

# GAEL

Leabhar-aistíur mioramál,  
tabairtá cum an  
TEANGA ÉADILSE  
a cōrñad ašur a ġaorñužad  
ašur cum  
Fein-mašla Cinnid na h-Éimeann.

VOL. 5.— No. 10.


January, 1887. Price, Five Cents.

## The Gael.

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

*Terms of Subscription*—Sixty Cents a year, in advance ; Five Cents a single copy.

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

 The GAEL 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.

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

Sixth Year of Publication.



## Philo-Celts.

The Philo-Celtic Society had a grand reunion St Stephen's Evening, and was well attended by the respectable portion of the Irish element of the city

The principal feature was Father McHale's lecture, "Ireland the Land of Living Heroes," to which he did ample justice. President Gilgannon delivered an address in Irish which evoked immense applause. But the burthen of the evening's entertainment was sustained by Mrs McDonald and her friends who had charge of the musical programme, and who sang an excellent selection of songs in Irish and English accompanied on the piano by her ten year old daughter Lettie, and the Misses Kelly and Quinn. It would be a difficult task to give an idea of Mrs McDonald's fine vocal abilities on paper. Her self-command and graceful carriage being perfection itself: It would be well if our opulent Irish families would get their children trained under such talent as Mrs McDonald

Let every one of our readers try and extend the Gael—What a small matter one subscriber is, but if every reader got *one* it would *double* the circulation. We hope also that those in arrears will pay up, the price is only Sixty Cents a year and surely there should not be many Irishmen who would begrudge to contribute that towards the preservation of their language

As the New York Gaelic Society have no journal of their own they could not do better than join the Dublin Gaelic Union and put some life into the Gaelic Journal. We thought they had this idea in view some time ago and if they are sincere in their efforts to forward the Language movement they will do so at once

Absolute ownership in land is the question of the day but our National government does not recognize it for it takes by Eminent Domain whatever it wants.

If the signs of times be not deceptive Governor Hill and Mr Blaine will be the presidential candidates next year. It will be tight tugging, both being equally popular with their respective parties

For the want of Irish type we have to hold back for the next issue other indignant communications caused by T. O'N Russell's foolish talk

Winn burns the Kerry cabins. Any redress?

Henry George made a big mistake.  
Russia veers eastward.

Salisbury is near the rocks and shoals.

Home Rule, Land and Language.

No Language. No nation.

The Gael in every Irish household

Germany and France will have another rub.

In the  $\alpha\kappa\lambda\epsilon\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$  read.—

P. 648, line 13, 2nd column  $\epsilon\delta\mu\mu\tau\alpha\eta$

" " 17, " "  $\epsilon\delta$ ;

" " 38, " "  $\alpha\eta\lambda\mu\tau\sigma\eta$ ;

" " 52, " "  $\delta\alpha\lambda$ ;

" 649, " 43, 1st. "  $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\mu\tau\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma$ ?

Let every Irishman put his hand to his heart and ask himself conscientiously if he is doing *his duty* towards his country and his language.

## THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

## Sound of the Vowels—long.--

ā sounds like a in war, as  $\beta\alpha\mu$ , top.  
ē " " e " ere, "  $\epsilon\epsilon\mu$ , wax.  
ī " " ee " eel, "  $\eta\eta\eta$  fine.  
ō " " o " old, "  $\delta\mu$ , gold.  
ū " " u " rule, "  $\acute{\mu}\eta$ , fresh.

## Short.----

ā " " a in what, as,  $\zeta\alpha\mu$ , near.  
ē " " e " bet, "  $\beta\epsilon\delta$ , died.  
ī " " i " ill; "  $\mu\eta\lambda$ , honey  
ō " " o " got, "  $\lambda\omicron\tau$ , wound.  
ū " " u " put, "  $\mu\upsilon\theta$ , thing.

## TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers—or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 176 pages. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

We have just issued a new edition (the 161st) of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 176 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country: being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

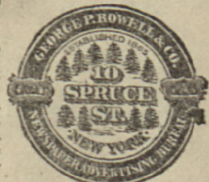
LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.

SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

5,493 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS in which advertisements are inserted for \$4 a line and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies.

Sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.





## The Hundred Irish Words, Continued

All these words have kindred terms in the Latin, French, and Welsh—as *anima* (Latin), soul; *corpus*, body; *mens*, mind; *intin*, (mind), *յիճոյ*, brain, is from *յոյ*, in, and *սյոյ*, head.

ΝΕΑΡΤ, strength, is from an old word expressive of manliness and power, we find νεη in "nerve"; and in the proper name Nero, a man of power and strength.

ΣΙΔΗΤΕ, health, is found in "salute," as ρΙΔΗ in salvus, safe, sound, well--in health. Hence, το ρΙΔΗΤΕ, your health, a drinking toast.

FINAL DIVISION.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>W</b> orkman and | Դար յիւրե ասոր  |
| soldier,            | րոյժոյն.        |
| Green and red.      | Յար ասոր լիւսօ. |
| False and faithful. | Քաւտօճ 7 յօյր.  |
| Old and new.        | Տար ասոր լիւսօ. |
| Hate and love,      | Բաճ ասոր չրաճ.  |

EXPLANATION.

Жен-опре, the Latin, "vir operis,"  
vir operandi.

Σοῦτοῦρ, is derived from ροῦεατο, an arrow (Latin, *sagitto*), and fear, a man—*ροῦτοῦρ* means “*sagittarius*,” but is at present applied to any man in the army.

Ῥυαὸ is a common term applied to distinguish men, as Ῥοὸ Ῥυαὸ, Red Hugh (Latin, *rufus*).

Sean, old, is found in "senex"; ηυαθ new is common to many languages.

It is well to note that the verb to be in the present tense is  $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ .

τᾶ μέ. I am ; τᾶ τὺ, thou art ; τᾶ ré.  
he is ; τᾶ ρηη, we are ; τᾶ ρη, ye are.  
and τᾶ ρηα, they are ; τᾶ ρῃ, she is.

Present form of asking questions is  
 ɒ-ɸʊɪ; as, ɒ-ɸʊɪ mə? am I? ɒ-ɸʊɪ tʊ?  
 art thou? ɒ-ɸʊɪ ré? is he? ɒ-ɸʊɪ ɾʃ?  
 is she? ɒ-ɸʊɪ ɾɪŋŋ? are we? ɒ-ɸʊɪ  
 ɾɪɔ? are you? ɒ-ɸʊɪ ɾɪɔʔ? are they?

[It will be observed that *riú*, you, is not applied to the singular number in Irish---E. G.)

### Past Tense.

Դձծ մէ? was I? Դձծ Է՞? wast  
thou? Դձծ րէ? was he? Դձծ ըյիյ?

were we? *ṛaṣṭ ṛṣṭ?* were ye? *ṛaṣṭ ṛṣṭ?* were they? *ḅṣ ṁé*, I was; *ḅṣ ṱá*, thou wast; *ḅṣ ṙé*, he was; *ḅṣ ṙṙṙṙ*, we were; *ḅṣ ṙṣṭ*, you were; *ḅṣ ṙṣṭ*, they were.

One Compound Pronoun---454m.

The compound pronouns formed of აჱ, "at," and მე, ტა, რე, რჱ, რჩჩჩ, რჱბ, რჱტ, are : აჱამ, at me, აჱატ, at thee, აჱე, at him, აჱც, at her, აჱაჩჩჩ, at us, აჱაბ, at you, ატა, at them.

The word for "on" or "for" is *airi*. Hence one can put together any number of sentences in perfect Irish idiom, thus, *Thugaim grá d'Airí D'ia*, have you love for God? literally, is there love at you for God. Answer, *Tá grá d'Airí D'ia*, I have love for God, *Thugaim grá nó fuad d'Airí d'Éirí*? Has he love or hatred for his country? *Tá grá d'Airí d'Éirí*, he has a love for his country.---End of the hundred.

an leaning size. [The Fairy Boy.]

(From the *Gaelic Journal*.)

Ծօ ճայից Եան յօ բոժ Եօր Եարա,  
 Լե Կէրէ Կ Լա աջ Յւլ Կա Եօրժ,  
 Տօ յար ԵւԵայր Կ՛ ԵւաԼօ Ե Եար, Կա  
 ՅԼօԼԵ օր Երօ Եր Երօճ Կա ԿԻ՛;  
 Կա ԿԵ Կ Երալ Ե՛ Լա Եր ԵանԵ,  
 Ե Եր ԿԵ ԵրալԵաԵԵ Լ Եալ ՅարԵԵ  
 ԵԵրԵ Եօր Կա Կաճալ Յա ԵԵրԵաԵ,  
 Կա ԿԵ Կ ԵւաԵր Եար Եր ԵրօԵ?

“Այր դա ըլնծոյծ, երբ դա շեանդտայծ,  
 Այս րիշի՝ մօ Լեանծ րնշրա երնծ,  
 Լե Բնծ՝ շար միյո-րշօժ՝ ՚Յ Բնծ՝ դա շեանդտ  
 Այ րնծ Բնծ՝ Բնդայծե Բնծ յնծ Լն ;  
 Այ Բնդայծե երնծ, Լե Բնծե Բնծե,  
 Երնծ մօ Լեանծ Բն Բնծ Բնծ,  
 Այ յնծ Լե Լեանծ Բն Բնծ-Բն,  
 Շօ Բնծ-Բնծ մօ Բնծ Բնծ.

“Ա՛ւ՛տ, մօղսար! ի՞յ Ե՛ւրօք Բըր  
 Զըր մօ Շօյթ ի՛նչ ի մօ Ֆարիմի,  
 Լըյր դա րիւսի՞ն Ե՛ւր Բ՛լըյր ՚րա Ֆօյր,  
 ՚Տօթ Եւրօք Բարօք մօ Լանի;  
 Տօն Յօ Եւրօք Լատ! ՚Պօյր Բմ Բօյր,  
 Եօյր Բ՛ւր Շօյթ Յօ Բօյր Եւրօք,  
 Ա՛ւ՛տ Եւրօք Բօյր Բարօք Յօ Բարօք,  
 Եւրօք Բօյր Բարօք Բարօք Բարօք Բարօք.”







օրօք րօ “րյօր Յօ Երօմ” Բար ՇաօՅ Յաօժ-  
ալաճ, ք շրմօժ Զար ԼաԲար Բ Յաօժ-  
յՅ քսօ Բլաժայ օ րօյ, րալ Եօ ԼաԲար-  
ւյՅեան Բօյ ԵանՅա Ելե յ Բ Բօմարան-  
աճէ. Եայրեանքայօ րէ Եթէճլեաճէ Բ յ  
քր րօ, Զար ԼաժաԾօճայօ րէ Բ Բնաճէ  
րյօր մօ ԵօԾաԼա Եսնաճ Եօ րաօճար Բ  
ԵանՅան.

Պար ԵսԲար Բ. Ե. Երեճէյ յ րշեւ  
Բ յր քարա Զն՝նայ, “Ծա քաճ Բ Բ-  
Եար Բ քնրՅա Ես յ Բ ԲաԼա, Բար-  
Եար Բ քնրաճ Ե.” Զար Բար Բ  
Տաօյ Բարալ Բ քնրՅա Բար յ Ե յօյ-  
րայօ րէ ԵաՅ Յաօժալաճ. Բք՝ Բ Բօյ Բն-  
ար Բաճ րաօյԼեան Բ Բարալաճ Յօ Բ-  
րայ րէ քնր Եար, Բք յր ԵաԼար Ե Բաճ  
քնր յ Երաճ Ե.

Պար ման Լե Երեանքայօ Բ Ե-ԵանՅա  
Բ րաօճարաճ Եայրօյ րաճ “րայԵան  
րյօր Յօ Երօմ” Բար Եարքօյմ Բար Բ  
Բարալաճ.

Տօ Եան օ ԵաՅ Յաօժալաճ, Յան Բօյ  
Բքնրաճ,

# ԵՍԱՅԻ ԱՆ Ե-ՏԼԱՆԱՅԵՇԵՐԱ.

Քօյն—“Եանօյ Բ Շօյք.”

“Պօ Յրաճ-րա մօ Ծա,  
Պօ ՅարԾա, մօ Լաճ,  
Պօ Յրաճ Յալ մօ Եթարնա Երօճարեաճ;  
Պօ Յրաճ մար Երօր, Ե  
՝Տ Յրաճայ Բլե Բ քնրօճ,  
Պօ Յրաճ Բ քաճ Ես Բք յ Բ Ելօյն :  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ րնր  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ րնրԲալ,  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Ելօճ րԵօ Բօմաճէ :  
Պօ Յրաճ Ես Լե քնր,  
Եա Եան Բարքօյն,  
՝Տնա Եարնաճ, մօ Բնաճ, Եօ Բօմարնլե!

Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Բա օյն,  
Ե Բ-Ելեաճէ րա Բքնր,  
Պօ Յրան ԵարԵա Բաօյր Բ Բ-օյն :  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Ելօճ,  
Ե Բրեաճէաճէ րա Բքնր,  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա, րօ քնր, Եօ քնրԵաճ :  
Եր Եարնար Եօճ Բաճայ,  
Լե րնրԵաճէ Բ ԵաԲայ,  
Ծ՝քնր րան Յան Ելալ մե րԵօյն-Ել :  
՝Տա ԲնաճարԵր Բ Ե-Եարն,  
օ Բաօար Եօ Բարն,  
ՏԼանայ-ր Բ Ծա մօ Բօր-Ելե!

Պօ Յրաճ-րա Յօ Լեյն,  
Եօ Բնրօճէ րԵօ Բքնր  
՝Տօ Բնաճար, մօ Բքնրօյ Եօլար :  
Բարնրօճայ Բ Բ-Ելնրօլ,  
Բարնրօճայ Բ Բ-ԵրԵալ,  
՝Տ Բարնրօճայ Բ Բ-Լաճար օրԵա :  
Բարնրօճայ Բ Ե-րօնար,  
Բարնրօճայ Բ Ե-րօնար,  
Բարնրօճայ Բ Ե-քնր, Բ Ե-քնրԵաճ :  
՝Տ Բարնրօճայ Բ Բքնր,  
Ե Բ-Եր րքնրԼե Բ Բար,  
Պօ Երան-Ելնր րմօ Յրաճ-րա Բ օճ-Ելան

Պօ Յրաճ Երա Ելալ,  
ԲաօնԵա Բ Բ-Ելնրօլ,  
Ե Բաճ-Ելան Բ Բ-Լաճէ րան Բօյնար :  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Լեաճ,  
Ելնր Եան Ելար,  
Ծ՝Երնր Եօ Եար Լե Եաօյնար;  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ ԵաճարՅ,  
Ե-Եար ր Ե-Ելար,  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Յաճ Բէ Եօճ՝ Ելօ-ր :  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Յաճ Եճ,  
ԵրանԵաճ Եօ Ելար,  
Եօ Յրաճ Յար Եօ Յարնր ԵՅԵ.

Պօ Յրաճ-րա Բ րնր,  
ԲաօնԵա րօ Եօ քնր,  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Եօյ, Եօ Ելօճ Յալ :  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Երեաճ,  
Բնրօճէ Բ Եաճ,  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Բքնր, Եօ ԲքնրԵաճ :  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ քնրԵա,  
Եօ քնր րնր Եօ ԵանայՅ,  
Պօ Յրաճ-րա Եօ Եաճար Եօլնար :  
Ե ԵՅԵ Բ Բ-Եար,  
Բա Եաօյ մե Լեճ՝ Եար, (Եար.  
՝Տար Ես մօ քնրԼե, մօ Եար, մօ Եօ.

Պքնր-ր մքնրԼե,  
ՊքնրԵաճ Բ քնրԼե,  
Եր Բքնր Բլե. Երաճ, ԵօյնԵաճ :  
Բա րԵրաօան Եօ Բրաճրա,  
ԲաօնԵա Բ Ելնր,  
Եէ ԵօլԵե Յօ ԲաօնԵա, ԲօյնԵա :  
Բլ Երա Եա ԲաԼա,  
Եր Ե-Եաօյն Եա Երաճ,  
Ե րօր-րնրօր րա Երեաճ Բ Ե-Եանարն;  
Պօ րքնրԼե-ր Բ րնր,  
Ե Ե-ԵքնրԵա Բ Բ-Եան,  
Երն Բ Բքնր Եաճ Բլաճայ Բաօյ Բքնր-  
Բար.







Vocabulary.

21éir, affront, abuse.  
 21a, leisure, time.  
 21ne, straight; difficulty, etc.  
 baoir, folly.  
 bearta, tricks.  
 beartaí, does gap.  
 buroicior, topsy-turvy.  
 buioir, large crowds.  
 Cóirneac, feasting  
 Craigh-óisín, a sheltering-tree.  
 Daill, the blind.  
 Daol, black.  
 Éirí, murder, destruction, etc.  
 Feall, gen. feill, treachery,  
 Feart, action, virtue, etc.  
 Jota, thirst, dryness.  
 Leaca, the cheek.  
 Míleirí, theft, etc.  
 Réir, will, desire,  
 Ríair, serve, attend.  
 Sgeimle, surprise, skermish.  
 Sgallac, burning, scalding.  
 Sgeonaid, wonders.  
 Scóllac, mortification, scalding.  
 Somplac, example.  
 Spalpa, swearing.  
 Spéirí, storm; contending.  
 Sraocan, yielding.  
 Sraaca, jerk, tear, rend, etc.  
 Spollúr, presumption.  
 Tlac, soft, tender, lank, weak.

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.

The pupils of the Gaelic schools generally complain of the want of suitable text books. They have an excellent text book now in the Imitation. Those who get it and Bourke's Irish Grammar can get along pretty well. There are smart English scholars whose school-day text books were confined to The Universal Spelling Book. The price of the Imitation in wrapper by mail from Mulcahy's Patrick St., Cork, is 1s. 9d., cloth 2s. 9d. The cost of an order to Ireland is 30 cents, but if half a dozen or more in each locality combined, they could have it to the different addresses for 50 cents. But when such books come in parcels, a tariff of 25 per cent. is levied by the Customs authorities. We have to pay Customs duty on the books we import. Now, any one having the two books mentioned, together with the 1st 2nd and 3rd Irish books which cost 55 cents, will be fairly supplied with text books, or the Imitation and Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish, which contains both lessons and grammar combined. The price of it in New York is \$1.50, O'Reilly's Dictionary is so dear that it is not within reach of many, but we shall, at all times explain in the Gael any Irish words sent to us if found in that Dictionary.

Boston, Jan 9. '87.

21 Ruiréalac a5ur Tact5 3aoólae.

21o éreac a5ur mo éref3jo tó,  
 Dá mairéac Tact5 boct,  
 21ur 3o t-tadartac ré a5aio opo,  
 O! n3 éueta 3refm tó.

Jr tó3 le cuio t3b 'huar 'lé3ean r3b  
 Na leadarta bea3a 'ra n-3aoi3l3.  
 3o b-fu3 ré a3r bur 3-cum3ar na neulta  
 Do lé3eac an á3io' a3nr na rpeurtá3b.

21ur jr m3 3o m3r t'a ré3r r3n,  
 Bur mear opia3b ré3n 'nà bur b-fead3ar  
 taré3r r3n,  
 21' r n3' toul u3b a3' aenhe,  
 Ua ðoinhall O'Connall t-t3 "Léoinan  
 na 3-Clé3eac."

Jr m3r an 3r3n3 l3om a5ur an reart3ar,  
 'Nuair é33m tó blaóóinan a5ur tó  
 rtrollúr:

Nà cá3n-re fearoa Tact5 3aoólae,  
 No ce3m-re leat 3ur tuit jr baó3lae.

21n 3iarpu3eac 21all33e.

Cu3mre ruar éum Dé mo 3u3e,  
 Neartú3ac 3o brác le 21t-an-R33  
 Cum rmaet tó éur a3r t. O'N. Ruiréal  
 Tá ceu3ac m3ear 'mea33 na n-3aoó-  
 CONNELL 212OL. [al.

We hope our Gaelic correspondents will have a little patience. A good patriotic Irishman, Mr. Crane, of Park and College Place, N. Y., and vice President B. P. C. S., has promised to supply the Gael with the Gaelic letters which it needs to supply its wants. When we get this additional supply, we shall print four solid Gaelic pages each month, with two under poetry. We wrote to Boston several times for the "sorts" needed by us, but contrary to the regular custom of the trade, they refused to send the letters we needed, though it was through their ignorance of properly proportioning the Gaelic fonts that we needed any, for when our a's run out we have not one-third of the remaining letters used, but if we get a font of Roman type in any foundry in New York and that any of the letters run out, they would supply the want if we only required a dozen letters.

The Dublin Gaelic Journal is dying for the want of funds to pay the printers! Oh, Cromwell! Why didst Thou halt?



## FORD'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

We select the following pieces from number 3 of Ford's National Library, published at 17 Barclay St. N. Y. City. This Library is issued in monthly numbers at the nominal price of 25 cents. Each number contains about 300 pages of very interesting matter—particularly so to Irishmen. The first number is entitled *The Irish Question*, and contains extracts from eminent statesmen on the question. No. 2 is entitled, *Leaves From a Prison Diary*, by Michael Davitt. No. 3. is entitled *The Ballad Poetry of Ireland*, from which the following are quoted. No. 4. is entitled, *Hours with Eminent Irishmen*, and gives extracts from their writings. This Library, which is within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, is the best educational preceptor which we have seen in a long time, and any one reading it need not go to his neighbor for information on any point worth knowing. A great fault with Irishmen is that they do not generally read such enlightening matter.

We congratulate the Messrs. Ford on this idea of placing such excellent educational means within the reach of all.

## LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

BY LADY DUFEERIN.

I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,  
Where we sat side by side  
On a bright May mornin' long ago,  
When first you were my bride;  
The corn was springin' fresh and green,  
And the lark sang loud and high—  
And the red was on your lip, Mary,  
And the love-light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary,  
The day is bright as then,  
The lark's loud song is in my ear,  
And the corn is green again:  
But I miss the soft clasp of your hand,  
And your breath, warm on my cheek,  
And I still keep list'nin' for the words  
You never more will speak.

'Tis but a step down yonder lane,  
And the little church stands near,  
The church where we were wed, Mary,  
I see the spire from here.  
But the grave-yard lies between, Mary,  
And my step might break your rest—  
For I've laid you, darling! down to sleep,  
With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary,  
For the poor make no new friends,  
But oh! they love the better still,  
The few our father sends!  
And you were all I had, Mary,  
My blessin' and my pride:  
There's nothing left to care for now  
Since my poor Mary died.

Your's was the good, brave heart, Mary,  
That still kept hoping on,  
When the trust in God had left my soul,  
And my arm's young strength was gone;  
There was comfort ever on your lip,  
And the kind look on your brow—  
I bless you, Mary, for that same,  
Though you cannot hear me now.

I thank you for the patient smile  
When your heart was fit to break,  
When the hunger pain was gnawin' there,  
And you hid it for my sake,  
I bless you for the pleasant word,  
When your heart was sad and sore—  
Oh! I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,  
Where grief can't reach you more!

I'm biddin' you a long farewell,  
My Mary—kind and true!  
But I'll not forget you darling!  
In the land I'm goin' to;  
They say there's bread and work for all,  
And the sun shines always there—  
But I'll not forget old Ireland,  
Were it fifty times as fair.

And often in those grand old woods  
I'll sit, and shut my eyes,  
And my heart will travel back again  
To the place where Mary lies;  
And I think I see the little stile  
Where we sat side by side;  
And the springin' corn, and the bright May  
morn,  
When first you were my bride.

## IRELAND UNDER IRISH RULE.

(FROM THE IRISH.)

BY J. C. MANGAN.

[Amongst the Anglo-Saxon students resorting to Ireland, was Prince Aldfrid, afterwards King of the Northumbrian Saxons. His having been educated there about the year 684 is corroborated by venerable Bede in his "Life of St. Cuthbert." The original poem, of which this is a translation, attributed to Aldfrid, is still extant in the Irish language.]

I found in Innisfail the fair,  
In Ireland, while in exile there,  
Women of worth, both grave and gay me,  
Many clerics and many laymen.

I travelled its fruitful provinces round,  
And in every one of the five I found,  
Alike in church and in palace hall,  
Abundant apparel and food for all,

Gold and silver I found, and money,  
Plenty of wheat and plenty of honey;  
I found God's people rich in pity,  
Found many a feast and many a city,

I also found in Armagh, the splendid,  
Meekness, wisdom and prudence blended,  
Fasting, as Christ hath recommended,  
And noble councillors untranscended.

I found in each great church moreo'er,  
Whether on island or on shore,  
Piety, learning, fond affection,  
Holy welcome and kind protection.

I found the good lay monks and brothers,  
Ever beseeching help for others,  
And in their keeping the holy word  
Pure as it came from Jesus the Lord.

I found in Munster unfettered of any,  
Kings, and queens, and poets a many—  
Poets well skilled in music and measure,  
Prosperous doings, mirth and pleasure.



I found in Connaught the just, redundancy  
Of riches, milk in lavish abundance,  
Hospitality, vigor, fame,  
In Cruachan's\* land of heroic name.

I found in the country of Connaught the glorious  
Bravest heroes, ever victorious;  
Fair complexioned men and warlike,  
Ireland's lights, the high the starlike!

I found in Ulster, from hill to glen,  
Hardy warriors, resolute men;  
Beauty that bloomed when youth was gone,  
And strength transmitted from sire to son.

I found in the noble district of Boyle  
(MS. here illegible.)

Brehons,† Erenachs, weapons bright,  
And horsemen bold and sudden in flight.

I found in Leinster the smooth and sleek,  
From Dublin to Slewmargy's‡ peak;  
Flourishing pastures, valor, health,  
Long living worthies, commerce, wealth.

I found, besides, from Ara to Glea,  
In the broad rich country of Ossorie,  
Sweet fruits, good laws for all and each,  
Great chess players, men of truthful speech.

I found in Meath's fair principality,  
Virtue, vigor and hospitality,  
Candor, joyfulness, bravery, purity,  
Ireland's bulwark and security.

I found strict morals in age and youth,  
I found historians recording truth;  
The things I sing of in verse unsmooth,  
I found them all—I have written sooth\*.

† The two Meaths then formed a distinct province.  
\* Cruachan, or Croghan was the name of the royal palace of Connaught.

‡ Tryconnell, the present Donegal.

§ Brehon,—a law judge, Erenach—a ruler, an archdeacon.

¶ Slewmargy, a mountain in the Queen's county, near the river Barrow.

\* Bede assures us that the Irish were a harmless and friendly people. To them many of the Angles had been accustomed to resort in search of knowledge, and on all occasions had been received kindly and supported gratuitously. Aldfrid lived in spontaneous exile among the Scots (Irish) through his desire of knowledge, and was called to the throne of Northumbria after the decease of his brother Egfrid in 685.—*Lingard's England*, vol. i, chap. 3.

#### THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We have just received the 24th number of the Dublin Gaelic Journal, which completes vol. II.

This number of the Journal is highly interesting, the translation of Caoch O'Leary, by Wm. Russell of Oil City, Pa. being among the Gaelic contributions to it.

The editor announces that the Gaelic Journal, for the want of funds, cannot appear in the future only quarterly and in a reduced form, containing only half the matter which it now contains, and that the subscription price will be reduced to half a crown.

As those whom this not very cheering news may reach, namely, the readers of the Gael, are doing

their duty towards the preserving of their mother tongue by their generous support of it, we can not urge them to go to the rescue of the Gaelic Journal while the mass of their countrymen lie dormant in its regard. But this we would say to, and urge on the readers of the Gael.—For various causes which we do not care to mention here, quite a number report to us that when they canvass for the Gael the parties canvassed excuse themselves by saying this and by saying that regarding its direction

Now, no such excuses obtain or have a footing in relation to the *Gaelic Journal*. It is artistically turned out, (not by novices, like the Gael) and they cannot say with truth that bad Irish appears in it. So let our readers try to get those who will not support the Gael, subscribe for the Gaelic Journal, and if they do not do so, their excuse for not getting the Gael will be apparent, i. e., the matter of the 60 cents and their want of patriotism.

The editor says that the Gaelic Journal has only 400 subscribers. Now the 3 000 readers of the Gael under the new arrangement, ought to be able to secure it 400 more. The address of the Treasurer of the Gaelic Union is—

Rev. Maxwell H. Close, M. A., 40 Lower Baggot St., Dublin, Ireland.

Let those sending their subscriptions thereto write their names and addresses so plainly that no mistakes can be made, in fact to print them with the pen. We sometimes get addresses and we have to go to Rowell's Directory to decipher them: So that the illegible and defective addresses are nearly always the source of disappointment and annoyance. The cost of sending an order to Dublin is 30 cents—half the price of the Journal. Now, to curtail the expense, those who send us 70 cents we shall send their subscription to Dublin, not that we are going to incur the extra expense, but we expect to have a number of subscriptions to send together, and of course the Journal will go direct from Dublin to those ordering it. These will be noted in the Gael as a public record for the information of the subscriber and the Union alike.

We have no direct communication with the Gaelic Union on this head, for we have reason to believe, from our outspokenness, as our readers must have noticed, that the Gaelic Union is angry with us. We do not care for this. We have no interest in the individuality of the Gaelic Union, nor its immediate personnel. We work for the preservation of the language of our country and of our infancy. The members of the Gaelic Union will pass away: it is our desire that the language may remain for ever, and it is for this end we labor. We should be only a mere hypocrite if we did not support the Gaelic Journal—the first and only Journal on Irish soil in the language of the nation, because of any differences of opinion which may exist between us and its managers.

It is the duty of every Irishman to aid in the preservation of the language of his country, and he is a hypocrite who would desist from doing so through any flimsy cause.

The Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society, with its friends through the country, support the Gael, and if our New York societies worked with equal zeal in the cause of the language they would support the Gaelic Journal themselves: This may be another cause for anger by our New York friends; Even so, we cannot help it, it is our conviction and we never shall "hide murder."



## Mr O'DONNELL'S SECOND LETTER.

Editor Gael,

Dear Sir—Just a few lines in reply to your comments on my letter on Irish conjugations, published in the October Gael.

1. You ask, "who is the authority on whom to rely." I have, in the very first column of my letter given the names of three standard authors, of whom Dr. O'Donovan is considered the best for a full and perfect knowledge of the rules of Irish grammar.

2. You say "Dr. Joyce asserts that all the inflections of the conditional mood should begin with *ṛ*." In page 53 of his grammar, Dr. Joyce restricts the letter *ṛ* to the future and conditional of *buail*, and all other verbs of its kind, that is, verbs with monosyllabic roots, adding in the next paragraph, page 54, that another class of verbs, namely, those whose roots consist of two or more syllables ending in *ujs* or *j5*, take *eo* instead of *ṛ*, and change *5* into *é* to form the future and conditional. Now this precisely amounts to the termination *oéad*, of which I have fully treated in the October Gael.

3. You say "Dr. Joyce declares that not without reason a second conjugation is adopted." Therefore there are *two classes* of verbs; and they are distinguished according to O'Donovan, Bourke, Joyce &c., by the formation of the future and conditional.

4. You say "Dr. Joyce admits that part of his inflections are not in conformity with the spoken language." Why should they? The synthetic form of conjugation has fallen entirely into disuse among Irish speakers, but it occurs in all our manuscripts, songs, lays and legends; and consequently a grammar without the synthetic conjugation and its inflections would be of little or no use to the student of classic Irish.

5. You say "it is the spoken language we want, and who should be its criterions but its speakers." Of course you mean its *educated* speakers, for what can an uneducated man know about the grammatical construction of a language, even though he speaks it fluently? O'Donovan, O'Curry, Taig Gaodalac O'Sullivan, MacNamara and a host of others, too numerous to mention, were highly educated Irish speakers—grammarians, historians, bards, &c.: all these distinguished two classes of verbs, one forming its conditional in *ṛad*, and the other in *oéad*. Dr. Joyce is a highly educated Irish speaker, who makes the same distinction, Canon Bourke also makes the same distinction, and so does my esteemed and learned friend, Mr. John Fleming, the talented editor of the *Dublin Gaelic Journal*, as anyone who reads that excellent periodical can see—yet in the face of all these authorities you suggest that the termination *oéad* should be used in the 3rd sing. cond. of all verbs and the termination *ṛad* discontinued.

6. Criticising Dr. Joyce's grammar in the August number of the Gael, you say "let the gram-

mar be made from the language, and not the language from a so called grammar." The Irish language as at present spoken among the peasantry of Ireland is corrupt and ungrammatical; and therefore a grammar made from such a language could not be otherwise than corrupt and ungrammatical. You are not the first to suggest the use of the spoken language in writing a grammar, for Dr. O'Donovan, when compiling his admirable Irish grammar about 50 years ago, travelled all the counties in Ireland in order to become acquainted with the provincial dialects then spoken; yet he takes his inflections &c., principally from the *written* language "using," he says in his preface, "the provincial dialects as far as they throw light upon the rules of Irish grammar"—in other words, as far as he found them grammatical. Further he could not be expected to go: for the idea of writing a correct Irish grammar from the corrupt and unpolished Irish language at present spoken, to the exclusion of the written and correct language would be as absurd as would be the proposal to write a correct English grammar from the vulgar jargon of a Midlothian plough-boy.

7. You say you don't confine yourself to *ó* and *dean* &c. Neither do I. *ó* and *dean* were the examples discussed by you and your correspondents before I wrote, and in laying down the rules, I have merely treated these words as individual verbs belonging to a certain class.

8. You say you are supported in your position by Irish speakers from Louth, Cavan &c. During the last eight years that I spent in Ireland, I took occasional holiday trips through all the provinces, making it my business, whenever I came to an Irish speaking district to take a note of the peculiarities of the language, and collect idioms and proverbs which I did not meet in print, and which are not given in any Irish dictionary; and it was only in Munster that I noticed the conditional of all verbs pronounced as if terminating in *é*, or *oé*. In Galway and Mayo, I heard the conditional of verbs with monosyllabic roots pronounced as if ending in *eo* or *éú*, for instance some would say *ṛóitéo* *ré*, while others would say *ṛóit'éú* *ré*. Along the coast of Donegal, the conditional of such verbs are pronounced exactly as they are in Galway, Mayo and Sligo—entirely free from that guttural sound produced by the final *é* which marks the southern Irish speaker. In other parts of Donegal, however, and in the Irish speaking districts of the county Tyrone, the *ṛ* in this mood is distinctly and forcibly sounded, such words as *buailfead*, *deunfaid*, being pronounced *buailfa*, *deunfa*. In Louth I found the Irish speakers allowed the *ṛ* in the conditional to suffer a gentle aspiration but the sound of the *ṛ* a little softened, is perceptible. In many other dis-



tricts of Ireland as well as those I have mentioned, similar modifications or corruptions of the termination  $\text{fao}$  may be observed, but they never, even remotely, approached the sound of  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ , a termination which, excepting Munster, is throughout Ireland restricted to the future and conditional of verbs ending in  $\text{u}^{\text{h}}\text{j}$  or  $\text{j}$  whose roots consist of two or more syllables, of which I have given examples in my former letter. That this termination is misapplied by the Irish speaking peasantry of Munster is proved by the fact that all the Munster writers and bards of whose beautiful songs &c., I have a very large collection, never use the termination  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$  except in forming the future and conditional of verbs whose roots, ending in  $\text{u}^{\text{h}}\text{j}$  or  $\text{j}$ , consist of two or more syllables, taking care to write the conditional of verbs with monosyllabic roots always in  $\text{fao}$  or  $\text{feao}$ , as I shall show a little further on, and that this termination, and no other, is the correct one, is proved from the following conclusive passage on the termination of the conditional taken from Dr. O'Donovan's grammar, page 181:

"The termination ( $\text{fao}$ ) of the third person singular is pronounced  $\text{ac}$  or  $\text{eac}$  in this mood (conditional) throughout the south of Ireland, but in Connaught and Ulster  $\text{u}^{\text{h}}$  or  $\text{ju}^{\text{h}}$ , the  $\text{f}$  being very seldom heard. The  $\text{f}$  however should not be rejected, as it adds force and distinctness to the termination, and is found in Irish manuscripts of the highest authority, as  $\text{no } \text{f}^{\text{e}}\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{fao}$ , he would be able. Battle of Magh Rath, p. 68.  $\text{nj}^{\text{h}}\text{afao}$  he would not stay. Id p. 318 &c." I am quite sure that very few of your readers after seeing this passage from so high an authority as Dr. O'Donovan, will be willing to admit that the termination  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$  should, as you suggest, be used instead of  $\text{fao}$ .

This brings me to the December issue of the Gael in which you begin anew to criticise my letter, trying to support your argument in the following statement; "We have the authority of all the grammarians quoted by Mr. O'Donnell, and of Mr. O'Donnell himself that the third person singular of Irish verbs in the conditional mood end in  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ , and he gives as an instance,  $\text{fo}^{\text{h}}\text{ll}^{\text{h}}\text{reocao } \text{re}$ , he would shine. And we would ask Mr O'Donnell to state what difference, if any, is there in the position of the organs of speech when emitting the sound  $\text{fo}^{\text{h}}\text{ll}^{\text{h}}\text{reocao } \text{re}$ ;  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ .

[ $\text{lo}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$  is pronounced " $\text{ac}$ ," the final  $\text{ad}$  being silent—the Connaught, etc. sound—Ed.]

$\text{aj}^{\text{h}}\text{reocao } \text{re}$ , which he states are correct, and  $\text{bu}^{\text{h}}\text{leocao } \text{re}$ ,  $\text{deu}^{\text{h}}\text{ocao } \text{re}$ , which we consider to be equally correct? and also if euphony is not the chief object in the determination of grammatical inflections." In reply to this passage I have to state, (1.) that neither the authorities quoted by Mr. O'Donnell, nor Mr. O'Donnell himself, would use the termination  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$  except in forming the conditional and future of one class of verbs, that in forming the conditional of a far more numerous class of verbs, namely, those with monosyllabic roots, they invariably use the termination  $\text{fao}$ . I would respectfully refer your readers to my first letter, in which I have given the rules for the formation of the future and conditional of both classes of verbs, and they will see that I have used the termination  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$  in a merely relative sense, and not in the absolute sense in which you seem to represent me as having used it. (2.) There is not the slightest difference in the positions of the organs of speech when emitting the sounds  $\text{fo}^{\text{h}}\text{ll}^{\text{h}}\text{reocao } \text{re}$ , and  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ , neither is there any difference in their position when emitting the sounds "righted" and "writed" the one is correct, and the other is not, so also according to the rules of Irish grammar the forms  $\text{fo}^{\text{h}}\text{ll}^{\text{h}}\text{reocao } \text{re}$ ,  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{aj}^{\text{h}}\text{reocao } \text{re}$  are correct, because their roots  $\text{fo}^{\text{h}}\text{ll}^{\text{h}}$  and  $\text{aj}^{\text{h}}\text{reocao}$ , ending in  $\text{j}$  and  $\text{u}^{\text{h}}\text{j}$ , contain each more than one syllable, while  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ ,  $\text{deu}^{\text{h}}\text{ocao } \text{re}$  7  $\text{bu}^{\text{h}}\text{leocao } \text{re}$  are wrong, because their roots,  $\text{ol}$ ,  $\text{deu}^{\text{h}}$ , and  $\text{bu}^{\text{h}}\text{le}$  are monosyllabic, and must, according to the rule, form their conditionals in  $\text{fao}$  or  $\text{feao}$ , thus,  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{ol}^{\text{h}}\text{fao } \text{re}$ ,  $\text{deu}^{\text{h}}\text{fao } \text{re}$ ,  $\text{bu}^{\text{h}}\text{le}^{\text{h}}\text{fao } \text{re}$ . (3.) Euphony<sup>†</sup> is not always the chief object in the determination of grammatical inflections, and granting that it were the termination  $\text{fao}$  is a much easier and sweeter sound than  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ , and would therefore be used in the formation of the future and conditional of all verbs, to the entire exclusion of  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ .

In your next paragraph you state, that of the two forms ( $\text{fao}$  and  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$ ) that which is used by Irish speakers without exception should be used. I have already shown on the authority of Dr. O'Donovan and from my own experience that the termination  $\text{o}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{o}}$  for the conditional of all verbs is confined to the Irish speakers of Munster, and I will now prove from the columns of the Gael itself that the termination  $\text{fao}$  is the one more generally used by Irish speakers.

(To be concluded in the next)

Mr. O'Donnell's letter covers four pages]

[It is not proper to introduce a combination of letters not found in any language

† If not, what is?—Ed.]



SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS  
OF ST. PATRICK.  
(Continued)

There were five inspectors of the bank, of whom three, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, and Blair M'Clenachan, were members of the St. Patrick. So was the first of the two directors, John Nixon and the factor, Tench Francis. All these agreed to serve without compensation. The several bonds were executed to the two directors, and were conditioned for the payment of an amount not exceeding the sum subscribed by each obligor, for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States. The bank opened July 17, 1780. The tenth and last installment was called in on the 15th of November 1780. The bank continued in operation till the establishment of the Bank of North America, Jan. 7, 1782, which appears to have sprung from it and to have monopolized the glory which belonged to the old Bank of Pennsylvania, and having rendered essential service to the country during the revolution.

At length the clouds which had hung early over the liberties of America began to be dissipated by the glorious sunburst of victory, and the surrender of Cornwallis extinguished the last hope of the British in America. Once more the convivial reunions of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick revived, and in the winter of 1781-2, commenced a series of brilliant entertainments, continued for several years, which fairly entitle this to the appellation of the Golden Age of the society.

General Washington had now become acquainted with the talents, courage and patriotic devotion of most of the members of the society; not, to be sure, at the festive board, but on many a hard fought field, and by the substantial evidence of pounds, shillings and pence! The steady courage of Moylan, Irvine, and Cadwalader, the impetuous boldness of Wayne, the fiery valor of Thompson, Stewart, and Butler, the efficient services of the First Troop were fully appreciated by General Washington. These had all been among his dearest companions-in-arms—and a fellowship in danger, hardship and victory already united them to him by the strongest ties of affection. It was very natural, therefore, that when these Sons of St. Patrick met, during the short intervals of war, and the close of each campaign, they should desire that he who had been their commander, their companion and their friend, amid other scenes, should unite in their festive enjoyments, to smooth the brow so long furrowed with care, but now crowned with laurels.

Accordingly at a meeting of the president of the society and his council on the 7th December 1781, General Washington, being then in Philadelphia by the request of Congress, the secretary was di-

rected to invite his Excellency and suite, in the name of the society, to dinner, on the 17th December, at the City Tavern, "but that this deviation from the rules of the society should not be deemed precedent hereafter." General Washington was prevented by other engagements from accepting this invitation. On the 17th, however, a numerous meeting of the society, was held, and dined at Evans' Tavern—Generals Hand and Knox were proposed as members, and afterward duly elected.

On the same evening, *His Excellency General Washington* was unanimously adopted a member of the society. It was ordered that the president, vice president and secretary wait on his Excellency with a suitable address on the occasion, and present him with a medal in the name of the society. Also, that they invite his Excellency and his suite to an entertainment to be prepared and given at the City Tavern, on Tuesday, the first of January (1782), to which the secretary is requested to invite the President of the State, and of Congress, the Minister of France, M. Marbois, M. Otto, the Chief-Justice, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Francis Rendon, M. Holker, Count de la Touche, and Count Dillon, with all the general officers that may be in the city."

In pursuance of this order, the president and secretary waited on General Washington with the following address;

"May it please your Excellency:

"The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in this city, ambitious to testify, with all possible respect, the high sense they entertain of your Excellency's public and private virtues, have taken the liberty to adopt your Excellency as a member.

"Although they have not the clothing of any civil establishment, nor the splendor of temporal power to dignify their election, yet they flatter themselves that as it is the genuine offspring of hearts filled with the warmest attachments, that this mark of their esteem and regard will not be wholly unacceptable to your Excellency.

"Impressed with these pleasing hopes, they have directed me to present to your Excellency, a gold medal, the ensign of this fraternal society, which, that you may be pleased to accept, and long live to wear, is the warmest wish of

"Your Excellency's most humble and respectful servant,

"By order and in behalf of the Society.

"GEO. CAMPBELL, President,

"To His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army."

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer, namely;

"SIR;

"I accept with singular pleasure the Ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St.



Patrick, in this city—a *society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.*

"Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honored, but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

"I am, with respect and esteem,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"To George Campbell Esq., President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the city of Philadelphia."

After which the president (by a card) having requested the honor of His Excellency's company, together with the gentlemen of his suite, at dinner, at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 1st of January, he was pleased to accept the invitation, and according to the order of the last meeting, the secretary sent cards to all persons therein specified, requesting the pleasure of their company at same place and time, namely 4 o'clock.

At an extra meeting at Geo. Evans' Tuesday the 1st of January, 1782, the following gentlemen were present:

His Excellency General Washington, Gen. Lincoln, Gen. Steuben, Gen. Howe, Gen. Moultrie, Gen. Knox, Gen. Hand, Gen. M'Intosh, His Excellency M. Luzerne, M. Rendon, His Excellency M. Hanson, His Excellency Wm. Moore, Mr. Muhlenbergh, Col. French Tilghman, Col. Smith, Major Washington, Count Dillon, Count De la Touche, M. Marbois, M. Otto, M. Holker,—21 guests:

Geo. Campbell Esq., president, Thos. Fitzsimons V. P., Wm. West, Mathew Mease, John Mease, John Mitchell, J. M. Nesbitt, John Nixon Samuel Caldwell, Andrew Caldwell, James Mease, Sharp Delaney, Esq. D. H. Conyngham, George Henry, Blair M'Clenachan, Alexander Nesbitt, John Donaldson, John Barclay, James Crawford, John Patton, James Caldwell, John Dunlap, Hugh Shiell, George Hughes, M. M. O'Brien, Jasper Moylan, Esq., Col. Ephraim Blaine, Col. Charles Stewart, Col. Walter Stewart, Col. Francis Johnston, Dr. John Cochran, Wm. Constable, Henry Hill, Esq., Robert Morris, Esq., Samuel Meredith, Esq.—35 members.

This brilliant entertainment, it will be seen was graced by the presence of the bravest and most distinguished generals of the allied army of America and France,—Generals Washington, Lincoln, Howe, Moultrie, Knox, Hand, M'Intosh, and Baron Steuben, Colonels Washington, Smith, Tilghman, Count Dillon (a French officer of Irish descent, afterward much distinguished in the wars of the French Revolution), and Count de la Touche. The French and Spanish ministers, and their sec-

retaries, etc., were also present. Several of the First Troop (members of the Society), Colonels Walter and Charles Steward, Colonels Blaine and Johnston, with Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith, and Henry Hill, honorary members.

The next regular meeting (the anniversary meeting of the Society), was held at George Evans', on Monday the 18th March, 1782—and was even more brilliant than the preceding one. General Washington, being still in Philadelphia, was present, with Generals Lincoln, Dickinson, Moultrie, and Baron Steuben, Messrs Muhlenberg, Moore, and Hanson, Captain Truxton, of the Navy, etc. Of the honorary members, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith, and Henry Hill, were present. Commodore Barry is mentioned as beyond sea, and Wayne, Butler, Irvine, and Cochran at camp. Generals Hand and Knox, and Captain Thomas Reed, were elected members.

But to pursue the history of the Society in further detail would be tedious, suffice it to say that the usual conviviality, and elegant hospitality, and the harmony and friendship which had ever characterized the Society, continued until dissolution. During the long presidency of J. M. Nesbitt, from June 17, 1782, to March 17, 1796, the meetings, especially the anniversaries, were well attended.

(To be concluded in the next)

## THE CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,  
ALBANY December 15th 1886.

JOHN, D. CARROLL, Esq., *Supreme Secretary Catholic Benevolent Legion*, 38 Court St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed I send you a copy of the report of the Department Examiners, except documentary exhibits attached, on the recent examination made by them of your association.

I am disposed to depart in this instance from my usual custom in cases of examinations, and congratulate you on the exceptionally excellent condition of your Association which this examination shows—its good business methods and the uniformly honorable conduct of its affairs. It is refreshing as well as satisfactory to find an Association of the age of yours, and doing so large a business, using substantially \*all its receipts from assessments of members without deduction in payment of mortuary claims—paying its losses in full, and during its entire existence, having only a single contested claim out of nearly two hundred death losses.

Yours very respectfully,

R. A. MAXWELL, Superintendent.

NEW YORK Dec. 11 1886.

To the Honorable R. A. MAXWELL, Superintendent  
of the Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y.

SIR:

Pursuant to instructions contained in Appointment No. 512, the undersigned have made an examination of the condition and affairs of The Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion,



air Petries a.v.m  
no 1569  
no 1088

at No. 58 Court Street Brooklyn, and respectfully submit the following report :

This Association was incorporated in September 1881, under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Charitable Benevolent and Beneficiary Associations, Societies and Corporations." passed May 12 1881. It is a secret fraternal organization, transacting the business of life insurance, on the co-operative or assessment plan. It insures its members, between the ages of 18 and 55 in sums of five hundred to five thousand dollars, the latter been the largest risk taken on one life. The total number of members in good standing is about 10,000, and one assessment thereon would amount to \$13,878.69. It pays all claims in full, and has contested only one loss in the one hundred and ninety-one that have occurred since its organization.

Including the contested claim of \$3,000, its total liability for unpaid death losses is eight (8.000) thousand dollars,

On December 10th 1886, the balance in the Brooklyn Trust Company to the credit of the Benefit Fund was \$10,050.98, against which checks had been drawn in payment of death claims to the amount of \$10,000.00 leaving a balance, on that day of \$50.98. In the General Fund, the balance on hand is \$1,101.02 against which there is no liability.

The total amount received from members for death assessments from the commencement of business in 1881 to this date is \$508,409 86, and the total amount paid during the same period for death losses was \$509,355.88.

The payment of running expenses is provided for by a *per capita* tax, a charge for instituting subordinate councils and the sale of supplies. The total amount received from these sources is \$22 817.02 and the expenses paid amount to \$21,716.00.

The books and vouchers are kept in a careful and systematic manner, and proper checks and safeguards are provided against dishonesty or carelessness in the handling of the funds of the society.

We find that all funds received by the Supreme Council have been honestly accounted for and the expense connected therewith has been comparatively very small.

Annexed hereto is a blank certificate marked Exhibit A, and a copy of the By-Laws marked Exhibit B.

Very respectfully submitted,

Michael Shannon  
Chief Examiner.

John A. Horan

\* (The report of the examiners shows that the receipts from assessments are not only substantially but absolutely applied to the payment of death claims. According to the constitution and laws of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the receipts must be used for that purpose, and are not subject to any diminution or decrease whatever.—We congratulate the Legion on this highly complimentary Report.—Ed.)

#### ONLY I WAS BOLD

Yourself and our mutual friend, Mr. M. P. Ward, have asked me to try and furnish the following old song. I copied it from the singing of my aunt, Mrs. Joyce. *Conlac Glas an Fhomain*, I'll try and copy from her also. If your association has an entertainment at any time you would be well repaid to hear her sing for you.

Yours, M. J. LOVERN.

21CT DO BRJ5 50 K21B 21E 021K21

21CT DO BRJ5 50 K21B 21E 021K21,  
5eadfajijj 21ur 21a mo 21ijijijij 21ejj,  
21a '5ur 21aoijij 2121a  
215ur 2121ac le 21a 5-cij 21j 21ejj;  
Coo2121 21aoa 2121ijijij  
'S 21jea21j 21'a 21eij2121 2121om,  
Cea21 21eul21 '21eaj21 21a 21j-21lea21j2121,  
21joca21 21e21ijijij2121 le 212121 21j 21j2121e.

21212121 21jre 21j 21ajle 21eo,  
215ur 21ac2121 21e 2121j 21jle21 21j,  
21ej21 21j hautboy 21j 21j 21212121,  
21j 21e212121 21ej21j 21e21j;  
21ejijijea21 21oj21 le 21lejijijij,  
21ij 21u21a 21ac 21ajle 21u21j,  
'S 21 2121a 21ac 21212121 21j 21ejijijij  
21j 21e21 21e21 21u21j 21 21u2121e 21j.

21jallac21 2121 21a 21j2121a  
2121j 21ijij-cijoc 21eo, 21 21c21ijijij21j 21ij,  
21j 21aj21e 21j 21a 21aj 21j21e 21ij  
'21a 21j2121j 21jle '21a 21j-21aj' 21j21 2121;  
'S 21ij 21ac 21j-21eijijij21e 21j212121,  
21aj 21j21 21 21ej21 21'a 21j212121 21ij,  
'S 21j 21j-21ej2121 21j copper 21j21e 21ij,  
21'a 21j212121 21e21j 21e21j 21j 21e21j.

21jallac21 2121 21a 21j-21ojij  
2121j 21e 21ejijij 21j 21e21 21j2121 21ajij,  
21ac 21-cij 21o21j 21j 21 2121 212121a,  
21a 21aoijij 21j 21j 21j21 21j-21u21j;  
21a 21j-21ej2121 21e 21jle21 21jij, [21u21j21,  
215ur 21j 21j21e 21ej21 cij 21j 21j2121 '21j-21j21  
le 21j 21ij21 21a 21j-212121ijij-re cea21 21j21e  
21ej21ijij 21j 21j-21ojijijij le 21a '21 21u21j.

21. landlady 21a 21ajij21e,  
21a '21 2121 21j 21j 21j 21eul le 21aj21,  
21jij21 21j21a 21j 21j2121 21eal  
215ur 212121j 21j cij21 21j21 21j2121a le21;  
21eo 21jij21 21j 21j 21ajij 21j21,  
215ur 21j 21j2121 21ajij 21j 21ejijijij 21j.  
21j21 21aoj 21ejijij 21j21j21e,  
21 cijijij 21u21j, 21 cijijij 21e21j.

21j 21aoa 21e 21 21a '21 212121j21  
21j 21j 21j2121 21eo 21aj 21j2121 21e21j 21j21j,  
21j21 cij21e 21a 21j-212121ijij 21j 21ij  
21j 21jijij21e 21e '21a 21j-21j21 21j21 2121;  
21a 21c21212121 2121 21a 21j2121 21j21,  
21j cea21 21eo 21a 21j 21j 21j21j,  
21j cij21e 21212121ijij 21j21j21e  
Cijijij 21u21j, 21j cijijij 21ojij.

See vol. VII. page 876.



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(The cost per line in this Directory is 10 Cents, or \$1.20 a year; This, also, pays for a copy of the G&L, monthly, during that time.)

### BOOKS and STATIONERY.

John Finneran, 312 N. Fourth St. Louis Mo.  
R O'Flynn, 244 Front, Worcester, Mass.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

Jeremiah Deasy, 118 8rd. San Francisco Cal.  
James O'Regan, 152 Poplar, Fair Haven, Ct.

### CARPENTERS.

C. Manning, 211 Greene, N; Y. City.

### ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS.

P. M. Cassidy, 922 Pacific, Brooklyn.  
J. G. Joyce, 105 N. 8th. St. Louis. Mo.

### FLORISTS.

J. Copley, Park & Marcy Aves. Brooklyn.  
P. Leonard, 193 N. Paulina, Chicago, Ill.

### FURNITURE.

Martin J. Stapleton, 134 & 140 Hamilton Av.  
D. Gallagher, 43 S. 2nd. Phila. Pa.

### GROCERY &c

James Buckley, 475-7 Main. St. Hartford, Conn.  
P. H. Ford, 54 N. C, Virginia City. Nevada.  
T. Griffin, 29 White, Lawrence. Mass  
James McGovern, 221 E. 21st. N Y City.  
P. MORRISSEY, 143 Canover. Brooklyn.

### HORSE SHOEING

J. Hagarty, 212 Columbia, Burlington, Iowa.

### LAW.

M. McDermott, 26 & Emerald Av. Chicago, Ill.

### LIQUORS.

J. Kyne, First and Bond, Brooklyn.

### MAGAZINES.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, *Devoted to the Irish Race at Home and Abroad.*—Address,  
Patrick Donohue, Boston, Mass.

### MARBLES &c.

F. Gallagher, 136 Court, Brooklyn.

### BOSS MASON & PLASTERER.

T. M. Nolan, 999 Pacific, Brooklyn.

### IRISH BOOKS &

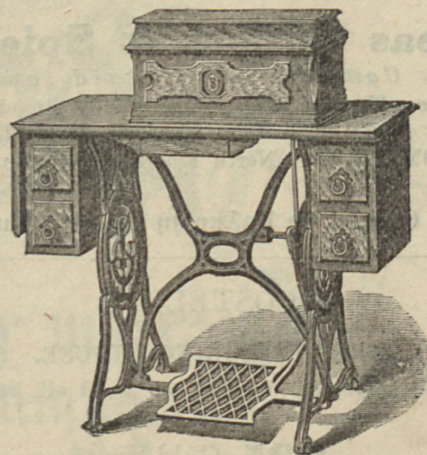
We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish language, at the prices named, post paid, on receipt of price.—

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 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<br>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 Grammar .....  | .50    |
| Dr. McHale's Irish Catechism .....  | .25    |
| First Irish Book .12, Second, .18, Third  | .25    |
| Irish Head-line Copy Book .....   | .15    |
| Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, Part I.  | .45    |

Late Dean Swift, by T. Clark Luby..... 50  
Vale of Avoca Songster ..... .25 |

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

## See The IMPROVED SINGER



### Popular Style.

The most Rapid and Lightest running Machine now in the Market.

*Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.*

General Office,

591 Fulton St., BROOKLYN.

## C. Cohen,

DEALER IN

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, also a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at Lowest Prices

214 Columbia St,

BROOKLYN

### REAL ESTATE

Those wishing to invest in Real Estate would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Business transacted in all the States. Southern and Western Correspondence solicited.

### RATES of COMMISSION.—

|   |      |           |
|---|------|-----------|
| Letting & Collecting .....  | "    | per cent. |
| Sales—City Property.—When the<br>Consideration exceeds \$2,500, ..... | 1    | " "       |
| Country Property .....  | 2.50 | " "       |
| Southern & Western Property .....                                     | 5    | " "       |

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.

M. J. Logan,

## Real Estate & Insurance Broker,

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS.



Loans Negotiated.



## CROMIEN!

Cor. North Moore and Hudson Streets,  
IS THE  
GROCER of the DAY  
IN

### Teas Coffees & Spices,

*Competition is laid low*

Honest Trading in Groceries strictly attended to  
and Cheap John Crockery despised.

CROMIEN, Cor. North Moore and Hudson Sts.  
New York.

На Едриајз ит Феари ит Еадноџ Куад.

### COSTELLO'S

FINE TAILORING HOUSE.

Finest Imported Woolens on hand all Seasons  
of the year.

**335 Gold St.,**

Bet. Myrtle Av. and Johnson St., Brooklyn.



### INMAN LINE

**\$20**

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry or Belfast reduced to \$20

For Tickets &c. apply to  
The INMAN STEAMSHIP CO., No. 1 Broadway,  
New York.

### F. M'COSKER,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTING & FIX-  
TURES.

*All our Work Warranted.*

St., Francis' St. Cor. of Jackson, Mobile Ala.

L. SLAVIN,

### Horse-Shoeing,

771 ATLANTIC AV.

### T. F. WYNNE,

PAPER STOCK,

13 & 15 Columbia St. Brooklyn.

### M. Heanev.

### HORSE-SHOEING,

293 Degraw St.

PATRICK O'FARRELL,

DEALER IN

### Furniture, Carpets, Bedding &c.,

267 BOWERY,

Near Houston St.,

New York.

Weekly and Monthly Payments Taken.

Задружєар Луаџ на Рјџиџе аџџ рео

### GENERAL

### Steamship Agency,

68 & 70 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN,

AND AGENCY OF

### World Travel Company,

representing all Steamship Lines.

AGENCY OF

### ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sailing weekly to and from Liverpool via Queens-  
town, and Glasgow via Londonderry

DRAFTS ON IRELAND at lowest rates payable on de-  
mand at any Bank free of charge.

NOTICE—

BRANCH OFFICE, 627 DEKALB AVE.,

Where I have in addition an Agency for CUNARD  
LINE.

For tickets and information apply to

### JOHN TAYLOR,

Open Saturday nights from 7.30 to 9.

### IRISH IMITATION OF CHRIST.

(SECOND EDITION).

With Life of Translator, Father O'Sullivan, the  
celebrated Irish scholar. A treat for Irish learn-  
ers and scholars. The best Irish book published.  
Pure and easy Irish.

"Those who wish to learn correct Irish, cannot  
do so more effectually than by learning every word  
and phrase in the Irish Imitation.—*Dublin Nation.*

Price 1s. 6d.; handsomely bound 2s. 6d.; By  
post 3d. extra.

Mulcahy—Patrick St., Cork, Ireland.

**ADVERTISERS** or others who wish to examine  
this paper, or obtain estimates  
on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at  
45 to 49 Randolph St.,  
the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**