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19 20



Leaban-aithyr mioranál,

Tabairtá cum an

TEANZA JAEDILSE

a cornad a3ur a raoncu3ad

a3ur cum

Fen-ma3la 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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PHILO-CELTS.

The Philo Celtic society had their annual reunion and ball at Uris' academy on April 19th, which was in all respects a complete success. The following programme was gone through with great credit to the participants.

- Overture— - - - - By the Orchestra
Opening Address— - - - By the President
A Few Remarks in Irish— Father Fitzgerald
Song—"The Last Rose of Summer," (In Irish)
Miss Nora T. Costello
Recitation—"Strike, no Matter How, or Where,"
Master O'Shea
Song—"Departed Days," - - Mrs. McDonald
Recitation—"Mary Queen of Scots,"
Doctor Leeming
Song—"Emmet's Farewell," - Miss McGuirk
Song—"An Irishman's Toast," M.F. Costello
Song—"Killarney," - - - - - Miss Fox
Song—"Dear Little Shamrock," Miss Sheridan
Duett— - - - - Messrs. Lewis and Maneely
Song—"Tara's Hall," - General Wm. DeLacy
Comic Recitation— - - - Mr. Geo. T. Lewis

A large number of our N.Y. friends, as usual, honored the society with their presence, including the Misses Lynch, Fox, Ryan, &c. and Messrs. Erley, Ward, Ryan, O'Connor, and Hon. D. Burns.

The hall was beautifully decorated, and the attendance was the largest which the society has yet had. The music, which was under the direction of Prof. Walters, was all that could be desired. The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the purchase of a piano for the use of the society.

The society meet every Thursday and Sunday evenings at half past seven o'clock, at Jefferson Hall, cor. Adams and Willoughby sts; where the Irish language is taught. The society also cultivates Irish music. The young gents have a violin class, and the piano is intended for the instruction and amusement of the lady members. There is no extra expense for instruction in either language or music. 25 cents monthly is the cost of membership, and there is no additional charge to students no matter what are the branches of education which they study.

The following committee had charge of the entertainment. Floor Manager, M.F. Costello, Asst. Floor Manager J.M. Deely, Floor Committee Messrs. Heney, Deely, Hyland, Celcis, Earley, Duffy and McSkimming. Repet. Com. Messrs. Graham, Kyne, O'Brien and Casey. Managing Com. Messrs. Gilgannon, Logan, Morrissey, Lacy and Curden.

Sixty millions of people speak the Russian language, eighty millions speak the English language

PERSONAL APPEAL.

We would appeal to the patriotism of our brethren of the Irish-American press to bring the GAEL under the notice of their readers. A large number of them took part in the National Convention at Philadelphia and consequently are in honor bound to actively support the recommendations of the Convention. At that convention they recommended to their countrymen the cultivation of the national language. The GAEL is the only journal yet published on this side of the Atlantic from which instruction therein may be gleaned, and there may be a large number of Irishmen solicited of availing themselves of the opportunity it affords, but are ignorant of its existence. Hence the patriotism involved in telling the people where instruction may be had at a nominal outlay. The GAEL has recommenced primary instruction, with the a b c as its starting point. Also higher matter for advanced students.

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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
ḁ	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	r	s	ess
ḡ	g	gay	t	t	thay
i	i	ee	u	u	oo
l	l	ell			

SOUND OF THE ASPIRATES

ḁ and ḡ sound like w when preceded 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,--- ḡo ḁoḡḁ, my table, pron'cd, mo wordh. ḡo ḡḡḡḁḡ, my ox, " " warth. ḁ ḁeḁḡ, his wife, " a vann ḁ ḡḡḡḁḡ, his desire, " " vee.un. ḁ and ḡ sound like y; as--- ḁ ḁḁḡ, his poem. " a yaun. ḁ ḡeḁḡ, his affection, " " yon. f and t sound like h; as--- ḁ ḡḡḡḁḡ, his bridle, " a hree.un ḁ ḁḁḁḁḡ, his land, " a halav. c sounds like gh in lough; p, like f, and f is silent. All the aspirates except ḁ and ḡ are mute in the middle and at the end of words, these sound in that position like v. f is silent in the future tense of verbs; as, ḁuḁḡḡḡeḁo I shall strike, pronounced, booilhadh.

EXERCISE 1.

ḁḡur, and.	ḡḁḁḁ, long.
ḁḡḡ time.	ḡḁḡ, a stalk.
ḁḡ, the [singular]	ḡḁḡ, green.
ḁḡ, a swelling.	ḁḁ, a day.
ḁḁ, cows.	ḡḁc, a son.
ḁḁḡ, white.	ḡḁll, slow.
ḁḁll, blind,	ḡḁ, the (plural)
ḁḁḡ, a poem.	ḁḁ, am, art, is, are

1. ḁḡ ḡḁc. 2 ḁḡ ḁḁ. 3 ḡḁ ḁḁ. 4 ḁḡ ḁḡur ḁḁ. 5 ḁḁll ḁḡur ḡḁll. 6 ḡḁḡ ḁḡur ḁḁḡ. 7 ḁḡ ḁḁḡ. 8 ḁḁḡ ḡḁḁḁ. 9 ḁḁ ḁḡ ḡḁḡ ḡḁḡ. 10 ḁḁ ḁḡ ḁḁ ḡḁḁḁ.

1. The son. 2 The day. 3 The cows. 4 Time and day. 5 Blind and slow. 6 Green and white. 7 A white swelling. 8 A long poem. 9 The stalk is green. 10 The day is long.

EXERCISE 2.

ḁḡé, clay le, with.
 é' he (him) it ḡḡé; I, me.
 ḡé, a goose ḡé, he.
 ḡḁé, pure ḡḡḡé, a dowry.

1 ḁḡé ḁḡur ḡḡḡé. 2 ḁḡ ḡḡḡé. 3 le ḡḡḡé. 4 ḡé ḁḁḡ. 5 ḡé ḁḡur ḁḡé. 6 ḡḡé ḁḡur ḡé. 7 ḁḁ ḡḡé. 8 ḁḁ ḡé. 9 ḁḁ ḁḡé ḡḁé. ḡé ḁḡur ḡḡé ḁḡur ḁḡ ḡḡḡé,

1 Clay and a dowry. 2 The dowry. 3 With a dowry. 4 A white goose. 5 A goose and clay. 6 I and he. 7 I am. 8 He is. 9 Clay is pure. 10 He and I and the dowry.

EXERCISE 3.

ḡ, she (her), ḡḡḡ, fine. ḁo, thy,
 ḡḡ, butter ḡḡ, not. loḡḡ, bare.
 ḡḡ, we, us ḡḡ, is, are, ḡḡḡ, honey.
 ḡḡḡ, meal ḡḡ, she, ḡḡḡḡ, we.
 ḁḡḡḡ, sick ḡḡo, my, ḡeḁ, this.

1 ḁḁ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ. 2 ḡḡḡ ḁḡur ḡḡḡ. 3 ḁḁ ḡḡḡḡ. 4 ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ. 5 ḁḁ ḡḡ ḁḡḡḡḡ. 6 ḡḡ ḡḡ ḁḡ ḡḡḡḡ. 7 ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡ. 8 ḡé, ḡḡ, ḁḡur ḡḡé. 9 ḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡ, ḁḡur ḡḡḡ. 10 ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡ.

1 Meal is fine. 2 Meal and honey. 3 We are. 4 It is we. 5 She is sick. 6 It is butter. 7 It is not honey. 8 He, she and I. 9 Meal, butter and honey. 10 It is meal.

EXERCISE 4.

ḁoḡ, soft, ḡoḡ, great, ḡo, or, nor
 ḡoḡ, habit, oḡ, young, olc, bad.
 ḁoll, a hole, ḡoḡ, a rose, ḁú, thou.

1 ḁḡ ḁoll ḡoḡ. 2 ḁo ḡoḡ olc. 3 oḡ ḁoḡ. 4 ḁḁ ḡḡo ḡoḡ ḡoḡ ḁḡur ḁoḡ. 5 ḁoḡ loḡḡ. 6 ḁḡ ḡoḡ ḡoḡ ḡeḁ. 7 ḁḡ ḡoḡ ḡeḁ. 8 ḁḡ ḡoḡ olc ḡeḁ. 9 ḁḡ ḡoḡ ḡo oḡ. 10 ḡḡo ḡoḡ ḁḡur oḡ.

1 A large hole. 2 Thy bad habit. 3 Soft gold. 4 My rose is large and soft. 5 A bare foot. 6 The large rose this. 7 This rose. 8 This bad habit. 9 The rose or gold. 10 My rose and gold.

EXERCISE 5.

ḁú, a hound, ḁúl, the back.
 ḁúḡ, a fort' lúb, a loop.
 ḡuḁ, a thing, affair, ḁú, thou.
 úḡ, fresh, new, urḡḁ, prop, jamb.

1 ḁḡ ḁúl ḁḡur urḡḁ. 2 ḁḡ ḡuḁ ḡoḡ ḡeḁ. 3 ḁḁ ḁḡ lúb ḡoḡ. 4 ḁḁ ḡé úḡ

5 τὰ ἀη κύ μῶρ. 6 τὺ ἀζυρ κύ. 7 ἡο
 λὺβ. 8 τὰ τὺ μῶρ. 9 ἀη κύ οὐ μῶρ ρο.
 10 ἀη οὐη μῶρ ρεο.

1 The back and prop. 2 This great affair. 3
 The loop is large. 4 It is fresh. 5 The hound is
 big. 6 Thou and a hound. 7 My loop. 8 Thou
 art great. 9 This great bad hound. 10 This
 great fort.

EXERCISE 6.

The following sentences contain all
 the words used in the foregoing exer-
 cises, and will form a very simple rea-
 ding lesson. A translation is unneces-
 sary.

1 ἡμ ἴρ, βάν, ἀζυρ οὐ. 2 κρέ ἴρ 7
 ζαρ βοῖ. 3 ζέ βάν, βό τὰλλ 7 κύ μῶρ.
 4 τὰ ἀη ρρρέ μῶρ 7 ἀη ηαο ὄῖ. 5 τὰ
 ἀη λὺβ φατα 7 μῶρ. 6 τὰ μέ, τὰ τυ τὰ
 ρέ, τὰ ρηηη. 7 τὰ ἀη τάν βηηη. 8 τὰ
 ἀη ἡρρα φατα. 9 ἀτ βάν, βοῖ, οὐ, 7
 μῶρ. 10 ἡ ε ἀη ἡυο ρεο ε. 11 ἀη φα-
 τα 7 λά οὐ. 12 ἡῖ οὐ ἀη λά ε. 13 ἡηλ
 ἴρ 7 ζαρ ζλαρ. 14 ἡ ἶ, ἡ ἡ. 15 τὰ ἀη
 ἡόρ ἴρ, 7 τὰ ἀη ἡόρ βάν. 16 ἀη ρρρέ
 ρεο 7 ηα βα. 17 λε ἡόρ μῶρ 7 ζαρ λωη
 ἴρ. 18 ζέ ὄῖ 7 βό. 19 ἀη ἡυρ φατα 7
 μῶρ. 20 ἀη κύλ φατα 7 ἀη ἡρρα ἀρτ
 21 τὰ τὺ τηηη 7 τὰ ρέ οὐ. 22 κορ λωη
 7 ἡυρ βοῖ. 23 τὰ ἀη πολλ μῶρ, 7 ἀη
 λὺβ ρεο φατα.

EXERCISE 7.

Sounds of the long Diphthongs.

ae sounds like a in may.
 ao " a " fare.
 eu " " " "
 eo " o " yeoman.
 ja " e " fear.
 ua " ua " truant.

αερ, air, αολ, lime, βευλ, mouth.
 ceol, music, ταορ, dear, ευη, a bird.
 ρυαρ, cold, jaτ, they, jaρῖ, a fish.
 ρηαη, pain, ρεολ, a sail, ρηατ, they.
 υαη, a lamb, ραορ, cheap, free,
 eolar, knowledge.

1 ευη ἀζυρ jaρῖ. 2 ευη ταορ. 3 jaρῖ
 ραορ. 4 ἀη βευλ ρυαρ 5 υαη, jaρῖ, ἀζυρ
 ευη. 6 τὰ υαη ταορ. 7 eolar ἀζυρ ceol
 8 τὰ αερ ραορ. 9 ἡ ραορ jaτ. 10 ρεολ
 ἀζυρ jaρῖ.

1 A bird and a fish. 2 a dear bird.
 3 a cheap fish. 4 the cold mouth. 5 a
 lamb, a fish, and a bird. 6 lamb is
 dear. 7 knowledge and music. 8 air
 is cheap. 9 they are cheap. 10 a sail
 and a fish.

EXERCISE 8.

Sounds of the accented or variable Diphthong.

aj sounds like awi in sawing.
 ea " a " far
 éa " ea " bear
 éj " ei " reign
 jo " ea " fear
 ju " ew " few
 oj " oi " going
 uj " ui " ruin.

céjη, a step, ζεάρρ, short,
 cójη, right, ἡρ ζεάρρ, best.
 ζεάρρ, better, léjη, a leap.
 ρjoh, wine, ρcájη, a shadow.
 ρjú, worthy, ρújη, an eye.

1 céjη ἀζυρ ρcájη. 2 τὰ ρέ cójη. 3 ἡρ
 ζεάρρ ε. 4 ἡρ ρjú ε. 5 ἀη léjη ἡρ ζεάρρ
 6 τα ἀη léjη ζεάρρ. 7 ρújη ἀζυρ ρcájη
 8 ἡρ ρjoh ε. 9 τα ἀη léjη ἀρτ. 10
 céjη ἀζυρ léjη.

1 A step and a shadow. 2 it is just
 3 it is better. 4 he is worthy. 5 the
 best leap. 6 the leap is short. 7 eye
 and shadow. 8 it is wine. 9 the leap
 is high. 10 a step and a leap.

EXERCISE 9.

Sounds of the short Diphthongs

aj sounds somewhat like ai in wassail
 ea " " " ea " heart
 ej " " " e " berry
 jo " " " i " office
 ju " " " oo " good
 oj " " " ui " quill
 uj " " " ui " guilt

ajll, a cliff, bajte, a town, ζεαρ, man
 βεαη, a woman, cejrc, a question
 βεαῖ, little, cojη, crime, τωηρ, hard
 ceaj, pretty, zeal, bright, white
 ρjoh, knowledge, ρjohηη, fair, white
 ρujη, blood, johηa, than
 ηεαρ, esteem, ζεαη, old.

1 beañ azur fear fjonh, 2 jr cejrc f. 3 fujl azur cojrc. 4 fjoj azur mear mójr. 5 ta ah fear mójr. 6 ta ah bajle mójr 7 reah. 7. cejrc 7 cojrc. 8 jr fearh jona fujl. 9 bajle beaz dear. 10 ta ah ajll zeal.

1 A woman and a fair man. 2 it is a hard question. 3 blood and crime 4 knowledge and great esteem. 6 the town is large and old. 7 a question and a crime. 8 wine is better than blood. 9 a pretty little town. 10 the cliff is white.

EXERCISE 10.

Sounds of the *Triphthongs*.

aoj sounds like ee, as taoj, a dunce,
 eo] " " o " feojl, meat,
 jaj " " ee " bajl, an axe,
 juj " " u " cjujh, quiet, still.
 uaj " " oo " fuajm, a sound
 maojh, means, raoj, sage, bó, a cow,
 pur, lip, bhjh, melodious, uajjh, leisure.

1 bajl azur feojl. 2 raoj azur taoj
 3 jr fearh raoj jona taoj. 4 ta ré cjujh. 5 fuajm aró. 6 jr taoj mójr é. 7 jr raoj é. 8 uajjh azur maojh. 9 raoj mójr. 10 ta ah uajjh cjujh.

1 An axe and flesh. 2 a sage and a dunce. 3 a sage is better than a dunce 4 he is quiet. 5 a high sound. 7 he is a great dunce. 7 he is a sage. 8 leisure and means. 9 a great sage. 10 the time is quiet.

EXERCISE 11.—Review.

Jm bán , azur jarz úr 7 fjoj fjonh. beañ óz, azur fear mójr aró. Feojl olc, jm taoj, azur jarz bán. Mac beaz cú olc, azur na ba. Tá mjh mjh azur mjl raoj. Uah bán, azur zé óz, azur cú mójr. Zé óz mójr azur euh dear. Jr fjú é ah mear. Jar boz zlar, azur rór bán mójr. Tá ah rcájl zeárr azur ah lá fada. Ah olc azur zeárr. Jr feárr feojl jona fjoj. Cúl azur urra azur rcájl. Tá ah dán olc azur ah ceol bhjh. Tá ah feol mójr aró azur bán. Tá tú cjhjh, tá ré óz, tá rjhjh fuar, azur tá

rjad olc. Bajle beaz olc azur poll mójr. Tá ah la zeárr azur jr fearh me jona jad. Céjmh olc azur ah léjmh aró reo. Jr f, jr ré, jr rjhjh, jr rjad. Ah beul mójr azur ah pur beaz. Tá ré tall, reah, cjhjh, azur jr olc é ah mac. Jr euh ah zé. Cor lom azur ac mójr bán aró. Tá hóf úr azur ah rrré mójr. fjoj azur eolar azur cejrc. Ahol zeal, azur cré úr, azur ór taoj. Jr ruo raoj azur olc é. Tá cojrc olc azur hj cójrc f. Tá aer aró azur raoj. Tá ah líb reo mójr azur fada. Tá ah ajll aró azur mójr. Taoj azur raoj azur fearh cjujh. Fuajm aró azur bajl lom. ór azur maojh azur uajjh.

NOTE--- The figure "7" is a contraction of azur, and.

(To be continued)

Éjre.

By Mr E. O'Keeffe, N. Y. P. C. S.

(Continued)

zjár raoj éujbne fearb tá Éjre 'hjr, no raoj zeurrmacé azj zejreáh, Njor tá éj ah t-áóbar a lojz leat-ar-mujz,--- ra bajle; tá 'h mjlleáh, Jar bhjz éuaróóé rj t-éj jé egle áóbar a cojllzéar.
 Faraoj! jr ajhrréjé éujr rlabarujzé ajr-éj, 7 hj h-ré'h jháha cójzerjóé!--
 Léjz na rcárta de na trarab cajóte, labarreh rjad ajr bhjah bójrbde,---
 Tá z-cojhheóé Maelreacójh r Taró cojhjadó uajz, cad é fjatac ah aró-rujz rjh to éuñat?
 Ah bejreac Cluan-Tajrb, majle le ajhm bhjah, molta fój mar tá
 Ahjz na h-Éjreahhujz, le dóéura 'z breac ajr laetjb njor róz' zo brát!
 Do éujreahh ah fujl njor tearzara az rué zo h-eurza éum a z-craojeté,
 Ar neartujzeah ah lám éum buala, cujh a z-cár zo m-burac ah bujle a rlab-arujté,
 Njor tá aon freazra egle túbarre, acé é reo ajr ah méjo jr móz
 Corra, fhjre, tá a z-cójhjhjé neart, mar dubarre Saoj zjhjh fadó
 Ah hdeuñac Sacrah ajr aon cójrc, rlab-

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 ΑΗ Τ-ΤΙΤΙ ΖΟ ΜΟΡ ΔΙΣ ΦΑΡ,
 CUM ΖΕΑΗ 'Ρ ΖΗΑΤΟ ΤΟ ΜΗΕΔΑ, ΖΑΕ ΑΗ ΖΟ
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 ΤΟ ΒΑΖΑΙΡ ΑΗ ΤΙΒΗΙ ΟΥΗ ΔΙΟΘ ΟΑ ΚΥΑΙΛ
 ΖΟ ΡΥΑΙΡΡΕΑΕ ΡΕ Δ ΟΕΑΗΗ ΟΥΙΡΡΕΑΕ;
 ΤΑ ΕΑΖΛΑ 'Ρ ΤΟΕΥΡ ΔΙΣ ΟΥΒΡΥΖ'Ο 'ΗΙΡ
 ΖΟΙΡ ΜΑΙΡΤΡΕΑΕΤ 'ΗΗΑ ΕΡΟΙΘΕ,
 ΚΥΑΙΡ ΒΑ ΕΡΕΙΡΕ ΤΟΕΥΡ ΜΕΑΤΑΗ ΡΕ ΖΟ
 ΡΕΙΖ ΟΥΗ Δ ΡΥΑΗ ΖΑΗ ΕΡΙΘΕ;
 ΔΙΕΤ ΒΑ ΒΑΟΕ ΙΑΘ ΑΡ ΤΟΕΥΡΑ ΑΡ ΛΥΑΗ;
 ΡΥΙΛ ΡΕ ΤΕΟΡΑ ΛΕΙΡ ΖΑΗ ΒΡΥΖΕ,
 ΜΑΡ ΤΑ ΤΡΥ ΕΥΘ ΒΛΑΘΑΗΗΑ 'ΗΙΡ ΜΗΙΖ-
 ΤΕ, 'Ρ ΤΑ ΕΙΡΕ ΙΡΕΑΙ ΡΟΡ ΔΙΣ ΛΥΘΕ.--
 ΔΙΡ ΜΥΑΗ ΛΕ ΕΙΡΕ Δ Η-ΑΗΗΗ Τ' ΑΡΤΟΥΖΑΘ,
 ΗΟ ΡΑΟΙΡΡΕΑΕΤ ΖΟ ΤΕΟ Τ' ΦΑΖΑΙΡ?

CORMAC'S INSTRUCTIONS,

(Continued.)

COPY OF A LETTER.

FROM CHARLES O'CONNOR, ESQ., TO JOHN PINKERTON,
ESQ.

From Belanagar, near Roscommon,
April 4, 1786.

Sir,—Through the kindness of my Lord Bishop of Dromore, and the conveyance of my learned friend, Mr. Walker, an officer in our Irish Treas-
ury, I this week received your letter of the 13th of

March. It gratified me to find a gentleman of your candour and abilities employed on the antiquities of the ancient Scots, a distinct people, among the other various tribes inhabiting our Britannic Isles; and it would add highly to my gratification if I could supply you with any useful document on the subject—a subject of importance, but long under a cloud, thickened by prejudices from your country as well as from our own. Luckily those prejudices begin to subside here—a circumstance which encouraged me to draw up a *Prospectus*, on the Origin, Civil Government, and Manners of the ancient Scots in their heathen state. How it will be received in the Committee of Antiquities, belonging to our Royal Irish Academy, I know not. It may fail of giving satisfaction from such hands as mine; but I doubt not of its success when the subject falls into better hands. This I am bold to assert, for some materials of authentic information are still preserved among us: I say *some materials*, for most of our historical details are irrecoverably lost. Our archives, deposited in the monasteries of Ireland, have been consumed in the fires of the heathen barbarians of the North, who, in frequent incursions despoiled France, Britain, and Ireland, in the 8th and 9th centuries. They demolished our nurseries of learning; and it was only on the reduction of their power here, that some Irish patriots have set about collecting as much of our historical wreck as escaped. A collection has been made; but some of the collectors wanted critical skill in their choice, they, however, wanted not the art of flattering the vanity of a declining nation, by following such documents as gave the Scots too high an antiquity in this island. In consequence, they published genealogies, with redundant generations, and gave us a corresponding catalogue of kings, who only obtained their titles by the courtesy of their several factions. They are confounded with the few monarchs who had a legitimate election from the concurrence of the majority of the nation; and these injudicious publishers have put our titular kings in succession to each other, as a son would succeed to a father in modern monarchies. Such was the art employed to gain the Scots a high antiquity, thoroughly inconsistent with the state of affairs in Europe before the commencement of the Persian Empire. This fabric, therefore, of technical genealogies and technical succession of 90 kings before Christian Era, cannot stand; and your countryman, Mr. Innes (a priest of the Scotch College in Paris) has sufficiently exposed its weak foundation, though in other respects a very mistaken writer. To Giolla Colman, and Flan, of Bute Abbey, we owe the publication of the Regal List I mentioned. They were esteemed as able antiquaries by the majority of their contemporaries, in the eleventh century; and the majority since their time (even our learned O'Flaherty) have adopted a popular error. I have done so in my youth, but

on meeting with better guides, I am not ashamed to retract.

In the Annals of Tigernach, and other ancient documents, I found that our more authentic notices are to be deduced from the building of Eamania in Ulster, about 200 years before the Christian Era. The seven generations of Ultonian princes mentioned in the interval, prove the calculation to be pretty exact. Of what passed in Ireland before this Eamanian era little is known, except a few capital facts, such as the expedition of the Scots from Spain to Ireland, about 500 years before the birth of our Saviour; the legislation of *Ollamh Fodhla*, and his erection of apartments for the College of Fileas at Teamor, where they continued undisturbed under every revolution, and from thence spread with equal immunities through the neighboring provinces. These were facts which were too big for oblivion in any country where the elements of literature were cultivated. These elements were imported from Spain, where native Scytho-Celtes held intercourse with the Phenicians, and their Carthaginian posterity. It was in memory of these intercourses they took occasionally and ostentatiously the name Phenii. Hence the dialect among them called the Phenian (the language of their jurisprudence preserved to this day, but not understood by me or any other Irish scholar in this kingdom), and hence the number of Phenician terms discovered by Coll. Vallancey in our old intelligible writings.

Through the lights obtained by the Scots (in a part of the continent where the Phenicians had lasting settlements), they learned the art of sailing on the ocean, and imported into this island the 17 ciphers they used in their writings; and thus insulated on a remote island, and cut off from any intellectual intercourse with the polished people of Greece and Rome, they were left to the improvement of their own stock. In such a situation their improvement must have been slow as well as gradual. It took them time to form their barren Scytho-Celtic dialect (first used in the greater division of Europe) into a nervous and copious language, stripped of its original consonantal harshness. It is still preserved in old books and discovers to us the corruptions of our common people, who are corrupting it more and more every day, even in places where the English language is not yet used. By the way, how could the language of the third century in your country be preserved pure to this day in the Highlands of Scotland? How could the poems of Ossian be preserved by oral tradition through a period of 1,500 years? In our old *written* language, we discover that the speakers were a cultivated people, but their cultivation was local; and on that score the discovery of what it was, among this sequestered people, is an object more interesting to us than one offered to investigation from a bare principle of curiosity.

To you, Sir, and to disengaged writers like you, it is left to bring this subject of Scottish antiquity out of the darkness spread over it. The lights which the revolution under our Tuathal surnamed the Acceptable) afford will be of great use to you. At the close of the first century, the Belgians of Ireland revolted against their Scottish masters—expelled the old royal family, and set up a monarch of their own blood. Tuathal, the presumptive heir of the Heremonian line, was conveyed to your country—his mother, Ethnea, being the daughter of the king of the Picts, he was protected there under his grandfather. Grown to maturity, he returned, and after subduing all the enemies of his house, he mounted the throne of Teamor. Soon after, in a convention of the states the crown of Ireland was by a solemn law declared hereditary in his family, and from this epoch, which commenced A.D. 130, to the establishment of Christianity, we have a series of authentic history productive of great men and great actions.

I shall owe much to your indulgence if you pardon all this before I come to the chief subject of your letter. Of all that I could find relating to your country, I shall in my next send you transcripts and literal translations; but I must confess that I have not hitherto met with much that has not been published in the last age by Mr. O'Flaherty. In the book of Balimote, I find our antiquaries concurring with Bede in the establishment of Carbrí Riada, as the leader of the first colony of Scots in Britain, supported there partly by the indulgence of the Picts, and partly by the negotiating power of the wisest of our monarchs, Cormac Ulfadha, Carbrí's cousin-german. The second great colony was established by Carbrí's posterity, the Son's of Erk about the year 503. The succession of the Dalraido kings from that period with the years of reigns down to Malcolm Cammor, has been preserved in the poem quoted by Mr. O'Flaherty, a copy of which I possess and the original, with a translation, shall be remitted to you as soon as I recover a little from my present languid state, bound by rheumatic pains. That the Tuatha de Danan arrived in Ireland from North Britain, and subdued the Belgians all our documents aver.

Be assured, Sir, of any service I can render you in your present undertaking. The more it is agitated by able writers the more the truth of history will appear. The motto of your arms, *Post Nubibus*, makes me look up to you as the person who will disperse the cloud cast on our history. I scarcely have room to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient servant,
CHARLES O'CONNOR.

(To be continued.)

Send sixty cents for the GAEL; it will teach you to speak, and write Irish.

ՇԱՅԵԼԻՆ ԵՂՐՔԻԱԼ.

Եր մայն հոյ տրաճեա՛ծ այր չա՛ն որ
լե րտայմ,

Աչսր Իր ոյնոյ հոյ տրաճեա՛ծ այր
Շիշո՛ն դա չ-ուա՛ն,

'Տ Գ աղ քաղո՛սա երե՛նք լայն՝ զա՛ թօյ-
ճեայնսլ, 'ր րուայր,

Ա'ր զ րայնսլ ոյ քա՛սար զ մ-նայրեյծ
դա ռ-ուայն,

'Տեմ' ճրե՛նք մայրոյ դա՛ր քա՛սած մե
Այր ծրու՛նք լո՛ւս Երրսլ լե քա՛նոյ
աղ լա՛ն!

Այր րնլ չօ ծ-քա՛նայն մայր զայր
Շիշո՛ն դա չ-րու՛ս,

Այր ռօ ճուլսն մե ճարճար ծրե-
նքա՛նք զ րճայն.

'Տե մօ լայր-չայր զայր ճոյայր մե
ճու՛նք ոյ քայն,

Ո՞ւ ռօ ճլ երե՛նք, քայրալլա՛նք, քայն-
քայն քայն.---

Օ՛ւ ռ-ճոյեա՛ծ աղ քայրայն Երբօյ-
ր լայն ճր մօ ճոյն

Երբօյն Շիշո՛ն աղ րճայր-ճայր
ճար քայն հոյ:

Եր չլե Գ դա 'դ եա՛ւ, 'ր Եր ճայրե Գ դա
'դ չրայն,

Եր երբ Գ 'դ չ-ճուա՛նք մե ռօ ճօլ
քայն քայն,

Ոյ՛ լ ճօյ ճար-լայն դա քա՛ս քա՛ 'դ ռ-
քայն քօ քայն,

Ու՛ն ո-ճայնք մե քայնոյ ճայրեյն
Շիշո՛ն.

Եր քայնք ու՛ն ծ-քայն մե-ր ճայր Շի-
շօ՛ն ճար, ճայն,

Քա՛ ճլ աղ ճայն ճայնոյ չօ ո-ճայ-
նայր երբօյն,

Այր րնլ լե ճայ ճար չօ ռ-ճայ-
նայն զ քայն,

Ա'ր չօ ռ-քայնայն զ ճայն ճ դա
քայնոյ հոյ Գ;

Լայնք մե ռօ կայն քայնք այր 'դ քայն
քա՛նք երբ Գ 'դ չօյնք ռօ ճօլքայն

քայնք, քայնք

Քայնք ոյնք ճայնք ճայնք, չար լայն
քայնք մե մօ ճայն.---

Եր ոյնք Գ ճայնք ճայնք է, ճայ-
նայն Շիշո՛ն.

Hardiman's Minst

ԵՄԼ-ՅԻ-ՏԱՅԻՆԱՅՏ

Քայն---Քայն-Քայն.

Ա ճայնք, չար, Եր ճայնք ճայնք
Քայն! ճայնք ռօ ճայնք չօ ճայնք ճայնք!

'Տ չար ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք դա ճայնք ռօ
քայնք,

Չօ ճայնք դա ճայնք մե ճայնք!

Ա ճայնք դա ո-ճայնք, քայնք ճայնք չօ
քայնք,

Ու՛ն ծ-քայնք լայնք քայնք զ ճ-
քայնքայնք,

Երբօյն չօ ճայնք քա՛նք քայնք-չայնք
Այր ճայնք ծ-քայնք ուայնք-քայնք ճայնք.

Ա ճայնք դա ճայնք, ռօ ճայնք մե,
ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք լե ճայնք ճայնք,

Ճայնք քայնք մօ ճայնք, զ քայնք մօ ճայնք
'Տ ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք

ճայնք.---

Քայնք ճայնք! 'ր մե 'դ ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք
'Տ ռօ ճայնք մե 'դ ճայնք ոյնք ոյնք

լայնք;

'Տ չար ե՛նք ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք
այնք քայնք հոյ,

Ճայնք-քայնք ել-քայնքայնք.

Այնք ճայնք մե ճայնք ռօ ռօ ճայնք ճայնք,
Այր ճայնք աղ ճայնք ճայնք,

Ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք, մայր ճայնք դա ճայնք-
քայնք,

'Տ ռօ ռօ ճայնք ճայնք մայր
ճայնք;

Ճայնք ել Եր երբ ու՛ն ճայնք այր ել,
'Տ դա ճայնքայնք ճայնք դա ո-քայնք,

Այնք ճայնք 'ր մօ ճայնք! ճայնք մե 'ր
քայնք ճայնք

Այնք ճայնք լե դա ճայնք.

Ա ճայնք 'ր զ քայնք, զ ո-քայնքայնք հոյ
Չօ ճայնք դա ճայնք քայնք?

Ոյ՛ լ ճայնքայնք քայնք, դա ճայնքայնք
Ու՛ն ճայնքայնքայնք ճայնք ճայնքայնք:

'Տ քայնք 'դ ճայնք քայնք, ճայնք մայր դա
քայնք

Այնք ճայնքայնք քայնք ճայնք մայր;
Ճայնք ճայնք ճայնք, ոյնք մայրայնք մե,

Այնք աղ ճայնք-քայնք ել-քայնքայնք!

Hardiman's Minst

ՕՂԵԱՅՐԱ ՔՆԻՏՐԱՅԸ ԾՕ 'ՈՒ ՇՕՅԻ-
ՇՅՈՒՆԻԱԼ ԱՅ ՇԵԱՅԻՅԱՅՐ.

By

Mr. Anthony O'Hara,

A Student of the College of the Sacred Heart,
S. J., Prairie Duchien, Wisconsin.

Ա ՔՅ ըՕ ԻՐՈՒԹԵԱՐԵՒՅԱՅԻ, Ա ՇՈՅԻԵ
 ԵՐՅՈՅՈՒՄ 7 Ա ՔՅ ԻՄ ԻՄ ԻՄ ԵՄԱՅՅ 7 ՇՂ ԻՄԵ
 ԱՅԵ ԵՄՏԱՐ Ա ԵՂՈՒՅԻ ԵՂ ԻՄԵ ՔՅՅ ԵՂ
 ԱՅՍՄՈ ՅԻՄԱԵՂ Ա ՔՈՅՐԱՅԻ. ՔԵԱՐ ՔՅՇ-
 ԵՂՏԱԵ ԻՄԵ, ԵՄՐ Յ-ԵԱՐԱՅՈ 7 ԵԱՐԱՅՈ ԵՄՐ
 Շ-ԵՂԻԵ. ՈՅ ԵՂՅԱՅԻՄ ԼԵ ԵՐԱՅԻՇԱ 'ՈՒ ՇՈՅ-
 ԱՅՇ ՇՈ ՍՐԵԱՐ, ԻՇ ԼԵ ՔՅՈԼ ԱՅ ԵԼԱՄՔԱՅԻ Ա
 ՔԵԱՐԱՇ ԻՄ ԵՄՐ ԻՄԵԱՅՅ. ՇՂՅԱՅԻՄ ԻՄԱՐ
 ԵԵԱԵՇՈՒՅԻ ԱՅ Ե-ՔՅՇՇԵՂՅՈՒ ԱՅՍՄՈ ՇՈ ԱՅ ՇԵ
 ԵՄՅԵԱՐ ԼԵՂ ԻՄԱՅԵԱԵԵ ԻՄԱՅԵ. ՈՅ ՅՈՄ-
 ՔՐԱՅԻՄ ՇՈՅ ԱՐԻՄ ԱԵԵ ԵՐԱՐԻՂՅՈՒ ԱՅ ՇԵՐ-
 ԱՅԵ. ՈՅ'Լ ՇՈՅ ԱՐԻՄ ԵՐՈԼԼԱՅԵ ԱՅԱՅԻ ԱԵԵ
 ԱՅ ԵՐԱՅՐ ԵԵԱՅ ՔՈ. ՈՅ ԵՄՐԱՅՅԻՄ Ի ԻՄԵԱՅՅ
 ՇՈՐԻՄ ԱՐԻՄ ԱԵԵ ԻՄՐԻՂՅԻՄ ԻՄՈ ՇՈՅՐԵՅԻՄԵ
 ԵՐՈՄԱ ԼԵ ԻՇՇՏԱՅԵ ՔԵԱՅՈՒ ԱՅՍՄ ԻՄՅԻՐԵ
 ԻՄ ԻՇՈՒՐԱՅ ԻՄՈՒՅԵԱ. ՈՅ ԼՈՐՐՈՅ ԱՅ ԵՐՈ-
 ՇԱԵ ՇՈՅԱՅԻՄՅԻ ԻՄ ԻՄՈ ԵԼԱՄՔԱ: ԻՅ ԵՂՅԵՒՄ
 ՇՈՅ ՇՈՒՅԵԱՐԱ ԱԵԵ ԱՅ Ե-ՔԵԱՅԻՐՈՅ ՇՐՅ-ՇՅ-
 ԼԵՇՅԱ ԵԵԱՅԱ ՔԵՈ: ՇՈՒՅԵԱՐԱ ՇՈՇԱՅՐ, ԵԱՐ-
 ԵՂԱՅԱՐ ԱՅՍՄ ՅՐԱՇ. ՈՅ'Լ ԻՄԵ ԱՅՅ ԻԱՐԻԱՅՅ
 ՇՈՅ ՈՒՇՈՒՐ ԻՄՈՅՂԱԵԱ, ԻՇ ՔԱՅՇՈՒՐԵԱՐ ՔԱՇ-
 ՅԱԵԱ, ԻՐ ՔԱՇՐԱՅԵ Մ' ԱՅԻՄ: ՇՈՐՐԱՅ
 ՔՐԱՅԻՐԵԱՐԱԵ Ա ԻՄՈՒՅԼԱՒՐԱՐ ՅՐԱՇ ԱԵԱՐ
 ՇՈ ՔԱՅՐՈՅԵ ՅՐԱՇԱՅԻՄՅԻ ԼԵ ԵՐՈՅԵ ԱԵԱՐ-
 ԱԵ. ՅՐԱՇԱՅՅԻՄ ԵՄՐ Շ-ԵՂԻԵ 7 ԵՄՐ ԻՇՈՒՅ-
 ՈՒ. ՈՒԱՅԻ ՇՈ ԵՂ ԻՄ ԵՂ ՇՅԱՇ ԻՄԵ ԻՄԱՐ
 ՔՅԼԱՒԱՅԵ Շ' ԱՐ Շ-ԵՂԻ. Շ' ՔՇՅԼԱՅԻՄ ԻՄԵ
 ԵՄՐ Շ-ԵԱՅՅԱ 7 ԵՄՐ ԻՄ-ԵԱԼԱՅԵ, Շ' ԵՂՐԵ
 ԻՄՈ ԵԼԱՐԱ ԼԵ ԱՒՐԱՅԻ ԻՄՅԻՐԵ ԵՄՐ ԻՄԵԱՐՈ,
 7 ԼԵ ԵՇՈԼԵԱ ԱՅԱՄ-ՇՅՐԵԱԵԵՂԱՅԵ ԵԼԱՅՐ-
 ՅԵ ԵՄՐ Շ-ԵՂԻԵ. Շ' ՔՇՅԼԱՅԻՄ ԻՄԵ ԵՂՅԵՂՈԼ
 ԻՄԱՅԵԱ ՈՒՇՈՐԱԵ ԵՄՐ Յ-ԵՐՈՅՇԵ ԱՅՐԼԵ 7
 ՅՐԱՇԱՅՅԻՄ ԵՄՐ Շ-ԵԱՐԵ ՇՈ 'ՈՒ ՔՅՐԻՅԻՅԵ 7
 ԵՄՐ ԻՄԵԱՐ ԱՅԻ ՅԱԵ ԱՅԼԵ ԻՐՈՇ-ՇՅՈՇԼՈՇԱՇ.
 ԱՅՈՅՐ Շ ԵԱՐԼԱՇ ՅՐԱՇ ԵՄԱՐՅԱԼ Մ'ԱՅԻՅԵԱԼ
 Ա ՇՂ 'Յ-ՇՈՒՅԻՄՅԵ ԱՅՅ ԻՄՈ ԼԱՅԻՄ ԵԵԱՐ ԱՅՍՄ
 Ա ԵՄՅ ԱՅԻ ԱՅԻ ԻՄԵ ՔԵԱԵ ՅՈ ԼԱՅՈՒ Մ' ԱԵ-
 ԱՐ ԱՅՍՄ ԻՄՈ ԻՄԱԵԱՐ ՅՐԱՇԱՅԻՄՅԻ ԻՄ ԻՄՈ ԵՂԻ
 ՔՅՅ, ՇՈՅԻՇԵԱԵ ՇՈՄ, ԻՅՈՐ ԵՄՅ ԻՄԵ ՔԱՐ
 ՅԱՅ ՔՅԵ Ա ՅՐԱՇԱՅՇ, ԱՅՍՄ ՅՅՅՇԵԱՐ ՇՈ
 ՇՅԱ ԱՅԻ ԵՄՐ ՔՈՅ. ԵՂ ԻՄՈ ՔՅՄԱՅԻՅԵՅԵ ԼՅԵ
 ՅԱԵ ԼԱ ԱՅՍՄ ԻՄՈ ԵՐՈՅՅՅՅՅՅԵ ՅԱԵ ՈՅՇԵ.

ՇԱՅԻՅԵ ԱՅԻՅԵԱԼ ԻՄՈ ՇՅԱ ԱՅԱՅ ԻՄ ԱՅԻ
 ԱՅԻՂՅՈՒ ԻՄ ԻՄՈ ԵՇՈԼԱՇ ԱՅՍՄ ՔԵԱԵԱՇ ՔԵ

St. Patrick's Address to the Assembly
at Tara.

Literal Translation.

Most potent King, Sages, Men of E-
rin;—I stand here before your august
assembly, and called upon to give an
account of my person, and justify my
conduct.

I am a peaceful man, your friend
and the friend of your country. I
come, not to fling the brand of war,
or scatter the seed of discord among
your people. I come as the messen-
ger of peace, and the bringer of good
tidings. I bear no arms, save the
pilgrim's staff. My only breast-plate
is this little cross. I march not amid
the clang of arms, but cheer my weary
steps with the sweet and soothing
notes of sacred song. No hostile ban-
ner frowns defiance from my camp.
This tiny three-leaved emblem,—the
symbol of hope and peace and union,—
is the only badge I wear. I court no
earthly honor, no earthly pelf.

My name is Patrick,—a foreign
sound that bespeaks a father's love to
his beloved children. With a father's
heart, I love your country and your
people. In early youth, being carried
as a slave to your shores, I have learn-
ed your language and your customs.
My ears have hearkened to the sweet
songs of your bards and the soul-stir-
ring sound of your native harp. I
have learned to admire your thirst
for truth, your esteem for every man-
ly virtue.

Being freed by my own good angel
whostands, at my right hand and borne
again into my own native land, into
the arms of my loving parents. I did
not cease to love you, and pray to my
God for you. My thoughts were with
you by day, and my dreams by night.
Once the angel of my God appeared
to me in sleep and handed me a letter.
Me thought I read: The voice of the
children of Ireland.—Come, O holy
youth and walk amongst us. In this
I recognized the voice of my God and

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J.L. N.Y. says "I saw by the report of the death of the late Mr. Daniel O'neill which appeared in the *Irish American* that he was the first secretary of the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society, but by the GAEL, it seems he was not." No, he was not. The P.C. Society was organized in December 1874, and on Feb. 1, a regular board of officers was elected as follows:—John Bulman prest., Patrick Carrick vice prest., R.J. O'Brien rec. sec., J.W. Kennedy Fin. sec., M.J. Logan cor. sec., T. Erley treas., and C.P. Connolly sergt.-at-arms, and the membership of the society was then as follows:—Carrick, Moran (10 Stone St. N.Y.), Connolly, McGarry, Walsh, Brennan, Logan, Bulman, Galvin-Kenny, L. Logan, Erley, O'Connell, O'Brien, Mc, Clusky, Kennedy, Dunleavy, Dolan, Creedon and Manly—19. Up to this date there was no regular board of officers—a chairman &c. being elected at each meeting. However, an Irish class had been in existence for a year previously, which had been advertised in the *Irish World* over the nom de plume "Gael", and quite a number of patriotic Irishmen throughout the country wrote to the *Irish World* for the real name and address of "Gael" The *Irish World* by permission published the name and address. The following amongst other communications followed:—

Williamsburg, Aug. 8, 1872

Mr. Logan—Sir—Seeing your name mentioned in the *Irish World* as one who would give information regarding a society for the study of the Irish language that exists in Brooklyn; if you let me know when and where they meet, its object and cost, you would much oblige,

Thomas Erley.

147 North 1st St.
Mr. Erley now belongs to the 13th St. Society.

Rome, N.Y. July 21, 1873.

Mr. M.J. Logan,

Dear Sir:—After a silence of some months I again write to renew our acquaintance, and to treat upon questions to which you are giving your efforts. I am exceedingly well pleased to learn that you were the first in the field to organize an Irish class. For my part, I have made little or no progress since winter, as my business calls me from home &c. Address in future Thos. Creagan, care of B. Flannagan Esq. 60 Harrison st. Syracuse, N.Y. [We like to hear from Mr. Creagan again.]

At that time the *Irish World* devoted a large portion of its columns to the discussion of the Irish Language revival, the first letter appearing about February or March 1872 by "Gael". (We hope the *Irish World* will in the near future "renew its first love.")

The late lamented Mr. O'Neill joined the society in the summer of '75. It continued to struggle on until the latter part of '77, when the Dublin

society had "taken shape," as expressed by Rev. Father Nolan in the following letter—

Dublin, Oct. 25, 1877.

M.J. Logan &c. Sec. P.C.S. 814 Pacific st. Bklyn. N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Sir—Referring to your postal card of the 8th June last, in Gaelic (which has been published in the *Irishman*), as the movement for the preservation of the Irish Language has since taken shape and is daily extending.

I am directed by the Council of the Society to gain communicate with you on this most important subject. You will be glad to learn that the first of a series of easy elementary works for beginners, pupils in schools, and other students, has appeared, thus helping to supply the

"Leabair na Gaeil, roisín, ro-tuáirne"
which you so much desire to see. &c.

John Nolan O, D, C, Secretary.

The publication of these books gave the movement everywhere a sensible impetus, and about the first of February '78 the society was reorganized, and Mr. O'Neil elected Recording Secretary.

The society now commenced to work in earnest, and hired the large hall 365 Fulton st. At this time (April) about twenty or thirty of the members of the society resided in New York, (there being no society up to then in that city.) Among the most active members from New York, were the late John McGuire, the late Mr. O'Neil, and Messrs, Ward, Ryan, Flynn, Gordan, McGovern, Egan, and Hogan, (at that time also, some of the members resided in the state of New Jersey.) Receiving reports from the members of the society residing in New York favorable to the organization of a class in that city to accommodate the then and expectant members who resided there, a committee to organize in New York was appointed. On May 19 a resolution was passed by the society appropriating a months rent for the hall, 214 Bowery, New York, and the first meeting was held there on May 21 when twenty-seven new members were enrolled.

The class continued to meet and receive instruction, and new members were added. However, for reasons which can now have no effect, the new members did not want to remain a branch of the Brooklyn society and, in the absence of the Brooklyn officers, elected a new board of officers for themselves. The majority of the organizing committee protested against this hasty action, and, as they thought, disrespectful conduct towards the parent society, but to no purpose. The Secretary of the newly appointed officers [Mr. E. J. Rowe] sent a report of the proceedings to the Society but the Society would not recognize it. So the organizing committee rented the hall 96 Bowery where the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was organized, the new members, continuing in 214 Bowery.

The former has its quarters now in Clarendon

Hall, 114 & 116 E, 13th. street, and the latter 295 Bowery. Mr. O'Neill continued in the movement until he died.

The foregoing are the facts in connection with the Irish Language movement, and a synopsis of its history up to the present.

The movement has published two Journals in its interest, the GAEL and the Gaelic Journal.

Now we would advise our New York friends to start another Journal there. They have two strong societies, and they cannot boast of their progress when Brooklyn single-handed founded the pioneer Gaelic Journal, thus keeping them in the shade. Seeing that they had a very successful reunion there lately we cannot see anything in their way to found a Gaelic Journal. The GAEL will render them every assistance in its power. We would like to see a Gaelic Journal in every town and city.—

So we say to you, New York friends, if you do not start a journal you are not doing your duty.

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

[Continued.]

I know several teachers, myself included, who can speak Irish fluently, read it in either character, translate either language into the other with tolerable accuracy. In my opinion these men would be just as useful in extending the language as those recognised for certificates: Mr. T. M. King, Garwogoven N. S.—“All the children, from the very youngest, understand Irish as a spoken language, and all, from the first class upwards, may be taught it. Their parents being able to speak it would be of great assistance to their children while preparing their lessons at home. The teacher himself being able to speak the Irish language would, in a short time, be able to procure a certificate. Lastly the manager, Rev. Father O'Grady, being a good Irish scholar himself, would be sure to lend his influence and help to so laudable an object.” Mr. Crawly, Lettrfrack N. S.—“There was an Irish class, but it was given up chiefly owing to the restrictions placed by the National Board on the teaching of Irish. The principal restrictions to which I allude are (1) That the Irish be not taught to children under ten years of age (the average of children attending Connemara schools is nine years). (2) That no be presented in Irish who have not reached fifth class at least. (3) That the language be taught only outside of school hours—in other words, that it be kicked out of schools altogether”. Mr. J. O'Brien, Miltown-Malbay N. S.—“The parents of all the child speak Irish. There is no Irish class. There was an Irish class when Irish was allowed on the programme for the first time by

the National Board; but the teachers having no certificate threw up. Up to thirty or forty pupils were in the class. They were advanced as far as the Second Book published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: All the pupils in school from the second class up could learn Irish. It is quite natural to them. Teachers should be allowed to teach without a certificate: but no payments unless the pupils pass in their examination. If you require a certificate from the National Teachers, Irish will never succeed; but if allowed to teach without a certificate, and pay according to results, Irish may become a spoken and written language in Ireland.” Mr. John Fleming, Rathgormac N. S.—“The parents of all the children speak Irish. There is an Irish class twice a week, with an average attendance of twenty six students.” Mr. M. Foley, Mulnahorna N. S. Dungarvan—“There are 208 pupils. Every pupil can speak Irish, as it is the language the child speaks on his first coming to school, scarcely knowing a word of English. There is no Irish class. The chief reason is the too great disproportion between those classes that can earn results fees in Irish, and those that cannot, owing to the rule at present enforced by the National Board confining the teaching of Irish to fifth and higher classes.” Mr. J. Aolland, Balliuspittal N. S.—“One hundred and twenty five of the children's parents speak Irish. I have a certificate since December. 1879. An Irish class consisting of thirty students meet six times a week. They are reading the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. books published by the Society.” Mr. John O'Connor, Ballinacartin N. S.—“The parents of all the children are Irish speaking. An Irish class consisting of thirty or forty students meet five times a week. I have no certificate. Mr. D. Lynch, Philipstown N. S., Dunleer—“I hold an honorary certificate. There is an Irish class humbering twelve, which meets four times a week.” Mr. M. O'Connor, Killavalla N. S.—“An Irish class meet five times a week. About thirty can read Irish tolerably.”

Reports were also received from the following teachers of the National Schools, affording information of a nature somewhat similar to the above: Messrs. P. Sherlane, Bangor; T. M'Caffrey, Rooskey; J. O'Donohoe, Kilmaly, C. Thaurhan, Bellybrad; Patrick Cassidy, Moyasta; Patrick Treacy, Garranbane; Patrick O'Connor, Ashdee; Dominick Gallagher, Baanatra; Patrick Mullin, Larganboy; P. Laugley, Foxford; T. Quinn, Lehinch; William Kelly, Prizon; T. Walsh, Knockrookerry; T. Hannon, Clashachor; T. Hynes, Cloghans; John, Lahine Doonaha, &c. &c.

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“ College Irish Grammar	1.00
... THE BULL “INEFFABILIS” in four Languages, Latin, Irish, &c.....	\$1.00
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Foley's Eng. Irish Dictionary	
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