

A monthly Journal, devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language, and the autonomy of the Irish Nation.

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THE IRISH ALPHABET.
Rom. Let. -
Sound - -

## PHILO CELTS.

The monthly reunions of the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society have attracted immense or wds. President Finn works very hard in the interest of the society.
The $\mathrm{G}_{\text {rel }}$ will commence a poom " On the night of the big wind." Written on the followirg day by the late M. M Burke of Esker Co. Galway. Mr. Burke wasa ciassical scholar. It has never been printed before. We are indebted to Mr. Gilgannou for a tranecription of it, the original is ful ${ }^{1}$ of difierent contractiuns.

We have to hold over gaelic communications from Le sers W ard aud O'Callahau till ntxt month for want of gaelic type.

We regret the maay typographical errors which occured in Guban Saur's excellent letetr in last number.

A new gaelic socisty is formed at Binghamton.
The Hun. Dunis Burns formed another at 84th. street, N. Y.

Miss Gallagher reports favorably from Chicago.
Our friend MoEnery of Phil. will read Mr. Rus sell's letter with pleasure.

Mr. Sallivan of Pekin Md. said he was about to stait a gaelic society, we woddd like to hear.
Where are Syracuse and Eilmira?
Is there no one in S. Fiaucises to form a gaelic society - where is Mr. McGreal ?

We hope Mr. Gibson of Patterson will reorganize.

Also Mr. Gray in Newark, Major Maher said some time ago that New Haven would be well up and doing.

How are our friends of Nashua.
Mr. Feeney of Virginia City Nev. has quite a club.

We hope all the Phila. Philo. Celts will combine to make their entertainment a success.

Through the influence of Fr. Nolan the Dublin publishers reduced their prices; $0^{\prime}$ Reilly's Dic. now for $\$ 5$. Gallacher's sermons revised by Canon Bourke $\$ 2.50$.
5 Reader, read over the last verse of the "Celtic Tungue three or four times, impress the sentiments on your mind, and make a firm, manly res olution to assume the vow there expressed, and, as far as in you lies, to carry it into effect. You can do this by supporting Caelic literature.
T.C. We are not agent for the Gaelic Journal, we merely take that interest in it which every Irishman solicituus for the honor of his country,
should.
The price of it is six shillings a year. We should pay 30 sts to send an order, the better way is for three or four to club. We get the Journal for some but it is merely complimentary. Now is the time to push the Grelic movement, when it has met with considerable success.

Sentiments of our sabso ibers are held over this month.

The Sontoh pretsupports $O^{\prime} B r e n n a n ' s$ assertion that Gaelic was spoken in Eden by Adam-see poem in another column.

O'Donnell spoke his last communication to his brother in his native lan. guage so as to not let the jailer know what they were saying.-ought evary Irishman be able to speak his native language? or if he considers this too difficult can he not help the movement by a generous support of Gaelic pubiications?

We said elsewhere our interest in the Dubiin Gae ic Journal was merely the honor of country,-no wore, and for which reason we slall do all in our power to circulate it. What is the expeense? six shillings a year! compared with possessing a jonrnal in our national, aye, our infintile, language in the metropolis of our country i
 Пajll, oéarfajmio beajà ljo 'ran 5 cajnc ar ladajr re-reat a focla téls-





 h-éjreaña 5 jmlead lejr an 5 aot or


 bejóear ya pajpéjr rojlrij̇ce dejo an rpiorajo beo. 乙à jomáo majéeara
 Dalj ruar é. Nif ajneociajo aonounge beaján conjanca, 7 mar reo, rackajo ап овадп ал ауапы.

SECOND BOOK，（Continued．）

## EXERCISE 5．广．

ヶ broad and slender，sound exactly like $\delta$ ．In the middle and end of wo ds $j$ is quiescent，but lengthens the preceding vowel．
$2 \boldsymbol{2}$ ，see rule for ab．
 amulj，outside， artij，in side， －eaj，good， FOうしujm，learning， FOJう10，patience， laoj．a calf， $\mathrm{n} j \grave{j}$ ，a king， rój，pleasure，


Pronounced： eye． a－muh． a－sthih． dhaw． fo－luim． fi－idh．
lhee．
ree．
so．
theer－yraw． aca，at them ；ri，she，cif，a conntry．







1．The calf was yellow．2．He is in． side．3．She was outside．4．Face and heart．5．They have a good king． 6. You hive patrotism．7．Learn Irish． 8．Patriotism and patience．9．Luck and pleasure were on you．10．Out－ side and inside．

## Exeercise 6．2ij．

$2 \dot{\eta}$ broad in the beginning of a wrod is pronounced in the South like $v$ ，in the North and West like w．In the middle of words it is sounded very nasal．
$2 \mathfrak{\eta}$ slender always sounds like $\nabla$ ． When＂final＂，in broad or slender is usual y sounded like $v$ ．The differ－ ence between the sonnds of 0 and $\dot{m}$ （both dotted）is that $\dot{m}$ is generally nasal．

Amíáıy，only， $\Delta \eta \Delta \dot{m}$, seldom， afro－mear，high regard， OÁṅ，an ox， feapraijall，manly，
ah wawin．
ahn－uv． awrdh－vas． dawv． farwill．
follañ，empty， láǹ，a hand， $\eta \Delta 0 \dot{\eta}$ ，a saint， rearimać，firm，steadfast，shashwagh． reuๆற்ar，prosperous， $\tau \Delta l a \dot{m}$, earth，
foluv． lawuv． nheyuv． $\Delta j n$ ，on，on him ；$\Delta \eta$ ，whether ；son， one ；áro，high；mear，regard；сృım， dry ；jo，or．nor．

1．Lám lájojn．2．Aon lám Aminàyr．
 ré follañ．5．an oamin ajur an capb． 6．oj âno－mjear ajn an ŋaomi． 7 an follam ŋó lay é？8．an callam cjum． 9．ir reuŋmiar an oujŋŋe é．10．ir rearmaci a丂ur jr reapamajl an capa é．

1．A strong hand，2．One hand on－ ly．3．The hand was empty． 5 ．It is seldom it is empty．5．The ox and the bull．6．There was high regard on the saint．7．Whether is it empty or full？8．The dry earth．9．He is a prosperous man．10．He is a firm and manly friend．

Exercise 7．p． $\dot{p}$ has exactly the sound of $f$ ． ceuo－$\dot{\mu} \circ \mathfrak{\eta} \eta$ ，breakfast，kayudh．frin． lon5－porte，a camp，lhung－furth． $\boldsymbol{\Pi} \delta \boldsymbol{r}-\mathrm{p} \downarrow \Delta \eta$, great pain．more－feeun． $\Delta \eta \eta$ ，in it．therein ；$\Delta \eta \eta r 1 \eta$ ，there，in that；aŋŋro．here，in this；aŋŋrúo，in yonder place，there ；caojr，gentle； lon5，a ship；món，great；pärre，child； pérre，a reptile；p1aŋ，pain；porr，fort； projıท，dinner，a meal；réjre，supper； ull，great．

1．Péfre a̧ur ull．péjre．2．ull－péjre oub．3，of mor－piay opm．4．pjay ajur



 1，a reptile and a monster．2．a black monster．3．great pain was on me 5 ． a fort and a camp．6．you had a camp there，7．dinner and breakfast．8．din－ ner and supper．9．put breakfast here 10．a gentle child．

## Cju sé zoquís？

 bj́m rileać ruaopać，弓luajrać，r5aOjleać 1r luaj̇̇e me ŋa fuajać jaOj亢̇e， le o－cósfar ó $\eta$ loć à fajleat．

Jr luajte mo cor ma poci an maojleaŋ， Jr luajċe me ŋa ruatiar taojoe， Ir luajce mé ŋa lons ajr mín m mun， oa d－readar a reolea ra cójr 5aojże．

Jr luajċe mé ya éfŋ ó ciflaobajd， Ir luajċe mé ŋa érry a ljoŋmajb， Ir luajče mé ŋa rpén ya fıŋŋe， Jr ŋa＇y rae ray aér ray ojoċe．

Ir luajċe mé ja foolafr ir ya faolċon， Jr luajcie me ŋa eacira ojola，



 bjm＇ทa $\eta$－ajce ray leaba ran ojocie， bjm aj ajroan＇raj ṫajojoll ๆa rljje leo




Oo bempm an bonŋaci ó ól ŋa j－cjoci ljom， ＇Say rear cróóa ó ŋa miŋaol loom；
 lıom，
Jr bejuju à ze oo pór 1 nén lyom．
 Oo bejrjm a mac ón mbajncreać cinoŋa
 jr bejrim an laoć jr eréjŋe sŋjón lyom． bejnjm à mancać lom oá canojŋ eać， bemım＇ท שeacicajne cianroolur rlıs＇lıom
 jr bejnjm ay bocic ljom bjor ojoljam．
bejnm lyom majsoean orajojeal mjoŋla ＇Saŋ beaŋ aoroa ćrájozeać，črjoŋa，


zoungs．

New York，Dec．12， 1883

## M．J．Logan．

I send the following old song think． ing you might insert it in $\mathfrak{2 l \eta} 5^{40 \text { óal．}}$ ． The composer of it was Conor 0 ＇Rior． don，a native of West $2 \mathfrak{l}$ urcrapre，Co． Cork，who flourished，A．D．， 1760 ． He was a schoolmaster．DAvid Dodd．

## थ1SlJN5 C்ONC்u®थ11R $u_{1}$ RJOROथ1N．

Fопŋ-...'2и Spealaобŋп.

Zráte＇r enéjmire ṫajrojolar




Na d－reaóoa méjó yàr crapajje，
ba breájcie rjéjin oà b－faca－ra
De ćojllбjo ta j－çaod．




Luć párre pejŋŋe＇r peaŋŋajoe，
Jearría créaciz＇r 5 alapajz．
$\mathfrak{U}$ ј－cár $j 0$ o－qjうеat an oean’mao
le $\eta$－aojojear ŋa $\eta$－eut．
Oo ṫáplajo caom oà óearjá ó oam，
le＇r rínjear jo fáon，

Le＇r bjozur zap éjr；
ひ்aŋıc neutean malla－nojrs．
ba ċablać，chaobać，caroa－qojle，
＇S pájroe caoć ŋa b－ajce＇cj
Oo mimallfeaci an raojal．


＇S a lám̆ 弓ur léjs ar apmajb．

Oo rájó aŋ bejċ 30 cap亡்aŋać，
 5rájr mo čléjo a ósarcajre，

 Ojozriajr mo ćléjo＇
Na fás mé à éazma＇r c－aıクリme，


Oáılıo égre＇r banba，
 Ce 乙ájmre ooépr ŋa o－Fearpa－ċoŋ，




oá п－ojoj ar an raojal；
 2lč clära raobajr＇r rpealaŋó，

＇S jŋทreacia ₹éjp．

＇S jпทrım оицє é，


てa jároa laoć rá armajb，




215 Оаолŋाठ ŋА 5 －lãŋ，


$21 \eta$ bär map céple leapéa＇ca．





＇S とájo リa 5aóajl ćóm 5aŋjajoeać
＇Sa サ－リクリヒリクリ ir claon；


＇S jrára Dé $з 0$ t－ceapmajo
le ojosrair oo n e－raojal
＊Charleville，Oo．Cork．
a River Lee．
12 Chamber St．，N Y，Dec．13，＇83．


 ajl，aзиг ๆј́ сијmın lyom anour ce reé an


Čunım ćûzat an \＄1 aŋolr，ajur lejr．
 סо С́apa tipoblójoeać，



 ＂a m－bayle b－fao rıar，＂ó đ̇äpla 50 o－ cejóeaŋク aŋ 5aodal jo ceuot்a bajlg！o
 rujc Ray，ar Ca亢̇ajィ ๆи pajnce，Utah， a čuır иajo é？Cum oán beaj $1 \eta 5$ aed．

 те a ċujr иajó é caroa a čul čujajทy．
 Sajle，＂ŋoci oo dj＇ray éfreanŋaci 2loŋ－




2ף．〕．O＇Lóċajŋ！

Cuınm ćusao jur an lejgin reo aon oolléjn ajn a roy cuju ćujam，màr


 bljajaŋja．

Зо ъ－бпыбасд，
M．A．WEAVER．
veréq，stájo ón1o，







Wjoŋ d－řuajr mé aŋ 5aodal a rajo
 má ca a
 čúsam é

Оо ċapajo， 50 ffor uamal，rear－fear
 モrj́ flctćjoo．

Let every Irishman and woman get the Gaelic Juurnal and the Giael．Let them show the world that they have had a language and that they mean to preserve it．

NUYO S்ORC，





 A 0 －Fujl me múja．

## 

Oo bjora lá ajz dánれ ŋa 5 －cuaŋ，
Oo óeapcar aŋ reájobeaŋ mánla uajm，







Oo ċaṫara réjŋ fao lae óa buajŋr；

Oo òmpeara réjn 50 réjmi lé ruar，
Oo labrar lé＇r oo léjm rí uajm．．．．． 21 m boć！ocón！1r rí buó ryuj亏̇モe ！



 ＇S ŋaċ readar ay e－raojal de＇ŋ caod ＇ทat sluajr；
 Wuajn oo comyajuc 5 й léjm ay rpéjr－ beat นajm．


So o－cj亏 cualar ruajm ŋa fjıŋе．

 ar ，$A$ buaint，
 Oo léjm rí 50 lom a yall ċap đráó；








Cá＇ran ̇̇eampoll reans＇ran uaj亏；
leac am a ceann＇ra jrannooll fuap．．．． 21 m bocil ocón！jajo ljom－ra rearoa？ Cós mar roja me＇r 5abajm－re leaz－ra，
 Cŋó ajr bárr coll ajur caopa ．．．．

 50 ј．calífeat́ me reaci raоjala 5 － cuat，
 $\mathfrak{2 1 m}$ boć ！oćón！mo laoć faoj leacajb， 21 јиaluıj faoj＇r cré ajr a leacuj！！ $2 \mathfrak{L}$ beura zo léjr＇ทпа зclé lejr mapo！

equyon ua Caojeij．
 － 8.
vajle пи Saj戸earónt，Conoas



 aŋ áṫbaŋ rin，cá mé alj oul mo frlaća o＇joc ajn ron $21 \eta$ Sं 10 óajl ajn feato an

 oeus ajúr бпf Ficio，alrinc ajn ron $21 \eta$
 А1ワワ．
 mé bociz，ón ŋjl mé cforacójr．Oo of mé aj oeutáo mo títicjoll ajrioc oo





Oo bj́ mé fajacic 50 foljbloeaci 50 o．








50 mbuo buar－raojalaci a bejobear cul


2ŋ．）．UA Cullảjŋ．
P. O. Box 188, OIL CITY Pa. Dec. 18. '83.

## To The Elitor of The Gael.

oear sir- Some thirteen months have elapsed since you published an article in the Gael, calling upon the heirs of the royal families of Ireland to make out statements of their claims to the sovereignty of that country ; and to send them in for publication in your truly spirited and racy periodical: I have awaited with a good deal of curiosity to see if any person would come forward in the literary way to assert his title, but I have hitherto been disappointed; and hence lest the ambition of wielding the royal sceptre should be held in abeyance by the more worthy and dignified of the old stock, I presume, with that diffidence wh ch should characterize an humble individual aspiring to a position so elevated and grand, to send you a synopsis of the contents of my title-deeds to the crown of my native Hibernia. It is now more than thirty five years ago since an aged and very respected member of our family transmitted to me from Ireland a letter bearing the Kilrush P. O. stamp and containing a tradition which shows my descent in the ninth degree from Hugh O'Neill, "prince of Ulster." The tradition goes to show that Mary 0 N eill, daughter of the prince of "Ulster," was maried to one "Cooey' O'Cahan, of said province who having been snbmitted to the pressure of local persecution migrated with his fanily to the Co. Clare, and settled in the western extremity there. of, at a place called Ross. About the same time McEniry, proprietor of the estate of Castletown-McEniry, in the Co. Limerick, was compelled by a similar cause to forfeit his possessions and cross the Shannon and take ref. uge also in Clare. He with his wife and family settled at a place called Cloċar- $\eta \Delta \quad \delta-\dot{F} \dot{\mathrm{~F}} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ in the vicinity of Ross aforesaid. O'Halloran in his History of Ireland, bestows a grand eulogy upon the opulence, hospitality, and piety of the McEnirys of Castletown, of whom
he says scarcely a trace remained in his day. O'Heerin also in his ancient topography of Ireland bestows a noble tribute upon the honorable and worth. $y$ status of that family. McGeoghegan's history of Ireland as well as "Oalton's ancient Irish families" may be consulted as tothe nobility of the O'Cahan Sept while Graham in his Derriana gives the actual date of the settling of the Ross branch of them in Clare, where they are known as $0^{\prime}$ Keanes; but, he states also that a daughter of Sir phelim O'Neill had been married to an O'Cahan. Now as to the tradition, it affirms that the daughter of Cooey ()'Cahan and of his wife Mary O'Neill, above mentioned. was married to the son of the aforesaid McEniry, of whose lineage my mother, Juhanna McEniry, was the eighth descendant. The names of the connecting line of our ancestors in the male order are all given with many minute particulars respecting some of them. U'Mahoney in his History of Ireland,(Vide O'ounovan's pedigrees) enumerates the Mceniry clan as one of the five or six families among whom the heir to the royal crown of Milesius of Spain must be sought. I may be allowed to say that niy grandinother on my father's side was an U'Malone, and the U'Nalones. according to the life of An:hony O'Malone, and Oalton's work ahove quoted, are a branch of the $O$ Connors, kıngs of Connaught. There is still something more to add to testify that my descent has not been "through knaves and scoundrels since the flood," for my maternal grandmother a Margaret Roche, descended from the Roches of oesmond who fled into clare during the Cromwellian per. secution. and the Roches of Munster according to the Abbe McGeoghegan are descended from the F.mperor charlemagne. From what I have above written it will be seen that oean Swift was correct when he said that the real Nobility of Ireland must be sought for "upon the coal quays and in the liber-
who. although descended from monarchs and princes, have by the the force of time and adverse circumstances been reduced to a small point like pyramid.
De Foe however asserts that.-
That the fame of families always is a chest ;For 'tis personal value, only, makes us great.
Begging your indulgence for having trespassed at such length upon your limited space, believe me, Dear Sir,

Yourn very sincerely, .
WILLIAM RUSSELL.



 roṫuıjrıoŋac...-
 mear 30 bráá
 иајŋŋ."

 So mantio le raojaleajo 1 o-crérre 'r 1 o-treom !




$\mathrm{C}_{14}$ real ounjn faol rcamall'r le camall faoj ceo,


 bood an jujbe jn an 5 -choode anour a'r le j-an lo,














Sonar ajur reut ofta, aoroa a'r óz.
Suajminear a'r ríos aca oojodede àr oo 10 ....


We are indgbted to M. J. Collins for this poem.

WHAT THEY THLNK OF US AT HOME.

It is with pleasure we transfer to the columns of the Gael the following complimentary comment which appeared in the Dablin Freeman's Journa of Dec. 7.

We have received the firstnumber of Volume III of An Gaodhal, published at Brooklyn, State of New York, and printed partly in Irish, partly in English. This publication is remarkable in many ways. It gives proof of the strong spirit of nationality animating our countrymen in the United States and of the great regard that is gradually growing up there for the Irish language. The account contained therein of the Irish entertainment given at New York on the 16th of October wonld repay perasal. There were three speeches or recitations in Irish, and eight musical performances, consisting of vocal solos, duetts, and choruses in that language, contained the programme of the entertainment. The [rish A l-Eallow Eve cutertainment at New York isalso described, and the lecture which Oouncillor P J O Hanlon delivered in Irish. The oontents of the Gaodhal, which has entered on its third year, sbow that as far as language is concerned our countrymon in Amerisa are far in advance of the Irish at home. Tuo address of the editor and the friendly references to the Dablin Gaelic Journal show what sympathy joins together the "sea-divided Grel", and that with all our disorganisation and differences we are advancing step by step towards a more firm union of all Irishmen both at home and abroad. There is no doubt that the link of a common language, even when not fully possessed, is a strong bond of union and the greatest characteristic of a distinct nationality. The perusal of the Gaodhal would imprint this fact firmly on the mind of any intelligent person.

The Freeman notices the friendly references which the Gael makes to the Gaelic Juurna:. The Freeman would not be surprised at this if he knew the spirit which gave birth to and animates the Gael.

The Gael has no object apart from the cultivation of the Irish Language, and the sentiments which a widely spread learned knowledge of it cannot fail to inspire. We thank the Freman in the name of the movement which called the Gael into existence, and we hope that our other leading national j urnalists, at home and abroad, will come forward with the same singleness of purposeas that which evidently animates the Freeman and place the Gaelic Journal and the Gael, with the object which is solely their aim, before their readers.
Large rivers are formed from small streams; let then every Irishman make a resolu ion 'o do his part to swell the tide which is now ebbing towards the complate estoration of the ancient laigua e of his forefatherts

## THE CELTIC SOCIETY.

(From The Montraol Gazette)
The organization in this city of a Celtic Society, thoroughly catholic in character, within the range of aims implied by its name, must give pleasure to a large number of persons in our own and every other Canadian community. We sincerely congratulate Mr. MacNish on the heartiness with which his proposil has been received, and feel sure that the enthusiasm which marked the opening meeting may be taken as a guarantee of abundant success. To the comparatively small portion of our population whose mother-tongue is one or other of the Celtic group of languages such an effort to develop and fructify their nataral interest in Celtic ethnology and literature must be especially grateful. But it would be a grave mistake to suppose that they alone are concerned in such an undertaking. To all students of bistory, of language, of institutions, of the origin and kinship of nations, the enterprise which Mr. MacNish has initiated in Canada is of great importance. If we set aside the aborigines (and even between them and a Celtic people there are traditions of pre-Columbian relations) there is no nationality, represented to any appreciable extent in the Domini in, with which some Celtic stock is not akin. With out accepting Pelloutier's obstinately and not unskilfully maintained conclusion that the Oelts once occupied the greater portion of entire Europe, we must concede that, from whatever centre they began to spread, they gradually succeeded in making themselves homes in most of the lands bordering the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. They even crossed over to Asia Minor and gave their name to Galatia, and in St. Jerome's time those Gallo-Greeks of the East had uot entirely abandoned the use of their own language. A remark of that illustrious father to the intent that the dialect of the Galatians resembled that which was spoken in the vicinity of Treves was turned to account by Pelloutier in his attempt to prove that the Germans were Celts. Olshausen, on the other hand, in his commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians, claims that the latter were Germans and not Celts at all, and that St. Paul, in addressing them, was practically addressing the German nation. Singularly enougb, one of the leaders of the emigrant band was called Lutarius, which is certainly not unlike the name of the great German reformer. That they were Celts, however, there is really no reason to doubt, and it is not without interest to know that a Celtic community was among the first of the nations to receive the Guspel from the great apostle of the Gentiles.

The movement of those Gallic tribes toward their ancient Aryan fatherland, which added another to the many ethnic elements of Asia Minor, took place in the middle of the third century before the Christian era. In the reign of Augustus. not many years after the Western Gauls had been
conquered by Julius Caesar and incorporated with the Roman Empire, Galatia also became a Roman province. After that event, though for some centuries they managed to preserve their characteris. tics of race and speech, the Eastern Celts became gradually blended with the communities around them and have long since faded away as a distinct nation.

Of the Celts who remained in Europe the history is much more complicated. They were imper fectly known to the Greeks of the time of Herodutus as a people dwelling beyond the Pillars of Hercules and bordering upon the territories of the Oyrenians. The latter were, no doubt, the same as Iberians, those pre-Aryan settlers in Europe, who are still represtnted by the Basques, and who are generally regarded as of Taraniau origin. Some receut writers have tritd to prove that the Eskimo are a remuaut of the same stock which occupied Europe before the first of the Aryan Adventurers left their cowmon Asiatic home. According to this hypothesis, while the hardy Basques or Euscuara suaght refuge from the invaders in the lofty glens of the Pyrenees, less for uate members o the race were driven, by fa $t$ succeeding bordes of conquerors, farther and farther north, till they reached the verge of the habitable globe on ti:e stores of the frozen ocean. Even before the ancesters of the Basques, whose kiudred also crop up in Fiuland and Lapland, had begun to hunt aud fish in the forests and rivers of Eurupe, they had been preceded by still other tribes of unknown relationship whuse traces are still found in kitchenmiddens, in the relics of lacustrine setulements, and even i. human remaius. But to the Celts belungs the houur of being the pioneers of dryan columzatiol in Europe. Wuen history beging, the struggie with their predecessurs and rivals was atremy past and they were on ground which they had made their owa iu Gaal, in Spaiu, in Belgium, iu Dinitzerland, and in Northern Itaty aud $^{\text {in }}$ in purtions or Germany. They had also settlements in other regions. but the exact extent and limis of their dumalu cannot be stated with confidence. The hiatury of the Celt 18, therefure, the hisfury of the must 1haportant porion of Europe. We meet them again and again in reading tue story of Aucieat Greece. From the Father of History to Suldus the Lexicographer. the must noted of chruniclers, philusuphers. poets and geographers have made mention of them. Indeed in ancient times, as well as today, they compelled atteution. Herudutus iull of the victury over the Persians, had not much to say about them, though a Puocean coluny had, in his time, been long ago established at ararseilles. But the day was to come waen the Greeks, as well as the Romans, hadgood reason toknow who and what they were. To their colonies and expeditions, their embassies and their wars, their generalship and their dariug, many pages of Polybius and Diodorus and Strabu
and Plutarch, of Livy and Caesar and Tacituis, are devoted. Of the names they gave to rivers and mountains and forts throughout Western Europe, many still testify to their presence. Their blood has been blended with that of Teuton and of Latin to form new nations. Their portry, their traditions, their uaint humor, their martial fire, have become the inheritance of even some who reect their name. Among the races that have built up European civilization the Cymry and the Gael must have their place. Take away the Celtic qualities from those traits which have made Britain great and there would $i \triangleleft a$ sad defect. For what the Celt imparted was what weither the Suxov nor the Roman had to give. "The pure Gael," says Prufessor Murley - "now represented by the Irish and Scotch Celts-was at his best an artist. He had a seuse of literature, he had an active and bold imagination, joy in bright culor, skill in music, touches of a keen sense of humor in most savage times, and in religion, fervent a d self-sacrificing zeal. In the Cymry, now represented by the Celts of Wales, there was the same artist basture. By natural difference, aud partly, nu diubt, because their first kuown puets learued in sufforiug what tuey taught in song, the old Cymric music come ${ }_{8}$ to us not like the music of an Irish harp, in throb. bings of a pleasant tunefuluess, but as a wail that beats agaiu, again and agaiu some iterated burden on the ear." The same writer quutes Mr. Fergu. son' as saying in his History of Architecture, that "the true glury of the Celt is his artintic eminence," and that, if the Euglish people Lave a church wor. thy of admiration or a picture on wheh they ean look withont shame, it is to the Celt's influthice that it is due. Nur, it must be remembered, is it only for their productious as a race apart, for what the Seutch, or the Irieb, the Weloh the Maly or the Bretuus have given to the world in their own name, that the Celts are to be commended. Whatever they have, by fheir fusiuu with uther races, Latin or Teutouic, enduwed them with someting o. their uwn genius, and vrougit to the birth men of surpassing gifts and puwrrs, well-oalauced and with an insight that is utver deceived - puets, artists, statesmen, prophets, aud leaders of men-they should have ther tullstare of the houor. It would perhaps, be a delicate question to ask ho. much of her national greatuess Englaud owes to the Oel. tic element. But that her glor, must to a considerable extent, be attributed to that suarce, few persons will deny.

But while such problems of ethnic distribution may well engage the labors of sume members of a Celtic Society, it is to the history and relations of the language, in its various dialects, and to the study aud elucidation of its rich and manifold lit. erature, that their tffurts will be mainly directed, The importance of the different branches of Celtic speech in connecti $n$ with pailological research is very great. Persons who speak them are the de
sceudants aud representatives of those who first of the Aryans waudered westward from the far off cradle-land of the race, and a peculiar interest must bs attached to mother-tongues so venerable. As to the literatures of those tongues, they are far more extensive aud of much greater importance thau Euglish students are generally aware: The literature of Wales, as the Rev. Mr. Campbel pointed out, has been no slight aid in filling up the gaps in the early records of our Motherland. Io Irelaud the day has psased when the lauguage of the country was treated with disdain. Celtic scholars in Irelaud are now thought worthy of the praise which is their due and their labors meet ${ }_{t}$ with appreciation from the most cultured in the land Oi the treasures of Galeic literature it is enough to say that never before was so much enlightened atteation paid to them. In France, too sehulars of renown have gladly given studious days and nights to the illustiation of the Armorican tongue and the Cuguate dialects. Manx is dying out, and Coruith has ceased to be spuken for over a century, but the study of those lauguagesis still kept up by devoted students. Altogether there is nolack of well-guided euthusiasm amung those who proudly aim at giving the Celtic languages their rightful rauk in the great family of aryan speech, and in tvery part of the world, at home or abroad, wuere tuere are stadents of any of its brauches, they will hear with pleasure aud eympa thy of what has been doue in Muatreal in furtherance of so good an eld. Fur our own part we have nu duabt that a suciety so happily iuaugurated will be the meaus of rendering real service to an importunt depariment of pululogic research and of stimulating all those who rpeak and tove the an cient tougue of Western Europe to cherish and develop an rutheritance which may we made so abundantly fruitul.

## GAELIC, EKJE, MANX, AND OIMRI.

LAUNCHING THE "CELLIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL"THE TONGUG OF THE BENS HEARD IN DAVID MURRICE HaLl-THE bard sets a fuetic skal UPuN THE WOKK-THE ANGLO OAXUN RACE A FICTION.

If the meeting at the Presbyterian Cullege las ${ }^{*}$ nigit was not large, at least it may be sald that every one there was proluunaly intereated in the sabject annuunced fur discuss os.

Principal MacVicar, on lakiug the chair, remarked that several of them had been for some time considering the practicability of formiug aь Ossianic Sooit ty. He would suggest that it be thoroughly catuolic, and open to all interested in Ueltic literature. They should seek to form cunhec tious with Celtic sohulars buth here and in the old laud.

Prof. Campbell supported the proposal, not only from patriutic motives, but frum a sense of the val.
ne of all knowledge which eularges the mind by bringing us into relation with great minds of the past: He said it was a shame that there should be a hundred Suscrit scholars to one C.Itic, though the latter was of even greater value in some respects. Next to Manx, Gaelic was poortst in literature, though it had the grandest poetry in that of Ossian: Treasures of Irish literatnre were unearthed from time to time, but mach still had to be published. Every Scotchman should be Irish so far as that matter was cuncerued, for they were one people not su very long ago. 'the Welsh puetry rose to greater herghts than the Irish; und English history had to be educated by studies in ancient Welsh documents. The Auglo Saxon race, the speaker contended, was NOTHING BUT A NAME.:
A few thousauds of Augles aud : axons came over to Britain ; they were strong men, and taking advantage of the dissensions of the watives they ganed the upper haud. But they were absorbed into the great Celtie mass of the populatiul. It was not Anglo Saxon might but Celtic that made England what she was, though on different vccasions theie were ainfusions of Anglo-Saxun and Danirh vigor. In conclusion he muvea "That this meting coustitute itself into the Coltic suciety of Montreal." This was seconutd by Mr. John Lewis, and carried unauimously.

The Rov. Dr. MacNish, introduced by the chairman as a man of rare knowledge in Greek und Ro. man as well as Celtic literature, remarked that no one in Cauada was a better autuority on philulogy than Prof. Campbell. Dr MacNish then went on te speas in Gaelic, his remarks being bighly : preciated by those preseriti-and they seemed ha in the majurly - who understood him. The othess had to content themserves with admiration for the rugged power of the unknown tougue. The speaker then asked why, when the French aud Duxon were proud to hold the traditions ahd lahguages of their ancestors, should nut the Ceits do likewise. In this connection he referred to the extraonduary zeal of the Weloh of our own day in neeping up their language. They hold their "Eistedufuds", at which original Welsh cumpositions cumpete for prizes. The Irish have succeeded in obtainegg recugnition for their old tongue in schouls where it is given as an equivalent for french or German. A society has been organized in Dublin for the proservation and cultivation of the I cieh lavguage, a d a periodical, in both lauguages, has been issued by the suciety for a year past. The Maux tungue is dying out, but in 1858 a society was formed for the "publication of natioual ducuments,'" and twenty eight volumes have been 1ssued, incladiug searly all that is worth publicalion. As to the Gaelic, they had the great satisfaction of knowing that a chair had beeu established in Edinburgh Uuiversity, thanks to Prof. Blackie. Throughout the straths and giens societies had
been formed to cultivate the ancient language. It was their object in Montreal to bring together
all branches of the celitic family ; none but literary subjects wonld be discussed. There were great numbers of Highlanders in the North West as well as in Ontario and the Lower Provinces. They had plenty of material for a very successful society, if each did his part. He concluded by moving the adoption of the constitutian and by-law.

These were read by Mr. McKerchar, honorary secretary. It was provided that the membresshould be persons who by authorship or public addresses or otherwise had shown interest or eminence in Oeltic literature ; also corresponding, honorary, and li e members; the annual fee to be $\$ 1$, life members to pay $\$ 25$. It was decided to admit ladies, Dr acNish referring to MacKellar, of Edinburgh, as second to none in her Gaelic peetry. Any surplus fuuds are to be spent in forming a library of Celtic werks. Monthly meetings will be held from October to March. Prizes may be offer. ed for comprtition by essays or examinations:

Prof. Camqbell suggested that, a Bard was a very important a ficer of such a society.

The Rev, Dr. R Campbell said that the Rev. E.
MacColl, bard of Kingston Societr, objected to being elected, saying that bards could not beso created, he was accordingly elected a permanent off er.

The Rev. Dr. MacNish thought that the bard, once chosen, should hold his office as long as he wished. This was agreed to:

Mr. Lewis moved, seconded by Dr. MacNish, that the minutes be written in English instead of Gaelic. Mr. Drysdale suggested both languages. Dr. MacNish thought that, though the debates might be in any Celtic language, the minutes should be in one that all could understand: This was agreed to by a vote of 15 against 14 for the Gaelic minutes.

On motion of Rev. R. Campbell a by-law was added that, if it were deemed advisable, the Society's trsnsactions should be published periodically.
Mr. Drysdale then seconded the adoption of the constitution and by-laws. Uarried unanimously.

The Rev. K, Campbell submitted a first list cf officers, remarking that they wished all branches of Celts to be represented, and he would bo glad alterations in the list were suggested. The officers elected for the year were as follows : Honorary President, Mr. John Maclellan, ex-M.P. for Clengarry ; President, the Rev. Dr. MacNish, Oornwall ; Vice-Presidente, the Rev. Principal MacVıcar and Mr. Juhn Lewis; Bard, Mr. McKillop; Rec. Sec., Mr. C. Mackerchar, Presbyterian Oullege ; Cor. Sec. Mr. J.C. Martin ; Treas, the Rev. W J. Day, M. A., at the College (to whom members' subscrintions may now be sent) ; Executive Committee, Muesrs. J.W. Macken ie, M: O. Leitch,
J.H. MeTaggart, J.K. Ward (from the Isle of Mad) A. H. Maclennan and Prof: Coussirat. In apraking to his motion, the Rev. R. Campbell said that if Prof. Blackie thought it worth while to devote his wonderful energy and activity to foundiug a chair in Edinburgh Uuiversity, surely the same reason should make them give an impulse to Celtic stndies in this country. Referring to
MR: M'KILL P, THE BARD,

Mr: Oampbell said that there would have been no limit to that geutleman's work in this field if he had not lost his sight in early life.

Mr. McKillop said that for many years he had wandered up and down this country, and owing to his recommendations many were now studying the Gaelic language, and many who were losing it are again speaking and reading it. Let them unite to restore and study these old tongues, and they would be conferring a blessing on those who should take their places. The language of the heart should not die, it outlived every tyranny. The bard concluded by reciting the following Gaelic poem, written for the occasion, remarking that he could not put the word Montreal in Gaelic except as "the city of the royal mountaiu":-

## COMMUNN OESIANACH AN AM BAILE A CHNOIC RIOGHAL.

An am baile a chnoic-rioghal, tha gadheil ro-dhileas
A deanamh an dichioll, le eolas nach gann ;
A cantuinn, 's a levghadh na canain
A labhradh an Eden, si $g$ baelic bh' ann.
A luchd teagasg na beurla, bith 'ibh tosdach le cheile,
Tha communn air eirigh 's an $t$-saoghal so mum thuath,
Commann Ossianach aluinn, a teagasy na gaelic, 'S iad fior chlann nan giedheal a chumas i i uas.
Nac seall sibh mu'n cuairtair ard sgollairean uasal.
'Sa ghaelic na buanachd a thnigs inn gach cainnt ; A dhionnachadh Greigis, Eibbra Laiuin's beurla, A chionn gur ifieumn do gach canein a 'tha 'ann. Biodhan $t$ aineolach tairail, mar 's minic a bha iad Theid a chaint a bha m Parras a chumail an aird: Anns an duthaich a d'fhag sinn, tha moran d'air braithrean
A seinn, anns a ghaelic, cliu Ossein am bard Biodh an commann so dileas, 's laidir 's lionmhor, 'Sbi moran r'a innseadh le firinn 's r'a luadh. Muna beachdan a sgaoil sinn, a lionadh an t-saoghal so
Le Gaelic ro-fheumail, 's'e eolas bith's buan.
Agus cluinneadh na h-altain a thigin air deigh 'ne
Marasgriobh, 's mar lengh sinn a chanaie 's fearr, A's nuair a chnireas sinu crioch air $g$ tch dleasdanas a ni sion.
Innsidh eachdraidh fhirinneach $c^{\prime}$ uin; $a^{\prime} s c^{\prime}$ aite,
Le "ciad mile failte" do $g$ tch aon a tha lathair,
A chum onoir na Gaedhins a mbaires gach re,
iodh a bailechnoic rioghail na bheaunachd le do mbiltean
Agus cauain nan gaedheil cho mairean riu fein, Montrael Daily News.

## THE OELTIO TONGUE.

Ay, build ye up the Celtic tongue above O'Ourry's grave;
Speed the good work, ye patriot souls wha long your land to save,
Who long to light the flame again on Freedom's altar dead,
Who long to call the glories back from hapless Erin fled,
Who long to gem her sadden'd brow with queenly wreath again,
And raise a warrior people up, a NATION in her train.
Speed then the work ; be scorn our lot, our ancient pride is flown,
If midst the nations on the earth we stand in shame alone.
Throaghout the lovely land of vines, where dwells the lively Gaul,
Taey speak the tongue of Charlemagne in cot, and bower, and hall:
Where Spain extends her sun-loved realms, from prince to muleteer,
The language of the mighty Cid still strikes the listening ear.
Their olden tongue still speak the tribes the Danube's banks along;
The German loves the rushing speech that swells in webiller's song;
By Piber's stream are uttered yet, as in the golden days,
The music tones of Dante's lyre, of Petrarch's loving lays.
Aud we, who own that tongue of tongues that saints and sager spoke,
Have bowed our very minds beneath the Saxon's galling yoke,
And clothe the thoughts that make our hearts with Celtic ardor glow
In words that chill the lips they touch, like flakes of winter snow.
The Suron tongue! Why, we shou d hate this speech we love so well !
The Sixon tongue of Saxon gu le its fraudful accents tell.
Oft to our trusting Irish ears it syllabled foul liesMethinks such tongue the Serpent spoke to Eve in Paradise.

Ah I cease that alien speech-too long its holl ,w notes have rung,
And pour ye forth from Celtic lips the rushing Celr tic Tongub.

II
The Coltic Tongue : the Celtic Tongu : why should its voice be still,
When all its magic tones with old and golden glories thrill-
When, like an angel bard, it sings departed warriors' might-

When it was heard in kingly halls where throng'd the brave and bright-
When oft its glowing tales of war made dauntless hearts beat high-
When oft its tales of hapless love drew tears from beauty's eye ?

Grand tongue of heroes $t$ how its tones upon the gale uprose,
When great Ouchullin's Red Branch Knights rushed down upon their foes;
And how its accents fired the brave to struggle for their rights,
When from thy lips they burst in flames, Con of Hundred Fights !
Or when the breeze its war-cries bore across that gory flain,
Where royal Brian cheered his hosts to battle with the Dane.
Oh , who may fire our sluggish hearts like them to dare and do?
When shall we see thy like again, $O$ hero soul'd Boru?

Sweet tongue of bards ! how swelled its tones in lofty flights of song,
When white-robed minstrels deftly swept the sounditg chords along!
When Oisin touch'd the trembling strings to hymn the Fenian name,
When thrill'd thy lyre, fond Fionbell, with gallant Osgar's fame.
Alike 'twould tell of ladye-loveand chief of princely line-
Fair Aileen now the poets sung, and now the Geraldine.
'Twas music's self-that barded tongue, till iron days began,
Then swell'd its swan-like strains, and died with thee, O'Carolan !

In dulcet tones the wide world o'er throngh gifted bards have sung,
Yet sweeter sounds thy minstrelsy, soul-soothing Celtic Tongue.

## III.

The Celtic Tongue $!$ the Celtic Tongue f no more in bower and hall
Where Rank holds sway or Beauty reigns, its liquid accents fall.
Far from the courts of Pride and Power, within the lowly eot
It finds a home-the outlaw's tongue-the poor despise it not.
But still upon the mountain heath, or in the moonlit vale,
In that sweet speech the shepherd sings, the lover breathes his tale,
And oft times in the rustic church theSoggarth knows its might

To led the wretch from shades of vice to virtue＇s path of light．
Oh，on the sinner＇s hraden＇d heart it falls as dew from heaven，
The softened soul dissolves in tears－he weeps， and is forgiven．

Thus lurks amid the simple poor，forgotten and unknown，
That ancient tongue，that royal tongue，so prized in ages flown，
Which came to make our isle its home from lands ＇ $\mathrm{n}+\mathrm{ath}$ orient skies，
Which saw the wondrous pillar－shrines in grace． fol grandeur rise－
Which echoed is its days of pride within Emania＇s walls，
Through high Kincora＇s princely courts，through Tara＇s regal halls，
Which swelled in holy songs to Heaven upon the morning air－
When from the Sacred Groves went up the Druid＇s voice in prayer．
And off，in brighter Christian days，it rose in holier strain
From Glendolough＇s calm Elen shades，from In－ nisfallen＇s fane．
Itbreathe 1 in vesper orison，when evening＇s shad－ oms fell，
From city shrines，from abbey piles，from hermit＇s lonely cell，
It sped in winged accents forth，from dawn to day＇s last smile，
From lips of sages，saints，and kings，throughout our sacred Isle．
Ere Grecian fame，ere Latin name，from infant state had sprung，
Ia manhood＇s strength that language stood，the mighty Celtic Tongue！

## IV．

The Celtic Tongue ！－then mustit die？Say，shall our language go ？
No ！by Ulfadha＇s kingly soul ！by sainted Lair－ pence，no ！
No ！by the shades of saints and chiefs，of holy name aud high．
Whose deeds，as they have lived with it，must die when it shall die－
No！by the memories of the Past that round our ruin twine－
No ！by our evening hope of suns in coming days to shine：
It shall not go－it must not die－the language of our sires；
While Erin＇s glory glads our souls or freedom＇s name inspires，
That lingering ray from stars gone down－oh，let its light remain！
That last bright link with splendors flown－oh， snap it not in twain ！

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## Со́15Fjó re fa обujrre $\Delta^{\prime} r$ opón oj


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$2 \mathfrak{l}$ bar fa $\mathfrak{j}-\mathrm{a}$ leach＇r rif＇oeopaojl；
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＇Sé oubajñ ar mac－alla oo＇$\eta$ jlón caOjŋ，

erie coir солŋŋe，a＇r oeapc ajn ar oujŋe，
 Мбп－п்ијбјŋ．


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 mór－cijor．


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Wac m－bejó fear mic Oé lye a 5 ． cónŋクuj்e．
Oo ciuala ठ o＇a rejŋm afr ceol－pjob
So o－Fujl Cojleać a＇r Fjolar ayr оеоријједс́с，
Oo pjocfar ya rújle ar an oujŋe ŋı́ ＇ŋ 宀́и்сиץ

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 Seomrín,

 ทa 5 rénŋе,
 с́nojte.
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