



An Gaodhal.

VOL. I.—No. 1. OCTOBER, 1881. PRICE, TEN CENTS.

The Gaelic Alphabet.

Capital.	Small.	English letter.	Sound.
Ḃ	ḃ	a	aw
Ḅ	ḅ	b	bay
Ḇ	ḇ	c	kay
Ḉ	ḉ	d	dhay
Ḑ	ḑ	e	ay
Ḓ	ḓ	f	eff
Ḕ	ḕ	g	gay
Ḗ	ḗ	i	ee
Ḙ	ḙ	l	ell
Ḛ	ḛ	m	emm
Ḝ	ḝ	n	enn
Ḟ	ḟ	o	oh
Ḡ	ḡ	p	pay
Ḩ	ḩ	r	arr
Ḫ	ḫ	s	ess
Ḭ	ḭ	t	thay
Ḯ	ḯ	u	oo

The following consonants : b, c, d, f, g, m, n, p and t sometimes undergo a change called Aspiration, and are then sounded thus : ḃ and ḕ sounds like w, when preceded or followed by a, o, u, and like v, when preceded or followed by e and i ; ḉ and ḙ, like y ; ḓ and ḥ, like h ; ḇ, like ch ; ḡ, like f ; ḩ is mute ; ḉ and ḙ are silent at the end of words, and all the other aspirates are nearly so.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

The vowels are classified into long and short, thus :

LONG.			
ā	sounds like	aw	in awful, as bān, white.
ē	"	a	" fate, " zē, a goose.
ī	"	ee	" seen, " mīn, fine.
ō	"	o	" more, " ōn, gold.
ū	"	u	" sure, " ūn, fresh.

SHORT.

Ḃ	sounds like	a	in what, as mḁn, an ox.
Ḑ	"	e	" net, " mḡe, water.
Ḓ	"	i	" pin, " mīn, meal.
Ḟ	"	o	" come, " cor, foot.
Ḯ	"	u	" full, " tué, mouse.

The six following diphthongs never vary in sound, and should be committed to memory :

ḁe	sounds like	a	in ate, as ḁen, the air.
ḁo	"	ai	" jail, " ḁol, lime.
ḁe	"	eo	" keon, as ceol, music.
ḁu	"	ai	" fair, " feun, grass.
ḁa	"	ea	" ear, " cḁan, a comb.
ḁu	"	ua	" truant, " uan, a lamb.

SHORT DIPHTHONGS.

ea	sounds like	ea	in heart, as fear, man.
ej	"	e	" den, " cejt, hide.
jo	"	i	" fin, " fjojn, fair.
ju	"	u	" pur, " cjuir, dark.
oj	"	u	" shut, " cojn, crime.
uj	"	ui	" quill, " fujt, blood.
aj	"	ai	" wassail " cajt, loss.

There are variable diphthongs, so called because they vary in sound ; the accented vowel takes the leading sound.

FIRST LESSON.

Definitions—Ḃḡur, and ; ḁm, time ; ḁn, the ; bān, white ; bār, death ; mīl, honey ; mīn, meal ; mīn, fine ; mē, I me ; mḡḡar, a magpie ; rḁar, long ; cḡarḁān, frog ; ḁ ; his, her, their, who, which ; mḡr, large ; ré, he, it ; rj, she, her ; rḡar, they, them ; rjb, ye, you ; rjn, we, us ; rā, am, art, is, are ; rā, thou ; ūn, fresh ; uan, a lamb ; n, not ; urar, a prop ; iā, a day ; m, butter ; bor, a table ; ḁn, on ; cun, put ; ḁn, in

1. I am, thou art, he is, we are. 2. Butter is white, and meal is fine. 3. The day is long. 4. Put butter on the table. 5. It is large and fresh. 6. Honey and meal and butter. 7. They are great. 8. Time and day. 9. The prop is long.

δαηνη, milk; ε-στιν, is, are; βρεακ, speck-
led; κυττε, yellow; πατεν, a pump; τις,
who, what; οδω, way; εμεν, to me;
ποτ, a drink; περ, better; ψακ, cold;
μετ, with thee; κατ, good; εν, on me;
εν, on thee; παρα, give; πο, go; ε,
to, until, about; υδω, water.

1. How are you? 2. I am well. 3. Are you cold? 4. I am not cold. 5. The magpie is speckled and the frog yellow. 6. Go to the pump and bring me a drink of water. 7. Which do you prefer, a drink of water or a drink of milk?

Օրհամյո աղ եօժ բօ մար տ' զլեօճ
բայրցի՛նք եղծեա՛ծ լան Ե իրենի հար հի
ձ 30 քող,

Երկուսն էլ լռեցին միմյանց դեմ,
 և ոչ ոք չէր կարող հասկենալ
 այդ փոխհարաբերակցությունը:
 Այդպես ժամանակ անցավ:

Tá ré ahojř tjmějoll deje m-blađanařb
ó toružeanř aň jarrjađó čum teanřa řa
h-ějřeanř a čorružad, a h-ařbeođužad,
ažur a cleađužad a mearř Clanř řa ř.
řaožal. Aňňř aň ž-čorrrjađ a leaňar, b'
řejtorř žo ř-čearóčad roňň řa ř lejš-
čeorňb žo b-řuř muř a čadaňř řřor mó
čreřčearňňň túňň řejň řa čá člřčeanř-
ad túňň aňňř aň jarrjađó a čá ahojř čul
aňř ažarđ čum aň ř-čeanřa a learrůžad.
Aň a ažarđ řň řř ř ažanň le řađ adč žo
b-řuř aň řažbeur beo řór aňř aň toružř-
eanř aň obaňř, aň Čruňňe řaožlač. řň
ě aň řažbeur aňř aň toružřeanř ě deje m-
bjađana ř řoň. Aňň-tuňňe a čožřearř
řuar aň Čruňňe řaožlač de ř aň řň
řejřřř ř aň čeud leřřř řa čjmějoll, ažur
bř aň leřřř řň uanňňe. Aňň uanř ř řuaž-
aňř muř aňňř aň b-řažbeur řažbřažče žo
řaž čumann řaečřže aň būř řuarř řňň
aň leřřř řeo řažle le leřřřeáčaň eřle ř

M. J. Logan, Brooklyn: Sir: I was exceedingly well pleased to learn that you were the first in the field to organize an Irish Class, &c.—THOS. CREGAN."

Ո՛ր յարմարի մայր ձող ինձած ծնողի բնից
 Բայր բճա՛ծ աղ մեւտ ձ իրոյն մայր; ի՞նչ ծան-
 րած մայր ձե՛տ աղ բւո՛ւ ծոյր զօ չա՛ծ ոյլ
 Երբեւոք ձ ձե՛անած----յարմա՛ծ ձ ձա՛նք
 Եւոյճա ար Ե-ժիւր ձ ի՛նձայլ զ'ի եւջ շիտ
 Ի՞նչ ի-ժան յի մայր Ե-ժոյճեւծ ձող ծնող
 Ի՛նչ ձող ձ ձա՛ծ. Բնող մայր ար ի-ժե՛նյոյլ,
 Բայր ձա՛ իրօր օրմարի յօ ի՛նձ աղ յի՛նչյոյլ
 ինչ ձայնեւծ. Զ' ի՛նչ աղ մեւրօ՛ց (acorn) ձ
 Երբեւծ ձ մ-իւրօւկի ձող ձ յե՛նչ ի՛նձ ձա՛ն
 Զօ մօր յողոր յօ Ե-բայլ ձ ձեւջճա՛ իւրեւ
 Բայր օր շողի չա՛ ինձ յօ ձողի աղ ձ
 Ե-բայլ Երբեւոք ձ ձ յօ-մողորմ. Երբ-
 եւծ աղ օձայլ ինչ ձ ի՛նչ ձայնիւծ ձա՛ մ-իւր-
 եւծ աղ ձիւ-ինձ ի՛նչ ձ յօ-մողորմ ձա՛ծ.
 Բայր ձեւր ձ ձ Ե-բայր ձ ձա՛ն ձա՛ն, ձե՛
 Բայր! ինչ. Ե-բայլ. Զա՛ մ-իւրեւծ ձա՛ն

Let every Irish family get a copy of each issue of this journal, bind it, and have it as an HEIRLOOM in THEIR FAMILIES.

[illegible]

50 h-ujle do le larajit azur deatac, Jane hi
An t-olnac le eazla mon riuze rein

[illegible]

Ծօ էրյալլ շւղ ճաճա օ՛՜՜-լաօճ դա րաղի,
 Լա՛ր դա՛մաճ Էրբաղի արբա՛շե;
 Լաղի աճար բայրճե՛տ ար յօ ռաղի,
 Աղի աղբե՛սէտ Լե դ-ա ճա՛րրճ-
 "Ա՛ էրբ դա դ-ա՛ղ!" ար աղ Լաօճ-ճօղ յրղի,
 "Օ՛՛՛ մեթե՛ստ աղ րաօ՛ճալ տօ՛՛՛ ճաօրաճ"
 Ե՛՛՛ աղ ճրստ-ամա՛ղի Լե ռօ իղաճ յօ Բղի,
 'Տ աղ Լաղի ամա՛ղի Լե ռօ րաօրաճ!"
 Ծօ շւղ աղ Բա՛րօ, աճտ մա՛ շւղ, յօ րօ՛ղ
 Բ՛յ ա ճրօ՛շե դեա՛ն-ճա՛ճա Էրբաղի արբ-
 ա՛ր մեւ բե՛ տեւա ճա՛րրա՛շե աղ ճօղ,
 Ծօ րեւա բե՛, աղ տրա՛ Բ՛յ րեւղիար:
 ա՛ր տեւաղտ:" Մ՛յ իղլլրճ շւղ յօ շւ՛տ,
 ա՛ ճրստ ճաօղ դա Բ-թաճ րաօրաճ;
 'Տղ ճւղղթար յօ Լեւ՛ յօ Լաղ Բղ-րա՛տ"
 Լա՛ր Բղղտե ա՛ր Բղղղ դա տրե!"

A story is told that Dan. O'Connell was dining out in London one night when an attempt was made to take his life by poisoning his tea, which atrocious deed was frustrated through the foresight and patriotism of the waitress, who addressed him in IRISH thus:

"Չ՝ ճօղիայլ Էլ Շօղիայլ, և Ժայշեանի
 Էլ Յաճիշէ?" "Ելլիլ, և ճալիլ, անի ասի
 իր խոր շայ?" "Ե՛վ իւր անի յօ ճօղի
 և իյարձօճօ դա շուտօ?" "Չի՛ր քօր իյի
 և ճալիլ" Ե՛վ ասիլ իյրէ իյրէ իյրէ շայ"

ԴԱ ԽԱՅՐԵԱԾ ՕՐԽԱՅՈՒ ՊԱԾ ԵՖՍՅԼ ԱՊ
 ՊԱԾՈՒՇԱԾ ԱՐ ԱՊ ԵՐԵԱՊ ԵՄԻ ԵՊԽՅՈՒԼ ԵՂԵՑ
 ԵԱՊ^{ԵԴ} ԼԱԾ ՊԱ ԵԱԼԻՊԱՊ ԵՐ ԵԱՅԵՊԵԱՊԱԾ ԱՐ
 ԵԱՅՅԱՅՈՒ ԵՐ ԵԵՅԵ. ՈՅ ԲԵՐԵՐԾՈՒՇԱԾ ԵՐ
 ԱՆԳՍՏԻ ԵԱՊՅՅԱԾ ԵՐԵԱԾ ՊԱ ԵՐԵՐԵԱԵՐԵՐ Ե

[illegible][illegible]

Conkling nominated him to spite the opposers of Grant. Had he the slightest idea that Arthur would become president he would never have nominated him and if Arthur had not been nominated on the ticket, Hancock would have been elected.

It was Arthur's own strength with the Irish element in the State that elected the ticket, so that, instead of President Arthur being indebted to his party, his Party is indebted to him for the success of the ticket. We hope his conduct of the office will be such as will merit the confidence of his supporters.

THE EDUCATION OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY
IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.—On the 24th of
May, 1215, at Runnemede, the barons of Eng-
land, with Bishop De Langton, of Canterbury,
at their head, presented a petition to King
John (Lackland), demanding Magna Charta.
One-third of the signatories signed with an X.
So much for the enlightenment of the *nobility*
of England.

THIS journal offers very favorable terms to News Dealers. Please communicate.

The Gael.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1881.

M. J. LOGAN, EDITOR
NOLAN BROS., PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar a Year, or Ten Cents a single copy. Mail subscriptions, \$1.20 a year.

Money Orders and all Communications to be addressed to the Editor, at No. 814 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For the first time in the history of the Irish Nation a newspaper is printed in its language and character. Before the invention of the art of printing there was no newspaper published in any language, and since that time, until recently, the Irish language had been proscribed in Ireland.

Educated foreigners accuse the Irish people of a want of patriotism for neglecting to cultivate their language. This accusation might be pertinent at the present time, but surely it could not obtain when the use of the language subjected the user to the forfeiture of his life. When that immaculate King of England, Henry VIII., heard that Pope Paul III. had conferred the dignity of cardinal on the aged Bishop Fisher, he said, "Paul may send him a hat, but I shall take care he shall have no head to wear it." The Irish might make an effort to practise their language, but the English would take care they should have no tongues wherewith to speak it. Hence, it was no wonder the Irish language fell into disuse, but the wonder is that it survived the machinations of the unscrupulous enemy. The English ceased to persecute the people for using the language only when they thought that it had lost its vitality. Of all the diabolical and nefarious schemes employed to subjugate the Irish people, there was none more insidious or effectual in its operation than the *English education* of the people.

In Bishop Wheatley's Life, by his daughter, it is stated that he intended to convert the Irish to English ideas through the instrumentality of the National Schools, and that the operation simply consisted in avoiding all mention of Ireland and Irishmen in the textbooks, and so well did these wily tactics suc-

ceed, that a large number of the Irish people will open their eyes and mouths in wonder if they chance to hear any of their countrymen lisp the national tongue. This is not all. But this English education taught the people to look on those who spoke the national language as ignorant and unlettered, and this has been practised to this day, when the practisers should bow their heads in shame for the despicable part which they play in the ignominious drama which supplies the intelligence of Continental Europe with material to shower scorn and contempt on them for their want of patriotism in not making an effort to preserve their language.

What is the social standing of those people for whose language and customs the Irish people are asked to barter those of their illustrious ancestors? Fifty-five years B. C., or nineteen hundred and thirty-six years ago, when the Romans invaded Britain, the inhabitants were semi-naked savages, so unenlightened that they considered themselves the spontaneous production of the soil. (*Vide Anderson, New York, and Duffy, Dublin.*) What have the English been since? Even their aristocracy—why, some of the noblest of them are the progeny of sin and shame, and this is the class of persons before whom the descendants of the O'Conors, O'Reillys, O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Briens, O'Farrells, and the other illustrious chieftains of Ireland are asked to pay obeisance. Forbid it, ye gods! We shall now see what the English language had been two hundred years ago. The specimen we produce is taken from the works of a Protestant minister, Rev. Joseph Coltman, and is an inscription that had been on a pew in a church in Beverly, England; it was written by the minister, and therefore is presumed to be a fair specimen of the condition of English literature then:

"Pray God have marce of al the sawllys of the men and wymen and echeldryn wws bodys was slayn at the fauling of thys echere whych fown — — thys fawl was the XXIX day of Aperil in the yere of ovr Lord A MVC and XIII, and far al the sawlls of thaym the whyth haws hym — — — shal be gud benefactors and helpers of the sayd echere up a gayn and for al crystian sawllys the whyth God wvd have prayed for and for the sawllys of Ser Récherd Rokkesbe. Knyet and daym Jane his wyfe &c."

Are those the manners and this the language for which the Irish people would barter the civilization and literature whose antiquity goes back to ages unnumbered? We must here frankly admit that the intelligent and educated Irish are awakening to a sense of the anomalous position which they occupy in the family of nations, and would feign find an excuse for it. Hundreds of thousands of Irishmen, from their English education, were led to believe that the Irish language and Irish literature had had no existence except in the imagination of some Irish enthusiasts, until the movement now inaugurated for its preservation is being convincing them to the contrary.

From the formulation of the Irish language into grammatical order by Fenius in the University of Shenar (the first educational establishment in the world), in the year A. M. 1898, it did not cease to flourish, until English vandalism, jealous of our nation's fame for its sanctity and learning, sought to destroy it. In the Third Century, King Cormac established three Colleges during his reign, one for science, one for agriculture, and one for jurisprudence. Now we may naturally suppose that common education was pretty general when *three* such educational establishments as these were established in the reign of one monarch. Will any of these facts appear in the text-books of the Irish-English student? No, not one. But everything tending to belittle and throw into the shade the chivalry and ancient culture of our illustrious ancestors. Seeing, then, the national ruin which English education has brought to our doors, is it not time for us to bestir ourselves and meet this insidious enemy with suitable weapons? Those weapons are the language and literature of our country. The language and literature of any country are the standards by which the volume of its civilization and intelligence is measured; permit these to vanish, and you are at the mercy of any and every scribbler to mete out to you whatever love, interest, envy or hatred may dictate. The plain duty of every Irishman, then, is to put those weapons in order. If this be done, all the machinations of the enemies of our race and nation to asperse the social superiority and literary fame of our forefathers will be fruitless. Had the art of printing been in existence when the Irish nation reached the climax of its literary

fame, all the universities of the world would be stocked with its productions. As it is, there is more manuscript material of history in the Irish language than in all the languages of Europe put together. Who is to explore this volume of Gaelic matter? The Germans are already moving in that direction. Some English philologists are also taking an interest in it. The latter would undoubtedly have moved in the matter, only that they know the result would be to place our nation in a more creditable position before the nations of Europe than would be pleasing to them (the English) after the treatment which we have received at their hands these seven hundred years.

Why don't the Irish themselves take the matter in hand? Or why don't they render some assistance to those of their countrymen who are? The easiest and most effectual way of rendering this assistance is by encouraging Gaelic literature, and the most tangible encouragement consists in patronizing it.

We place *THE GAEL* before the Irish people; it will give the lie to those ignorant or envious persons who would try to make it appear that the Irish people had no cultivated language, insinuating thereby that they were uncivilized and unlettered.

We appeal to the Macs and the Os, the lineal descendants of the aristocracy of Ireland, in the name of those martyred luminaries of their race and nation, the refulgence of whose learning and civilization, in the Middle Ages, shone forth from the green hills of their country and illuminated the darkened valleys of Continental Europe, to come to the rescue of this one unpurchasable inheritance, and to defend it from the impending dangers which surround it.

THE GAEL is small, but it is in the power of Irishmen to enlarge it. We are able to produce it in this form once a month without external aid, and it rests with them to say whether it will appear weekly or daily. We would be pleased to see it weekly. As it is, it cannot be said of the Irish people that they have not the patriotism to have a paper in the national language. They have this, and it is not ashamed to exhibit on its forehead the national stamp, in language and in letter, aye, and in spirit.

Our next issue will be enlarged to sixteen pages.

Facts of History.

IN the latter part of the Fifteenth Century, when bigotry and hatred of the Catholic religion reigned rampant in England, the poet Dryden was commissioned to go to Rome to write a caricature on the ceremonies of Holy Week, but so impressed was he with their grandeur, purity and sublimity, that he broke out in this strain :

"A milk-white hind, immortal and unchanged,
Fed on the lawns and in the forest ranged ;
Without unspotted, innocent within,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin ;
Yet had she oft been chased with horns and hounds,
And Scythian shafts and many winged wounds
Aimed at her heart ; was often forced to fly,
And doomed to death, tho' fated not to die."

The foregoing lines are the opening of his "Hind and Panther," a work in defence of Catholicity, written by him immediately after his conversion. The poet embraced Catholicity, and died in great penury.

KING OSCAR II. is the grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, whom Napoleon I. placed on the throne of Sweden.

SOME people, in their over-weening desire to give England some part in the credit of discovering America, have the hardihood to assert, notwithstanding historical facts, that it was England who supplied Columbus with the means of embarking on his voyage of discovery. No. It was the King and Queen of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, who supplied and fitted out the expedition. England has no more right to any part in its discovery than have the Chinese, yet our ears are bothered hearing the claptrap, "The American People," applied to the descendants of the English settlers. Any claim to priority in this country belongs to the Spaniards.

Facts and Fancies.

IF the power of dynamite were known in Cromwell's time, it is possible that the City of London would not contain to-day a population close on four millions of people.

DYNAMITE is destined to play an important part in the destinies of nations. The battle will not be with the strong, nor the race with the fleet, in future. Any nationality, however weak, can defend itself now from the strongest. For instance, suppose England commenced at her old trick of butchering the Irish people, they (the Irish), with thirty thousand men scattered all over England, could lay every city of it in ruins ; nay, they could get plenty of Englishmen to do it for the spoil. It would be well for humanity that England would know this, because it might prevent her from committing acts of barbarity which, with a sense of immunity from retribution, are always congenial to her. Yes, it would be well for her to know that she is to-day at the mercy of those whom she despoiled and oppressed, and also, that patience has her limits.

Personal.

RUSSELL.—Mr. T. O'N. Russell is delighted at the appearance of *THE GAEL*. His contribution will be in the next number.

NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND VICINITY.—Counsellor John C. McGuire is *THE GAEL*'s ideal of an Irish gentleman and patriot.

If all Irishmen were as enterprising as Mr. John Cunningham, Superintendent of the South Brooklyn Railroad, they need not regret leaving the old country.

Col. Thos. Carroll is as plain-looking now as he was previous to his election as Register.

A pronouncing vocabulary will be given at the head of each of the succeeding lessons, which will be of much service to the learner.

PERSONAL APPEAL.

We solicit the co-operation of the following patriotic Irishmen in extending *THE GAEL* :—T. W. Cronan, Houston, Texas ; D. O'Cloughessey, Chester, Conn. ; E. F. Delehanty, Wyoming Ferry ; D. Henry, Chicago ; W. Tindall, Detroit, Mich. ; D. Gunny, Detroit, Mich. ; P. O'Mally, Fall River, Mass. ; J. Quinn, Dexter, Mich. ; D. O'Connell, Fall River, Mass. ; W. G. Ryan, Fairfield, Conn. ; J. Duffy, Guelph, Ontario, Canada ; D. B. Dixon, Ionia, Mich. ; E. Sexton, Leominster, Mass. ; C. H. Duggan, Milford, Maine ; W. O'Leary, Moberly, Mo. ; P. Kelly, Madison, Wis. ; W. J. O' Coffey,

Port Hope, Canada ; T. F. Treacy, Poquonock, Conn. ; P. Foran, Worcester, Mass. ; P. McGuire, Woburn, Mass. ; W. Crowley, Elk Co., Nevada ; P. M. Walsh, Scranton, Pa. ; M. J. Lovern, Scranton, Pa. ; C. D. Gernon, Holyoke, Mass. ; M. Gibbs, Akron, Ohio ; J. McMinojue, Indianapolis, Ind. ; J. Hunt, Taunton, Mass. ; F. J. McClosker, Mobile, Ala. ; W. Collins, Elmira, N. Y. ; J. W. Wright, Cataugus, N. Y. ; P. O. Driscoll, Woburn, Mass. ; J. A. O'Neill, Franklin, La. ; M. Enright, Syracuse, N. Y. ; M. Haverty, Easton, Pa. ; J. M. Walsh, Elmira, N. Y. ; M. A. Weaver, Oil City, Pa. ; M. A. Gallagher, Rossguardville, Pa. ; M. J. Power, Waunpuck, Conn. ; M. McSweeney, Mobile, Ala. ; W. McCue, Amsterdam, N. Y. ; D. P. Barry, Raymond, Kansas—to each of whom we transmit a copy. To our New York and Brooklyn friends we appear *en masse*. Let each try to get a few readers, and the Irish Language cause will be thereby subserved.

Business Personals.

Gilgannon.—Mr. P. C. Gray, 786 Fulton Street, keeps excellent Feed and Hay at 35 De Kalb Avenue.

Gray.—Mr. P. C. Gray, 786 Fulton Street, fits a boot to the foot. Corns and bunions will disappear from all who patronize him. The best material and the lowest prices in the city.

Brennan.—Mr. P. M. Brennan, a respectable member of the Philo-Celtic Society, is in the Grocery business on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-first Street.

Byrne.—Mr. John Byrne, the Grocer, keeps at the corner of Hoyt and Warren Sts. He is too well known to need a recommendation.

Carrick.—Our friend, Mr. P. Carrick, is in the Butter and Cheese business at 330 Grand Street, Williamsburg. His customers will get honest dealing, at all events.

Cassin.—Mr. Thos. Cassin, Sole Agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., will furnish all who call at his office, 330 Fulton Street, with the best Family Sewing Machine in the world. 30 years' recommendation.

Erley.—Mr. Thos. Erley, of the Eastern District, is the War-Horse of the Philo-Celtic movement.

Cavanagh.—Mr. Cavanagh conducts the Grocery business at the corner of Pacific and Hicks Streets. He is known to have never lost a customer.

Deely.—Mr. M. Deely, Merchant Tailor, Gold Street, near Myrtle Ave., is the best cutter and fitter in Brooklyn. Try a suit of his.

Kyne.—Mr. John Kyne states that he keeps the best Wine and Brandy in the city, at the corner of Bond and First Streets.

Larkin.—But Mr. P. Larkin, of Smith and Fifth, seems to take an exception to Mr. Kyne's assertion.

Logan.—M. J. Logan, 814 Pacific Street, has at all times a choice selection of Real Estate to dispose of. Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., for sale and exchange—houses from \$1,000 up ; lots from \$100.

Mullen.—The best Furniture and Carpets to be had in Brooklyn is at Mr. John Mullen's, 82 and 84 Myrtle Ave.

Nolan Brothers.—As we were walking along Fulton Street, a few days ago, our attention was attracted by a large banner suspended across the street in front of No. 515. On nearing the said banner we read, "Nolan Bros., the Cheapest Printers in the Business. A Complete Ball Outfit for \$5. Printing, from a Card to a Newspaper." Thinking that the \$5 for a Ball Outfit must be a mistake of the painters, having paid \$20 for an outfit for our ball, we stepped into the office to satisfy ourselves. "Yes," said Mr. Nolan, "we give a complete ball outfit for \$5. We can do this, because we do all our own printing. If we had to go to New York to get our posters printed, we should add the messenger's time, &c., to the cost. We buy paper at wholesale prices, so that no printer in New York or Brooklyn can give better value."

O'Brien.—The largest Millinery and Dry Goods establishment in Brooklyn is that of Mr. J. O'Brien's, on Atlantic Street, between Clinton and Henry. It nearly covers the whole block. The newest designs are always to be seen in the windows.

Slaven.—Mr. L. Slaven, of 771 Atlantic Ave., has the most stylish horseshoeing establishment in the city. So he can. L. has the stamps.