

18

GAEL

Leabhar-aithne móránach,
tabaínta cùmhach
TEANGA SAEDHISE
a còmhadaidh agus a raon-tuaidh
agus cùmhach
Fem-maíla Cinn na h-Éireann.

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and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.*

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therefore apparent.

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PHILO-CELTS.

The annual election for officers of the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic took place in the society's rooms in Jefferson Hall on the Sunday preceding St. Patrick's Day, with the following result. President, H. C. Finn, First, Vice prest. P. S. Graham, Second Vice prest. Miss Dunleavy, Recording Secretary, Wm. Lennon, Financial Secretary, M. Hyland, Corresponding Secretary, P. Morrisy, Treasurer, Miss N. T. Costello, Librarian, Miss F. O'N. Murray, Sergeant-at-arms, P. Flaherty, Musical Director, M. Costello.

This has been the most keenly contested election which the society has had since its organization: Mr. Gilgannon positively declined a re-nomination having been president for four successive years. Mr. Logan also declined the re-nomination for corresponding secretary, having held the office for years—since the organization of the society. It is not easy to find suitable candidates for these offices, as it has been a rule of the society that no one should be elected to them except those having a conversational knowledge of the Irish language. However, an ineffectual attempt had been made this time to break through that rule, but it is intended to incorporate it as an inviolable article in the law of the society immediately so as to prevent any disagreeableness in future, and to cause those aspiring to these offices to acquire the necessary qualifications—which they can easily do in twelve months by close application. At the inauguration on March 18 Mr. Gilgannon made an excellent address in the Irish Language, as did also Mr. Finn, the newly elected president.

The Philo Celtic Reunion and Ball comes off at Uris' Academy, junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues on April 19th. So as to help the society, the Rev. Dr. Leeming, the celebrated Australian orator, will give as he says "an Irish Recitation." Our New York friends and other choice talent will also take part in the reunion, so that a nice time is being anticipated.

The proceeds of these reunions go to pay for Hall-rent &c, where the society gives gratuitous instructions in the Irish Language, so that all its lovers should join to make it a success.

Garvin—Miss Garvin after a long absence is again a regular attendant.

McTernan—Miss McTernan promises to be an expert student.

Dwyer—Miss Dwyer is making good progress.

Peyton—Miss Peyton is again a regular attendant.

Rielly—Miss Kate Rielly is a very apt student.

The Society's monthly reunion came off on Thursday night last the following members were present among many others. The Misses Dunleavy the Misses Murray, Misses Costello, Gallagher, Dwyer

Brennan, McTernan, Peyton, Gillespie, Crowley, Garvin, Grogan, &c, along with many gentlemen members and others.

O'Rorke—Mr Edward O'Rorke, who called to the hall on business in connection with Kelly's Lecture for the Nun of Kenmare (now of Knock) remained some time. We hope he, the lineal descendant of Breffney, will come oftener.

The reunion and ball of the N.Y.S.P.'L comes off on April 10. We were at their rooms a few evenings ago, and a more respectable gathering we have not seen in a long time. Mr. John P. Ryan is president of the society. We were pleased at meeting a large number of the old members present, namely, Messrs. Erley, Ward, Ryan, Slattery-Trahey, Hack, Morrissey, McCrystal, O'Byrne, O'Brien Clancy and Masterson, also the lady members, Mrs. Masterson, the Misses Lynch, Fox, Ryan Lynch and Logue &c, &c., and not forgetting one of the oldest members Mr. Wm. Flynn.

OBITUARY.

It is with profound regret we have to record the early demise of Mr. Daniel O'Neill, a former member and officer of this society, which sad event took place this month. Mr. O'Neill became a member of the B.P.C.S. shortly after its organization. He and Mr. Moran were the first members enrolled from N.Y. city. On the reorganization of the society in 1876 Mr. O'Neill was elected Recording Secretary.

Also—Father J.B. O'Donoghue of Morrow Ohio who died last month: another warm supporter of the Irish Language movement.—*R. I. P.*

Government—There is no Republican form of Government in R. I., as Republicanism is accepted as embracing manhood suffrage.

The centralization of power begets autocracy.

The heads of departments in a popular form of Government should be elected by the people.

Give to the mayor of a city the power of appointing the heads of departments and he can perpetuate his rule in spite of the people.—

Hence corruption will reign rampant. There are men appointed to control departments in Brooklyn who would not get a dozen votes if they went before the people. What a farce on popular representation.

Ordinary citizens will hardly attain their full political rights until it is made a felony to introduce any measure tending to supersede the citizen's prerogative of *directly* electing those who are to shape and execute the law which he is called on to obey. The cry of Home Rule with the power of appointing the heads of departments in the mayor, is gotten up by those who cannot go before the people.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

NINETEENTH LESSON,

(ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.)

13. *tá le tamhal mairt*, 14. *cja éaoi b-fuyl d' ačairi-íor, ašur do íačairi íor?* 15. *tá m' ačairi-íor mairt, ačt tá mo íačairi íor 50 fól a rláhte íačt.* 16. *cja an uairi fuair d' ačairi-íor bair?* 17. *fuair ré bair m' ó ae.* 18. *beairíact Dé le í-a anam, buó fear mairt, caoi, oíorac é.* 19. *cja an uairi a beirdear tó in reo airí?* 20. *íj beirde uairi ašam, tá fíor ašam 50 mairt, 50 bjačairi ó 'í m'.* 21. *beirde 'í-an m-bairt íočt.* 22. *tachairi tam do bair-éao.* 23. *ía beirdear beirí ó moirí ríj oí; tá ašao do íačt am, oíj tá re íočt íj an lá 50 fól.* 24. *tá 'í íj-an aníor aš dul íaoi; ašur tá fíor ašao 50 d-tuiceairi íoíj 'ía b-fóíjmar mairt tuiceairi cloč a b-poll íoíj.* 15, *íj fíor tuice.* 26. *beairíact leat.*

Literal Translation.

13. he is with a good while. 14. how are your grandfather and your grandmother? 15. my grandfather is dead, but my grandmother is yet in health. 16. when did your grandfather die? 17. he died a month since yesterday. 18. may the blessing of God be with his soul; he was a gentle good, honorable man. 19. when will you be here again? 20. I will not have leisure again, I well know. till a year from this day. 21. you will be at home to-night. 22. give me your cap. 23. do not be in such a hurry, you have enough of time, for it is aerly in the day yet. 24. the sun is now going down, and you know that an evening in harvest falls as falls a stone

in a bog-lake. 25. it is true for you. 26. a blessing be with you.

*beata Seáairi íj íe íeí, íjirdear-
oíj íuam:*

le Ceao an íjairi,

an

t-airi U. J. de búica, C. & S. P.

íj Ceao Čairíj.

bíoríar molač d'í tē d'í íoíj é.

'Kuaairi a fāšar ačairi bair j d-tíj air bíč, bíčairi bíorí moirí air a čuio clairí-íe. Deunairi íao clairí eataría fíj air an íeud a íjíe re ašur air ía bíja-čairi a duairíe re 'íuairi a bí re beo íj a íeairí. Íj mairt leo bíeairí' d' air íač caoi do čairí re a beata, aš aíjairí air íač bíjačairi íač m' ašur íač lá. Tá a íoíj íoíj fól oí čóíjairi a ííl, íj beirde b-fuyl re beo, ašur íač b-fuyl re aš clairí leo mairt bí 50 míj íj an am a tá aníor čairí. Íj b-fuyl íoal a duairíe re, beatač íj a íjíl re íač b-fuyl íaoi íeairí. Ašur mairt íj de, bíjairi íao j í-čairi a číle, ía bíjačairi, ía beatač, ía beirí, ašur ía íjíoíjairí buó íjílíe leir, le bíjíoíj' d' oí am 50 í-an a čeuní oí. Číjairi íao 50 íoíjíoíj le bíj air bíč a bíjairí eo-lar d'í air bíjačairi a beata --- aš íjílíe air íeíj íeáíjairí: ía íeíj íjílíe íoč tó íjíe re, ašur ía čóí-áiríj d' čuio re uairí---leiríeairi a čáirí-de íač íj d' tá íjíoíj íaoi. Íj mairí oí tá re j íeairí d'aoíeíe íač íjíe, ašur íač bíjíl ašur číjíoíj íaoi an í-íjíj. Tá re íj air í-číoíj d' íjílíe íjíoíj bíj bíjíoíj' d' air, ašur clairí a čeuní-de íaoi air í-áiríj ašur íočt-íaoi íeairíairí a čuio íoíjairí.

Íj mairí reo tá re íjíoíj íač ačairi ašur a čuio clairíe. Tá íeairí ač airí a íjíoíj ašur airí a čuioíj. Aí' mairí oí é, j íeairí clairíe an d'aoíj íjíoíj, íj moí' íj íj an íj íeairí ašur an íeairí a tá aš clairí Číjairíairí airí a íačairí íjíoíjairí fíj. Ašur 50 bíjíoíj íač íjíoíj-airí a bí íj an íjirdearíoíj a d' íjíoíj uairí?---íač ačairí íjleairí a bí

ՊԵՐԻՈՒՆՈՅԺԵ ԾՈ ՇԱՌ.

Տիտեար յա բոլեա,
Տէրեա՞ծ աղ չաօ՞ւ,
Տեղիտեար յա բոլեա,
Շօջար աղ բոյժե.

Դամոյո ա լէյնիյճ
Դար ծօժար յա Ծ-տոյի,
Էյրեյճ լե յեւած,
Ա'ր բերեաժայլ յա Յ-բաղի.

Դամոյո ա' լարչած,
Այ եյլլ աղոյի,
Իյէ իջոր լարչե
Լիյի ա լոյճ !

Տէրեա՞ծ ա'ր բէրեա՞ծ
Աղ արժ րժոյնի բօր,
Լե տօրաղի աճ յէյնիյճ
Յօ Ծ-երալլեամոյո րար.

Տար, րար ըսյ տիւ
Ու խոժիյի 'րիա յօր,
Տար ըսյ յա տիւ,
'Ու յա Յ-երալլեոժամոյո րժօր.

Օ բայերնոյո սիւղաժ
Ծօ իյէժ յա ի-աղի
Ա ծիյի Յօ բարաժ
Յա՞ծ աղ յեա՞ծ աղ րօ.

Օյն ծօյրեա՞ծ աղի
Այս ծօյրեա՞ծ իյ-ա՞ծ
Ալալա՞ծ բօրի,
Այս ալալա՞ծ բիւծ.

Այս րժոյնի Յօ ի-օբաղի,
Օ բայեա՞ր յաղ երաժ,
Յաղ երժայի օրաղի,
Յօ բարաժ, Յօ բարաժ.

Ալէ բիտեար յա բոլեա
Աղ արժ' այս աղ Յ-բաղի,
Այս ծօյրամոյո բոլեա
Բարձ ազար յիւղի.

Այս բաժայի յօ եղիւլա՞ծ
Լե ի-Էյնիյի օյ' բոյժե,
Այս բաժայի յօ իլալա՞ծ
Լե Տաբաղի ծօյժե'.

Եղերնի՛յ ! Օ եղերնի՛յ,
Աղ Յ-բարձ ա չաօ՞ւ !
Այս ծօժար աղ Ե-բոյժի՛յ,
Տա Ե-բարձ րաօ.

Իր լարչե, Յօ բիյիտե,

Երօբամոյո աղի,
Իր լարչե եյժ բլեա՞ծ
Շսյ Էյնիյի աղոյի.

Իր լարչե եյժ ծօյլալեար
Ծօյրեա՞ծ աղա՞ծ
Այս լէյնի բերոր այս ծօյնիյ,
Ու Յ-բօր ա'ր յա Յ-բերա՞ծ.

Այս եղեարիա յա տիւ
Յա՞ծ բարի յար իյլլէյնի,
Ա' մեյլէ ա'ր ա' իյլլեա՞ծ,
Աղ ար-րե Յօ լէյնի.

Այս բիւծ ըսյա լեօրա
Աղ բերոր ազար բիւծ,
Ալէ ծա իյնիւլա՞ծ ա Ե-բօբա
Յօ մայէ 'ր ա րբօրաղի.

Յաղ երաժ ի՞նչ երժայի
Եղիւլե ի՞նչ յիւծ,
Ալէ մեղալա՞ծ ա Ե-բօբա
'Տ աճ ա՞ծ ա րբօրաղի.

Այս րիյի 'Յ ար ի-բիւլա՞ծ
'Յար մեյլէ յար աղ յիւլի,
Յօ ի-իյլլ 'ր Յօ ի-իւլլ
Յաղ բօբա լե իւծ.

Ալէ բլլերնոյո, բլլերնոյո,
Տեղիյժե Յօ բիյի ;
'Տ եյժ բօբա ա'ր բլլեա՞ծ
Լե իւծ 'Յաղի աղ րիյի.

Տաղիւլաղ յա ի-բօժե,
Այս բօյնեա՞ծ յա ի-բաղի,
Տերեա՞ծ յա ի-օբա՞ծ,
'Տ յա Ե-բարձե Յօ բաղի.

Իջոր ծիւլի՛յ իւ երաժ,
'Տ իջոր բարաղի՛յ իւ եօր,
Աղ բոյժի՛յ յա Յ-բարաժ
Ու խոժիյի 'ր յա յօր.

Ալէ բերնոյո բիւլ
Յօ յօյնի յա եօր
Ա իյեա՞ծ Յօ իյէ
'Տ Յօ լարձ Յօ լեօր.

Իյ եօրա ծօժե' յօլա
Այ երաժ այս բիւ.
Ալէ եօր ծօրի՛յ յօլա,
Այ բլեա՞ծ Օ 'ի Յ-բոյժե.

Եղիւլաղամոյո բերժե
Աղ Ե-աղ րի իյալի րբօր,
Ա ի-բիւլա՞ծ 'ր ա Յ-բոյժե-բիւլ
Յա՞ծ Երօբար ծա յօր.

Յի ա ընկե-րօն շիրմ
 'Տ ար ընկե-ղե քիւն,
 'Տ անօր, ար յր օտրոմ,
 Ձերօճայծ ան քիւն.
 Այս ամօյն le քեյ
 Ձոն լան ասր քոյծե,
 'Տ իյ քաջամօյն Էյրե
 Տան ուօճ 'նա Բ-քիւն իյ.
 Ենթ քեաճ ասր Բաւաճ
 Երդ յան մայլ,
 'Տ քիւրքեար ան քաւյ
 Այս իյարդի ի Բ-քեալ.
 Ենթ ա ի-ճիւն Էյ լան
 Ձիւրքիւն le քաջալ,
 Ա'ր յեօճայծ ա Բ-տալան
 'Տ արօճայծ ա յ-ճալ.
 Այս քեյնիւն ի Է քեալ
 Ա քոյքար ան քոյծե,
 Այս քիւն ի Է քեալ
 Ա'ր քեյն իյն ա յաճ.
 Եր քալե յո քիւն
 Երքամօյն ան,
 Եր քալե Ենթ քիւն
 Յո ի-Էյնի անօր.

FROM THE SAINT JOHN GLOBE
 ON THE GAEL.

A monthly magazine devoted to the preservation and cultivation of the Irish language is published at 814 Pacific street, Brooklyn. It is called *An Gaodhal*, and the title and a large part of the contents are printed in Irish. *The Gael* bears for trade-mark or badge the harp of Erin, and is edited and owned by M.J. Logan. A letter in Irish, signed by Uilleog Seoseph de Bure, Cananachagus Sagart Paraiste, is from the distinguished Irish scholar, Canon Bourke, who recommends the magazine, subscribes for a number of copies, and encourages the editor in the movement for the preservation of the Irish language, in which he himself has been one of the earliest and most energetic workers.

The GAEL can now be had of all news-dealers at five cents a copy. If your news-agent makes any excuse, say he can get it through any of the news agencies; or send sixty cents to us and it will be mailed to you one year

There are forty-five Catholic congregations in St. Louis.

ԵՅԻՆ ՁԻՆ ԲՅՐ ՐԱՅԻՆ.

(The Red Haired Man's Wife.)

Եաճար քեյն քալ իյնիւն իյն յո
 քալե քոյն քալն,
 Յո քալն քան յաճայնիւն Բ-քիւն ի Է
 քալեա le քալե իյն ա յիւն;
 Եա իյն քո քալեաիւն, իյն քալ իյն իյն
 քեար քեյն քալեա;
 Յալ քեյնիւն, ա քիւն, ար քեայն
 քոյն քալ իյն իյն իյն քալ Րաւ.
 Եա քալն իյն ա Բ-քալ Բ-քալն քալ քալ
 ա'ր քալե քեյն,
 Երալ քալն իյն լան քալ իյն իյն
 իյն իյն քեայն իյն քոյն,
 Եա իյն քեայնիւն յան քիւն, քալ-
 քալ, իյն իյն քալեա le քալե,
 Այն քեյնիւն քալ իյնիւն, յո քալ, քալ
 քեայն իյն քալ Րաւ.
 Ա քոյնիւն յան իյն, Բ-քիւն լա քեայն
 քեայն քեայն իյն քո յիւն,
 Յար քալ Է 'ն քալեաիւն քան ա Բ' քեայն
 քեայն քալ քալեա:
 իյն քեայն քալ քալ յո քեայն քալեա
 ա Բ-քիւն քալ յիւն,
 Այն քալ իյնիւն քեայն le քալե, 'ն իյն
 յիւն քալ քեայն իյն քալ Րաւ.
 Եար քալեա իյն 'ն քալեա իյն քոյն, իյն
 իյն քալեա իյն 'ն յիւն,
 Յար քալ իյն քալ քալ քեայն իյն իյն
 քալ քալ քալ իյն իյն յո իյն,
 Յար քալ քալ Րաւ ա քեայն իյն իյն
 քեայն. 'ն քալ քալ ա քոյն.
 Եա քեայն ա'ր իյն քալեա յիւն ա'ր ա
 իյն քալեա իյն իյն,
 Եալ քալ քալ իյն իյն քալեա իյն իյն
 յո իյն իյն իյն;
 իյն 'ն իյն յիւն քեայն քալեա իյն
 քալ քալ, իյն քալ;
 Այս 'ն իյն իյն քալեա իյն քալ քալ
 իյն իյն իյն քալ Րաւ!

We are sure that our readers, especially those who speak the language, will be pleased to see this old popular song in the GAEL. We would be very thankful to any of our readers who know either of the following songs to send them to us for publication. —

"Շոյնալ իյն քալ քալ" and
 "Շոյնալ իյն քալ."

Բալ իյն իյն իյն 6.

Vol. VII. No. 1.

Let h = breadth of walk A x at 80

$$\frac{100 \times 80}{2} = \frac{8000}{2} = 4000$$

= area of path.

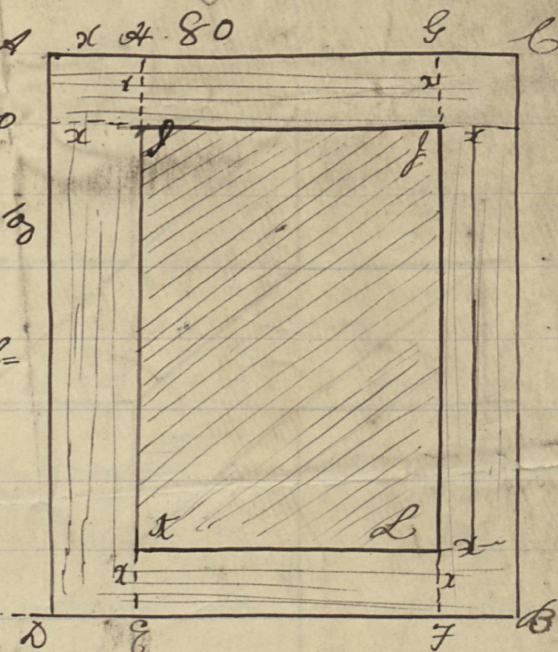
$$100x \times 2 = 200x = \text{area}$$

of the parts A & G of the path. And since $AB =$

$$80 \quad \text{If } h = 80 - 2x.$$

then $x(80 - 2x) \times 2 = \text{area}$
of H & I and J & K \therefore

whole area of path =



$$\text{Hence } 200x + 2x(80 - 2x) = 4000$$

$$200x + 160x - 4x^2 = 4000$$

$$360x - 4x^2 = 4000$$

$$90x - x^2 = 1000$$

$$x^2 - 90x = -1000; \text{ Completing Sq + extra Sq at}$$

$$x - 45 = \pm 32.015 \therefore x \text{ (we must take neg. sign of 32)}$$

$$= 12.985 \text{ feet ans.}$$

From the goodness of his shape and family, from his experience and wisdom, from his prudence and magnanimity, from his eloquence, bravery in battle, and from the numbers of his friends.

Շայն տեճա Բաճա ?

Ռոբ' ըօսյծ, ըօբ' ըօջեր, ըօբ' ըօճալ-
նյա, ըօբ' եջա, ըօբ' ըօրա, ըօբ' ըօյա, ըօբ'
բօրայծ, ըօբ' բլլ, ըօբ' բեյլ, ըօբ' ճաւ ըօբ'
ճարւաճ, ըօբ' ըօջիյծ, ըօբ' ըօբիւյծ ըօբ'
մաւ, ըօբ' բիւայծ, ըօբ' շայնաճ, ըօբ' շօյ-
լլեւ, ըօբ' բեյլ, ըօբ' բեյլլ, ըօբ' ճիւլլ-
եւաճ, ըօբ' բլլն, ըօբ' ճիւլլեւ տօրճալա,
լիւրա; եյլլեւ բլլնեւա, եւայնաճ շեւ ը-
ւլլեւ, մլլրճիլլեւ շօյ, շար' ը բլլլլլ, ըօբ'
ւերմաւաճ ըլլ, ըօբ' շիլլլեւ մայնա,
ըօբ' բլլաւաճ ը-լլալլ, ըօբ' ըաւաճ բա-
լլլ, ըօբ' ըօյլլ բլլ ճիւլլ, ըօբ' ճիւլլ
ճիլլ ճիլլեւալլա; ըօբ' ճալա բւօ ճիւլլ-
ա; ըօբ' բլլաւաճ բւօ բլլլա, ըօբ' շիլլ-
լլեւաճ ըլլ: ըաւալ մլլլեւ շալ ըա
մլլաճ; ըօբ' ճիւլլեւ ըաւալլլ, ըօբ' ըօբ'
ճիւլլ եւրմալա ճիւլլա բւօ ճ ճօլլա.
Ճիլլ ը բլլլ ըա ճեւալլ ը մլլլլլլ ըլլ
բւօ Բալլ.

-- "What are the qualifications of a prince?"

"Let him be vigorous, easy of access, and affable, let him be humble but majestic, let him be without (personal) blemish, let him be a (*Fil a*) a hero, a sage, let him be liberal, serene, and good-hearted, mild in peace, fierce in war, beloved by his subject, discerning, faithful and patient, righteous and abstemious, let him attend the sick, let him pass just judgements, let him support each orphan, let him abominate falsehood, let him love truth, let him be forgetful of evil, mindful of good, let him assemble numerous meetings, let him communicate his secrets to few, let him be cheerful with his intimates, let him appear splendid as the sun at the banquet in the house of Midchurta, (*Mecoorta i.e.* the middle house at Tarah), let him convene assemblies of the nobles, let him be affectionate and intelligent, let him depress evils, let him esteem every person according to his honor—close sureties—let him be sharp but lenient in his judgments and decisions. These are the qualifications by which a King and Chieftain should be esteemed."

JOHN O'DONOVAN.

(To be continued.)

In our next issue we shall give a letter written by Mr. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar, in 1786, on this subject.

From the new edition of Messrs Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, which is now in the press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Territories now reach the imposing total of 11,196. This is an increase of 585 in twelve months. Taking the States only one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York State, for instance,

is 1,399—a gain of 80 in the past year. In Pennsylvania it is 48, the existing number being 943. Nebraska's total grew from 175 to 201, and Illinois from 890 to 904. A year ago Massachusetts had 420 papers; now the number is 438. In Texas the new papers outnumbered the suspensions by 8, and Ohio now has 738 papers instead of 692. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 43 to 63, and the weeklies from 169 to 243 Dakota being the chief area of activity. The number of monthlies throughout the country grew from 976 to 1,034, while the dailies leaped from 996 to 1,062. The figures given above are exclusive of Canada which possesses a total of 606. It is interesting to note that the new settled regions of the Canadian North-West are productive of newspapers as of wheat, for the number of journals issued at Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year.

Ճիլլ ը-Ճիլլ ը ճ-Շօյլլ ըա ըօյլլ.

Ճիլլլլլլլլլլլլ.

Ճիլլ, an ass; շարաճ, met; շիլլլ, cer-
tain; շօյլլլլլ, skin; շալլ, went; շա-
լլլ, said; բեյլլլլ, seeing; բեյլլլ, a
beast; ճեյլլլլ, braying; ճաւ, voice;
լալլաւաճ, attempt; ըօյ, lion; մայլաւաճ,
well then; ըյլլ, things; բլլլաւաճ, fox;
բալլաւաճ, fear, dread; տաւաւաճ, ignor-
ance.

Ճօ շիլլ Ճիլլ շօյլլլ ըօյլլ ճիլլ
բեյլլ ճալլ շալլ ը բեյլլա ճ շալլ ճալլ
ճալլ ճալլ բեյլլլ ըօ Ճօ շալլ ըլլ, ճիլլ
ճիլլ բեյլլլլ ըօյլլաճ Ճօ Ճօ ճալլ ը
բալլաւաճ շիլլ ճիլլալլ ըա ը ճ-ւալլա,
աւաճ ճիլլ Ճօյ Ճօյ ը-բլլլլլլ ճալ ըա Ճիլլ-
ալլ, շալլլլ ը, "Ճիլլաւաճ, ճօ շիլլլ!
բեյլլաճ ճալլլլլ ըօյլլ-բա ճօ մայլ ըօյլլ-
ա ճ-ւալլալլ ը ճեյլլլլ ըա."

Ճալլլլլ.

Ճիլլ ըօյլլլլ ը շիլլալ ըօյլլալ ըյլլ-
ա ճ-ւալլաճ ը ճալ ը ճ-ւալլաճ, ճալլ-
բալլալ ըալա ը ճ-ւալլաճ բեյլլ ըօյ ըա
լալլաւաճ.

THE ASS in the LION'S SKIN—Translation,—

An Ass having put on a Lion's skin, roamed about, frightening all the silly animals he met with and, seeing a Fox, tried to alarm him also. But Reynard having heard his voice, said, "Well to be sure! and I should have been frightened too, if I had not heard you bray."

They who assume a character that does not belong to them generally betray themselves by overacting it.

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We earnestly appeal to all who wish to propagate real Irish sentiment to exert themselves in giving a thorough support to Gaelic literature as it is the alpha and the omega of a distinct nationality. The Gaelic Union of Dublin is publishing a journal having for its object the cultivation of the national language. The men at its head are giving their time gratuitously, and Irishmen all over the world should see to it that the incidental expenses are not wanting. Type-setting, printing, paper, folding, &c., cost some money, and, surely, this should be generously contributed by those whose social elevation is being steadily and surely promoted through the instrumentality of the Irish Language Movement, namely, the Irish people all over the world.

If for no other reason but to have it as an heir-loom in their families, for the small cost of \$1.25 a year every Irish family should have it.

We would in like manner appeal in behalf of the GAEL. Now, if the GAEL were a pecuniary enterprise we would never appeal in its behalf; but we do appeal in its behalf because its price is so small as to put the question of profit aside: no man living could make money out of a monthly journal at five cents a copy. Hence, then, we appeal for support for it in the same spirit as that which gave it birth.—the cultivation, preservation and propagation of the Language of our unfortunate country. Where is the Irish family, or, ought there to be one, who would not desire to leave a volume of the language of their country as a memento to their children?

The GAEL though small contains as much reading matter as the generality of weekly papers: it contains easy instruction in the language; poems in Irish and in English, and other miscellaneous interesting reading matter, and all for Sixty Cents a year! and yet we may hear Irish people say by and by they never saw the Irish Al-

phabet! The prospects for the freedom of Ireland have not looked these centuries so bright as they are since the Irish language has been revived. Theretofore the actions of the Irish people for the attainment of their ancient autonomy resembled those of the Old Man who thought to beat the boy out of his apple tree with tufts of grass. Now they are following the Old Man's example and commence to try the virtue of "stones," which all know was effectual. Having said so much, we hope the readers of the GAEL, and all whom it may reach, will do all in their power to circulate it amongst their friends and acquaintances.

Seeing that the learned of our land are, at considerable sacrifice of time and means, pushing the movement it is hoped the people every where will lend a helping hand.

The GAEL will continue to give Æsop's Fables and other interesting and popular translations, so that a volume of it may turn out to be valuable when we and all its present readers shall be numbered with the past.

'Tis then the duty of every Irish father and mother to leave with their posterity all possible proof of the civilization of their ancestry.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. N. Phil. Pa—*Čújs þuht* is proper because "*þuht*" is looked upon as being in the Genitive plural, and is equal to the expression, "five of pounds," the genitive plural being ordinarily of the same form as the nominative singular.

"*Čo tuat a'r tɔɔeayh éɔɔeayhac čum ɔɔeay ro,*" in the article to which you refer is improper, because *ɔɔeay* is in the Dative, governed by the preposition "to"; it cannot be governed by any other preposition. The proper form would be, "*Čo tuat a'r tɔɔeay éɔɔeayhac ro aɔ tɔɔeay ro,*" as soon as an Irishman comes "to" this country, &c. Any school-boy would see at once that *ɔɔeay* or country is in the Objective Case.

The expression, "*ɔo b-fuɔl a ro-ɔeayɔ-a tɔɔeayɔɔl,*" in the same paragraph,

is also bad grammar, because *ἡ* is in the Genitive Case and assumes the genitive form, *ἡς*. Taking it as a whole, the piece is badly written, grammatically and idiomatically.

B. A. Detroit—Write to O'Donovan Rossa, Editor UNITED IRISHMAN, 12 Chamber st- New York; he is agent for several lines, and you may rest assured that he will see every thing all right.

E.O'L., New York—We hope that a convention will assemble. We have taken no further steps with regard to the Dictionary. It would cost \$3,500 to get a "proof" of an Irish-English and English-Irish combined—about \$3.00 a page—the cost after that would be only paper and press-work. If say, fifteen hundred individuals subscribed \$2.50 each, the work could be produced, of course, such subscribers to be guaranteed a copy of the Dictionary.

A work of this kind is much needed: If a dictionary containing O'Reilly's Irish-English and Foley's English-Irish, with a short sketch of Grammar appended could be produced, and that could be sold for, say, three dollars; it would be a great help to the Irish Language movement,—in fact it cannot progress satisfactorily without it.

With regard to the Boston proposition to call a congress in the interest of the Irish Language, we hope all the Irish societies and individuals, who are interesting themselves in the cultivation of the Language will second the proposition and, collectively and individually, do all in their power to make it a success, and that the production of a dictionary, such as that outlined above, will be one of the first matters considered, and we would suggest that the convention be held in either Philadelphia or Boston, or say, the metropolis of the country, New York. The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society, as indicated by a resolution endorsing the action of our Boston friends, is prepared to take action.

We are in communication with a large number of patriotic men throughout the states who are endeavoring to organize societies for teaching the language and we hope to hear their sentiments regarding the proposed convention.

The GAZETTE's pages will be open to short discussion of the matter—we mean by "short," short communications and to the point as our space is limited. "In Union is Strength," therefore, its formation should not be delayed.

England has 180 different religious denominations, thirteen new ones being registered last year.

For Sixty Cents a year, what Irish family would be without a journal in the National Language?

OUR FALL.

From "Songs For Freedom", by Father McHale.

Ho! beggar at the rich man's gate,
Through doleful centuries whining there,
With leopoled hat and suppliant stare,
What small coins on thy begging plate?

Ah! begging is a thriftless trade,
And only gains the brave man's scorn,
Because the meanest creature born
For far another end was made!

And keen contempt befits its plight,
When spurned a thousand times, it stands,
And sues, and craves from robber's hands
The restoration of its right.

Oh, baseness curst! the mastiff bares
His whetted teeth at alien curs,
And, raging round his den, demurs
To league or truce with them or theirs!

If stranger hands but ply a lash
Across his bones, then seek to soothe
His smarting sores, his glittering tooth,
Will foil their aim with edge and gnash!

But you, although your heritage
Are stripes and taunts, will make no sign;
Will palter with your dower divine,
Nor fling to scoffing hordes your guage.

"Your fathers knelt and sued the same;"
Ay, true, at times; but other whiles,
In serried ranks and fleshy files,
If beaten once again they came:

And with their blood their protest signed,
Through scaffold, dungeon, sword, and rack,
Against despoil, demanding back
The rights they never once resigned!

And you, an heir of blood that ran
To issues such as those we tell,
But fit to fill a driveller's cell!
Surrender up the name of man!

Yet, hark! beneath thy tattered vest
And inert ribs there beats a heart
Will help thee to some noble part,
If thou wilt put it to the test.

Beginner's arrows seldom pierce
The inmost ring; but failure schools
The eye to sharper aims, and rules
The nerves into precision fierce.

You have been unsuccessful: yet
So have all conquerors with us
In part; they persevered, and thus
Their lives with rich results are set.

With you the one transcendent sin
Is apathy; you flash no lance
Against the despot circumstance
That, from your birth, hath cramped you in.

Without appeal your scrip and stave
You take for your inheritance,
And cringe before the hadless chinee
Such weapons for deliverance gave.

You, too, within Creation's plan
Were made to take a hero's share,
Why not desert the slaggard's lair,
And herd and camp with workers tan?

Shake off your rags: stand out to view
In native majesty of man
So bring your master; let us scan
The difference betwixt you two.

As fair a frame, as firmly knit,
As large a dome for generous thought,
As nobly born, as dearly bought,
For manful action just as fit!

For *him* to wipe his shoes upon
What set *you* sprawling in the dust?
" 'Twas Fate," you answer, if you must,
"It put this scarecrow raiment on."

You lie; 'twas envy of the power
Your brothers in their freedom knew,
'Tis treason to your birthright, too,
That gives you rags and whine for dower.

You saw with rage your brother's gain;
He was too free; there lay your grudge;
You called the stranger in to judge,
How has he dealt between you twain?

He put his hand into your dish,
Betrayed! Ay, you must take the Cross,
He counts his shekels; you your loss;
Now, traitor, you have had your wish!

His savage fathers herded swine
Long centuries, hindward while your own
Had camp and college, arts and throne,
Hedged round with awe and reverence fine.

Our war-flag kissed the Alpine breeze,
Before they knew what standards meant;
Our ship sails, far and wide, had sprent
Their shadows on a hundred seas!

Full many a year, by mere and floss,
We knew by heart, exempt from flaw,
Redemption's plan, God's saving law,
Before they learned to sign the Cross!

And while, with us, like Aaron's rod,
Religion bloomed to greener life,
They, irreligion, took to wife,
And broke the treaty signed with God!

Nay; doubt it not, the kith and kin
Of those for whom we starve and moil,
To woo to rich results our soil,
Came here, *as slaves*, to sons of Fionn!

Ah, greatness of the long ago!
How fierce it haunts us while we sweep
With reeling whirls from doep to doep,
To settle in the deepest woe.

The foremost once: the hindmost now;
Our mandood wrecked on foreign shores,
While we are sick with leper's sores,
And brand of Cain upon our brow!

Our freedom banned, our flagstaff furled,
Our ancient valor sick or gone;
The noblest race the sun shines on,
Bound hand and foot before the world!

Men .alk of progress; do we climb
Proportioned to our olden height?
With powers of darkness leagued in fight
Is victory ours on fields of time

No, brothers; bare and grim and stern,
The barren years give answer back;
Though centuries long upon the rack,
We miss the crown for which we yearn.

To-day no place in all the earth,
Where we can stand and say to all:
"This soil is ours, whate'er befall;
We're Pariahs in our land of birth!"

Oh, for the days before were flung
Foul thralldom's fetters o'er our limbs,
And every life sent forth its hymns,
Unsullied by an *alien tongue*!

Oh, eager voice! you plead in vain;
The past can give us now no more
Than echoes from its shining shore,
And memories from its storied plain.

And here we have instead of these
The sunken cheek, the hollow eye,
The scoff and jeer of passers by,
And rags that catch the howling breeze.

What have we done that such a curse
Should strike so hard on such a soul
That we but find the pauper's dole,
And daily shelve from bad to worse.

Disunion! there the upas-tree
That slays all life within its reach,
That makes a death-in-life for each;
Our isle the graveyard that we see.

211 21101111 1211 11 21111111.

211011111111.

111111, acknowledge; 111111, a male
fool; 1111, gladness; 1111, life, suste-
nance; 11111, way or course; 111111
must; 11111111, saw (verb); 11111111,
power; 1111111111, will dance; 11111111
certain; 111111, treasure; 111111, siray-
ing; 1111, during; 11111111, a wolfdog;
111111, playing; 111111, carry; 11111111
turn; 11111111, wonder; 1111, quick;
11111111, a wolfdog; 11111111, merry;

EXTRACTT From the ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SOCIETY for the PRESERVATION of the IRISH
LANGUAGE, DUBLIN.

The following are some extracts from the reports of teachers which have been received, in answer to query sheets sent to them during the past year:—
Mr. P. Hughes, Longheen N. S., writes—“I won a certificate in 1880. I teach Irish five times a week, half an hour each day.” Mr. F. Chambers, Derradda N. S., has no class, owing to “want of assistance, there being no paid monitor. The compulsory subjects on our programme are therefore considered as much as the children can grasp within the results year. Some of the advanced boys and girls use the First and Second Books published by your Society, with much success, at their own private study. Almost all in the locality speak the language, but few read or write it.” Mr. J. Morgan, Kilmeena, N. S., has no class, owing to “insufficiency of teaching staff, want of certificate, and difficulty of programme under the National Board. Two hundred of the childrens parents speak Irish.” Mr. Joon Tully, Richmond N. S., Ballina—The programme is entirely too high, both for teachers and pupils, and unless very much modified, my opinion is, few will avail themselves of the opportunity qualifying for a certificate. All the children’s parents speak Irish. Mr. T. Egan, Glenisland N. S.—There are upwards of 200 on the rolls, and the parents of all speak Irish. Not more than half a dozen could earn results under the existing regulations of the Board, and then these results’ depending on proficiency in other subjects, would be almost nil. If the Board would so frame its rules that all the pupils of the third class and upwards would be paid for, and if they paid results for reading, writing, and simple translation without a critical knowledge of grammar, then the subject might be taught with some degree of success. Mr. M. May, Ballygarries N. S.—“Only about eight per cent. of the pupils are now in fifth and sixth class. None of the children in lower classes can be presented for examination. I believe that the teaching of Irish should commence with the infant class. All the parents of the children speak Irish. I obtained a certificate in 1881.” Mr. A. Moran, Mabranny, N. S., Mayo—“The parents of 124 pupils in the school speak Irish; the children on first entering the school speak Irish fluently. I speak Irish also. There is not an Irish class in this school. I have not a certificate for teaching Irish. Mr. P. O’Grady, Kilmodie N. S., has no certificate. The parents of all the pupils speak Irish generally and almost all their conversations are carried on in this language. Mr. M. O’Grady, Brosna N. S.—“The people are almost exclusively Irish-speaking, and would fondly embrace any oppor-

tunity to have their offspring instructed in Irish; and, last, but not least, the clergy would strongly patronise it. I have no certificate.” Miss O. Scahill Letterbrook N. S.—“All the parents of the children speak Irish. I have no certificate.” Mr. Multee, Ballyvarry N. S.—About 100 of the parents of the children speak Irish. I have no certificate. I consider I am fully competent to teach Irish.” Mr. P. Macnamara, Lavrane N. S.—The parents of all the children speak Irish. I have no certificate. Mr. John M. Grath, Carriglea N. S.—“I have no certificate. Nearly all the pupils speak Irish. Mr. T. Scanlan, Clonnadrum N. S.—I have no certificate, though I can speak Irish well. All the children’s parents speak Irish, but they would not like their children to speak it. Mr. M. Caldwell, Doohoma, N. S.—“The parents of all the children speak Irish. I have no certificate; The difficulty to be encountered in obtaining one under the existing programme is the principal reason.
(To be continued)

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala.—Since last record Mr. McCosker has sent the following—

Mrs. Eliza J. Mauser, Mrs. Letady, Miss Finch, Messrs. McNulty, Toomey, J. J. Welch, M. Welch, Kearney, Delaney, Devine, Hickey, and Hon. Judge McCarron.

Conn.—Messrs. Heavy, Walsh, Dunne, Morris, and O’Brien, (per Major Maher.)

Cal.—Messrs. McCarthy, Kelleher, and Maher.

Colo.—Messrs. Malone, Hughes, and Burns.

Ind.—Messrs. Shay, Lennon and Brady.

Ill.—Messrs. Gallagher, Foley and Carroll.

Kas.—Messrs. King, Dolan, Carroll, and Brown.

La.—Messrs. Durnen and Daly.

Mass.—O’Flynn, Hearn, Hennely, Hennebrey, O’Brien, Powers, Geran, Sullivan, Kennedy.

Mich.—Messrs. Stanton and Dwyer.

Miss.—Mr. Nagle.

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

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