



Leaban-ajóir móránal,
tabairtá cum an
TEANSA SAEDISE
a corrad asur a raorúad
asur cum

Fen-mazla Cuid na h-Éireann.

VOL. 2. — No. 12

OCTOBER

1883.

Price, Eight Cents.

The  Gael.

*A Monthly Journal, devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language,
and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.*

Published at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y., by
M. J. LOGAN, Editor and Proprietor.



Terms of Subscription, by mail—One Dollar a year, in advance; Eight Cents a single copy.

Terms of Advertising—10 cents a line Agate; 25 per cent discount to yearly advertisers.

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

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as second-class mail matter.

PHILO CELTS.

The Philo Celtic picnic at Scheutzen Park, on Sept. 6th was a grand success notwithstanding the National League's demonstration coming off on the same day.

The last monthly reunion, on Thursday, 27 was the largest the society has yet had. Thirty nine new members have joined during the last month. This large increase is partly due to the very interesting entertainments given by the society before and after the class exercises, consisting of singing, with piano accompaniment, recitations etc. Mr. Lacey has made splendid progress with the singing class, and Mr. Finn, the president, is getting the violin class into working order. On the whole, there is a great inducement to the youth of both sexes to join the society. They will be taught to speak, read, and write the language of their ancestry; the agreeable accomplishments of vocal and instrumental music—the music of their country, and an opportunity to mix in the society of the most accomplished and patriotic of their country people. Fathers and mothers should bring their children to the hall and encourage them to join the society as they will see nothing there but what will be to their social advancement, the culture of the language and music of Ireland. Though we may not have the wealthiest of our Irish-American fellow citizens enrolled in our ranks, we certainly have the most enlightened and patriotic. It has at all times been acknowledged that those who command a knowledge of more than one language are intellectually superior to the mono-linguist. Philo Celts can speak, read, and write at least two languages tolerably well, which fact we would like to impress on those of our countrymen who would be stylish. We would also call their attention to what the society has accomplished.—First it has produced this journal—the first ever published in the Irish Language, has taught hundreds to lisp the language of their forefathers, and is teaching the pleasing accomplishments of vocal and instrumental music to the youth of both sexes.

Now, you wealthy Irish-Americans of Brooklyn what are you doing to elevate the social position of your race?

Gilgannon Ex-president is still attentive to the interests of Philo Celts.

Mr. Curden is sure not to miss a meeting of the society.

The Hon. D. Burns has taken a lively interest in the affairs of the society. He was the first to hand out a handsome donation towards the payment of our piano, as did also Counsellor J. C. McGuire, Messrs: Cassin, Courtney, Breen, and J. A. Carey, of the St Patrick's Society. We hope other members of the society will follow their example.

Messrs: Graham, (vice president) Heany Horan Gubbins, Earley, Burke, Hyland, Walsh, Sloan, Manihan, Kinsella, Smith, Ford, Lennon &c. are apt pupils of Mr. Lacey's vocal class.

M J Costello gives a run in, now and again:

Miss Nora T. Costello upholds the credit of the society by her excellent rendition of Irish song and music.

The Misses Dunlevy, Miss F. O'N. Murray, and Miss N.T. Costello, are our most advanced Gaelic scholars.

We are pleased to see that our accomplished speaker, Miss Nellie Crowley has returned from the country; as has also, Mr Morrissey and family.

Miss Lacey's vocal and instrumental class is well attended by the Misses Gill, Guiran(2), Finnigan, Gunning, Kelly, Brennan, Kane, Carley, Duffy, Mulligan, Gallagher,(3) McCaffrey, Reilly, Carroll Cassidy, Kearney and Grady:

The Misses Donnelly and Miss B Crowley are quite an addition to our vocal class—being already accomplished in that regard.

Miss Dwyer has been pretty attentive to the class exercises.

The usual attendance at the weekly classes of the society is about 50. This is a poor representation out of a roll of some seven hundred names:

Mr. Kyne thinks the society has never been in better working order—so do we.

W Sarsfield Casey has not been seen in a long time. Neither has M Russell.

Mr Tarpey, an old member who had been absent these three years turned up the other night:

We would like to know where are Miss McGinly Mrs Smith, Mrs Creagan, and Messrs O'Brien, Deely, Archer and other active members of the past:

N Y Philo Celts are very busy at present with Irish music &c. Hon D Burns has started a new school in N Y under the wing of the National League: That is as it should be! We expect to hear favorable reports from Philo Celts throughout the country Phila. Nashua &c. The movement is deeply rooted. Let all help to propagate the Gael the representative, yet produce, of the movement:

The New York Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language held their fifth annual reunion at Clarendon Hall on Wednesday evening, October 3rd. The affair was a grand success and the arrangements which contributed to it reflect great credit on those who had it in charge. Seeing the exertions that are being made in the cities, we hope our rural friends will help the cause along.

ՁԻՆ ՏՅՈՒՄ ԴՈ ՉԻՆՏՅԱԿ.

ԼԵՂԵՂԵՂ.

Collated by E. O'KEEFE. N. Y. P. C. S.

ՁԻՂԻՂ ԵՐ ԴՈ Մ-ԵՈՒՄ ԵՈ ՇԵՐԱՅ ԴՈ ՔԼԱՅԵՐ ՄԱՐ
ԴՈՅՐԻՔԵԱՇՏ!

ՈՒ ՄԱՐ ԱՅՏ Է ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ՄՈՐԱՆ ԵՅԻՊԵ 'ՅԱՐ ԵՅՈՒ ԱՊԻ
Ե'ՔԵԱՐԻ ԵՅԵՐ-ՐԻ ՔՐԵԱԵ ԱՊԻ ԱՅՐ ՄԱՅՈՅԻ ԴՈ ԱՈՅ ՕՅՈՇԵ ;
ՈՒԱ ԵՅԵՏ ԵՅԱՅԼԻՅՅՈՒ ԴՈ ԵՅԻՐԵ ԱՅՐ ԲԱՅՏ ԴՈ Ե-ՇՐԵՂԵՂ.

ՁԻ ՇԱՅԼԵԱՇ.

ՁԻ ՇԱՅԼԵՅ ԻՄԵՅՐԵ ՄԱԼԼԱՇՏ ՄՈ ՇԼԵՅԵ ԵՅԵ,
'ՈՒ ԱՊԻԱ ԻՊԵՐԱՅԻ ԵՅՈՒ ՔՐԵԱԵ ԵՈ ԼԵՅԻ ԱՊԻ ?
ՈՒԱ ԴՈՅՐԻ, ԴՈ ԴՈ Դ-ԱԲՐԵՂԱՅԵ, ԴՈ ԴՈ ՇԼԵՅԻ ԴՈՅՐԵ,
ՈՒՅ ՇԵՅԵԱՊԻ ԴՅՈՒ ՄԻ ԴՈ ՔԼԱՅԵՐ ՅՈ Դ-ԵՅՅԱՐ.

ՁԻ ՏՅՈՒՄ.

ՁԻՂԻՂ ԱՅՏ Է ԴՈ ՔԼԱՅԵՐ ԴՈՇ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ՅԵԱՏ ԴՈ ՇԵՅԻ ԼԵՐ ;
ՈՒՈ ՄԱՐ ԱՅՏ Է ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՇՈՅԻՅ ԵՅՐԱ ՇԵԱՊԻ ԵՅՅՐՈՒ ԴՈ
ԼԱԵ ԱՐ ;

ԵՈ ՄԱՇԱՊԻ-ՐԻ ՅՈ ՔԱՐԱՐ ԼԵ 'Դ ԲՈՅՊԵԱՊԻ ՄԻ ԱՈՒՅԱ.
ՁԵՏ ԼԵ ԵԱՅԼԱ ՄՈ ԻՄԱՐԼԱՅՅ ԱՅԱՐ ՕՐԵԱՐԵԱ ՄՈ ԵՅԼԵ ;
ԲԱՊԱ ՄԵ ԴՈ Մ-ԵՅԼԵ ԱՅՅ ԻՔԵԱԼԱ ԴՈ ԵՅԻՐԵ.

ՁԻ ՇԱՅԼԵԱՇ.

ՄԻ ԱՅՏ Է ԴՈ ՔԼԱՅԵՐ ԵՅ ԻՄԱՊԵԱՊԻՅԱՐ ԴՈՅՐԵ ;
ՁԻՂԻՂ 'ԴՈ ԵՅՐԱՅՏ ԱՈՅ ԴԵԱՇ ԱՅՐ ԱՈՅ ՇՈՐ-ՕՐ ;
ՈՒՅ 'Լ ԵՐՈՅ, ՇՊԵԱՐ, ԴՈ ԼԱՐԻԱՇԱ ՇՐԱՇ ԱՊԻ ;
ՈՒՅ 'Լ ԲԵՈՇ, ՅՐԵՂԱ, ԴՈՒՊԱ, ԴՈ ՅԱՇ ԱՊԻ,
ՁԵՏ ՇԵՂ, ԱՅՅԻՂ, 'Ր ԱՊԵՅՏ ԼԱՇՅԱՊԵ.

ՁԻ ՏՅՈՒՄ.

ՁԻՂԻՂ ԴՈՇ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԱՈՅ ՄԱՇ 'ԴՈ Ե-ՔԼԱՅԵՐ ԱՇՏ ՇԵՂ 'Ր
ԼԱՇՅԱՊԵ

ՇՅՈՅԱՐ Ա ՅԵՈՇԱՇ ԵՈՅՅ ԵՈՇՏ ԲՈԼԱՊ ԱՈՅ ԲԱՐԱՊ ԱՊԻ ?
Ե'ՔԵԱՐԻ ԼՈՄՐԱ ՇՈՐԱ ՄՈ ՔՈՒԱ 'Ր ՄՈ ԴՈՒԱ
'ՈՒԱ ԵՅՈՒ Մ-ԵՅՅՈՒՅՐ ԱՅՅ ԲԵՅՊԵ ՈՒ ՈՒՂԱՅ ՅՈ ՇԱՐՅԱ :
ՇՈՐՈ, Ա ՇԱՅԼԻՅ, 'Ր ԲԵՅՐԻ ԵՈ ՇՐԱՇՏ-ՐԻ ;
ՈՒԱՅՐ Ա ՄԱՇՈՅԻ-ՐԻ ՅՈ ՔԼԱՅԵՐ ԴՈՒՐ ԵՅՐԱՅՐ ՅՈ ԵՐԱՇ ՕՐ.

ՁԻ ՇԱՅԼԵԱՇ.

ՅՈ ԵՐԱՇ 'Ր ՇՅՈՇԵ ՄԱԼԼԱՇՏ ՄՈ ՇՐՅՈՇԵ ԵՅԵ,
ԵՈ ՇԼԵՅ ԴՈ Դ-ԱԲՐԵՂԱՅ ԻՅ ԻՊԵՐԱՊԻ ԵՅ ԲԵՐՅՈՇԱՊԻՅՏ,
'Տ ՄԻ ԲԵ ՇԱ ԲՅՐՅՈՇԵԱ 'ԲԱՊ ԵՅԱԵ ԻՅ ԴՈՅՐ ԲԵԱՇԱՐԻ
ԵՈ ԲՅՐՅՅ Է,

ՅԱՐ Ե' Է ԵՅԱՅՐԵ ԱՊ ԼԵՂԵՂ ԵՈ ՇԵԱՊԻՅՅ ԴՈ ՄՅԼԵ,
ՁԻՂԻՂ ԵՅ ԲԵՅՐԱՇ ԱՅՐ Ե-ՇԱԼԱՊ Է, ԻՅ ԵՅՅՈՇԱՇ ԴՈ ՔԼԱՅԵՐ
Ա ՇՅՈՊԱ.

ՁԻ ՏՅՈՒՄ.

ՈՒՈ ԵՅՐԱՊԻՅԻ ՇՅՅԱՊ ԲԵԱՇԱՐ ԱՅՐ ԱՈՅ ՇՈՐ,
ՁԻՂԻՂ ԵՅՏ ԲԱՐԱՇ Ա ՇԱՐՄԱՅՐԵ ԵՈ ԲԵԱՐ ԲԵ ԲԵՅՐ ԱՊԻ,
ԵՈՒ ԵՅՅՈՇԱՇ ԲԵ ՔԼԱԵ ԼԵ ՇԱՅԼԵԱՇ ՅԱՊ ՕՐԻԱ ՅԱՊ ԵՅՏԱՇ,
ՅԱՊ ԵՅՏ, ՅԱՊ ԵՅԱՇԱ, ԱՇՏ ԱՅՅ ՇՈՒԱ ՄԻՂ ՅԱՇ Դ-ԱՈՅ
ՏԵԱՇ ;

ՈՒԱ ԲԵՅՐԵ ԵՅՈՒ ԲՅՈՇԱ, Ա ՅՅԱԵ 'Ր Ա ՇՐԱՇԱ,

Յեյժեակ ըն ըսուակ յօ լօր ՚ր ըլօյթեակ աղ ըաօջակն.

Աղ Շայլեակ.

Տըլ ըանդա ըս-ըս ըսչամ, յր յիյո ըօ լնջ մն,
 Այր յօն ըօ ըսլլիոն աղ յօրան ըօ ընն,
 Եյ ըյարտա ՚չը շարտա, ըարտա ՚չը լաժայր այր,
 Բուայր ըն յա ըլայր ը՛ա ը-բարտա յա ըաժայրոն,
 Այտ ըրեակն ըանդիյոն յար յարտայր յա ըաժայր-ը.

Աղ Տյօտա.

Այար ը ընթեան յա ըակակ յօ ըարար ըօյժն,
 Աղ ըօ ըա ըանդիյոն ընթ աղն ըսլ ըսլ ըսլ,
 Այար ըաօր ՚ր յար ըամանտա լանդիյոն յօ ըսլ-ը.
 Լօ ըլաժայր ըսը ըն ըա յարոն յօնտա,
 Ասը յի յլակտա ըստ յօ-ը լօ սրարտա ըսլ ըամ.---

Աղ Շայլեակ.

Ա յարտի յալլիյոն, յալլուժ յօ ընթն ըսլ.
 Ըօ յայն յօ ըօ ըարտ յի ըայն լօտ ըսլօտա :
 յի յաժան ըս ՚ի ըաժն, ՚ր շարտան ըս ըսլօտայն,
 յր ըսլօտայն ըօ յիյօնարտա յի յարոն ըսլօտ ըս---

Աղ Տյօտա.

Ա ըայլայն,---նր, ՚ր ըսլ ըօ ըայն,
 յօ ըսլրօտ-ըս ըսլա-ըս ըսլր ըսլր,
 Լնջ ըօ ըայն ըամ, ը յարտօն յարտա ;
 Ասը յն ըսլ ըսլայն ըսլ, այր յարտ ՚ր ը-բարակ,
 յուայր ըսլ յն ըօ ըսլակտա ըսլ յարտ յալ.---

Աղ Շայլեակ.

Ըալա ՚ի յիօ ըն յիօ ըօ ըաօր ն,
 Այար յր ըստ ն յօ յ-նթեան ըսլ ըսլ յակ ըօն աղ,
 յի ըակտ ըօր ըան ըօ յիօ ըօտա,
 յա ըսլակ ը յիօ ըսլակ յար ը ընդիյոն-ը---
 ըա յսլ յարտա ըօ յիյօնարտա ընդիյոն.
 Այն ըսլ ըսլօտ ըսլ ըսլ-ն- ըսլ.

Աղ Տյօտա.

Բարտա ըսլ-ըս, ը ըայլն, յա ըակտայն,
 ըսլնն այր ըօ ըսլ ըամ, յանդան, ըայն,
 Այար ըսլայն ըսլար ըստ լօր աղ ը-բար,
 յուայր ը ըարտայն ըն յար այր ըսլր յանթակ,
 Ասը ն ՚ի յիյօնարտա ըսլակտա ըսլ ըսլ ըսլ.---

Աղ Շայլեակ.

ըն ըսլակ ըսլ յիյօնարտա ըսլար ?
 ընթեան յան այր աղ յ-ըսլ յօ յ-նթեան ըսլար,
 ըսլ ը լան ը ըսլար ըսլ ը յիյոն,
 յր ըօ յարտ աղ ը-ակտա ը յօնայն ը ըարտ ը յիյակ,
 յար յսլ յարտա լօր աղ լան յա ՚ի ըսլար.---

Աղ Տյօտա.

յա ըակտ, ը ըայլն այր ըսլ յօ ըսլար,
 յր յիյո յակ ը ըսլ ըսլ ը յարտ յօ ըսլ,
 Աղ լա յա ըսլայն աղ ը-ակտա աղ լան լօ յիյոն,
 ըսլար ըն ը յալակտ ՚ր ըսլար ըսլ ըսլ ըսլ ըսլ,
 Ակտ ըսլար ըսլար-ըս յակտա ՚ր ըսլ յն յօ ըսլ
 լօր.

(Լօ ըսլ լանտա.)

MR. TREACY'S LETTER,

ՔԱՏԻՍՈՒՄ, Ռ. Ի.
ՏԵՂԵՆԻՍՏԻՆՈՒ ԼԱ ԲՅՈՒՆ ԾԵՒ
ՕՇՏՈՒՆԻՆՈՒ ԱՅ՝ '83.

Ա. Ե. ՕՒՆՈՒՆ.

Ա ՇԱՐԱ ՕՏԻՐ.---- ՏՅՐՈՒԲԱՅԱՅԻՆ ՇՅԱՇ
ՅՈ ՄԻՅԻՇ ԱՇՏ ԵՂ ՂԱՅԻՆԵ ՕՐԻՄ ԱՅԻ ԱՅ ԱՅ
ՇԱՅ Ե-ԲՅԱԼ ԱՅ ԲՅՈՒՆ ՀԱԵՈՒՆԵ ՇՈՒ ԱՅԻ
ՆՅԱՅՈՒ ՄԻՐ ԱՅ ԱՅԻ ՐԵՕ. ԵԱՄԱՅՈՒ ԱՅ-ՄԱԼ
ԲԱ ՀԱՇԱՇԱՅԻ ՐԵՕ ԱՅ ՇԵՄԱՏԻՆ ԻՅՈՒ ԱՅԻՆԵ
Ա ՇՅՈՒԵՈՒ ԼԵ ՇՅԻՆԵ. ՅՐՈ ՅՈ Ե-ԲՅԱԼ ԲՅԻ
ՄԻՐ ԱՅ ՀԱՇԱՇԱՅԻ ՐԵՕ Ա ԵՂ ԲՅՈՒՆ-ՄԱՈՒ ՅՈ
ՄԱՇԲԱՅՈՒՅԻ ՅՈ ՇՅԻՄԻՆ ԵՐՈՅՈ, 'ՅՅՐ ԲՅՐ, ԵՂ
ՂԱՅԻՆԵ ՕՐԻՄԱ ԵԱՅՅԱ Ա ԲՅԻՅԵԱՐ ԼԱԾԱՅԻՇ.

ԵՂ ՅՈ ԼԵՐԻ ԲՅԻ 'Բ ՄԻՅԱ ՄԻ ՐԵՕ ՂԱՇ Ե-
ԲՅԱԼ ԱՅ ՇԱՐԱ ԲՅՈՒՆ ԵԱՅԻՆԱ ԱՇՈՒ ՅՈ
ՇԵԱՐԵ ՂԱՇ ԼԱԾԱՐՈՒՇ ԲՅՈՒՆ ԱՅԻՆԵ ԱՇՏ Ե
ԼԵ ԲԱՅՏՇՅՈՒ ՅՈ Մ-ԵՅՈՒԵԱՈՒ ՂԱ ԲՅՈՒՆԱՅ
(Yankees) 'Յ ԵՅՐԵԱՇՏ. ԱՇՏ ՇՅԻՅԵ ԵՐ
ԵՂ 'Ղ ՅՐԱՅ ՄԻ ԱՅԻՆԵ ԵՅՈՒ ՇՅԻՆԵ ՄԱՐ ԵՂ
ԲՅ ՂՈ ՅՈ Ե-ԵՅՅՅ ԱՅ ԼԱ ՅՈ ԲԵԱՐԱՅՅ ՀԱՇ
ՇՅԻՅԵԱՅԻՆԱՇ ԲԱՅ ՅՈ ԵՂԱ 7 Ա ՇԱՅԲԱՅԻՇ
ՇՈՂ ՇՈՒՄԱՅ ՄՅՈՐ ՅՈ Ե-ԲՅԱԼ ԵԱՅՅԱ ԲՅՅ-
ԼՅՄԻՅԵ ԱՅ ՇՅԻՅԵԱՅԻՆԱՅՅ ՄԱՐ ԵՂ ԱՅ ՀԱՇ
ՂԱՅՐՅՅՅ ԵՅԼԵ.

ՇԵՄ ՄԵ ՂՈ ՇՅՇՅՈՒ ԱՅ ԲՅՈՒՆ ՇՅԻՆ ԱՅԻ
ԱՅԱՅՈՒ, ԱՇՏ ՇԵՅԻ ԲՅԱՈ ՅՈ ՄԱՈ ԱՅ ԱՅԻՅԻ
ՄՈ ՇԵՅՈՒ; ՂԱՇ ԵԱՇԱՇ ԱՅ ԼԵՅԵ-ԲՅԵՒԼ ԵՂ ? ՂՅԼ
ՇՈՇԱՐ ԱՅԻ. ԵՅՅՈՒ ԱՅ ՀԱԵՈՒՆԵ ԵՅՈ ՂԱՅԻ
ԵՅՅՈՒՅՐ ԲՅԱՈ ՄԱՐԾ, 7 ՂՅ ՄՅՈՐ ԱՅ ԵՅԻՅ ԵՂ.

ԵՂ ՅՈ ԼԵՐԻ ԻՅՇՇԵՅ ՄԻ ՂՈ ԵԱԼԱՇ-ԲԱ Շ
ԵԱՈՒ ԱՅ ՀԱԵՈՒՆԵ, ՄԱՐ ԵՂ ՄԵ ԵՈՇՏ Ա
ՂԱՅՈՅ ԱՅ Ե-ԲԱՅՅՅԻ ԲԵՕ, 7 ԵՂ ԲՅՈՒՆ ԱՅԱՇ
ՅՈ ՂԱՅՈՒ ՂԱՇ Ե-ԲՅԱԼ ՄՅՈՐԱՅ ՄԵԱՐ ԱՅԻ ԻՅՈՒ
ԱՅԻՆԵ ՇԵՄԱՐ ԱՅ ԲԵԱՐ ԵՈՇՏ. ԵՂ ՄՅ-ՆՈՒ
ՄՅՈՐ ԵՅԼԵ ՕՐԻՄ: ՂՅ ՄԱՈ ՄԵ ՂՈ ՇՈՒՄԱՅՈՒ
ՄԻ ԵԱՈՒ ԵՅԼԵ ՇԵ ՇՅՈՒԵ ՂԱ ՇՅՅՅՅ ԼԵ ՀԱՇ
ՇՅԻՅԵԱՅԻՆԱՇ ԵՂ ՂԱ ՇՈՒՄԱՅՈՒՇԵ 'ԲԱ ՀԱՇԱՇԱՅԻ
ՐԵՕ.

ԵՂ ՄԵ ԲԱՐԵԱ ՂԱՇ Ե-ԲՅԱԼ ՄԵ 'ՂԱՅ ՄՅ
ՄԻՅԵՅԻՆ Ա ՇՅԻՆ ԱՅԻ ԲԱՅՅԵՒՐ ՄԱՐ ԵՈՒ
ՄՅԱՅ ՂՈՄ ԵՂ, ԱՇՏ ԵՂ ՄԵ ԵՅՅՅԱՇ ՇՈ ՇՅԱ
ՂԱՇ Ե-ԲՅԱԼ ՂԱՅԻՆԵ ՕՐԻՄ ԱՅ ՄՅՅՈՒ ԵՂ ԱՅԱՅ
Ա ՄԱՈ. ՏԵՕ ԵՂ ԱՅ ՇԱՐԱ ԵԱՅԻՆԱՇ ՇՈ ՇՅՅ
ՄԵ ԱՅԻ ԲՅՐՅՈՒ 1 ՂՀԱԵՈՒՆԵ ԱՅԻ ԱՅ ԱՇԵԱՐ
ԲՅԻ, ԵՂ ՇՅՅՅ ԱՅԱՅ ՂԱՇ Մ-ԵՅՅՈՒ ՇՈ ՇՅՈՒ
ԼԵՅՅՇՇՅՈՒՅՈՒ ՂԱՅՅՈՒ ԲՅՅՅ, ՇՇԱՐԱ ՅՈ ՇՅՅ
ԵՂ ՇՅՅԱՇ 7 ՄՅՅԵԱՇ ՇՅՅՅ ԲՅՅՅՈՒ ՄԻՐ
ԲԱ ԵԱՅՅԱ ՀԱԵՈՒՆԵ. ԵՅՅՅԱՅՈՒ ՄԵ ԵԱՅԻ
ԱՇՏ ԵՅԼԵ ԱՅԻ ԱՅ ԲՅՈՒՆ ՇՈ ՇՅԻ ԱՅԻ ԵՅՅ ՅՈ

ՅՈՒՄՈ. ԵՅՅՅՅՈՒ ՄԵ ԱՅՅԵԱՈ ԱՅԱՇ ՅԱՅ
ՄՅՈՒ ԱՅԻ ԲՅՈՂ ԱՅ ՀԱՇԱՅԻ; ՂՅԼ ԲԵ ԱՅԱՅ
ԱՅՅՅ.

ՅՈ ՄԵԱՐԱՅՅՅԼ,
ԲՅՈՒՆՅՈՒՇ ՕՒՐԵԱՅԵ

THE GAEL.

With the coming issue the Gael enters on its third year, in robust health, and with sanguine anticipations for its future. The many difficulties which beset the path of new enterprises have been surmounted, thanks to that undying spirit of national pride which still, notwithstanding centuries of oppression, animates the Irish heart.

This success should be an incentive to renewed exertions.

We are aware of the many shortcomings of the Gael; but let our friends remember the conditions under which the matter had been undertaken. It had been undertaken that the Irish Language movement might not be without an organ to represent it, fully alive to the responsibility assumed and trusting to indomitable patience and perseverance and the patriotism of the cause to carry it through.

This was its capital stock, and we are pleased to say that it has not deteriorated in the adventure. We calculated that if the Gael paid for itself, i.e. paper, press-work, &c. that it would be a success. It has done so, and our labor has been well repaid by the consciousness that we have done something towards the preservation of our native tongue. Considerable typographical errors appear in the paper from time to time. This is on account of want of time to carefully read it, for we have our ordinary business to attend to, and produce the Gael with the object and intentions above stated only, and during the time which we can spare from that business. Hence, our friends, and the friends of the cause which the Gael represents, will, we trust, bear this fact in mind whenever they have cause to find fault with its various shortcomings.

It was our intention to put a cover on the Gael for the future but some of our co-workers in the Gaelic movement think it more advisable to apply the cost of such cover to circulating extra copies of it until its income should be able to bear the expense of turning it out artistically.

A large number who ordered the Gael a year ago have not yet made returns. We hope they will do so, as "Every little makes a muckle", and bear in mind that a movement like the Irish Language Revival wants every penny it can scrape together to propagate its principles. The Irish people, whose social standing in the community of nations the movement seeks to subserve, should not leave its burthen on a few individuals.

In concluding our remarks we shall give M. ore's

lines on his country, hoping the reader will consider the country and the language as being inseparably interwoven.—

I

Remember thee! yes, while there's life in this heart,
It shall never forget thee, all lorn as thou art;
More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom, and thy showers,
Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours.

II.

Wert thou all that I wish thee—great, glorious, and free,
First flow'r of the earth, and first gem of the sea.
I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow,
But, oh! could I love thee more deeply than now?

III

No; thy chains as they rattle, thy blood as it runs.
But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons,
Whose hearts like the young of the desert bird's nest,
Drink love in each life drop that flows from thy breast.

IRISHMEN AS GOVERNORS,

The continual cry of Englishmen and pro-English writers that the Irish are unfit to govern themselves, is unfortunately reechoed by a considerable section of the Irish people who are ignorant of the history of surrounding nations as well as their own. This anti-Irish cry is sought to be founded on the internecine struggles for mastery which, they allege, prevailed in Ireland, centuries before the advent of the English there, among the Irish chieftains. Now, any candid reader who examines contemporary English history will see that the internal wars and massacres which prevailed there were of greater frequency and of a more savage nature than ever took place in Ireland. In a former issue of the Gael, a detailed comparative table showing the vast difference in favor of Ireland, in those remote days was exhibited. In later days, notwithstanding the persecutions which they have been made to suffer, Irishmen all over the globe have demonstrated their capacity for self government. Nay, from time to time, they have shaped the policy of the principal governments of the world. The O'Donnell ruled Spain, Nugent ruled Austria, McMahon ruled France, and Arthur is ruling the United States of America. These facts should never be lost sight of by patriotic Irishmen because they directly give the lie to the calumniators of Irishmen's ability to govern. England looks on every Irishman who attains to eminence with a jealous eye, and seeks in every possible manner to belittle him. When circumstances made it plain that Gen. Ar-

thur should assume the presidency, he was characterized as the companion of Fenians, (as if Fenians could not point to a more ancient and illustrious ancestry than the Gaelphs, any day.) It is reasonably certain that the influence of England will be exerted to the fullest extent to prevent the reelection of President Arthur. Not, perhaps, on account of any fault with his administration of office, but simply because the fact of his occupying it would be complimentary to the Irish people? And we hope and trust that every Irishman, regardless of past or present political affiliations, will do everything in his power to secure his reelection. Whatever our political convictions are, they are by no means in accord with President Arthur's party. But, in such a case and under such circumstances, we would throw American politics aside for the moment to elevate one of our race; and one too, who, it seems, does not deny or forget his lineage.

Though, as already said, we do not share the views of Pres. Arthur's party, yet we would call the attention of those who would fain make it appear that that party and everything connected with it are anti Irish to take note of what transpired at the obsequies of an eminent and patriotic Irishman, and a Catholic, a few weeks ago in N.Y. city. We refer to the late lamented Hugh J. Hastings. Did Pres. Arthur's high station prevent him from paying a tribute of respect to his dead friend and countryman (though Pres. Arthur was not born in Ireland his parents were so short a time here at that event that we look upon him as an Irishman) No; neither did his party friends, for we find by the newspaper accounts that Pres. Arthur, Hon. R. Conkling, H.J. Jewett, J. Gould, S. Sloan, J. Van Shaick, Gen. T. Eckert, W.G. Weed, J. N. Tappan, S. England and J. Hoey acted as pallbearers, and we question if the magnates of the opposite political party would pay similar marks of regard to the remains of an Irishman, and a patriotic Irishman at that, whatever his social or political qualities. We speak plainly and disinterestedly, and place the social and political interest of our race and country beyond all other considerations.

We send about a thousand copies of the GAEL as advertisements through the states every month. We do this to show our countrymen the progress which the Irish Language Movement has made within a few years, as well as to advertise the paper. We hope that those who get the Gael in this way will, after reading it, hand it to their neighbors. In this manner the Irish language movement will become more extensively known, and it will help to remove the erroneous impression prevailing among a large section of the Irish people that they never had a cultivated literature or a learned language. It is the duty of all self-respecting Irishmen to explode this idea.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The platform adopted by the Irish National League at Philadelphia last Spring filled the minds of truly Irish patriots with joyful anticipations for the future of Ireland; but, alas, the conduct of the leaders of that truly representative body ever since has completely blasted those, which now appears to have been chimerical, anticipations.

The Language, which is the essence of nationality, and which constituted a plank of that platform, has been completely ignored by every one of those leaders in their public addresses and speeches ever since. How comes this, gentlemen leaders of the League? Can you build a nationality without a principle?

The effort to create Irish sentiment through English medium is as futile as the attempt to wash white linen in inky water, or to build a house in a bottomless swamp. Then, to build truly Irish sentiments, the foundation must be laid on a solid base. That base is the language. The land cannot be possessed by more than a fraction of the people of a nation. The language is the property of all and, therefore, is the unit of nationhood. Why do the Russians insist on substituting their language for that used in their conquered provinces? Why do the Germans do the same in Alsace and Lorraine? And lastly, why did the English do it in Ireland? Because these astute politicians know that the language is the essence of nationality.

Now it seems to us that the tactics used by conquering nations to obliterate a nationality should furnish a cue to the conquered as to how to preserve it. The English sought to accomplish the denationalization of Ireland through the instrumentality of the public schools by merely eliminating from the textbooks all mention of Ireland, and Irishmen. (See Life of Archbishop Wheatley by his daughter.) Irishmen who distinguished themselves in any walk of life were put down as Britishers in these textbooks. What is the result? It is that the Irish have, to a certain extent, been denationalized. Where is the national bond? 'Tis being rent, and our *national* leaders are abetting in its consummation.

How can the children of Irishmen, at home and abroad, cherish Irish national sentiment when they are being taught from infancy to despise it. Yes, they have been incidentally so instructed by those who grin and sneer, through their own stolid ignorance and want of patriotism, at the people who speak, teach, or take part in the movement for the preservation of the national language. Those are the enemies of Irish nationality, and not the English. Now, we do not for a moment insinuate that they do this intentionally, but it is the result of such conduct. He who loves the child cannot despise the mother, and *vice versa*. This grinning

and sneering at everything Irish by *Irishmen* is the why and the wherefore that they do not command the active sympathy of other nations in their efforts to regain their national independence. From their language, custom, and manner they are looked upon as a rebellious province of Britain, seeking after the flesh pots—instead of a nation struggling for its ancient autonomy. How can this condition of things be otherwise when Irishmen, pretending to education, ask the question, "Was the Irish Language ever written or cultivated?" Does not the asking of such questions imply that the interrogator believes he is descended from a barbarous ancestry? Believing this, what respect can he have for them? We have been asked that question by an Irish-American barrister-at-law! Now, we do not doubt but this lawyer is a patriotic Irishman, but see the slur his question throws on his ancestry. We rather pity than despise the Irish patriot who is ignorant of his national language, because he does not see the curious predicament in which he is placed. The fact is that the Irish nationalist ignorant of the nation's language is groping in the dark. His intentions are good but his method abortive. We not infrequently hear patriotic Irishmen ignorant of the language declare that they would give hundreds of dollars to be able to speak, read and write it. These men understand their position but they have not the nerve to surmount the difficulty. We now tell such men that twelve months of ordinary application to study would enable them to pass muster. How many Irishmen spent years in British dungeons for Ireland, yet they feel a dread in facing the study of the language. There are a number of ladies and gentlemen in New York and Brooklyn who knew nothing of the language a few years ago and who can now speak, read and write it tolerably well. Mr. T. O'N Russell, a gentleman of mature years, saw the false position which he assumed by calling himself an Irish patriot without knowing a word of the language, set to work to place himself in the proper light before the public. The result is that he is now one of the best Irish writers in this country. But men will say that they have no time to study. Why, Mr. Russell and every other man has to earn his living as well as they; but where there is a will, there is a way.

Why don't those who find themselves unequal to the task of studying the language impress on others, and especially the young, the patriotism of doing so, and assist them by providing Gaelic matter from which instruction may be obtained.

Here is where the slackness comes in. Those Irishmen who were so unfortunate as to be shut out from all knowledge of their language should avenge their persecutors by spreading it in every way in their power.

Send a dollar for the GAEL, it will teach you Irish

SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS,

Ala.—Mr. McCosker expresses the sentiments of Messrs. McGrath, Caesar, McGuinness, Delahunty, McClarin, Young, McDonnell, Rosetta, Riley, Bressingham, and Doody.

Conn.—[Per Major Maher] Messrs. Leahey, Peckham, Russell, and Murphy.

Col.—Rev. M. C. O'Brennan, and Mr. P. J. Hughes.

Ill.—D. P. Cahill, J. D. Hagerty, and E. J. Brennan.

Ind.—T. Shay, P.D. Neidigh.

Iowa—J. Sheedy, J. Hagerty.

Ks.—T. J. Fitzgerald, M. Lewis, per H. King, J. O'Sullivan.

Ky.—Rev. E. J. Lynch, and Rev. C. L. O'Brien.

Mass.—P. Kinnen, T. Keohone, J. J. O'Sullivan, P. Flynn, D. S. Hart, T. Griffin.

Me.—J. Heanny.

Mich.—J. E. McCauley.

Minn.—J. Nagle, J. Sullivan, T. McGuire, T. Donohoe.

Mo.—Rev. T. Cleary, J. Sullivan, T. E. Burns, and J. Joyce.

Mon. Ter.—D. Horgan.

N.Y.—Per E. O'Keefe, T. McFarland, M. E. Ryan, J. Quian, J. Carley, M. Keefe; J. Kelly, P. A. Dougher, D. Leahey, P. Sullivan, D. O'Leary, C. M. Smith, T. Browne, J. Bourke, D. Malone, W. Flynn, Prof. T. L. O. Roehrig, Cornell University, writes "Your periodical is always very welcome, and affords me a great deal of satisfaction."

N.H.—P. J. Murphy, Miss N. McVeigh per P. Treacey.

Nev.—Per M. A. Feeney, M. Crowley.

N. Mex.—J. Ferris.

Ohio—Rev. M. A. Horrigan, J. McMahon, M. Melia, T. Donovan, P. O'Donnell.

Oregon—J. O'Neill, per United Irishman.

Pa.—J. Godwin, J. Spillane, J. Byrne, A. P. Ward, H. J. McCloskey, Our friend Mr. T. McEniry of the N. Y. S. P. I. L. now residing in Phila. is making a good showing there. He has conveyed to us the substantial sentiments of self, P. J. Murphy, Miss L. McCosley, Miss E. O'Leary, and M. M. Nairy.

There is now in Phila. as good a nucleus of a Gaelic society as there is in any other city in the Union. We shall name four gentlemen—and four energetic workers in any city will leave their mark after them, namely, our friend McEniry, Walp. P. McFadden, and A. P. Ward. If we don't miss these gentlemen Boston, New York and Brooklyn will have to look sharp or they will be left in the shade:

Perseverance, gentlemen, aggressive energy, and a conception of the nobleness of the cause will surmount all difficulties:

Tenn: M Ginley:

Texas M Donohoe, P Noonan:

Wis. M McCarthy, A J Hogan, D Moran and J C Pollard.

N.B. Subscribers sending sums of money less than five dollars can get a postal order for three cents under the new postal system. All offices are supposed to furnish them.

Owing to sneers and taunts levelled at those engaged in the movement for the preservation of the Irish language which came under our notice some time ago we wrote strongly on the introducers of the English language in Ireland in our last issue.

What can any intelligent man or woman think of the Irishman who tries to reflect on those who are endeavoring at considerable personal inconvenience to preserve the evidence of the civilization and enlightenment of his forefathers? Must not the Irishman who does it be dead to all sense of self-respect, and engulfed in the mazes of imperturbable ignorance, and deserving the scorn and contempt of his countrymen?

Well there are such Irishmen in our midst, and political leaders(?) at that!

If these men had a drop of blood in their veins should they not bow their heads in shame (if they know what shame is, or are susceptible to its influence) for the scandal if they give their country in proclaiming themselves Irishmen and at the same time trying to thwart any movement to elevate its social condition?

Notwithstanding that the Irish Language movement is in its infancy it has done more to elevate the status of the Irish race than any other movement ever undertaken. It has demonstrated to the civilized world that the Irish people, instead of being an ignorant semi-barbarous race as their enemies would fain characterise them, were lettered and highly civilized when their calumniators were wallowing in the muck of ignorance and superstition. It has shown that portion of the Irish people whom English tyranny and spoliation kept in a continuous state of mental degradation, that their fore-fathers did possess learned institutions, Many men who could not believe of the existence of a cultivated Irish literature, when they never saw or heard of it, were and are agreeably surprised when convinced of its reality. Nay, being naturally patriotic, and intelligent enough to know that an unlettered people cannot be civilized, they embraced the opportunity, and set to work to learn the language. We have received communications from men over sixty years of age who express their determination to accomplish it.

The Cathedral of Leon, in the province of Nicaragua, Central America, was 37 years in building and cost five million dollars.

REMARKABLE EVENTS,

So that the readers of the Gael may have a table containing the dates of remarkable events, we collate the following chronology to be continued to the present date.

BEFORE CHRIST. (B.C.)

4004. The Creation of the World, and Adam and Eve.
 2348. The Old World destroyed by the Deluge.
 1921. The covenant of God with Abraham.
 1961. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed for their wickedness.
 1555. Moses performs miracles, and the Israelites depart from Egypt.
 1451. The Israelites fix themselves in the land of Canaan.
 1372. The Milesians land in Ireland from Spain.
 1198. The siege of Troy which lasted ten years.
 1048. David sole King of Israel.
 758. The foundation of Rome by Romulus.
 720. Israel overthrown and the Ten Tribes carried into captivity.
 670. Byzantium, now Constantinople, built.
 538. Babylon destroyed by Cyrus, who favored the Jews.
 430. History of the Old Testament finishes about this time.
 400. Socrates, the founder of Moral Philosophy, put to death.
 336. Philip of Macedon put to death, and succeeded by Alexander the Great.
 285. Dionysius computed the year to be 365 days 5 hours and 49 minutes.
 Ptolemy Philadelphus employs 72 interpreters of the Bible.
 264. The First Punic War which continued 23 years.
 140. Carthage and Corinth razed to the ground by the Romans.
 135. The History of the Apocrypha ends.
 55. Julius Caesar invades Gt. Britain for the first time.
 44. Caesar killed in the Senate.
 5. The Temple of Janus is shut, and universal peace.
 John the Baptist born before our Savior, six months.
 Our Savior born on Monday Dec. 25.

AFTER CHRIST. (A.D.)

- Our Savior baptised by John in the Wilderness.
 33. Our Savior is crucified on Friday Apr. 5. His Ascension May 15.
 36. St. Paul converted.
 39. St. Matthew wrote his gospel.
 40. The name of Christians first given to the followers of Christ.
 44. St. Mark writes his Gospel.
 50. London founded by the Romans.
 52. Council of Apostles at Jerusalem.
 55. St. Luke writes his Gospel.
 60. Christianity preached in Britain.
 62. St. Paul sent to Rome—writes his Epistles between 51 & 66.
 63. The Acts of the Apostles written.

66. St. Peter and St. Paul martyred.
 64. First persecution under Nero.
 70. Titus takes Jerusalem and razes it with the ground.
 96. St. John the Evangelist writes his Revelations, his Cospel in 97.
 140. Dublin founded.
 274. Silk first brought from India.

(To be continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. New Y.— The great difficulty which an Irish-speaking person finds in understanding Gaelic when read to him from a book is, because the reader does not pronounce his words properly. The same remarks are applicable to a person reading any language of which he is not master. For instance, nearly all readers pronounce the final jb of the Dative plural of nouns when they should be pronounced like the nominative plural. Again, in such words as $\text{c}^{\text{u}}\text{r}^{\text{e}}\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{t}}$ they pronounce the final a^{t} when it should not be pronounced at all. A good many of our Gaelic writers would and do spell such words $\text{c}^{\text{u}}\text{r}^{\text{e}}\text{a}^{\text{t}}$. Now, we would beg the reader's attention to this word in the tenth line of Mr. Treacy's letter. He wrote the word exactly as it is pronounced, and we believe he is master of the spoken language. In the sixteenth line he writes $\text{tadap}^{\text{t}}\text{oc}$ in a similar manner. Some of our Gaelic scholars write $\text{tadap}^{\text{t}}\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{oc}$ 7c, in the Potential as well as in the Indicative!

We adverted to this subject in the Gael before. It is a matter of considerable importance to the student, and we are somewhat surprised that Irish grammarians do not account for it. We never heard such words pronounced in any other way than that indicated by Mr. Treacy's orthography. Which, then, is $\text{c}^{\text{u}}\text{r}^{\text{e}}\text{a}^{\text{t}}$ or $\text{c}^{\text{u}}\text{r}^{\text{e}}\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{t}}$ the proper orthography? Surely there must be some way of distinguishing the Potential from the Indicative mood. We believe that in the Conditional and Potential moods of such words Mr. Treacy's style of orthography should prevail, as the additional a^{t} serves no earthly purpose.

Owing to being limited in Gaelic type we are obliged to hold over Gaelic matter received from Messrs. O'Callaghan, O'Keefe, O'Hara, Goban Saor 7c. We are short of "sorts," and we sent to the type foundry for them but, contrary to the usages of the trade, they would not supply them. Our "as" are run out before the other letters are half used. However, as the founders refuse to supply a proper proportion of the letters, we must have recourse to the new method of reproducing the matrice of a perfect letter, which has been recently discovered, at a cost of about \$1.25 a letter.

A highly interesting Gaelic poem, "Ireland Over The Water," with translation, appears in THE UNITED IRISHMAN of Oct. 6th. If it be the composition of the editor, O'Donovan Rossa, he is no mean Gaelic poet.

Every Irish family should possess a volume of Gaelic literature, such as the Gael, Gaelic Journal &c. Must not the intelligent Irishman visited by a friend, say a German or a Frenchman, feel some what humiliated at not being able to speak a word of his native tongue, or to be able to show that he ever had a national language.

Having a volume of the language, he could excuse his ignorance of it by simply telling his friend the truth. He could tell him that as soon as the English took possession of Ireland they introduced their own language into the country, and that at one time the speaking or teaching of it was made a felony, punishable with death, and, consequently, that the language could exist only in remote territories inaccessible to the English, as the mountains of Ulster and Munster and the wilds of Connaught. The production of a volume of the language would convince the friend of the truth of these facts, and the Irishman's ignorance of his native language would be accounted for.

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We have received the 8th no, of the Gaelic Journal. This number has been increased to 40 pp., and is full of highly interesting matter. Indeed, he is a lukewarm Irishman that would not give this Journal a generous support, and that would not have a copy of it in his library whether he could read it or not. The price of it is six shillings a year. Address Rev. J. E. Nolan, O. D. C, Hon Sec. Gaelic Union, 19 Kildare St. Dublin.

The O'Neills gave sixteen monarchs to Ireland. The O'Canes, MacSweenys, O'Dalys, O'Hays, O'Conallin, O'Creagh, O'Hagan, O'Duan, O'Mulligan, and O'Horan are descended from Owen, eldest son of Niall. From Conall Gulban, son of Niall, descended the renowned families of O'Donells, kings of Tirconnell, the noble O'Doherty, O'Gallagher, O'Boyle, O'Connell, O'Ronan, O'Donnely, McLoughlin, Caulfield, Kilkelly, Conry, Shiels Callalan, Breen, Murray, O'Quinn, Deignan, O'Mulvy, McGegan, O'Higgins, O'Mulloy; from Aodh(Hugh). Athlam came the O'Dunlevy, ancestor of McSweeny Tanat, McSweeny Tuath, McSweeny Badhuine. O'Dunlevy was sixteenth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages. The family of Boyce is descended from the same ancient family.

McCarthy the rightful king of Desmond was confined in London Tower, in 1401. The McDonaghs of Munster are of this race. The name signifies son of Donagh; the Mac and the O signify an off shoot of an original name.

We are pleased to see that the Celtic blood of France did not pocket the insult offered it by king Alfonso in accepting the colonelcy of the German Uhlans from the Emperor, and then parade the streets of Paris in his newly acquired plumes! We wish the Irish Celts would take a lesson from their kindred of France and not suffer themselves to be not only insulted but enslaved in "limb and Language."

The island of Juan Fernandez, the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk—whose adventures have given rise to the well known story of Robinson Crusoe, belongs to the Republic of Chili.

The Republic of Bolivia is the most elevated country of the world. It has cities above the regions of the clouds, and cottages situated as high as the top of Mt. Blanc. Lake Titicaca is 12,795 feet above the sea, and La Paz, the largest city in Bolivia, though situated in a "valley", is 12,400 feet above the sea level. Potosi is 13,000 feet above the sea. This territory is on the east side of the Andes: It yields the fruits and vegetables of tropical climes. Potatoes grow wild.

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OUR MISERERE.

From Songs For Freedom, by Father McHale

As men who see, aghast and pale,
The lightning shocks
Strike down the oak-trees in the vale,
And rend the rocks,
Just so the nations, mute, amazed,
Have seen the Gael,
Of manhood reft, of reason crazed,
Send out his wail,
His doleful "Miserere."

Through countless stripes from slavery's rod,
We bent the knee,
For leave to starve upon the sod
God meant should be
Our home in youth, our grave in age.
Come woe, come weal,
What answer gave our masters sage
To this appeal,
This begging "Miserere."

Go, count the stately ships that flew
Before the wind,
The wild sharks' mouths that bit and slew,
The jaws that grind
Within the sea waves' sullen lairs
Far out of view,
And you will see how our poor prayers
Were hearkened to,
Our helpless "Miserere."

Go count the ruined homes and hearts
Throughout the land,
Our kindred wrecked in foreign parts,
On foreign strands,
The prie the set on heads of priests,
Our altars razed,
Our peasants hunted worse than beasts,
Despite our crazed,
Our frantic "Miserere:"

Remember how they sent to "hell
Or Connaught" men
Who served our ancient nation well
With sword and pen;
They filled the gibbets with our slain,
They crammed the graves
With noble hearts—while might and main
Our abject slaves
Still sued their "Miserere."

When famine slew our noble race,
Our masters saw,
Nor ever stirred one smallest pace,
Nor wrote a law,
To save the bravest race on earth,

God's noblest sons:

They answered in our days of dearth,
Through belching guns,
Our feeble "Miserere."

The white-corpsed features faced the sky,
By hunger slain,
The children saw their parents die
With looks of pain,
And soon they dropped beside them there,
They filled one grave,
And yet no gift, no word of prayer,
Our masters gave,
But cursed our "Miserere."

We starved upon the fairest soil
Beneath the sky,
Our honest brown-hand sons of toil
Did starve and die
Without one comfort from their birth,
One word of cheer,
Save that they loved their mother-earth
From birth to bier,
And prayed their "Miserere."

Then up our half starved masses rose
And wildly swore
Straight to front their sullen foes,
Though streams of gore
Should flow as winter torrents flow
When flood-gates burst,
But, ah! they struck a stronger blow,
And they hushed
Our moaning "Miserere."

O Lord! Thou sawest our lovely land
Through piteous years,
So trampled, outraged, scourged, and banned,
Through blood and tears,
And Thou didst hear the prayers we prayed
When all was dark,
Though men of ours be sore afraid
Thou'lt send Thy ark,
Thou'lt hear our "Miserere."

* * * * *

Come, brothers mine, some day at last
Stand up: be men:
Shout o'er the waves "the die is cast,
Our land again
must yet be free through force of right,
Through voice and pen,
Or else by thunder force of might"—
Let that be then
Our fearless "Miserere."

Brother Philip Cassidy of St. Mary's College,
N. Carolina and Mr. Mahedy of Brooklyn are
the first to order the GAEL for the third year

LAND of My SIREs.

Although my eyes have ne'er beheld
 Old Erin, s fields of green,
 Shall I for this, then, be compelled
 My love from her to wean?

Although my feet have never pressed
 The soil my father's trod;
 Yet, shall I not my love attest
 For that old Irish sod?

Ah, yes! for though Columbia's strand
 To me be mother earth,
 It can't be fault to love the land
 That gave my parents birth?

Since, thro' my each and every vein
 Run noble Celtic blood,
 And false I'll prove if e'er I stain
 That rich and spotless flood.

If any of our Western friends know
 aught of the location in which lived a
 deceased lady, maiden name Hession,
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