Come up boys.

Crowley, We have not seen Miss Nellie Crowley, the accomplished speaker of the P. C. S. in quite a while. Why?

Courtney. Judge Courtney tho' an Hon. member of the society, has not turned up in a long time. Gray. Mr. P. C. Gray an honored ex-vice prest. of the society is missed by the old members.

Morrissey. Vice President Morrissey is always at his post, though sometimes a little late. Heeney.—M. J. Heeney, the Philo Celtic Fin. Sec. is sure to be in good time.

Burns.—The Hon. Denis Burns of the N Y. P. C. S. is one of our most regular teachers. Ward, Ryan, Gordan, Egan, and O'Keeffe our old members of New York City are are never seen now in our midst—gentlemen, eaten bread should not be forgotten. Remember when you had no Gaelic society we sheltered you.

Non P. C. Personals

McGuire. Counsellor John C. McGuire, though not a member, is a warm supporter of the Philo-Celtic movement. His spacious office is now in the Low Building.

O'Connell. Whether there is anything in a name or not, Alderman Daniel O'Connell carries the Ninth Ward against all opposition. Perhaps it is because his father is a first class Irish speaker.

Carroll.— If the politicians did not ignore the popular will, Col. Carroll would be our County Register for the next three years. Well, bought experience is apt to have an effect.

Griffin, Bodkin, Shanahan & Co. There are a host of educated Irishmen in Brooklyn such as Drs. Griffin and Bodkin J. M. Shanahan & Co. Why don't these gentlemen come to the Gaelic Hall and encourage others by their presence?

Look, gentlemen, at the comparison referred to in Mr. Fleming's Report, and see whether it is to your credit or discredit to be bilingual. The O'Connor Don, who claims to be the lineal descendant of the last king of Ireland does not consider it beneath his dignity to be president of a Gaelic society. Nor does Archbishop Croke to be its patron.

O'Rorke. We call on Mr. O'Rorke, the Heir of Breffney, who is in our midst, to come forward and take an active part in the cultivation of the language in which his forefathers fired their clans to action long before the language which he now uses had an existence.

Come forward, one and all of you, Brooklynites of Irish extraction or nativity and give an unselfish, patriotic support to the movement which was initiated in your city for the preservation of your native language, and which is destined to reflect a greater honor on your country than any other movement ever inaugurated, because it demonstrates the early civilization and cultivation of your unfortunate country.

Rossa—Kinsella.—We see by the journals which these gentlemen respectively conduct that they give one another some pretty hard knocks. The *Eagle* says that Rossa should not attempt to free his native land from the foreign tyrant—at least by the use of dynamite—The *United Irishman* retorts by characterising the editor of the *Eagle* as a soulless slave—well, that is what it amounts to. We would put the interrogatory, How can Ireland be freed, taking into account all the surrounding circumstances, when seeing him who was our neighbor thrown into jail for stating the simple truth—in his own native land! What a cruel mockery for an Irishman to-day to claim a native land

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

SEVENTEENTH LESSON,

(ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.)

Pronounced.

ἀέδαρ, purpose,	awv-ur.
ἀρωάη, uplands.	awrdhawin,
δοῦα, manure,	eelough.
καρή, a heap,	karn.
καρηιάς, a rock,	karig.
κέατα, a plough,	kayughtha.
κλάς, a ditch,	klee-ah.
κλάς-φυρή, a harrow,	klee-furstha.
κλαρ-ζάη, a sand-pit,	klawis-yona.
κράος, a branch,	kee-uv.
κρή, clay, earth,	kir-eh.
κρούα, a stack or rick,	kroo-augh.
κρη, sowing,	kur.
κρη τμηόη, surround,	kur.thimchil
οάη, oak,	dhair.
οέαη, do,	dhee-un.
οοήη, deep,	dhowin.
εαρηα, Spring,	arraugh.
εαή, a dike	fawil.
εεή, use,	fame.
εεή, a farm,	fellim.
εεήα, irrigated,	fluchtha.
εεή, short; to cut,	ge-awr.
εέαη, marshy land,	lhayun.
εός, a lake,	luch.
εαή' εαήη, ashes,	loo-ey.
εαήηεα, a granary,	mainraugh.
εεαήη, a comet,	rahnawn.
εεαή, a moor,	reeusg.
εαή, very,	sawr.
εεα, a bush,	skaugh.
εεή, rich, wealthy,	sevirh.
εεαή, a swamp,	sragh.
εεή, juice,	soo.
εεα, a harbinger,	thoo-ur.

Exercise.

1. Ե՛լի զ' Օյա մը տ' օծայր. 2. Ելան-
դոր Ե-բուլ Ծօ ընք? 3. Ե՛կ ողո ընք 50

4. Եփսլ աղթեյմ լաօր աշա՞տ ?
 5. Ե՛ւ աղթեյմ լաօր աշա՞մ ; Ե՛լ լի լաօր
 այ՞ն մ' աճայր ; աշար Ե՛լ լի լաօր այ՞ն մ' ա-
 ճայր-մօր, աշար դար լաճ լի ծաօր Յօ
 լօօ. 6. Եփսլ աղ ընէ քայծօյր ? 7. Ե՛ւ
 լի քայծօյր ; օյր Ե՛ւ լի քլիւճԵ՛ւ Լօ սլրՅօ
 դա Լօյճօ, դօճ Ե՛ւ այ՞ն աղ լօօրայդ, դօ
 այր Եփսլ աղ Լօյդ. 8. Եփսլ աշաճ Յայդ
 օ՛ղ տրձի՞ն Լօ արայր աղ տալիս լարՅաճ ?
 9. ի՞նչ Եփսլ, օյր Ե՛ւ աշա՞մ արայր Յայդ լի
 մ' քեյմ, աշար լի մօր աղ քեյմ ծա՞մ ի
 այր աղ ճօճար լի. 10. ար քալար աղ արճ-
 Ե՛ւ Եփսլ աղ արճայր աշար այր արճայր
 դա քեյմ, Ե՛ւ այր լօօրայդ օ՛ղ քեյմ ?
 11. քալար աշար քօր աղ արճ-քարԵ՛ւ : ի՞նչ
 Եփսլ արճայր դօ արճ դար ար լի լի
 ար ար լի լի ; աշար օ՛ղ արճայր քեյմ-
 քօլ ար լի լի արճ արճ աշար քայր քայր
 օյր. 12. արճ արճ Ե՛ւ արճ արճ արճ
 Ե՛ւ այր աղ տալիս լի արճայր աղ արճայր ?
 13. արճայր արճայր արճ. 14. դաճ Եփ-
 սլ արճայր արճայր արճ աշար Յայր քայր
 օ՛ղ արճայր ? 15. ի՞նչ Եփսլ ; Ե՛ւ արճ
 արճայր արճ Ե՛ւ արճայր աղ արճ, դօ արճ
 արճայր. 16. դաճ Եփսլ արճայր մօր արճայր
 լի օ՛ղ քեյմ ? 17. ի՞նչ Եփսլ դօ քօր լօօր :
 օ՛ղ արճայր մօր ճաճ սլ արճայր օ՛ղ արճայր
 18. քեյմ աղ արճ լի, դաճ ճարճ ? 19.
 դաճ լաճ քօ Ե՛ւ արճայր ճարճ 19. լի
 արճայր Ե՛ւ արճայր արճայր լի աղ արճ-
 լաճ ? 22. ի՞նչ Եփսլ, Ե՛լ աղ արճայր օ՛ղ աղ
 քայր, 23. արճայր արճայր Յօ արճայր
 արճայր արճայր Լօ արճայր : Ե՛ւ
 Յօ արճայր արճայր արճայր արճայր աշար
 արճայր քայր աղ արճայր արճայր Ե՛ւ
 արճայր Յօ արճայր. 24. արճ օ՛ղ Ե՛ւ
 արճայր քօ արճայր աշար արճայր ? 25.
 ի՞նչ արճայր Ե՛ւ արճայր.

Literal Translation.

1: God bless your work. 1. In what state is your sowing? 3 My sowing is exceedingly good 4. Have you the farm cheap? 5: I have the farm cheap; my father had it cheap; my grandfather had it cheap; and may it never be dear. 6. Is the soil fertile? 7 It is fertile; for, it is irrigated by the water of the lake, which is at the mearing, or border of the marsh. 8. Have you got sand from the sea shore to put on the moory land? 9, No: for I have a sand pit in my own farm, the sand of which is of great use to me for that purpose. 10. Has the ploughshare overcome the stones and rocks of the craggy uplands which bound your farm? 11. It has, and even the harrow; there is not a rock nor a stone which I have not put into one pile; and I have sur-

rounded the whole with a high ditch and a deep dike. 12. What manure do you put on the land in the time of spring? 13. I put bone-dust. 14. Is not bone-dust dry, and without nutriment to the earth? 15. No; it is possessed of a certain property which fertilizes the soil. 16. Is there a large oak tree in your farm? 17. There is not nor even a bush. I cut every bush from the root. 18. See that field how green it is. 19. Was it not always green? 20. It is good to be here. 21. Have you all your corn in stack and in granary? 22. I have not. This season was very wet. 23. Philosophers say that a comet brings hot weather, but truly this blazing comet which was lately with us was the harbinger of rain and wet weather. 24. When will it be back again with us? 25. It is not easy to tell.

ANCIENT IRISH LITERATURE,

(From the *Dublin Penny Journal*.)

CORMAC'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(By *John O'Donovan*.)

Cormac, the son of Art, ascended the throne of Ireland about the middle of the third century. He was a wise and good prince, and although a pagan, is said to have the sublimest idea of the First Cause. He attempted to reform the religion of the Druids, and to substitute for their polytheism the more rational and sublime belief of one infinite and eternal Being who was the author of the universe. But for this he was violently opposed by that powerful priesthood, who fomented rebellions and generated a spirit of discontent in the minds of the provincial Toparchs against him. Tigernach, our most authentic annalist, informs us that he quelled the Momonians in different battles fought at Bearhaven, Lough Lein, and Limerick: the Connacians at Murrenk, and the Picts and Dalriadians of Ulster at Faughard in Muirthemme. In one battle the good monarch lost an eye, by which, being rendered unfit for government, according to the custom of Ireland, he resigned the crown to his son Cairbré of the Liffey, and retired to his cottage of Cletty, near the Boyne, where he devoted the remainder of his life to philosophic contemplation. During this time he wrote many works for the use of his son and successor Cairbré, amongst which may be reckoned his Royal Precepts or Instructions, which he is said to have written at Cairbré's request, and to have drawn up in answer to different questions proposed by his son upon different subjects relative to government and general conduct.

It was Cormac also that caused the Psalter of Tara to be compiled as a depositary of the nation. In this the pedigrees of the noble families, the boundaries of their territories, the tribute paid by the provincial kings to the monarch, &c. were written. This was long considered as lost; but some have said, probably without sufficient authority, that a copy of it is yet extant in the British Museum.

Cormac also wrote some laws, an imperfect copy of which is to be found in the Seabright Collection in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. One tract of those laws treats of the privileges and punishments of different ranks of persons, and draws a line of distinction between undesigned injuries, such as those suffered by unavoidable accident, and those happening by neglect.

The Druids still continued his most inveterate enemies, for they saw that even though he had resigned the government, he nevertheless continued to instil his *novel* doctrines, [which were directed to the reformation of their order,] into the mind of the monarch, his son; and finding that the conduct of Cairbre was regulated by his father's instructions, they conspired against the life of the latter; and there is every reason to believe that they effected their purpose by poisoning him.

The venerable abbot Tigernach of Clonmacnoise thus records his death.—

“Cormac hua Cuijij cet-éatájō dō éc a Clejteac djamájrit, jar leamhájij eñájia bñatájij hja bñáájit; ho ar jat hja rjadra moñoritatari jar hja bñat dō Maelcuijij Dñaoj o hjar cñeo Cormac dō.”

“Cormac, grandson of Con of the hundred battles, died at Cletty on Tuesday, the bone of a salmon sticking in his throat, or, (according to others) it was the Siabra, (invisible genii that killed him, at the instigation of Maelcinn the Druid, because Cormac did not believe in him.”

From this it appears that Cormac fell a victim to the envy of the Druids.

Cormac was father-in-law of the celebrated Fion MacCumhail, [the Fingal of Macpherson,] general of the Fianna Eirionn, or Irish militia, and father of Ossian, the famed Homer of Caledonia, and consequently, if the genuine poems of Ossian were extant, their language would be the same as that of Cormac's works, which is almost unintelligible to the generality of Irish readers, and perfectly so to those who know Irish only as a spoken language. The language of those poems which the Highland Society has given to the world as the originals of Ossian, is the living language of the Highlanders of the present day, and if properly spelled, and read by an Irish scholar, would be intelligible to the most illiterate peasant in Ireland. A comparison of the language of Cormac's Instructions with that of the effusions of the Scotch Ossian would go far towards proving the period in which the Highland bard was born.

The following extract of a letter from Charles O'Connor of Belanagar to Colonel Valancey, dated 1779, will show the view which that very able Irish antiquarian has taken of this fragment of Irish jurisprudence.

(To be continued)

PREFACE TO FATHER McHALE'S
Songs for Freedom.

I

Here have I gathered together
The songs of fugitive years,
Some sung 'mid the wild mountain heather,
Some strung in the rainbow of tears,
Some chanted in leisure from duty—
From holiest work I had done—
When the sunlight was strong with its beauty,
Or the evening was faint with its sun.

II

If they stir but one soul, and awaken
One throb in a slumbering nerve;
If they help but one heart over taken
By woes that it does not deserve;
If they add but one gleam to the glory,
The land of my love should behold,
They are sweeter to me than all story,
They are dearer to me than all gold.

III

For this land that we love with its splendour,
This land of our holiest love,
With its burden of sorrow so tender,
With its hope in the Heavens above ;
This land needs some song in its sorrow,
Some chant that may say :—
Thou hast passed through the night-sea, Gomorrah,
Look aloft ! It is day

DEDICATION.

Here, Ireland, in thy mother-hands
I place my little book of songs,
That mostly wails about thy wrongs,
Most martyred of all martyr lands !

And I would wish my words were flame
To melt the icy hearts of men,
To glow to make thee Queen again,
And bring thee back thine ancient fame,

As land of saints, as land of song,
Full rich upon thine own resource ;
Not subject to a Foreign Force,
Nor ruined by a reign of wrong.

But feeling all thy pristine fire
Flash back into thy languid eyes,
And seeing in the o'er-arched skies
No more a look of gloom or ire,

But several spans of seven-hued bows,
That smile and shine as signs to show
Not always shall thy tear-drops flow,
As when thy deluge-waters rose,
(The deluge thy bitter woes).

And drowned the land, and quenched the sun,
But left untouched thy hope in God :
For still above the ruined sod
Thy cry went up — " God's will be done ! "

From where thine ark was sailing far—
Thine ark of Faith, and Hope, and Love—
Full in the eye of God above,
Out through the storms that shook the air !

And, land of mine, thou'rt still the same,
Though ashes strew thine aged head,
Thy grand traditions are not dead,
Nor is thine ancient valour tame.

But one shall rouse, and one inspire
Thy mind to plan, thy hand to dare
For freedom, free as chainless air,
And warm for hearts as flaming fire !

And then, instead of hates and wrongs,
And darkness of protracted night,
Shall burst upon my longing sight,
Thy full-orb'd day to bless my songs !

And some were writ in hours of woe,
And some were writ in hours of ease,
To music of the shining seas
And chorus of the winds that blow.

Across the surfs of snow-white spray,
Nor pause until they reach the land,
And swoon upon the yellow sand
Within the shelter of the bay.

Although they show no skilful hand,
Nor any wealth of minstrel art,
They welled up from an honest heart.
Whose frequent prayer is—" *God save Ireland !* "

THE CLERGY AND THE LANGUAGE.

If the Clergy in America lead, in the Irish Language movement its success is certain. In doing so they have a noble example before them—"The Lion of the Fold"—the immortal and to be lamented Archbishop McHale. They could not engage in a nobler task than that of preserving the language in which their sainted predecessor in the ministry converted their pagan sires. It is only a question of time, of short time now in mother land until all the clergy are engaged in it. Through the untiring and indefatigable zeal of of the Rev J. Nolan O. D. C. of St Theresa's Dublin, a Gaelic monthly journal has been published there, and he has enlisted the active sympathy and cooperation of the leading men of Ireland, lay and cleric. The patriotic Archbishop Croke is the patron of the Gaelic Union, with the O'Connor Don as its president.

After this noble example, will not our clergy here take an active part ?

Through the exertions of one minister in Wales, the Rev Mr. Jones, the Welsh Language has been wrested from imminent decay. See an article from Mr. John Fleming in the Dublin Gaelic Journal for Nov. 1882.

We believe every priest, having an Irish name, in the United States has got a copy of the GAEIL. We stated in a recent issue why, in our opinion, they should support, energetically support the Irish Language movement. We entreat of them to do so, because if they do, as already stated, its success is certain.

ԲՅԱԾՈՒՇ ՏԵՐԶԱՅԻՆ ՈՐԱԾԱՅԻՆ.

(The Chase of Thieving John.)

by

Anthony Raftery.

(Continued)

Երաւիք ար բլե՛ս եղծ՝ աշայի՛ն ար Տիշե.
Լու՛ւտ ցօլտա՛ ար Բյօրի՛ն ՚րար Ըս՛ի-լօւ.
Ո՛ր Եալլի՛նո մաշայ՛ն Բյա՛ծա՛ւ թօ Տե՛ծայի
Որա՛ծայծ, Բօ. 3
Ձե՛ւտ թէլ՛ն յան Բրա՛ծա՛ւ, Բա՛րտա.

Լաճայի՛ Օլլօն՝ արի՛ր Լե թէրնի՛ն ար Յա՛օր,
Ձիւր՝ լիճի՛նո՛ւ ան Եօրե՛ստար Յար՛ւտա--
"Երաւի՛նո՛ւ անօր, Ե՛ն Երաւի՛ն յիմե՛ստ
՚Տա՛ ընլ՝ աշայի՛ն յօ յերե՛ստայծ՝ ի Լա՛ կիյի."

Fair play՝ յար Բօրայի՛ն յաշայծ՝ Եօ՛ն
Բար՝ թօ,

Ձիւրի՛ն յօ Բ-Բիլ՝ Եօրայի՛ն Ե՛ն Երաւի՛ն
Եաշայծ՝ Եօ՛ն Եաւա՛ւ ՚ր Եաւ Երաւի՛ն ի յի՛ն Ե
Բարայի՛ն,

՚Յար Բ-Բիլ՝ յօ լիճե՛ստ ը՛ն ի ball bea՛ն
Լարի՛ն Օլլ-Լե՛ս Ե՛ն Բար՝ Եաւ Երաւի՛ն Երաւի՛ն
Յար՛ւտե,

՚Տե՛ Եայ՛ Եա՛ ան յաւի՛ն ՚րա ի՛նա,
Բի՛ Եաւա՛ւ յար՛ւտե՛ յար Երաւի՛ն ՚Յա Ե-
Երաւա՛ւ,

Երաւի՛ն Ե լիճ՝ ը՛ն Ե Երաւի՛ն Լե Բարա՛ւ.

Ձ ի Ե-Եաւ ան Ե-Տե՛ն-Եաւ Բի՛ ի իւրե՛ր
՚Յա ի իւրե՛ստա՛ւ,

Ձի՛ Երաւի՛ն ՚Յա յաւի՛ն Լե Բարա՛ւ,
՚Տ օ Օրօ՛ւտա՛ւ ի Ե-Եաւի՛ն յօ Եաւ-Եա-
Ե-Եաւա՛ւ,

Բի՛ Բիլ՝ Եա՛ ի Եաւ Երաւի՛ն ի իւրե՛ր.

Բի՛ Եա՛ ի Եաւ Երաւի՛ն Լե Եաւ Եա՛ Ե-Եաւ-
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Ձե՛ւտ Ե՛ Բարաւ Երաւի՛ն Բարաւ Եաւա՛ւ.
Pat Ryan ը՛ն Եաւ Եաւա՛ւ Ե Բի՛ Եաւ
Լար Երաւի՛ն Ե-Երաւի՛ն,

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Երաւի՛ն,

Ո՛ր Երաւի՛ն Երաւի՛ն Եա՛ Երաւի՛ն Ե Ե Երաւի՛ն.
(Լե Երաւի՛ն Երաւի՛ն)

Երաւի՛ն Երաւի՛ն.

Լե

"Երաւի՛ն Երաւի՛ն."

Եա՛ Երաւի՛ն ի Ե Ե

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Օ! Երաւի՛ն Երաւի՛ն Երաւի՛ն,

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ՏԵՂԵՍՈՒ ՆՈՒՅՆ ԴՈՒՄՆԵՐ ԵՐ ԸՆԴ,
 ԶԵՆՈՒՄ ՏԵՂԵՍՈՒ ՄԱՐԾՈՒՄԻՆԵՐԻ
 ԸՆԴՈՒՄՆԵՐ

JOHN HORE SANG,
IN PRAISE OF CHARLES MAC DONNELL!
ESQ. OF KILKEE.

By the young polished hero, namely, MacDonnell,
To enjoy timely sport that is waiting,
To chase off this deer that is teasing us and spoil-
ing our barley,
And has taken from us the rich produce of our
garden.

The rest of the noble are by him bound in strife,
In the wilds, seven miles to his rear,
A wager I'd hold, that the bounteous royal rider,
In the chase would exceed (the nobles of) both
 counties.

On the bench in the court, when he sits with powdered hair,
The English hounds in discourse are timid beside him,
May the fame of him live, that gave him Munster's sway,
And from London may he return to us both healthy and strong.

Who shall be in state, delightful, sweet, and melodious,
In merriment and great cheer without delay,
Will sit down and drink to the health of McDonnell,
Of Kilkee, of the jewels of the smooth strand.

Respectfully,
Cornelius D. Geran.

IRISH SPEAKERS.

In an article in the Dublin Gaelic Journal Mr. Fleming has published a very curious and highly interesting exhibit of the superior intelligence of the people of the Irish speaking over those of the English speaking counties of Ireland. This exhibit is taken from a source that cannot in any sense be accused of favoring the Irish speaking counties—namely, the report of the Government Board of Education, and is founded on the Results System as follows—Taking six English speaking counties viz.—Carlow, Queens, Wicklow, Kildare, Antrim and Dublin, the average Result is 5.5 : and taking six Irish speaking counties viz. Clare, Kerry, Waterford, Cork, Sligo, and Leitrim, the average is 6.7 ! This is an unpleasant nut to crack for those who would fain throw a slur on those who speak Irish. If our English speaking countrymen do not take heed they will in a few generations be as dull in intellect as their English prototypes. The counties of Galway and Mayo are not mentioned in the Report because the greater part of them include the Archdiocese of Tuam and the National system of education was not recognized there during the lifetime of Archbishop MacHale. In this connection it is worthy of note that Dublin, which was earliest within the English Pale, shows the lowest average intelligence, being only 4.8, while Clare and Sligo show over 7, respectively. After that exhibit we would advise our Leinster writers who have not a word on their lip but bogs and mountains for those who speak their native language to shut up or bury themselves in the Bog of Allen. By a simple process of the Simple Rule of Three we find from the above that the Gaelic speaking or bilingual counties are nearly 22 per cent more intelligent than those of the English speaking counties, and this, it must be remembered, is at the average age of fifteen years : we take it that that age is the outside of the average of school children. Continue this proportion until the age of thirty and then you have the surprising result of close on 50 per cent of intelligence in the Irish speaking natives beyond that of their English speaking neighbors !

Reader, this is no fancy flight of ours ; the facts are inexorable, and gleaned from a source inimical to everything Irish—the Government Board of Education. Nothing can be more creditable to the Irish Nation than the foregoing exhibit, even to the non-Irish speaking portion of it, because the fault is not in them but in the system which deprived them of their native intelligence. This, then, being so pre-eminently creditable to the native and characteristically Irish people, how is it that the so called “national press” has not said one word on the matter? It is strange! and, to be charitable, we must attribute their non notice of so important and incontrovertible a proof of the intel-

lectual superiority of their Gaelic speaking countrymen to the very facts which the exhibit demonstrates, namely : the intellectual decay of non-Irish speaking Irishmen.

SENT TO JAIL FOR TELLING THE TRUTH.—Mr. McPhilpin, proprietor of the Tuam News has been sent to Galway jail for a term of two months under the Crimes Act, of '82. Mr. McPhilpin's offence is that he permitted a description of an eviction scene, which took place near Loughrea to be published in his paper. In reply to the argument of the attorney for the defense, the presiding Justice said that the truth of the article was not to be questioned! Then, it comes to this in that unfortunate land, if you tell the truth it is a penal offense.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETIES.

The following letter from His Grace, Archbishop Croke, Patron of the Dublin Irish Language, Societies, recommending the merging of the two societies into one is at hand.

“The Palace, Thurles, Jan. 5.

“MY DEAR FATHER NOLAN,

“Several influential persons who take a deep interest in the preservation of the Irish language, and approve highly of the publication of an Irish Journal, have spoken and written to me on the subject of merging the two Irish Societies, now acting independently of each other, into one, having a powerful Irish Journal as its organ and outcome.

“I am entirely of that way of thinking; there is no room for two Irish Societies and two Irish Journals.

“Why not take steps to have this desirable amalgamation brought about? You surely ought to be able to affect it.

“I remain,

“My dear Father Nolan,

“Your faithful servant,

“T. W. CROKE,

“Archbishop”

Hence, steps are being taken to bring about that end. If it be for the good of the cause we hope it will be accomplished. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Gaelic Union presided over by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, committees were appointed to carry out the recommendation of Archbishop Croke. The Gaelic Union deserves the unanimous support of the Irish people. The energetic Hon. Sec. Rev. J. E. Nolan O. D. C. has enlisted the cooperation of the leading men in Ireland to his support. Are we going to be behind here, in this New Ireland? We hope not;

We hope our countrymen will combine and enable the GAEL to appear weekly. It would be a shame for us to permit ourselves to be left in the shade. If we had many like Mr. McCosker and Major Maher, we would very soon have a weekly Irish paper. Let every subscriber try and secure another and by that means the GAEL will have a good circulation in a short time.

Beaη 415 3ul, be η 415 3ájne,

Ir beaη eisle fájájl a ηájne—

Cja acu ir mó 3ol tpuajte?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In our answers to correspondents in the last issue, in reply to our friend E C of Trinidad, a typographical error appeared in the first issue in putting the Gaelic of Johnson instead of Wilson, thus: 2117777 21465647 instead of

2117777 21465647.

R. S. Dunmore says "Please tell me if in spelling Irish you give the dotted letters their true sound, as if they were not dotted. For instance, in this sentence, a 6aoine uairle, do you give the 6 the sound it takes in the word, 6aoine, or sound it as if it was not dotted; also, the 6 in 7ac, &c.?"

Every aspirated letter undergoes a change; in such instances the primary sound of the letter is entirely lost.

6 and 7 have the sound of y when beginning a word. We would recommend our readers to commit to memory the sounds of the aspirates. They are fully explained on page 176.

J. C. Sheep Ranch, Cal.—Gaodhal is applied to the descendants of Gael, son of Niul, son of Fenius Farsaidh, the immediate progenitor of the Gaelic race, and founder of the first educational establishment known in the world.—the University of Shenaar. The characteristics of the Gaodhails of the four provinces of Ireland are distinguished thus.—

"7aoi76 7a 21u777eac 71acac, 7eol-7u77, 7eartac, 77oi77u77, 7aoi77eac 77oi77alac.

7aoi76 7a 7a777eac 7aob7ac, 7777eac, 7eal77ar, 77eart77u77, ceol77u77, 7aoi77eac, co77a77arac.

7aoi76 7a 7-co77ac7ac 77eac77u77, 7o-cal-77oi77a, 7art7a, 7eal77ab7ac.

7aoi76 7a 7-777ac 77oi77ac, 7ab77-7eac, 7eart77ar, co77ar7ac, 7eal777ac-77arac."

M. J. C. Writes—"When the Rev Dr—was reading the piece that you published in the last number of the GAEL about T. O'N. Russell, he was very angry with Mr. Russell, and said it was very ungentlemanly on his part to quarrel with you who was doing so much for the cultivation and expansion of the language of dear old Erin. He said that Ireland was once England's master, and that it is to Ireland and to Irishmen, Englishmen are indebted for all the knowledge they now possess, and he said that not only England and Scotland but the Catholics of the whole Continent of Europe owed a deep debt of gratitude to Ireland, because her missionaries went forth and christianized and civilized them when they were semibarbarians. There may be some, he said, that would not ap-

preciate what I say, but Irishmen have just cause to be proud of the sublime grandeur of their primitive history. He spoke of the many great seats of learning which were formerly in Ireland, to which students flocked from various countries, but when they met together on the streets at Oilmacdaun and Clann-macnois they all conversed together in Latin, the grand old language of Our Holy Mother—the Catholic Church.

Friend, M. J. C. Your German clerical friend's sentiments are appreciated by the GAEL. you will see on page 174 a poetical protest from an Irish clerical friend of the Irish Language cause to Mr. Russell's very peculiar stand.

No one ever heard an Irish-speaking person say "7a 7eart7a 7eol77e" no more than 7a77 "7a 7a777." The masculine article is always used before "7a777"; the masculine pronoun 7e, never.

Owing to pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over many matters which we intended to publish this month, including the reply to Tommy's "Drinking Song," sent us by the Hon. Denis Burns, and another Gaelic matter from Mr. O'Keefe. Major Maher and others have written to us concerning the want of cheap, suitable Irish English and English-Irish dictionaries.—We are looking to see what can be done and shall report the result in next issue.

Those Irish nationalists who despise the language of their country because they are unable to speak it, and too indolent to learn it, ought endeavor to found a British republic. They would then show some consistency in their actions. They must know that the English Republic is as averse to Irish separation as the English monarchist, and when they are one in language, and therefore in sentiment, this is only natural. It is as natural for the English Republican to maintain the integrity of the British possessions as a republic as it was for these Northern States to put down the Southern Rebellion. There is not a shade in the difference. So that Ireland as an English speaking nation can never separate from England. Then we would recommend the Irish English republicans to change their base of action by devoting their energy to the establishment of a British republic, and we would stake our existence that it would be far easier to accomplish it than to found an Irish-English republic.

NOTE—In future where the preposition "a77" or "a" is used we shall employ 77 and 7. Also, we shall substitute an inverted comma for the unaccented a in the active participle of verbs of the Second Conjugation. The a is so much used in Irish that its box in the case is empty when the others are comparative. ly full; hence we shall dispense with it whenever permitted by modern usage.

Do Fear Easáir 21 520021.

21 520021 mo éiríde---

'Sé mo 520021 21 520021.
Do 520021 520021 520021 520021;
Cú 520021 520021 520021 520021
520021 520021.

Soir 11 520021 520021 520021 520021.

5. 520021 5.

Jan. 17. '83.

(520021 520021 520021. 520021. 11 520021
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520021,--- Fear-easáir 21. 5.)

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We have received the first number of the Gaelic Journal, and we congratulate the Gaelic Union on the success of their efforts. The paper is a well gotten up 32 page journal, printed on good paper, and is edited by Mr. David Comyn, one of the members of the Council. Its articles are varied in Irish and in English, and by the best known authors of the day. So that in make up, and matter it has met the most sanguine anticipations of its admirers. Though we are not personally acquainted with the conductor of the Gaelic Journal we have considerable official acquaintance with the Rev. John Nolan O. D. C., Hon. Secretary of the Gaelic Union, through whose indomitable energy, patience and perseverance the present Gaelic movement in Ireland found its birth.

The subscription price of the Gaelic Journal is five shillings a year; by mail five shillings and sixpence, and all orders respecting it addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. Nolan O. D. C. 19 Kildare St. Dublin, will be promptly attended to.

It is the duty of the Irish people at home and abroad to support this journal, because, at best, we here are only a branch of the parent tree and because if it be not kept in a wholesome condition it is impossible for the branches to flourish. These are the sentiments of the GAEL towards the parent journal, though, like the society which gave it birth, (the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society), it is considerably older than the journal to which, for the above reasons, it now accords parentage and precedence, even if it should be at its own pecuniary disadvantage.

We did not produce the GAEL as a business enterprise, but we produced it because we saw that every nationality in this country had a journal in their native language except our own: yes, notwithstanding their numbers and the wealth of some of them and their annual obstruction of the public thoroughfares in commemorating Irish national events, they had not a single journal in their own national language, though the few scattered

citizens of the little dismembered kingdom of Bohemia, who do not number 5,000 souls in the city of New York, had and has a journal in their national tongue! Then as a member of that unfortunate (and shall we say, unmanned) nationality we resolved that we would endeavor to remove the slur which this condition of things cast upon us, even if there was not a single individual to assist us. The GAEL is the product of that resolution. And now that a journal is being published in the metropolis of our nation, a truly national journal, if it be not thoroughly supported, and enabled ere long to appear weekly, we characterize those Irishmen who shout and bawl Irish nationality as the greatest frauds and the greatest nuisances of modern times, and their fitting place to be the bottom of the Liffey—What! Irish nationality without the language! Shame, and utter shame on those who would propose it. They are the Castle-reachs of our country—They know perfectly well that the first step of the conqueror is to supplant the language of the conquered, yet they will not take a lesson by it. But they would prefer to be big servants, (what according to their actions they are best adapted for) than small masters. We wish we *could* not write in this strain, but the sentiments are founded on the actions of a majority of our countrymen. When Ireland regains her independence it will be through and by the Irish Language movement. That is the movement by which Emmet's epitaph shall be written, and in the language of his country.

THE GAELIC UNION

The Council of the Gaelic Union met on Saturday, at No 4 Gardiner's-place, Dublin, at 3. 30.

R. J. O'MULRENN occupied the chair.

There were also present—

Rev. Maxwell Close, M A, M R I A : Rev. J. J. O'Carroll, S J; Rev John E Nolan, O D C; John Fleming, T B Griffiths, H E Hartnell, John Morrin, Douglas Hyde, Michael Corcoran, Michael Cusack, and David Comyn.

The following letter was read from Dr. Heinrich Zimmer, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Greifswald (Germany)—

DEAR SIR—I wish to become a subscriber to the 'Gaelic Journal,' which I am glad to see has been set on foot. Reading in the first number, page 20, "that all members of the society subscribing at least ten shillings per annum, not in arrear, will receive a free copy of the journal each month," I send ten shillings by money order, and beg you to accept it as my annual subscription—Yours very truly,

H. ZIMMER.

Amongst the many letters received, containing the warmest expressions of approval and encouragement for the "Gaelic Journal," the following is

an extract from an important communication received from Michael Davitt, Esq. —

I must add my congratulations to those you have already been paid for the healthy, handsome, and longliving appearance of your first number, and my heartiest wishes for its complete success. I enclose a yearly subscription, together with a small donation towards helping on the grand old mother tongue. — Wishing you God speed in the undertaking, am, yours truly,

MICHAEL DAVITT

Letters of approval were also read from Very Rev Cannon Bourke, P P; Very Rev. Jas. O'Lavery, P P, M R I A; Rev. Father O'Reilly, PP. Cahirciveen, John O'Hart, Ringsend Schools; Professor Geisler, of Queen's College, Galway, and many others.

Rev Father O'Carrol gave notice that at next meeting he would propose the names of Henry Bellingham, M P, and Professor Geisler for addition to the Council.

Close on seven hundred subscribers for the journal have been registered, the latest being Lady Florence Dixie — thus showing an increase of nearly 200 since the issue of the first number.

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala. Through Mr. MacCosker. Rev. E. Kerwan, and Messrs. Walsh, Barter, Barter, O'Connor, Dr. Taylor, Toomey, McCann, McKnight, McKay, Gen. Bourke, Kavanagh, Sheehan, McPhilips, Golden, Molloy, McSweeney, O'Donnell, Kearney, Babil, Uniac, Judge, Roche, Dunn, Gibbon, McCosker, Mrs. Capt. Finigan, Mrs. M. Letady, Mrs. K. Ryan. Knight, Barter, McCann, McCosker, Sullivan.

Conn. Through Major P. Maher. Rev. J. Mulcahy, Messrs. P. Maher, Donovan, Callahan, Carroll, Gildea, Murphy, O'Brien, Reynolds, Russell, Cahil, O'Keefe, Morrissey, Rielly, Young, Capt. L. O'Brien Rev. James McCarten, Rev. James Fagen Coen, Lodge, Mulville, Young Men's Institute, Miles O'Rielly, Roger Maher, Counsellor C. T. Driscoll, Patrick Maher, L. O'Brien, J. C. Donovan, J. B. Gildea, T. Callahan. Regan, also for J. N. Archambault, McCarthy, J. O'Regan.

Cal. Kelleher, Hannon, Brady, and Hughes.

Ill. Hagarty, Foley, Brennan, Devine, Fahy and Walsh.

Ind. Shay, O'Brien, Connor, Burke and Darcey.

Ky. King, Birmingham, Lucey, Kenny, and O'Grady,

La. Blake, and Hennessy.

Mass. McCarthy, Kennedy, O'Malley, Mahoney, O'Neil, Riordan, Luby.

Mich. Loughlin, Stanton, Budden.

Minn. Nagle, Howley, McGuire, (through United Irishman.) Daly, and Curran.

Mo. Sullivan, Lyons, Walsh, H. K. Walsh, Duffy and Leehahan. (through P. Grady.)

N. J. Messrs Gibson, Toohey, Gibbon, Nolan, O'

Byrne, Delaney, Quinn, Purcell, Aspell, and Miss M. Johnson, through Delaney and Purcell. Walker through Mr. Curden.

N.H. — Messrs. Devern Higgins, Lalor, Cumming, and Gray,

N. Y. Rev. Father Falon, the Misses McGorry, Messrs. Ahearn, Farrell, and Mallon, through, E. O'Keefe, McGrath, Kelly, Burke, Atkinson, Baldwin, Albough, MacCashin, Mahedy, Maloney, Madden, O'Connell, Quinn. As for Mr. Cromien he is better than forty subscribers monthly.

Ohio. Sullivan, McGinnis, Duane, Slavin, Mr. M. J. Collins has sent three or four but, having mislaid the communication we cannot name them off the list, as he has sent so many similar names, However the *GEAL* is sufficient acknowledgment.

Or. Sullivan, Davis, O'Rorke.

Pa. Spillane, McNamara, McNichol, Doherty, Duffy, McKevit, McGurn, May, Halvey, Joice,

Texas. Moneghan, Lahy, Leonard,

Tenn. Duggan, Morris, Henry.

Wis. W. Van de Mossler, Hennelly Hagan. —

Correspondents will oblige by notifying us of any omissions.

59 Concord st., Brooklyn.

15 Jan. '83.

Dear Sir:

I have repeatedly asked Irish scholars to analyse a question which is often put to a stranger in an Irish speaking district and which may be phonetically written, *céi boy tú?* One writes it *cé 'i b' ar tú?* which may be translated "whence do you come?" Another writes it *ce h-e ar baó ar tú?* "From whom do you spring." While a third writes, *ca ari fár tú?* "where did you grow?" or, upon what place grew you? The *r* in *fár* is mispronounced *b* in the last instance; which I think is the true analysis. In Bedel's Bible we read of Moses, "*áíur do fár an leabh*, [Exodus cap. I. v. 10.] "The child grew." And again, "*áíur tárla fa nam ríh*, *an aari do fár áíaoire*, &c.

If we supersede the *r* by *b* in this way, *ca ari bfár tú?* we shall have, I think, a true analysis of the question. But, I leave it to you to adjudicate upon this *questio vexata* and say which is the right form.

Yours truly

C. M. O'KEEFFE.

Send sixty cents for the *50 áóat*, *ic míl teach 50u hurrh*.

ՇԱՏՁԻԾ ՁԻՆ ՇԼՈՇ ԲՁԻԾԾՁԻՐ.

Ձեարիւյժե՛ լե “ԲՁՐԻՍԵ” օ ԾեւրԼա
 աղ ԾօժԻւր Բրայիւղիյե.

Խաւար Ծօ ԲժԵԱՐ ԸՄ՝ ԲՁԱՇԱՅԼ ԵԱՅ,
 ԻՐ ԵՄԻՆԻ ԼՈՄ ՄԱՅԾՈՅ ԲԱՐ ԶԵՅԻՆԻՅ Ը-
 ինչի ալ ԼՁԲԱՅԻ ԲԵԱՐ ԲՄԵՅԵԱՇ ԼԵ ԲՅԱՅ
 ԱՅԻ Ը ԶԱԼԱՅԻ ԼՈՄ. “ՁԻՍ ԲՁԱՇԱՅԼ ԵԱՐ,”
 ԱՐ ՐԵ, “ԱՂ Բ-ԲՅԱՅ ԸԼՈՇ-ԲԱՌԲԱՅԻ ԱՅ Ծ՝ Ը-
 ՇԱՅԻ?” “ԵԱ Ը ՏԱՌ,” ԱՐ ՄԵ. “ԻՐ ԲՐԵԱՅ
 ԱՂ ԶԱՐԻՆ ԸԱ,” ԱՐ ՐԵ; “ԱՂ ԼԵՅԲԵԱԾ ՄԱՄ
 ՄՈ ԲՅԱՅ Ը ԶԵՐԱՅժ՝ Ը ՍՐԻՅ?” ՄՈ ՇԱՅԻՆԻՅ
 Ը ինչԼՁ “ԵՄԻՆԵ ԵԱՅ ԲՐԵԱՅ” ՅՈ ՐՈ-ԻՆՈՐ
 ԼՈՄ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱԲԱՅԻՄ ՄԵ, “Օ ԼԵՅԲԵԱԾ, ԵԱ
 ՐԴ ԲՅՐ ԱՂԻՐ ԱՂ Ե-ՐՅՈՐԱ.” “ՁՅԱՐ ԱՂՈՅՐ
 Մ՝ ԲԵԱՐ,” ԱՐ ՐԵ, ԱՅ ԲԱԼԱԾ ՄՈ ՇԵԱՂԻ
 ՅՈ ՐՈՇԱՅԻ, “ԱՂ Ե-ԵԱԲԱՅԻՐԲԻ ԵԱՅՁԱՂ ՍՐԵ
 ՇԵՅ ԸՅՅԱՄ?” ՁԻ ՄԻԾ՝ ԲԵՅՈՅԻ ՄԱՄ Ե ԵՅԵ-
 ՅՅժ՝ Ծ? ՄՈ ՐԵԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ԶԱՂ ինչՅԼ ԾՈ ՇԱՅ-
 ԱՐ ԼԱՂ ԸՈՅԵ ԸՅՅԵ. “ԸԱԾ ԱՌՐ ԸԱ, ԸՐ
 ԸԱԾ Ե Ծ՝ ԱՂԻՄ? ԱՐ ՐԵ, ԶԱՂ ԲԱՂԱՇՈ ԼԵ
 ԲՐԵԱՅԻԱԾ. “ԵԱՂ ԸՂԵ ԶԱՐ ԸԱ ԱՂ Ե-ՕՅ-
 ԱՂԱՇ ԻՐ ԲԵԱՐ ԾՈ ՇՈՂԱՅԻՄ ՄԵ ՐԱՅԻ. ՁԻ
 Յ-ԸԱՐԲԱՅԻ ԱՂ ԸԼՈՇ-ԲԱՌԲԱՅԻ ԱՅԻ ԲԵԱԾ
 ԵԱՅՁԱՂ ՄՈՅՄԵՂԻՅԾՈ ՇԱՄ?” ՅԻՅԻՅԵ ԼԵՅՐ
 ԱՂ Մ-ԲԱՌՇ-ԻՆՈԼԱԾ, ՄԱՐ ԱՄԱԾԱՂ ԾՈ ԸՅՅ-
 ԵԱՐ ԼԵ Խ-ՈԲԱՅԻ, ԱՅԱՐ ԻՐ ՐՈ-ԶԵՐ ԾՅՈՇ
 ՄԵ ԱՂ ԼԱ. ԲԱԾ ԲՅԱՅ ԸՐ Դ, ԱՅԱՐ ԾՅՈՅԻՅ
 ԱՅԱՐ ԾՈ ՇԱՐԻՍԻՅ ՄԵ ԶԱՐ ՐԱԲԱՐ ԱՅԻ
 ՐՈՇՇ ԲԱՅՐ ԼԵ ԵՄԻՐԵ. ՄՈ ԲԱՅԼ ԸԼՅ ՂԱ
 ՐՈՅԼԵ, ԱՇՇ ինչ Բ-ԲԵՅԵՐ ԼՈՄ ՐԴԲԱԼ ԲԱՅ-
 ԱՅԻ. ՄՈ ԲՅ ՄՈ ԼԱՂԱ ՐԲԱՅԵԱՇ, ԱՇՇ ինչ
 ՐԱԲ ԱՂ ԲՅԱՅ ԼԵԱՇ ԶԵՐԱՅժԵ. ԲԱ ՇԵՈՅժ
 ՄՈ ԲՅ ՐԴ ԶԵՐԱՅժԵ, ԱՅԱՐ ԾՅՈՄԲԱՅժ ԱՂ
 ԲԵԱՐ ՕՐԻՄ ԼԵ “ՁԻՈՅՐ Ը ՐԲԱՅԻՅԻ ԲՅՅ, Ծ՝
 ՅՄԻՐԻՐ ԱՂ ԼԵՐԶԵՈՅԻ; ԵՅԵՅԼ ԼԵԱՇ ԸՄ ՐՈՅԼ
 ՂՈ ՅՈՇԱՅժ ԸԱ Ե.” ԲԱՐԱՌԻ ԾՈ ՐԽԱՅԻՂ-
 ԵԱՐ, ԲԱԾ ԵԱՇԱՅԻ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ ԱՂ ինչՇ ԸԼՈՇ-
 ԲԱՌԲԱՅԻ Ը ԸԱՐԱԾ ԱՂ ԼԱ ՐԱՐ ՐՈ, ԱՇՇ Ը-
 ՈՅՐ ԾՈ ԵՅՇ ԶԱՅԻՄԵ “Ը ՐԲԱՅԻՅԻ” ԲԱԾ
 ինչԱՐ ՐՈՐ Ե.

ՄՈ ԼԱՅՅ ԱՂ ինչՇ ՐՈ ՅՈ ՇՈՂԱՅԻ Ղ Մ՝
 ՅՂԻՅԻՂ, ԱՅԱՐ ԻՐ ՄՅՂԵ օ ՇՈՂ ԾՈ ՐԽԱՅԻՂ-
 ԵԱՐ ԱՅԻ.

ՁԻԱՅԻ Ը ԸՅՅՈՅ ՇՅՈԼԵՈՅԻ Ը ԵԱ ՐՈ-
 ինչՇԱՂԻՅԼ ԼԵ ՂԱ ԸՅՅՈ ՅՂՈՇՇԱ-ՇԵԱՂԻՅժ-
 ՇԵՈՅԻՅ-ԱՅ ՅԱՐԻՅժ ՕՐԻԱ ԵԱՅՁԱՂ ԲՐԱՌ
 ԲՅՈՂԱ ԾՈԼ, ԱՅԱՐ ԱՅ ԸԱՅԵԱՂ Ը ԸՅՅՈ ԵԱՐ-
 ԱՅԵ ԱՅԻ ԱՂ Յ-ԸԼԱՐ-ԸՂԵԱՅՐ-ԵՅԻՄ ԼՈՄ
 ԲԵՂ, ԵԱ ԸԼՈՇ-ԲԱՌԲԱՅԻ ԱՅ ԱՂ Բ-ԲԵԱՐ ՐՂ
 ԼԵ ԸԱՐԱԾ.

ՁԻԱՅԻ Ը ԲԵՅԻՂ ԲԵԱՐ ԱՅ ինչԼՁ ՂԱ

Խ-ԵԱՌՂԵԱԾ, ԱՅ ԵԱՂԱԾ ինչՐ-ԸՐԵՅԵԱՂ
 ԱՅԻ Ը ԲԱՌ-ԶՐԱԾԱՇՇ, ԱՅԱՐ Ը ԵԱ Ղ Ղ Ը
 ԵԱՇԱ ՐԻՅՈԲԱՅԵԱՇ ինչԱ ՇՅՐԱՂԱՇ-ԵՅԻ-
 Ղ, ԵԱՐԸ, Ը ԸԱՌՂԵ ՄԱՅԵ; ԸՅԻՐԻՅժ ինչ
 ԲԵԱՐ ՐՂ Ը ԸԱՐԱԾ ԸԼՈՇ-ԲԱՌԲԱՅԻ ՐՅԻ.

ՁԻԱՅԻ ԸՅՅՈՅ ԲԵԱՐ ԱՐԵԱՅժԵ ՐԱՐ
 ԸՄ ՕՐԻՅԵ ԼԵ ՐՅՈՐԱԾ ԲԱՅԻՅԵ-ԶԱՂ ԱՌ
 ԸԱՅԻՇԵԱՇՇ ԼԵ ՂԱ ինչ-ԵԱՂԱԾ ԱՐԱԼ ՂՈ Ը-
 ԲԱՅԵԱՇ-ԲԱՐԱՌԻ Ը ԵՅԻՄ, Ը ԸԱՌՂԵ
 ինչԱԼԵԱ, ԵԱՇԱՌ ՇԱՂԻՅժԵ ԱՅԻ ԲԵԱԾ
 ԲԵԱՐԻՐ ԸՄ ԸԼՈՇ-ԲԱՌԲԱՅԻ ԾՈ ԸԱՐԱԾ ՄՈ
 ԲՅԻՅԻ. “ԲԱՐԱՅԵ.”

ՁԻՆ ՇԵԱՆՅԱԼ.

ԵԱ ՐԵ ՄԱՐ ԱՂ Յ-ԸԵԱԾՂԱ ԼԵՐ ՂԱ Խ-Ը-
 ինչԱՂԱՅԻ ինչԱՂ-ԸՅԻ-ԶՐԱԾԱՇ Ը ԵՅԻՆԵԱՂԻ Ը
 ինչ-ԵԱՇԱ ԼԵ ՕԲԱՅԻ ԲԱԼԱՇ Ը ՂԱՂԱՅժ Ը
 ԵԱՂԱԾ, ԱՅԱՐ ինչ Բ-ԲԱՅԱՂԻ ԱՇՇ ՄԱՐ-
 ԼԱՅԵԱՇՇ օ ՂԱ ինչԱՅԻՐԻՅԻ ԱՅԱՐ ԲԱԾ
 ԵԱԾ օ ՂԱ Յ-ԸԵԱՇԱՂԱՅԻ ԲԵՂ ԱՂԻՐ ԱՂ
 ԵՅԻՆԵԱԾ. ՅՈ ԲՅԻՅԻՂԵԱՇ, ԵԱ ՂԱ ԸԱՌՂԵ
 ՐՈ ԱՅ ԸԱՐԱԾ ԱՂ ԸԼՈՇ-ԲԱՌԲԱՅԻ ԾՈ ՂԱ
 ՏԱՐԱՂԱՅԻ ԶԱՂ ինչԱՂ ԲՅԵԱՇԱՅՐ ԱՅԻ
 ԲՈՂ Ը ինչԻՐԵ. ՁՅԱՐ ՐՂ Ե ինչ ԲԱՅԵԱԾ
 ԻՐ ԸՈՅԻ ՄՈՅԻ ԲԱՅԱՅԻ, ԵՅԻ

“ԲԱՐԱՅԵ.”

SOUND OF THE ASPIRATES

Ծ and ին sound like w when prece-
 ded or followed in the same word by
 either of the three broad vowels, a, o, u,
 and like v if preceded or followed by
 either of the slender vowels e, i; as,—
 ՄՈ ԾՈՐԾ, my table, pron'ed, mo wordh.
 ՄՈ ինԱՐԸ, my ox, “ “ warth.
 Ը ԵԱՂ, his wife, “ “ a vann.
 Ը ինչԱՂ, his desire, “ “ vee.un.
 Շ and Յ sound like y; as,—
 Ը ՇԱՂ, his poem. “ “ a yaun.
 Ը ՅԵԱՂ, his affection, “ “ yon.
 Բ and Շ sound like h; as,—
 Ը ԲՐԱՂ, his bridle, “ “ a hree.un
 Ը ՇԱԼԱՂ, his land, “ “ a halav.
 Շ sounds like gh in lough; ք, like f,
 and ք is silent. All the aspirates ex-
 cept Ծ and ին are mute in the middle
 and at the end of words, these sound
 in that position like v. ք is silent in
 the future tense of verbs; as, ԲԱՅԻՔԵԱԾ
 I shall strike, pronouced, booilhadh.

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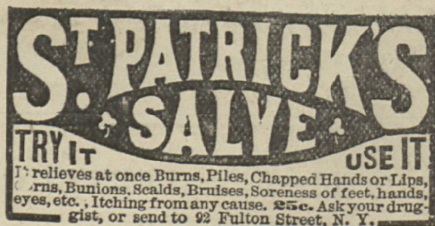
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