

GAEL
 Leabhar-aisiur mioranál,
 tabairtá cum an
TEANGA SAEDILSE
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AZUR CUM
Fem-maíla Cuid na h-Éireann.

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 and the autonomy of the Irish Nation.*

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Third Year of Publication.

Philo-Celts.

THE

Re-union and Ball of the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society come off at Uris' Dancing Academy, Fulton st., opposite Flatbush Av. on Monday evening, April 21st.

The programme is one of the best yet exhibited by the society, and will be somewhat as follows.—

1st. opening chorus "Այ Ծօրնդայլ Անն, in which we hope N. Y. P. Celts, of both societies will join.

2nd. A ceud mste fásite by the president and some reanacur by Mr Gilmannon.

3rd. Ca b-fuyl an Tráil éo Taire? and selections, Ան Տաօյ, J. Ծրօմսյէ,

4th. Selections (Gaelic), Miss. Fox.

5th. Ըայտլի Ան Այլսիլի, and selections, by Miss Walsh,

6th. Selections by Mr Lewis.

7th. Speaking and Reading by Miss Crowley.

8th. Selections, Gaelic, Miss Costello

9th Recitation, Master O'Shea.

10th Selections, Mrs. Green.

11th. Selections Miss Qniun, Messrs.

Crawford, Clarke, Glenn &c. with the farfamed Irish piper, Mr. Burke. Music under the direction of Professor Wm. H. Nolan. A rich treat is offered on this occasion. Proceeds to promote the Irish Language Movement.

We hope no one will **forget** the Seanacur of the N. Y. S. P. I. L. at **Irving Hall**, on Tuesday evening, **April 15th.**

Mr. A. P. Ward's Gaelic letter to the Gael is copied in full by the *Tuam News* of March 7. Those who wish to see it in the modern Roman type with the diacritical aspiration point should get that truly national journal.

We have often urged our fellow countrymen of the South and West of Ireland, if they desired to be informed of the actual state of affairs there to get the *Tuam News*.

Տըյիյ և Ըօրն-Շրայտ!

Բօյիյ---Քյլ' բյօյ Այլ.

[Sing, Sweet Harp.]

Տըյիյ, և Ըօրն-Շրայտ, Օայ-բա բըյիյ

Ceol այլ ալ ալ և իյ,

Ա Օնրօճար և զ-ձ ձաճե իյիյ'

Երօն ճայիյիյ յիյ ար Յ-բրօյճե:

Ceol և իյեանրօճար Օնրիյ ար-Օաճ

բջեյ բօլսյր Այլ ալ Ե-բլիյե,

'Յր ձայրձիճ իյօր և իյնր 'Յ ևաճ'

,Տ Օոյե 'իյր, բաօյ բիյսիյ զա ի-օյճե.

Տըյիյ, և Շրայտ Ըօրն, Օայ-բա բըյիյ,

Իր յօրիյալ ար Յ-բրայ Յօ Օեօ.

Օօ'ի Ե-բաճալ բօ բարճ' իյ իայիյալ բիյիյ

Ա Յ-բրայ անիյիյ Եայ' եօ.

Քաճ իրօնաճ օրիյալիյալ ձաճ' զա ի-օյճե

ԱյբարՅ Օօ ճեւՕա բայիյ!

Անիյլ բճայիյճեաճ ԵալսիյրՅ Յիճ զա բլՅ

Քար ճայիյեաճ և բաճ' ալիյ:

Յիճ բիյիյբարճ 'Եա' իյր բաօյ բՅճլ,

Քայճ և Օ-Օաճ, իյնր իյբար բօր-ձալ

'Յր բլիճ բալճաճ ճեյիյ ա'ր ճալ'

Յալ ալիյիյ 'իյր բաօյ բալ.

Ա Շրայտ 'Եա օրիյալիյ Յիճ զա ի-օյճե.

ԱյբարՅ Օօ ճեւՕա բայիյ,

Իր Օնրիյալիյ Եալսիյրճ Յիճ զա բլՅ

Լե բաճ զաճ իաճ ալիյ.

Օար ի' բեյօյիյ Օայ-բե իաճճ Այլ Այր

Շայ Օօ իօճալ Յեւ.

Քա ձայրձիճ' Օ' եյր ևաճ, իյր 'զա Օ-ճայր

Ա'ր բօրճաճ 'իյնր Օոյճ եւ.

Օաճ բաճ, իյ եյրօճալ ճ ճայիյ' և Օեօր,

Եյճ ճայիյիյիյճ' իյնրճ ճալ Օալ;

Բաճ յաճ- իյար բիյ, բաօյ ճայիյ Յօ ևեօր,

Եա զա իյարճ անիյիյ բալ.

Տօր, և Շրայտ Շրայտ Եօլ զա ի-ալիյ',

Բալիյ բալիյաճ իյճե ևա.

Քա բաօյիյր. իօ 'Յ եյրճաճ ևաճ և ճայիյ',

Եյճեալ, բարճա բօր բաօյ 'ի Յ-բր.

cut.
CUL-NKH-BJKKE.

Se mo leuj ηj'lj mjre Այառաչար ԳՅԱՐ
Jη mo lājη Գ Բեյժ ԾԱԾԸ 'Ի քառη ;
Kj jարբայη 5' ԸՇԱՅԻՅԸ 'Ի յՅ ՊԱ ՊՅՐԱՐԱ
ԱԸ յԵԼԵԱԸԷ ԿՕՊԱՅԻ Բեյժ Jη mo ՇԵԱՅԻ ;
ՏՅԻՓՈԲԱՅԻՅԻ ԻՅՐ J η-ԾԱԾ 'Ի J Ի-ԲԱՊ
ԱՅ ՊՕԼԱԾ ԸԼԱՅԻ Գ ԲԻ ԱՅԻ ԱՅ յՅԼԵԱՅԻ ;
'S ԱՅԻ ԾՕ ԲԻԵՃՅԱԸԷԹԱ ԲԱ իՅՅԱՅ ԿՕՊ ՇԻԱԸԷ
ԱԸ ԲԱՐԱՑՈՅԻ ՅԵԱՐ ԸԱ Պ' յԵԼԵԱԸԷ ԲԱՅԻ.

'Sé ԾԱԾԱՅԻՇ քԵԱՐ ԳՐ ԱԸԱՅԼ ԿՕՊ, "ՈԱ ԲԻ
ՅԱՅ ՇԵՂ,
'ՅԱԼ 'ԻԱ 'Յ ԵԱՅՇԱՑՅԻ յ-ՕՅԱՅՅ ԸԼԿԱԲՅԻՅԻ';
ԵԸՐԲԱՅԻՅԻ ԲԵԱՅ 7 ԸԱ ՇԵԱԾ ԲՕ ԸԱՅԾ
ԱՅԱՐ ԱԲԱ ՊՕՅԻ-ԲԵՅԻ յ-ՕՅԱՅՅ ԱՅ ՇՅԻՅ ;
ԲԱԾ 'Ի ԱՊԱԸ 'Ի ԲԱՐԵԱԾ J η-ԱՑՅԻՔԵԱԸԷ,
'S ԵԸՐԲԱՅԻՅԻ ԵԱԾԱՅԼ ԳՐԵԱԸ ԾՕ 'Ի ԸՅԻՅԻ :
ՈԱԸ ՊԵԱՐԸԱ ԲԵՅԻ ՅԱՐ քԵԱՐԻ 'Ի ՊԵՅՕ ԻՅԻ,
ՈԱ Բեյժ 'ՅԱԼ 'ԻԱ 'Յ ԵԱՅՇԱՑՅԻ յ-ՕՅԱՅՅ ԸԼ
ԿԱԲՅԻՅԻ' ?

ԾԱ Ծ-ԸԱԸԸԱ ԲԵԱՅ 7 ԸԱ ՇԵԱԾ ԲՕ ԸԱՅ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԱԲԱ ՊՕՅԻ-ԲԵՅԻ յ-ՕՅԱՅՅ ԱՅ ՇՅԻՅ ;
Ա Բ-ԲԱՅԼ ՅՕ ԸԱՅՕ 'Ի Յ' ԱՊԱՅՅ ԱՅԻ ԲԱՅՕ
ՇՅԻՇ ԲՕԸԼԱ,

ԱՐ ԲԱՅՕԲԵԱՐ ՇՕՐԻԱ ԲԱՅԱՅԼ 'ԻԱ ՇՅԻՅ,
Բ'քԵԱՐԻ ԿՕՊ ԱԲԱ ՅՕ 'Ի ԲՕՅԱԸ իՅԱՐԸԱԸ,
ՇՅՈՅԻ ԱՅ ԲՕԸԱՐ 7 յՅՅԻՐ-ԱՅ-ՕՐԿԱՅ ;
ՇԵԱԾ իՅԻԸ ԼԵ ՇԱՅԿՅԻՅԸ ԼԱ ԻԱՑՅԻԸ 'Ի
ԾՕիՅԱՅՅ,

ԱՅԻ ՊԱ ԲՕՅԵՐԿԸ ԻՕ ԱՅ ԸԼ-ՊԱ -ԲՅԻՅԻ'.

ԸԱ ՊԱ ԸՕՅԼԼԵ ԸԼՍԸ ԱՅԻ ԱՅԱՅՕ ՊԱ ՅՐԵՅԻԸ,
'ՏԱՅ ՕՅԼԿՅՐ ԸՍՊԱՐԸԱ ԸՅԻՇՅԻ ԻՅՐ ;
ԱՅ ՇԱԸ 'ԻԱՅ ՇԵՐԻԵԱԸ Գ ԸՅԻՐ ԼԵ ՇԵՂԸ,
Ա քԵՅՅՅՅԻ ՇԵՅԼ Գ ԸԵԱԸԷ ՊԱ Կ-ՕՅՕԸԸ ;
ԸԱ ԾԱՑՅԻ ԸԱՅԻԼԵ ԱՅԻ ԸԱԸԷԱՅԻ քԵՅԻԸԷ,
Ա ԾԵՊԱԾ քԵՅԻՅՅՅԻ ԱՅԻ ՇԵԱՐԸԱՅԻ քԻՅՅԸ,
'S ԸԱ 'Ի ԲՅՈԸԱՊ ԲՅՈՅՅՅՕԼ 'Ի ԲՅԱՅՇ 'ՅԵՐԿՅ
ԱՅ քԵԱՐԱՅԻ ՇՅԻԵԱՅԻ ԼԵ ԲԱՅԱՅԼ ՅԱՅ քԻՅՅԻՅԻ.

ԸԱ 'Ի ԼՕԸ 'Ի ԱՅԻԸ ԸՕԱ Բ-ԲԱՅԼ յՅ ՇՅԻՅԻՅ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՊԱ ԸԱՅՕ ԱՅ ՇՅԻՅՅԸ Օ ՇՅԻՅ ՅՕ ԸՅՅԻՅ ;
'ՏԱՅ ԸԵ ՇԵԱԸԷԹԱՐ Ը 'Ի ՇԱՅԵՐ Ը ՇՐԵՅՐԻՅԸ
Ա ՕՅԱ, ՇԱ 'Ի Ը-ՅՅՅԱ Գ ՇՐՅՕԸ Բեյժ ԸՅՅԻ ?
ԱՊԱ քԵ քԵՕ 'Ի ԸՍՐԻԱ ԸԱ ՅԵԱԼԼԵԱ ԸԱՊՅԱ
Բեյժ յՅ քԵՕ ԱՅԻ ՇԱԼ ՇՅԱՅ ԿՅԱԸԱՅՅ
յՅՕ ՇԵԱՅԻ ;

ԱՊՕ իՅՅԸ քԼԱՊ ԼԵԱԸ, Գ ԲՅՅ-Ա-ԾԱՊ,
'ՏՊԱ ԸՕՅԼԼԵ ԸԼԱՅԻԸ ԻՕ ԸԼ-ՊԱ-ԲՅԻՅԻ'.

ԾԱ յ-ԲեյժԵԱԾ ԲՅՐ ԱՅ ՊԱ ԲԱԸԱՅԼԿԸ
ԸԱ ԱՅ ԲՅՅ ՇՅԱՅ ԿԵՐՅԻՅԻ,

*ԸԱ ԼԵՐԻՐ քԵՐԻՕԿԻԱ ԱԳԱՊ
vide p. 373.*

SWEET COOLNABIN.

See Vol. XII. p. 4.

I wish I was in Mamma-gara,
Or round the borders of that lovely glen ;
And I possessed of the wit of Homer,
Ink and paper and a well-made pen.
Night and morning it would be my labor
To sound its praises with my slender quill ;
There is no residence throughout this Nation,
Can in beauty equal sweet Coolnabin.

In this lovely valley there is wood and water
Dispensing their beauty to that lovely glen,
The small fish rolling and salmon trowing,
Along the borders of each purling stream ;
There is no heat here like on other mountains,
Our hills are covered with verdant hue,
The fox and eagle, the plover and grouse,
In time of fowling are still in view.

There is a lake here of great admiration
Where swans are bathing on each purling rill,
And he that lived here and must forsake it ;
Who could blame him to cry his fill ?
If for me, 'twas predestinated,
In distant places some time to dwell,
Ye gods take pity on my desolation,
In lamentation behind the hills.

And he who traveled our Irish nation,
Each port and harbor doth tell to me ;
England, Scotland, have searched according,
France, and Spain, and fair Germany—
Traveled Europe in every station,
His a vocation been traveling still,
In all his ranging and serenading,
Could find none to equal sweet Coolnabin.

If my fellow play-boys at the foot of Nephin
Knew of my desolation and me far from home,
In a camp-wheeled carriage they would carry me
To my native place my life to restore
In their arms they would embrace me,
And recreate me with heart and will—
Here I'd recover from all diseases,
And bid farewell to the Slave-Morehill.

see page 373.

I have a letter now penned to paper,
Signed and sealed for to send with speed,
To tell my fellow play-boys of the foot of Nephin,
That I'll soon be deceased here unless relieved ;
I'll be placed in a dark sepulchre,
Without a female to shed a tear,
Like brave Prograner born to Celestial regions
Not well knowing where to steer.

Slave-Morehill I fain would leave you,
Where I found the neighbors both kind and free,
With hospitality they did receive me
When from my own place I was forced to flee ;
Like the salmon fry that comes by nature,
After ranging the ocean wide
It is so by me if I'd traverse this nation,
At the foot of Naphin I'd wish to die.

Յօ Բ-բայլ մե քնն լաջ, ԲԱԾԱՐՇԱ, ԵՂԻԿ,
 ՇՅԵՐԲԾ ԴԵԱԿ ԱԿ ԱԼԵՅ յՆ ԱՕՅԻՔԵԱԾԵ,
 ԲԱՕՅ ԵԱԾՐԱՅ ԶԼԵՅԵԱԼ 7 ՇՅՐԵՅԵ ԵՂԻԿ :
 ՇԵՍԻՔԱՅՐ ԵՂԱՅՐ ԾԱՄ ԲԼԵԱ 7 ԲԵՄԵԿԱ,
 'Տ ԵՅԾԵԱԾ ԱՅԱՂԻՔ ԲՔՆՆ ՅԱԾ ԱՕՅ ԴՕՐԵ
 ՇԵՅԼ,

ԱՅԱՐ ՅՕ յՆ-ԵՅԾԵԱԾ ԾԱ 'Ր ԾԵՄՅ ԱԿ ԱՅՐ
 յԵՅՐՅԵ 1 յ-ԱՕՅԻՔԵԱԾ

ԱՅ ԵԱԾ ԵՕՄ ՇԵՅՅ ԼԵ ԲՅՈՂ 7 ԼԵ ԵՕՅՐ.

This song was composed by Peter Jourdan, who was obliged to leave his home at the foot of Nephin and take refuge in disguise at Achill and in Wild districts of the sea-coast, to avoid being arrested for treason against the English crown.

M. Gallagher.

We print this song by request of Mr. P. M. Gallagher of Cortland, Ill., and we thank Miss Gallagher of Chicago, for both it and the translation.

ՕՂԻԿ--

ԱՌ ՇՐԱՕՅԲՆԻ ԱՕՅԲՆԻՂ ԵՕ ԸԱՂ.

ԵՕՅԲԱՄԱՅՕ, ԵՕՅԲԱՄԱՅՕ
 ԲՅՐԵ ԱՅԱՐ ՇԵՅԼ,

ՅՕ յՕԼԲԱՄԱՅՕ, յՕԼԲԱՄԱՅՕ
 ՕՂԱ ՂԱ Ղ-ՕՒԼ.

ՅՕ ԲԵՂԻՂԲՆՅՕ, ԲԵՂԻՂԲՆՅՕ
 ԱՂԱՅԵԱՐ ԱՐ ԲՅՅ.

ՅՕ Ե-ԵՅԾՐԱՄԱՅՕ, Ե-ԵՅԾՐԱՄԱՅՕ
 ՅԼՅՐ ԵՕ Ա ԸՅՐԵՇ'.

ԱՅԱՐ ՅՕ ԲՅՍՅՕՐԲԱՄԱՅՕ
 ՇԵԱՅԱ ՂԱ Ղ-ՕՂԱԾԱԼ

ԱՅԱՐ ՅՕ Յ ԵՍՂԲՆՅՕ
 1ԱԾ ԱՅՐ Յ-ԸՒԼ.

ԱՅԱՐ ՕՅԲՐԵՕՄԱՅՕ
 1ԱԾ ԱՄԱԾ,

ԱՅԱՐ ՕՂՕՐԱՄԱՅՕ
 ՕՂԱ ԵԱՐ ԸԱԾ.

ԲՅՅՅՂԻՐԱ ՂԱ Ե-ԲՅՅՅՂԻՐԱ !
 ՇԵԱՐԵ ԲԵ ԱՅՐ յՅՕԾ

ՅՐԱՂԵԱՂԱՅԼ, յՂԵ
 ՂԱ Ղ-ԵՅՐԵԱՂԻՂԱԾ ԵՕԾԵ.

ԱՂԼԲՅՕ ԲԵ ՏԱԿՐԱՂ
 ՅԱՂ ԵՐՕՇԱՅՐԵ ԵՒՂԱՅԱՅԼ,
 'Տ ԱՐԵՕՇԱՅՐՕ ԲԵՂԵՅՈՂ
 ԱՅՐ 1ՂԻՂ ԲՂԱՅԼ.

Ա Ղ-ՕՇԱՐ ԱՂ ԼԱԵ ԲՅՂ
 ՏԵՂԻՂԲՆՅՕ ԵՕ,

ԱՂ յՕԼԲԱՄԱՅՕ ԵՅՐԵՅՈՂ,
 ՕՂԱ ՅՕ ԵՕՕ !

New Publications.

Edward O'Donnell.

A story of Ireland of our day, by O'Donovan Rossa, S. W. Green's Son 69 Beekman st. N. Y., publisher.

The above is one of the most interesting novels we have read in a long time. It vividly places before the reader's mind the thrilling incidents borne of the unnatural relations which unfortunately exist between the governing and governed classes of society in Ireland. We prophecy for the book a large circulation.

It may interest some of our Pennsylvania readers to know that Mr. J. J. Jourdan, publisher of that really spicy journal, *The Truth*, Scranton, is a very enthusiastic student of the Irish Language.

Translation

By MICHAEL CAVANAGH.

SONG,—By CHRAOIBHIN AOIBHINN.

We'll raise up, we'll lift up,
 Our hearts and our song;
 Our praises we'll offer
 Jehovah the strong !

With spirits rejoicing,
 We'll thank the good king ;
 For ever unceasing,
 His glory we'll sing.

The demon of evil
 We'll cast from our mind;—
 His fetters we'll shatter
 And fling them behind.

We'll banish the tempters
 That wrought our downfall ;
 And honor we'll render
 To God above all.

Oh, PRINCE of all princes !
 Behold from your throne
 Poor Erin in torture,----
 Oh, list to her moan !

Crush down without mercy
 The foes of the Gael ;
 And raise in her splendor
 Our loved Innisfail !

Then free hearts we'll raise up
 To HIM we adore
 We'll praise and give glory
 To God evermore !

RESPECTABLE AMERICANS—TO WHOM
DOES THE TITLE PROPERLY BELONG.

The Gael having for its object the cultivation of the language and literature of Ireland and through it the social elevation of the Irish people—or more properly, their defense from the aspersions sought to be cast on them by the subsidized agents of England so as to justify that power in keeping them in bondage, we shall not cease to strike back whenever any party by declaration or innuendo seeks to reflect on our nationality. Under ordinary circumstances, and before an unprejudiced, enlightened public, the social and intellectual status of the Irish, as a people, need no defense. But, instead, we have to meet extraordinary circumstances and unmitigated far reaching prejudice.—Extraordinary circumstances in the fact that Irishmen themselves, by ignoring the language and literature of their country, (which are the only evidences any people can produce to show the civilization of their forefathers) assist the enemies of their race and nation in placing them before the world as a *tribe* devoid of antecedents and respectability, and, therefore, unfit to govern themselves.

Herein lies the secret of Ireland's degradation as a nation, and the Irishman who neglects to cultivate the language and literature of his country, and says, "What good is it", conduces to that degradation. He is a greater enemy to his country than the most rabid Englishman, because he shows the world by his acts that Ireland never possessed anything, in his opinion, worth preserving—for a man's actions are the reflex of his mind. These, we call extraordinary circumstances.

Unmitigated and far-reaching prejudice in the fact that the atmosphere in which we move has been impregnated with inveterate hostility to our race, intensified by religious fanaticism and the fear always present to the oppressor that the oppressed might someday be in a position to retaliate for his misdeeds. The wealth and influence of England have been freely lavished to compass this end, and educated Irishmen, as above remarked, abet in its furtherance. Unthinkingly and unintentionally they assist in riveting the chains which keep them in slavery.

Take up the public press of the country—even that portion of it that has been nurtured into manhood by Irishmen—and the venomous hiss of the snake becomes audible. Yet, Irishmen continue to support such journals! This fact we also call extraordinary.

These remarks are called forth by the attitude of certain journals, principally supported by Irishmen, towards some Irish-American republican politicians of New York City. It is not our purpose to dilate on the merits or demerits of the parties under consideration, individually, but when they are being employed as levers to reflect on our nationality, we certainly feel justified

in instituting what we think will be a *telling* comparison.

The Irish-Americans to whom we alluded above are John J. O'Brien, Michael Creagan, and Bernard Biglin, &c., and our objection to the action of the press in criticising them is that their names, or that part of them which assuredly indicates their nationality, has been apostrophied, with a view of exciting and perpetuating National prejudice in the pro-English portion of our fellow citizens. Thus—"Johnny O'Brien", "Mike" Creagan "Barney" Biglin &c. &c. It would be insulting the reader's intelligence to suggest the object sought to be gained by such characterization. We are surprised that they did not try to include some "Pat" in the group—it hardly looks finished without it. But, oh! we forgot. A scion of English Royalty is called "Pat", Prince Patrick, Duke of Connaught, and, for the world, our *respectable Americans*, who would bow to the shadow of royalty, would not insult that name. "Mike" being a name in the royal family of Russia and Austria is of no consequence, tho' if Prince Michael, brother to the Czar of Russia, were marching down Broadway tomorrow, our shoddy respectables would bow to his shadow.

A handful of our citizens claim to own this country and to shape its destinies, and, singular to relate, they are the descendants of those who sided with England against Washington and the patriotic party during the Revolutionary war—the Tories. They are English today to the back-bone, and through her money and her influence they are able to shape the government of the country in England's interest. They, through the same means, have controlled the press of the country which keeps them before the public as "the respectable Americans". This handful of citizens is what is commonly known as the New England element. They are not 5 per cent of the population and yet they shape the laws, to the discredit, we think, and to the danger of the liberties of the great mass of the people. This right to own and to govern the country and to arrogate to themselves the title exclusively, to American respectability, they claim by virtue of being the *direct* descendants of the original English settlers. Now—we shall institute a comparison between them and the "Johnny O'Briens", the "Mikes", and the "Barneys", and we shall let the reader judge which party, by right, should be adjudged respectable. The items which we shall produce in support of our demonstration will be taken from their own historian (Anderson).

The Spaniards and the French were the first settlers of America. The Spaniards settled in Florida, Texas, and the southern part of the country. The French settled in Canada, Nova Scotia, Carolina, Louisiana, &c. 128 years after the discovery of America by the Spaniards, and its partial settlement by themselves and the French, a colony

from England, the Puritans, to the number of 102 landed from the Mayflower, at Plymouth Rock, Dec. 21, 1620. Contemporaneously with the landing of the Pilgrims, another batch of persons were sent out from England to Virginia, where a small settlement had been previously made by the London Company. This batch consisted of 100 women who were sent out to become wives to the planters, each planter paying 120 pounds of tobacco as a price for his wife.—her passage money.

The reader will undoubtedly conjecture what class of women could be bought for 120 lbs. of tobacco, and the class of men that would take them as wives. These then, with the convicts who served their terms of penal servitude in New-foundland were really the first English settlers in the country— and *these* were the forefathers and foremothers of those who would now arr gate to themselves the title of *respectable Americans*! The "Johnny O'Briens", were then of royal blood, as they should be today if right prevailed.

We regret exceedingly to be obliged to rake up these matters, but we were forced to it in defense of our countrymen and of truth and justice.

The most respectable portion of our fellow-citizens are those, and their descendants, who have come to the country within the last sixty years. Educated Irishmen are coming to this country of late years to avail themselves of business opportunities which alien misgovernment denies them at home, and, certainly, they should not tamely submit to be insulted by the descendants of the class which we have analyzed above—even though they have the monetary power of England at their control, and tho' England pats them on the back through interested motives, yet she despises their social pretensions, because she *knows* from *whom* they have sprung.

We indicated in our last the antecedents of the Vanderbilts and Astors, and hope we shall not be forced to refer to the (to us) ugly subject again.

We claim to have impartially presented this matter to our readers, and those whom it affects should be very thankful to let bygones rest when respectable people forget to keep them in view: They must remember that the state of affairs to which we refer is not so far distant as to be wholly forgotten. There are scores of people living in this city, the united ages of *three* of whom would reach far beyond the date of the foundation of those colonies, and their descendants should certainly pause before they advance a claim the investigation of which only leaves them in a very unenviable position.

Our New England friends must remember that though the Puritan Pilgrims whom they claim as their immediate ancestors cannot be charged with being of the degraded order of society, (they were similar in that respect, we presume, to the "Salvation Army"); they were not so numerous as the other accretions to the colony before indica-

ted. They were only *one hundred and two* including men, women and children, whereas the young women alone, who came to Virginia, numbered 100, and the ex-convicts must be more numerous than either, for we find, from the English Criminal Code, that about this period there were 700 *executions* per annum in England, so that those sent to penal servitude must, at least, be ten to one, thus making a total per annum of 7,000. This accounts for the rapid increase of the English colonies in population, for very few emigrated in those days except those who were forced to. Our old readers will remember the quaint expression applied to persons of doubtful character,—“He will soon go on the herring”—meaning the transport ship.

In view of all these proofs our *respectable Americans* ought to be very grateful to be let alone much less to challenge a review of the social antecedents of their progenitors.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. M. J. Collins of the Nat. Mil. Home, Montgomery Co. Ohio.

The glorious festival of our Patron Saint was celebrated here in this home, in a very pious and christian like manner. Three Catholic priests came here from Dayton, at 2 p m on Sunday afternoon, and assisted the Rev. Dr. C. Kemper to hear the confessions of the old Veterans, and on St. Patrick's day nearly all the Catholics—German as well as Irish, received Holy Communion, and the "Hibernian Society" of the home went to the altar in a body, and received Holy Communion; it was very beautiful and edifying.

We had High Mass on St. Patrick's day, and on the centre of the altar there was a large and very beautiful picture of St. Patrick, and on each side of it hung the Irish and American flags. I suppose you are not aware that we have a splendid choir of veterans and a new organ.

The Rev. Fr. Cusack delivered the sermon—it was more of a lecture than a sermon—Subject—"The Government aided Proselytizing Schools", and the "Famine in Ireland"—the subject was ably and well handled, and it caused the hearers to shed tears abundantly. When the Government Proselytizers came to the starving multitudes and said to them,—“Here change your religion and come with us, and you shall have plenty to eat and wear”—but our people spurned them and died by thousands on the road-side and in their cabins—Martyrs for the Holy Faith that St. Patrick so firmly planted in their Christian hearts, and the "Blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the church." And he said the sufferings and martyrdom of so many Christians and their blood have cried out loudly to Heaven for vengeance and the even handed justice of God requires Him to do justice to Ireland—"Revenge is mine, and I will repay", says the Lord! He said if the Irish people would be true to their religion and to their God there seemed now to be a bright prospect before them and their deliverance was near at hand.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS of the PHILO
CELTIC SOCIETY.

Article 1.

This society shall be known by the name of the Philo-Celtic Society of Brooklyn.

Article 2.

This society shall have for its object the preservation and extension of the Irish as a spoken language.

Article 3.

The officers of the society shall consist of president, vice presidents, recording, corresponding, and financial secretaries, treasurer, librarian and sergeant-at-arms.

Article 4.

The officers of the society shall be elected annually on the Sunday previous to the 17th of March, and installed on that date.

2. The President Corresponding Secretary shall have a practical knowledge of the Irish language.

Sec. 3. Any member of this society may be nominated and elected to office whether he be present or not.

Article 5.

The meetings of this society shall be held at such times and places as the society may decide from time to time.

Article 6.

Each regular member of this society shall be taxed twenty-five cents a month as dues.

Sec. 2. Associates may be admitted on payment of twentyfive cents per annum, and shall partake of all the benefits of the society except that such associates will not be eligible to hold office, or to vote for the election of officers, or to vote on any question when the ayes and nays are called for.

3. Hon. Members shall pay the sum of \$3 per annum.

Article 7.

This society may affiliate with other Philo celtic associations.

Article 8.

The funds of this society shall not be applied to any other purpose but the legitimate requirements thereof.

Article 9.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the society, he shall enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution and By-laws, he shall appoint all committees except the Financial committee which must be elected by the society, he shall decide all points or order subject to an appeal, he shall sign all drafts for duty authorized appropriations, and exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the association.

Article X.

The vice-president shall assist the president, and in his absence shall act as president.

Article 11.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair and impartial record of the proceedings of the society attest all bills and certificates of appropriation on the Treasurer, when such shall have been ordered at a regular or special meeting of the association, and shall make a quarterly report of the general condition of the society.

Article 12.

The Financial Secretary shall keep a just account between the society and its members, credit the amount paid and pay the same to the Treasurer immediately, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the society, he shall keep a list of the names and residences of members, and perform such other duties as the society may require of him and make a quarterly report of the financial condition of the association.

Article 13.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the society, he shall pay all drafts ordered to be paid by the society, when signed by the president and countersigned by the recording secretary, he shall make a quarterly report of the financial condition of the society and submit the same with his vouchers to the Finance Committee for their examination.

Article 14.

The corresponding secretary shall attend to all the correspondence of the society, he shall keep a list of the names and residences of all members and affiliated societies and shall submit all communications received by him to the society at its next meeting.

Article 15.

The Sergeant-at-arms shall carry out the orders of the presiding officer.

Article 16.

The society shall elect annually at the same time and place as that at which the regular election of officers takes place. A committee of 11 which committee shall have power to receive members—to make by laws for the regulation of their own proceedings &c., in accordance with the plan of rules laid down by the Parent Society.

Article 17.

A Financial Committee of three shall be elected annually to audit the accounts of the society.

Article 18.

Any member of this society 3 months in arrears shall be considered in bad standing.

Sec. 2. A member must be three months in the society before he is entitled to vote.

Article 19.

A regular meeting of this society shall be understood by a meeting of which all the members in good standing shall be duly notified—naming time place and object.

Rules of Order.

1st. As far as is practicable the Irish Language only shall be used at the sessions of the society

2nd Any member having an observation to make shall stand up and address the chair in a respectful manner. No member shall be allowed to occupy the floor for more than five minutes on any one subject until all who desire to speak shall have done so.

3d No motion shall be considered by the chair unless duly seconded.

4th Any officer or member of this society may be expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

5th An appeal may be made from the decision of the president, a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to sustain such appeal.

6th All committees appointed by the society shall report thereto at the completion of their labors.

7th Any or all of the foregoing articles may be repealed revised or annulled from time to time as the society may deem fit, by a two-third vote at a regular meeting.

The following is a synopsis of the address made by Mr. Gilgannon before the Philo-Celtic Society on March 6th. when commemorating the 95th anniversary of the birth of the late lamented Archbishop McHale. The hall was crowded and whenever the name of the illustrious dead was mentioned it was the signal for loud and continuous applause. The eloquent speaker being an ardent admirer of Dr. McHale's virtuous patriotism, the words thundered forth from the innermost recesses of his heart. Oh, and his audience! with what love and devotion did they listen to the recital of the incidents in the UNCROWNED MONARCH'S long and patriotic life? What a lesson it should teach to those who pander to English ideas with a view of securing transitory wordly grandeur. Where is the other man priest, pope or potentate, whose name is enshrined in the hearts of his country-men like that of the "Lion of the Fold!" Irishmen, you, who love his name, preserve that which was dear to his heart,—the language of his forefathers, but which his enemies and the enemies of his country are endeavoring to root out of the land.

Ձ ԶԻՆԱ ԱՅՄՐ Ա ԾԱՅՈՅԻ-ԱՅՐԼԵ.

Եր ճօր ծամ ա ծ-տիր Լեյժըշեւ ա ծեւղ-
ած այր իօղ ա Եեյժ ար Եւր Լճայր ԼԵ ԵԱՄ-
ԱԼԼ ԲԱԾԱ, ԱՃ ԵԵԱՐԻԾԱՅԻՅԻՄ ԵՏԻ, ՅԻՅ ԶՈ ՌԱԾ
ՄԵ՛ ԱՅԻ Ա Յ-ԵՈՐԻ, ՅՈ ՌԱԾ ՄԵ՛ ԼԻԾ Ա ԲՐՅՈՒ-
ԱՅԾ. ԵՂ ԵՐՈԾ ՕՐՄ ԱՂ ՕՐՆԵԱԾ ՐԵՈ ԵԱՅ-
ՈՅԵ ՕՅԱ ԲԵՅԵՐԻՄԵ Ա ԵՅԾԵՃԱԼ ԵՒՐԱՄ Ա Օ-
ԵԱՂՅԱ Ա Ղ-ԱՅԵՐԵԱՃԱ. Եր ԵՈՂԵՐԱ Ե
ԱՅՐ Ա Օ ԵՏԻ-ՅՐԱԾ ԲՅՈՐ. ՈՅ ԱՅՐ իօղ ՄԱՅՈՂ
ՈՅ ԼԱԿ ԲԱՕՇԱՅՐ ԱՅՐ ԵՅՇ ԱԵՂ ԲԵՂ Ա
ԵԱՅԵԱԾ Ա Ղ-ԱՄԱ Ա ԲՅՅԼԱՅՄ ՅԱԵՅԼՅԵ ԱՃ
ԼԵ ԵԵԱՐ-ՅՐԱԾ ԱՅՐ ԵԵԱՂՅԱՂ Ա ԲՂԻՐԵԱՐ.

ԵԱՅՐԵԱՂ ԵԱՂ ԲԵԱՐ Ա ՅՐԱԾԱՅԵԱՐ
ԵԱՂՅԱ Ա ԲՂԻՐԵԱՐ 7 ԵԱՅՐԵԱՂԲԱԾ ԵՍԵ
ԲԵԱՐ Ա ՅՐԱԾԱՅԻՐ Ա ԵՏԻ ԱՅՄՐ Ա ԾԻԱ. ԵԱ
ԵՐՈԾ ՕՐՄ ՂԱՃ Ղ-ԵԵԱՐԻԱԾ ԱՂ ԵՄԱՂՂ
ՅԱԵՅԼՅԵ ԵԵԱՐԻԱԾ ԱՅՐ ԵԼԱՂՂ ԵՏԻ-ՅՐԱԾ-
ՂԻԼԱ ՂԱ Ղ-ԵՂՐԵԱՂՂ; ԱՃ ԱՄԵԱՐՅ ԱՂ ՄԵՍԾ
ԵՂՐԵԱՂՂԱՅԵ Ա Օ՛ ԵՂՄԻՅ ԲԱՐ ԱՅՐ ԲԵԱԾ ՂԱ
ԵԵՍԾԱ ԵԼԱԾԱՂ, ՂՅ՛ ԼԱՂՈՂԱՅՂԵ Ա ԵՍԼԼԵԱՐ
ԱՐ Ղ-ՅՐԱԾ ԵՈ ՄՅՐ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՂ ԵԵ Ա Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԲՂՂ
ՄԵԱՂՂԱՅԱԾ Ա ԱՂՂԱ Ա ՂՈՇԷ; ԱՃՐԱՐ ՂԱ
ՅԱԵՅԼՅԵ ԱՅՄՐ ԵՈՂՅՈՂ ԲՅՈՐ-ԵԵԱՐԵ ԵՐԵՅԾ-
ԻՅ ՂԱ Ղ-ԵՂՐԵԱՂՂ--- ԱՂ ԵՐԵՍԱՅԵ ՄԱՅԷ, Ա
ԵՕՐԱՂ ԵԼԱՂՂ ԱՂ ԵՐԵՅԾԻՅ Ղ-ԱՅԱՅԻ ՂԱ ՄԱԵ-
ԵՐԵՇԵ ՅԼԵՄԵԱ Յ Յ-ԵԱԼԱՅԻ ՂԱ Ղ-ԱՂ --- ԱՂ
ԵԱՅՐԵԱՃ ՕՐՆԵԱՐԱՃ, ՏԵԱՅՅԱՆ ԱՂԱԵ-
ԵՅԼ, ԱՐԵԱՐԵՅ ՇՒՄԱ, ԵՂ ԼԱՃՅԱՅՐ 7

ԵՐՈԾ ՕՐՄ ԱՂՈՇԷ, Ա ԵԵԱՇԷ Օ ԵՈՂՈԵ
ՏԼՅԻՅ, Ղ-ՅԱՐ ԵՈ Ղ՛ ԼԱՐ Յ ՌԱՅԱԾ Ե, ԲԱՅԼ
Ա ԵԵՅՇ ԱՅԱՂ ԲՕԿԱԼ Ա ՌԱԾ Ա ՄԵԱՂՂԱՅ՛Յ
Ա ԱՂՂԵ ՂՂՐ ԱՂ ԵԱՂՂԱՂ ղՂՂ Ա ՅՐԱԾԱՅ
ԲԵ ԵՈ ՄՅՐ. ԱՅՄՐ Ա ԵՂՂ ԲԵ ԲԵԱՃ ԼԵ ԵԱՃ
Ա ՂՂԱՇԱՐ; ԱՂ ԵԱՂՅԱ ԲՂՂ Ա Ղ-ԵԵԱՐԻԱԾ
ՂԱ ՏԱՐԱՂՂԱՅ ԵՈՐԱ Ա ՄՂՂԱԾ ՂՈ Ա ԼԱԾ-
ԱՅՐԵ; ԱՅՄՐ ՂԱՅՐ Ա Օ՛ ԲԱՐ ԲԵ ԲԱՐ, ՂՅ
ՌԱԾ ՂԱՂԵ ԱՅՐ Ա ԵԼԵԱՇԵԱԾ, ԱՅՄՐ ԲԵԱՂ-
ՂՅՈՂ ԱՅՄՐ ՏՈՂՅԵՍԼ ԵՐՅՈՐԾԱ ԵԵՂԱԾ
ԱՂՂ, ՄԱՐ ԵՅ ԱՅՐ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ ԵՂՐԵԱՂՂԱՅ ԼԱՅ
ՅԼՂԱՅ՛, ԲԱՅԱՅՐԵ ԱՅՄՐ ԵԱՐԵՅԻՅ, ՄԱՒ ԲԵ ԵՍՐ
Օ-ԵՂԼ Ե, ԵԱՅԻՅ ՌՅՂԵ, ԼԵ ԲԱՅԵՇՅՐ ՅՈ Յ-
ԵԱՅՐԲՅՅՐ ՄՅՐՂԱՄ ԱՅՐ ՂՂՂԵՂՂ ՏԱՐԱ-
ԱՅՅ, ՂՈ ՅՈ Յ-ԵԱՅԼԲՅՅՅՐ ՌՅՂՂ Օ՛Ա ՄԱՅՈՂ
ԲԱՅՅԱԼԵԱ. ԵՅ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ ԱՃԱ ԼԵԱՇ-ԵԼԱՂՂԵԱ
ՅՒՇ ԵՅՅԱ ԵԾԱԵՐԵ ԵՈ ՏԱՐԱՂԱՅ Ա ՌՅՅԱ
ՂԱ Ղ-ԵԱՐԵՅ, ԱՅՄՐ ՂԱ ԵԼԵՂՐ Օ՛ ՅՕԵ ԱՐ ԱՂ
Յ-ԵՂՐԵ ԲԱՅԵԼՅԵ. ԱՃ ԵՅ ԲՅՐ ԱՅՅ ՏԵԱՅՂ
ԱՂԱԵՅԼ, Օ ԲԵԱՅՐ Ա ԵՂՐԵ, ԱՂ ՕՅՅՅԱԼ Ա
ղՂՂԵԱԾ Օ՛Ա ԵՂԵ ԱՅՄՐ Օ՛Ա ԵՐԵՅԵԱՂ Օ
ԲԱՅՐ ԱՂ ԵԱՂՅԱ ԵԵԱՐԼԱ, 7 ՂԱ ՏԱՐԱՂԱՅ
ԼԱՐ ԵՅՂՂԱՅԵ ԱՅՐ ՕՂԵԱՂ ՅԼԱՐ ՂԱՅՂԵԱ
ՂԱ Ղ-ԵՂՐԵԱՂՂ ՐՅՂԵ ԲՂՂ, ՂԱՅՐ ՂԱՐ ԼԱԾ-
ԱՐԱՅԵԱՂ ԱՂՂ ԵԱՂՅԱ ԵՅՂՂԵԱՃ ԱՂՂԵ,
ԵԱՅՐԵԱՂ ԱՅՐ ԵՂՐԵ, "ՕՂԵԱՂ ՂԱ ՂԱՅՂ."

ԱՂԱ ԼԵԱՂՂՂ ԲՂՂ ՏԵԱՅՂ ԱՂԱԵՅԼ ԱՅՐ
ԵՕՇԱՐ Ա ԵԵԱՇԱ, Օ Ղ՛ Յ-ԵԼԱԾԱՂ ՅՈ Օ-ԵՂ Ղ՛
ԱՂՂ, ԲԵՅԵՇՅՅ ԲՂՂՂ ՅԱՐ ՅՈՄԱԾ Ղ՛ ԵԵԱԼԱՅ,
ԵՍՐԵԱՃ ԱՅՄՐ ԲԱԿԱՂԱՂ Ա ԵՅ ՂՂ Ա ԵԵԱԼ-
ԱՃ, ԱՃ ՂՂԱՅԼԱՅ ԲԵ ՂԱԾ, ԱՅՄՐ Օ՛ ԵՂՂՅ ԲԵ
ՕՐ ԵՅՈՂՂ ՅԱՃ ՅԱԾ, ԱՅՄՐ ԲԱՅՐ ԲԵ ԵԱՅՅ
ԱՅՐ ՅԱՃ ՂԱՂՂՈ Ա Օ՛ ԵՂՂՅ ՂՂ Ա ԵԵԱԼԱՃ.
ՂԱՅՐ ԵՍԾ ՂՂԱՂ ԼԵՅՐ ՂԱ ԵԱՅՂՂԻԾ Ե՛ ԱՐԾ-
ԱՅԱԾ ՂՂ Ա ԵԵՅՇ ՂԱ ԱՐԾ-ԵԱՐԵՅ ԱԵՒ, ԵՍՐ
ՂԱՂԱՅՈ Ա ԵՂՐԵ, ՂԱ ՏԱՐԱՂԱՅ, ԵԵԱՇԵԱՅՐ-
Ե ԵՈ Ղ՛ ԲՅՂՂ ԼԵ ԵԱԿԱ ԵՍՐ ԱՅՐ, Ա ՌԱԾ, ---
"ԼԵՅՅ ԱՂ ՄԵՍԾ Ա ԲՅՐՅՅՅ ԲԵ ԱՅՄՐ ԲԵՅԵՇՅՅ
ԲՅԾ ԱՂ ԵՂԵԱԼ ԵՍՂԵ ԱԵԱ ԱՂՂ--- ԵՍՂԵ
ՕՂԱՂ, ՕՂՂԱ, ՄԱԾԱՐՂՂԱՅ, Ա ԵՅ ԵՐԵՐԱՅԱԾ
ՂԱ Ղ-ԵՂՐԵԱՂՂԱՅ ԵՍՂ ԵՅՅԱ." ԵՍՅ ԱՂ ԲԱ-
ՐԱ ՕՐԵՍՅԱԾ Ա ԲՅՐՅՅՂԵ ԱՅՐԵՂԱՅԱԾ Օ
ԵԵԱՐԼԱ ՏԱՐԱՂԱՅԵ ՅՈ ՅՕԵԱԿ (ՄԱՐ ՂԱՃ
ՌԱԾ ԲՅՐ ԱՅՅ ԱՂ Ե-ԲԱՐԱ ԱՅՐ ԱՂՂ ԲՕԿԱԼ
ԱՂԱՂ ԵԵԱՐԼԱ ՏԱՐԱՂԱՅ). ՂԱՅՐ Ա ԼԵՅՅ
ԲԵ ՂԱԾ, ԵՍԾԱՅՐԵ ԲԵ ՅՈ ՌԱԾ ՏԵԱՅՂ ԱՂԱԵ-
ԵՅԼ ԵԵԱՐԵ ՂՂ ՅԱՃ ԼԱՅԼ ԲՕԿԱԼ Ա ԲՅՐՅՅՅ
ԲԵ, ԱՅՄՐ ղՂՂԵ ԲԵ ԱՐԾ-ԵԱՐԵՅ ԵԵ ԱՅՐ ԱՂ
Ղ-ԵԱԼ. ԵԱ ԲԵ ՂԱՂ ԵՈ ԵԱՅՂԵ ԱՅՄՐ ՅՈ
ՂԱՂՂԱՂ. ԵՂՂՅԵ 7 ԵՍՂԵՂ, ԱՃ ՂՅ Ղ-ԱՂԼԱ
ԵՅ ԼԵ ՏԵԱՅՂ ԱՂԱԵ-ԵՅԼ. ՈՅՐ ՌԱԾ ԵՍՂԵ-
ՂՂ ՂՈ ԲԼԵԱՂՂԱՅԱԾ ՂԱՂ ՕՃ; ԱՃ ԱՅ ԵՂՂՅԵ
ԵՅՐԵ-ԵՅՂ ԱՅՐ ԵՅՐԵՅՂ, ԲԱՅԱԼ ԵԱՅԻՅ ԱՅՐ

ζαé ηαήηαιο α τ'έηηζ ηη α θεαλαé, ηο ζηη
έηηζ ρέ φα έεηηε, ηη αοηη της.δευζ αζυη
εεηηε ρίéηο, ζο ηηζεαéτα ηα δ.φλαταη, α
ηζηάé δέ 7 α έηηε; 7 εοηηόαηζ έηηεαη-
ηαηζ α αηηη 7 α έηηηηε ζλαη ηη α ζ-εηο-
ζέéηβ, ηη αβηάη 7 ηη όηάηο, εε β'ε 'η εεάη-
τα εε 'η δόηηαη ηη α ηη-βεηό ρηαé; αζυη
έο φαé' ηη ηηαηηεαη ηηηε βεηό βηόé
οηηη ηο ζηε άηηαηζ'ό α ηηεαηηαηζ'ό α
αηηηε, όηη βηε é αη ηηεαηάé ηαηé é
α έο-ηζοη εηηεαηη α έηηεαηηα --

" Έοηηαηζ αη εηηεαηη; α έηηοη αη
εαéα ηαηé, αζυη α έηαηé αηη αζαηé ζο
ε-εη αη εεηηε,"

αζυη α τά 'ηοηη α εαηέαé εοηόηη ηα
ζλόηηε, α εεαη αη Έηηεαηηα τó 'η εε
έοηηοηόαé ηα βηηαéηα ρεο.

Hartford, March. 17, 1884-

Mr. M. J. Logan,
Dear Sir,

Your genial representative Mr. Duggan notified me a few days since that another year's subscrip- tion to the Gael was due. I now cheerfully inclose a certified check on First National Bank of this city for two dollars, being amount due from Geo. B. Preston and myself. I am pleased to learn that the circulation of the Gael is increasing, and shall earnestly indulge the hope that it will continue. I regret to say that I do not understand the Irish language, nor is there any likelihood of my ever acquiring a knowledge of it. Time will not permit. Although but eleven years old when I left Ireland in 1848, I take a lively interest in her welfare, knowing as I do from history and from positive knowledge of the wrongs that have been inflicted upon the people, this together with the remem- brance of my father's dying words, "Never forget old Ireland" ! caused me to take an active part in the Parnell Land League movement. I am no dynamiter, nor am I ever likely to become one, to favor such methods of destruction of life and prop- erty would alienate the very best sentiment of the people of every nation, Irishmen not accepted, provided we confine ourselves to reasonable constitutional demands:

The day, in my judgement, is not far distant when under the wise leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, full justice will be extended to the people of Ireland.

I am no dynamiter, as I said before, nor do I favor assassination ; but I shall most fervently pray that God in his mercy will forever bless and protect O'Donnell for wafting into eternity the miserable informer Carey.

With best wishes for old Ireland and the Gael I am, Very respectfully,

Richard D. Norris.

Hartford, Conn. Feb. 25, 1884

Mr. M. J. Logan,
Dear Sir :

I again address you in regard to our little monthly friend, the Gael, and I am pleased to see that you are meeting with such merited success in your en- deavors to elevate the Irish race even against the opposition of the great majority of the Irish peo- ple themselves, who by their actions would make the world believe that they were always an illiter- ate people, not possessed of a written language. Thanks to the endeavors of you and co-workers in the cause, we will be in a position before long to show to the world that we are possessed of a *living written language*.

Enclosed please find \$12.00 for which send the Gael to the following addresses. I send you with this letter the names of three new subscribers. Please let me know if the others I sent you last year are due yet. I have not received the money yet from two of the parties that I now send you, but I will before long and send it to you.

With best wishes for your future success,
I remain yours respectfully,

P. J. Duggan.

The friends of Irish Nationality need not be sur- prised at Bishop McEvilly's actions regarding the Irish language when they remember that he is the creature of the late Cardinal Cullen, and how he sent the priests of his diocese (Galway) on retreat during the week in which the late lamented Arch- bishop McHale's semi-centennial to the episcopacy was being celebrated in Tuam lest they should honor him with their presence. Hence his joining the governmental forces to root out the language which Archbishop McHale sought to preserve, is not surprising.

But the name of Archbishop McHale, "The Lion of the Fold"), will be revered and honored, and his memory commemorated by the millions of Irishmen all over the world with rapturous enthusiasm, when the names of the de-nationalizers of his unfortunate country shall be forgotten, or, if mentioned, only in execration.

What a lesson the life of Cardinal Cullen should teach to pro-English Irishmen. He has passed in- to "eternal shade" where charity compels his coun- trymen to leave him, without as much as saying "The Lord have mercy on his soul!", whereas the name of the "Lion of the Fold", whom he sought to degrade in the eyes of his countrymen, shall ex- cite hallelujahs of love and joy throughout all parts of the known world where an Irishman has had a footing.

We see by the *Tuam News* that a late issue of the *Irish World* which reached Ireland has been seized and confiscated by the English government.

Notice.

Owing to the position taken by the Education Commissioners (as seen by Father Nolan's letter to the Freeman) towards the Irish Language, and the evident relation which Bishop McEvilly's actions bear to it, (the bishop having dispensed with it as a necessary study in Tuam College, in other words, prohibition), We reduce the price of the Gael to sixty cents a year, or, two copies for one dollar to the old country, in order th bring it within the reach of all classes. Irishmen will have to work if they wish to retain their rights.

Sentiments of our Subscribers.

Canada. Rev. Father Shalloe. Young Irishmen's Literary Association.

Cal. Per. Mr. McGreal, Capt. J. Egan, Thos. Brennan, J. O'Quigley.

Conn. Per. Messrs. P J Duggan, and R D. Norris, W. Murphy, T. McKernan, M. Conway, J. Kennedy, G. B. Preston, H. Magowan, D. F. Heally A. D. King, M A Ryan, J Quin, F Rolston, E Dunn C Gleason, J Sullivan, M Powers, J. Cameron, J McClean, T S Kenny, D Clancy, D Conroy, P. J. Duggin and R. D. Norris, all of and about Hartford.

Dak. T McGuire, J J O'Connor.

D. C. M Cavanagh.

Mass. T Hennebery, C D Geran, J Sullivan, (per Mr Geran), J J O'Brien, J Kennedy, C Rioridan, T Hayes, and T Keohone Brookfield, per Mr Keohone.

Md. Rev' H. T. White, Emmetsburg.

Mo. M O'Brien, J Conlrey per Mr O'Brien.

Montano J Cosgrove.

N. J. M. Kane.

N. Y. J M Walsh, J Carroll, J McGovern, Miss Dwyer.—Brooklyn: Rev. P. J. O'Connell, D. D. Rev. T. J. Fitzgerald, F J Gordon Mr Madden, L. Logan, J V Mahedy, Mrs Long, and the Misses Dunlevy.

Ohio M J Collins.

Pa. Per Mr McEniry, Miss E O'Connor, M J Gleason, J C O'Donnell, H F O'Donnell, P F May W Russell, and M Egan per Mr Russell, and per Mr Lyans, J Monahan, D Connelly, M Stack, E. Wendell, F McLoughlin ; P Mitchell, Plains, Pa.

Sent to Ireland per Mr McEnery Phila Pa, M. Gleason, Co Limerick. W Walsh Cashel per M. Cavanagh, Washington D C. J Dwyer per Miss Dwyer. J Walsh, Cork, per J M Walsh, Buffalo, Mr Fitzgerald Waterford per Father Fitzgerald, Mrs Smyth Omagh, Co Tyrone, and Mr Gavin, Lisnaskea Co Fermanagh per Miss McSorley Phil Pa.

Send sixty cents and you get the Gael one year. Send One Dollar and we shall send a copy to you and to any one you may name during the same time. Send it Home.

The annexed communications explain themselves. We hope Irishmen will appreciate them.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
March 24th, 1884.

Mr. Logan,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

The here-enclosed letter I received recently from *Ireland*. It is a lithographed circular-letter, I suppose,—and I do wish with all my heart, to do something to help those good people, and send them my humble mite, be it ever so little. They ask for one Dollar,—but my love for everything *Irish* is so great and irresistible that I could send a hundred Dollars rather, and more, had I it at my disposal, just at present. But, if it is acceptable, I will send *ten Dollars*, anyhow. I cannot obtain a draft on the Bank of Ireland, here in Ithaca, they refer me to New York for that purpose. Now, Dear Sir, will you kindly inform me, whether you can get a letter of exchange on Ireland for the small sum of ten Dollars? If so, I shall send you the amount and additional charge for the draft. It has to be made out (for greater safety and expediency) to the name of the *Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, Pelace, Killylarney*. Then, after you have received the amount from me, and obtained the draft on Ireland, in N. York, have the kindness to send the same to me, that I may forward it from here, with letter, to its destination in Ireland. You will by a kind answer at your earliest convenience, greatly oblige

Yours very truly and faithfully

F. L. O. Rehrig.

Presentation Convent,

Castleisland, Co. Kerry, Ireland,

Feb, 22d, 84.

Sir.

Permit me to ask of your charity one dollar, you will never miss this ; it will be a great boon to me.

A debt of £1400—part due since 1879—has to be met fully, ere the year closes: This debt has been contracted under circumstances of imperative necessity, the details of which I should give but for brevity sake.

Reluctantly I appeal to a generous people, but no other resource is left. Our poor tax-tortured and rack-rented people cannot help us. We know in many cases their food is what a gentleman would not give his hound, it would be cruel to ask them. Our means of support is derived solely from the interest on the money brought as dower by some of the Sisters—in so remote a place this sum is small: This has been considerably lessened by *Hibernia Bank* paying us nothing for two years. We have been afflicted with constant sickness and a death every year from 1874 to April 1883, all young and useful.

To remedy this, as far as human means can, part of the debt has been incurred.

We teach the poor exclusively : have a claim on those who value education. Our foundress, Nano Nagle, being the first in 1769 to dare to educate by means of her schools, the long-neglected Irish child. In our Dublin Convent the first Srs. of Mercy were formed to Religious life. Many of our immediate pupils are valued members of Religious Houses in the states as well as in the old country. By aiding us you enable us to fit our poor ones to be useful to you and a credit to Faith and Country in your midst where the future of so many of them lies.

In return for your alms, you rank among our Benefactors, for whose well-being special daily prayers are offered and two monthly Communions while the Convent lasts. The Holy Sacrifice every day next May and June, and deceased relatives included. Do not refuse please. I have had only two replies to nearly 400 appeals sent out since Autumn last.

Excuse and believe me to remain,

Sir,

faithfully yours,

Sr. M. Ignatius O'Connell.

Reference,

Most Rev. Dr. Higgins,
Palace,

Killarney:

to whom replies may be sent.

A MODERN COLOSSUS.

The Colossus of Rhodes must take a back seat. Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" is a revelation. New York is to be envied. And in some smaller degree we may be envied: We have just been presented with a superb picture, 26x36, by the Travelers Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn. giving a capital representation of the majestic image.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Visitor* has come under the individual control of Mr. Johnson. It is the recognized organ of Catholicity in Kansas, also of the Immigration Society. We see by its late issue a list of what is represented to be very desirable farms cheap, and on easy terms. Here is where the surplus population of our cities should settle.

The want of sufficient accommodation for their increased business has compelled

The Singer Sewing Machine Co.

to move to the spacious store and ware-rooms, 591 Fulton st., near Flatbush av.

Why is the "SINGER" so much sought after? Answer.—THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' TRIAL before an enlightened public has demonstrated its worth.—Hence the demand!

IRISH BOOKS &

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish language, at the prices named, post paid, on receipt of price.—

O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary,	\$5.00
Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish	1.00
" College Irish Grammar	1.00
... THE BULL "INEFFABILIS" in four Languages, Latin, Irish, &c	\$1.00
... GALLAGHER'S SERMONS	2.50
Bourke's Life of McHale	1.00
Molloy's Irish Grammar	1.50
Foras Feasa air Eirinn; Dr. Keating's History of Ireland in the original Irish, with New Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary, for the use of schools. Book I. Part I.60
Joyce's School Irish Grammar50
Dr. McHale's Irish Catechism25
First Irish Book .12, Second, .18, Third	.25
Irish Head-line Copy Book15
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, Part I.	.45
Father Nolan's Irish Prayer Book	1.00
Life Dean Swift, by T. Clark Luby.....	.50
Vale of Avoca Songster25

Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York or Dublin.

There is considerable delay in getting these books from Dublin owing sometimes to their scarcity there and to the negligence of the Custom-house officials here.

REAL ESTATE.

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I would direct special attention to 12 2 story & basement high stoop Brown Stone front Houses, on Prospect Heights, bet. 5th & 6th Avs. South Brooklyn. Five minutes' walk from the Third St Entrance to Prospect Park. The handsomest, and is destined to become the leading location of the City. Convenient to the cars, &c. Price, \$6,500

Also, other equally desirable, improved and unimproved property in various parts of city. Farms for Sale and to Trade. A handsome 15 acre Farm with a fine orchard and a 7 roomed cottage, barn, &c. at Rockaway L.I. an hour's drive from the city, cheap. This farm is to trade for City property. It is free and clear.

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No Sales negotiated at this office under \$25. In small sales where the consideration does not amount to two thousand (2,000) dollars the papers will be furnished gratis by the office.

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