ban ajönn mioran Tabanta cuman rnad azur a jaoneuzad azur cum a co' Fen-maila Cinio nah-Cimeann. Price, Five Cents. 1882. VOL. 1.- NO. 6. MURCH,

Translation-. The Gael, a Monthly Journal devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language, and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.

M. J. Logan, Editor and Publisher, 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

	THE	GAELIC	ALP	HABET.	
Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
4	a	aw	m	m	emm
ъ	b	bay	ŋ	· n	enn
c	С	kay	0	0	oh
Ø	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	'e	ay	n	r	arr
4	f	eff	r	S	ess
5	g 1	gay	5	t	thay
1	i	ee	u	u	00
1	1	ell		1. 1. 1.	

 \mathfrak{V} and \mathfrak{H} sound like w, when followed or preceded by $\mathfrak{A} \circ \mathfrak{u}$, and like v, if preceded or followed by e and 1; \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{F} , like y; \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{F} like h; \mathfrak{E} like ch; \mathfrak{F} like f; \mathfrak{F} is mute, and all the aspirated letters at the end of words are nearly silent.

SEVENTH LESSON.

ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

Pronounced.

	onounceu
beul, mouth,	bay-ul.
cpeuo, what,	cray-udh.
reup, grass,	fare.
zeuz, branch,	gay-ug.
zeun, sharp,	gay.or.
meun, finger, or toe,	mayor.
neul, cloud,	nhay-ulh.
peulo, star,	rayulth,
reun, happiness,	shayun,
rzeul, story,	skayul,
rpéjn, sky,	spayirh.
cpeuo, herd,	thray-udh.
cjall, sense,	kee-ulh.
σjar, a blade of corn,	dhee-us.
FJAL, generous,	fee-ul,
JAll, jaw,	ghee-ul.
Julan, sun,	ghree-un.
1Arz, fish,	ee-usk.
mjan, desire,	me-un.
péjrz, worm,	payisth.
rzjan, knife,	skee-un.
rjan, westward,	sheer,
rijar, the thigh or lion,	shlee-us.
rpjan, bridle,	shree-un.
buan, lasting,	boo.un.
cluar, ear,	cloo-us,
cnuar, hardness,	kroo-us.
cuan, harbor,	coo.un.
oual, work; duty.	dhoo-ul.
FUAR, cold,	foo-ur.

zpuaz, hair,	groo.ug.
rcuab, broom,	skoo.ub,
ruan, slumber,	soo-un.
ruar, up, erect,	soo-us,
uan, lamb,	00 . un.
lejce, with her,	leh.heh.
110m, with me; leac,	with thee; legr,
with him ; 3An, with	out; lón, a store;
10, or ; 11, (it) is ; pron	nounced iss.
and the second se	and the second of the second s

1. ní reun zeuz. 2. b-ruil reun onc? 3. TA reun onm. 4. D-Fuil Theuro AJAO? 5. cá cheur azam. 6. an heult an neul? 7. ní neulo an neul. 8. an neulo an rpéin? 9. ní neulo an rpéin. 10. cneuo An rzeul? II. cá an rpéin ruar. 12. cá ciall aize. 13. D-Fuil ciall aize? 14, лзит са тап лізе. 15, са јато лізе. 16. cá rhian ain. 17. d-ruil plan onc? 18. cà pjan onm. 19. cà zjall azam. 20. TA JIALL AJR. 21. NÍ D-FUIL FLIAF арг. 52. са rojan seup. 23. jr mjan иот тилл. 24. в-рија зрила орс? 25. са зриаз орт. 26. са зриаз ар. 27. ט-דעון גא כעגא דעגד אל דוגא? 28, כג An cuan rian. 29. b-ruil ruan ain? 30. cá ruan ann. 31. 17 oual bár. 32. ní oual bár. 33. cá reuab azam. 34. са силт луп. 35. са или оз лузе. 36. са ан là Fuan. 37. са ан с-1т ир.

1. A branch is not grass. 2. Are you prosperous? 3. I am prosperous. 4. Have you a flock? 5. I have a flock. 6. Is a cloud a star? 7. A cloud is not a star. 8. Is the sky a star? 9. The sky is not a star. 10. What is the story? 11. The sky is upward. 12. He has sense. 13. Has he sense? 14. And he has a wish. 15. He has a fish. 16. There is a bridle on him. 17. Is there a pain on you? 18. There is a pain on me. 19. I have a jaw. 20. There is a jaw on him. 21. There is no thigh on him. 22, A knife is sharp. 23. I wish a bridle, 24. Is there hair on you? 25. There is hair on me. 26. There is hair on him. 27. Is the harbor upward or westward? 28. The harbor is westward. 29, Is there a slumber on him? 30. There is a slamber on him. 31. Death is natural. 32. Death is not natural. 34. I have a broom. 34. There is an ear on him, 44. He has a young lamb. 36. The day is cold. 37. The butter is fresh.

Selin Rúć.

Ceatan γαζαης ζάη α δεις γαητας, ceatan αη γμαητας ζάη α δεις δυιτε; ceatan ζμέαγαιτει ζάη α δεις δηευζας: 'γιη τά γεαη τευς ηας δ-γυιζτεί α τοτίη."

46

2111 3210021.

JRUJUJEUR JUEOJIJE.

UN CEUD ROINN.

CEURT-SZRJOD. (leanajżże.)

FUU1121 1121 1010R021C21.

Τά καιη ηα leicneaca mínizte annr an Jultaod poim é reo.

मध्याया भय रम्ठउंधार्थाठ.

Cá fuajm ae man é, man nae.

"	"	40	,,	é,	"	A01.	
""	"	eo	,,	ó,	"	ceol.	
"	"	eu	"	é,	"	Feup.	
"	••	14	"	ĺ,	"	cjap.	
"	"	ЦД	,,	00,	"	идп.	

मध्याया भय उर्हा मंठउंधार्थि.

Tá	FUAIM	401	man	Í,	man	72012.
57	55	e01	,,	ó,	"	reojl.
- >>	""	141	"	Í,	"	11213.
>>	"	141	•,	ú,	"	cjujŋ.
"	"	441	"	00,	"	buagl.

FUUIDIN NU 1-JURBUIJÓCE.

Οά τιαμή δ, μομή ασμγ α η-ομαίς ηα δγοζαμαίδ leacana, α, ο, μ, ήμαμ "W," ασμγ μομή ηό η-ομαίς ηα δ-γοζαμαίδ caolα, ε ασμγ 1, ήμαμ "V." Οά ή 30 σίμεας ταομ αη μμαζιμότο ceuona.

Tá fuajin c cluince a 3-cloc.

", ", Ό Αζυγ ζ, Α Ο-τύγ γοςlajb μαμ "Y," α láp γοςlaö τά γιαο ςμηη beαζηας, αζυγ α η-σειρεαό γοςlaö, τά γιαο ςμηη α leiz. Τά γ σμη ; τά γ μαμ "f;" αζυγ γ αζυγ τ μαμ "h." Jr γέ αη μαζια μι γεάρμ τις ίμη α ταδαμτ ταμ μα ζαρθυμζτε γεο α γοιμγιμζαό, α láp αζυγ α η-σειρεαό γοςlaö, ζαη ήμαο α labajpt αμ bjt αττ γταο beαζ α τευηαύ μαμ το bejöteá ζεαριραό γμαμ αη γοςαμ.

The language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered, is the language of the *slave* !

IRISH GRAMMAR.

TRANSLATION

FIRST PART.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

SOUNDS OF THE LETERS.

The sounds of the letters are explained in the Alphabet on the preceding page.

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

ae	sounds	like	e, as,	yesterday.
ao	91	,7	e, "	lime.
eo	"	"	0, "	music.
eu	17	,.	e, "	grass,
ia	11	17	ee, "	comb,
ua		"	00 "	lamb.

SOUNDS OF THE TRIPHT ONGS.

aoi	sounds	like	i, as,	think.
eoi	"	"	0, ,,	flesh meat.
iai	,,,	"	i, "	physician,
iui	"	,,	u, "	calm.
uai	"	,1	[.] 00, "	strike.

Sounds of the aspirates.

The sound of \mathfrak{b} before and after the broad vowels. — Δ , o, u, is like w, and before and the slender vowels, i. e. it sounds like v. \mathfrak{m} is governed by the same laws, and has the same sound. The sound of \mathfrak{c} is heard in stone; $\mathfrak{c} \& \mathfrak{z}$, at the beginning of words, sound like y, they are nearly silent in the middle of words, and at the end are wholly so. \mathfrak{p} is silent; \mathfrak{p} sounds like f; and $\mathfrak{p} \& \mathfrak{c}$ like h.

The best rule we can give for the pronunciation of Aspirates in the Middle of words is, not to sound them at all, but to make a pause in their place, as if one were about to draw his breath.

Send 60 cents to this office and the Gael will be mailed to you for a year; it will help to remove the slur inseparable from our boasted patriotism, and at the same time neglecting its very essence.

DR, GALLAGHER'S SERMONS,

Ní 1013120 110m, a cando, 30 m-réjo-In le anam zlopman Mume é rein a anouzao, app rilead ruile o 'n calam 30 Weam, oo brij zun rejoin le zac Spion-AD, ole Agur maje, oul ann jeann Amrine ó chic 30 chic, azur ó ceann de 'n voman zo rojce an cennn eile. 21cc ir וסוזקמי נוסון כמס דֹפ ואמף ש׳ דֹפוֹסוָת נפור Δη 3- conpán ché bì cimcioll Δη ΔηΔηΔ reo, oul ruar an bealac cumanz, chuaiz, Jan Jleur jomcajn. Ir Fjoacijo nac náo-עלמט ג זווטפמר מח חוט ג טוטפמר כווטוו, ACT Irluzao cum calam. Cao eile, cao γέ αη πού αιμ α η-σεακαιό αη κοιαη DAONNA NO 21 upe o n calain 30 Panar? 21 Δηγεαό, α έμισταιόε, ιοηκαμαό αη copp zlopinan reo a z-corre on-bujoe, oppailce le cloca uapple azur peuplajo ηση-cortaraca. 21ct cao ré an t-áoημο α ήθαγαγ γιο σ' α η-σεαμηαό αη οί '3 ταμμαιης? 21 τά, εμίογταιόε, σεαξ. ojbneaca azur veaz-znjinana 21/ujne. Seo τέιη αη ζ-άσμιο σ' α η-σεαρηαό αη cójrce úo, reo η peuplajo, reo η a cloca uairle cuin maire agur aille ain an 3corre uo; reo an zleur 10mcap, reo na 1312 cáin a ánouizear Jac naom 30 Jeaca Panajr. 21jp an caob eile, Jac oume ηλιιιτό ηλά η-σευηλη γτόρ σε ηλ Dea3-3110 manica Alp An C-raojal ro, 'n בוכ בווסעלבט דעבר, דל כעוכווו דוסד שווט ré, le chom-ualac a peacajo, 30 ríon-וסכבתה ושהוחת. או שוטפתחה אלה שלי ספ corre alse, act corre cemtit agur סומשמון ודתוסחה 'ז ג למתתמון נ

áilció aici a 3-céim 00-innirte, man a dí umlact, Jeanmnaideact, cantanact Azur foizio.

(Continued).

टर्ज्रह्माउंट्यटंट ठेर्ग्यायवय घट्टाड उंह्रयालल,

Οο Ιαδαρη Οοριμας, ασαγ ης τέ α συδαιρις τέ..... "Ν΄ 'Ι μας μιζε 'ηά μιζιτίατα, 'ηά Ιαοό αηη Ε΄μιηη ηάη σιάισαισ μ' ηζεαηγα α δ-ρόγας, ασαγ ης οριμγα α σά μηιιεάη αισ σαό καση ας σο σοισόεαησα, ασαγ ηί σιάμκας μητε αση κρεασμα σίδιτε πό σο σ-σασκας γιδ μ' ητσεαη α Ιάσαιρι; όμη ης γεάρη α γσεαι κέιη ασαιδγε μά α δεις σίοδυμσεας σίομιγα,"

Οο ζίμαιγεασαμ μόπρα ηα τίαιζ τηη ηο 30 υ-σαιηισεασαμ 30 ζημαπάη ηα mbαησμαόσα, αζυγ το τίμιο Conmac αιμ colba ηα leabta, α b-rozur Γμάιηε, αζυγ η τέ reo a υμδαιμο τέ... "Seo, α Γμάιηε," α τεμ τέ, "being το ήμιησιμ Γιηη Lilic Cúήμαι αιζ σεαός τ' μαμμαιτε παμ ηπαοι αζυγ πραμ δαιη-céile τό, σμευτ έ αή τμεαζματ μα τάι leac α ταδαμος τόμ."

Ο' έμεαζαμ δμάμε, ασυν με τέ α συδαμτ τί.... "2ηά α τά το τίσιτα τε έμαμμη αμη, εμα 'η κάτ ματ τη beiteat mo τίσιτα τ' έεαμ ασυν τ' έεαμ-céle αμη?"

Οο δίσεαμ γάγσα αη σ-ατη γηη, ασυγ δί σάιί ασυγ γιασό ασυγ γευγσα τιόμ ασα αιμ γεατό τα h.οιόδε 'γατη σμιατιάτι, αγ σοιτητε σμάτηε ασυγ α δαπομαόσα, ασυγ το μητητε Courtac άισ cointre leo ασυγ le βιοτη coicír ó 'η οιόδε γιητη, α σ-σεατήμητ. 2111 32100211.

The Gael.

 A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language.
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M. J. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. MARCH, 1882.

THE REASON WHY THE IRISH PEOPLE SHOULD PRESERVE THEIR LANGUAGE.

In soliciting support for this journal a large number of persons ask the question, "What advantage is to be derived from learning the Irish Language, it is no business lauguage and is only a waste of time to try to learn it." We admit that there is no money in it, but we maintain that there is an advantage in it to those who value their social character. The incessant throwing of dirt and filth at the Irish character by unscrupulous enemies needs something to wash it away. The Language and Literature of the country is that and the only thing to wash it away. If the Irish people had a learned and cultivated literature it is not in the power of envy to asperse their social standing. The mission of this journal is to prove to the world that the Irish had a learned and cultivated literature, and that it is not in the power of envy to asperse them, and we call on all our countrymen who value their social rights, to assist us in the undertaking, and that assistance will be best subsarved by throwing the Gael broadcast among the people.

Some people who pretend to be tolerably well informed will ask. "Was there an Irish Language. Is there an Irish alphabet?" Now, what must the intelligent citizens of other nations think of us when our own kith and kin speak thus? They will certainly think (unless there be something to counteract it) that we have been as our enemies represent us—semi-barbarous. Those of our countrymen who think thus, impliedly declare their convictions, and have no incentive to lead respecttable lives.

Hence the large number of drunkards which our people unfortunately produce. The Irishman conscious of his own social superiority would be too proud to allow himself to become a beast (and a drunkard is no better). If the Gael succeeds, even remotely, in making the Irish element sensible of their social superiority over the nations of Europe if culture and enlightenment be the criterions and thereby lessen the vices generated by ignorance, we shall consider ourselves amply compensated for our labors, and the fact a sufficient answer to those who ask, "What advantage is to be derived from learning the Irish Language."

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS AND THE SAINT PATRICK'S ALLIANCE.

Since the issuance of the first number of the GAEL a considerable number of the members of the above sociecies, with whom we are acquainted, suggested to us the propriety of soliciting their aid in the furtherance of our undertaking. We are perfect'y sensible of the important aid which is in the power of these organizations to render, but being the founder and proprietor of this journal, we have some diffidence in app aling to them lest it might be thought that we were trying to draw water to our own well. We believe The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Saint Patrick's Alliance to be the proper channels through which to propogate the language They existed before we were thought of, and we certainly do not pretend to be more patriotic than they. A large number of them speak, read and write it, and by a little exertion on their part, there is no doubt but that they would make it a success. They may not attach the same importance to the cultivation of the language from a national standpoint that we do. Men may differ honestly on matter of this kind, we believe that the ignoring of the national Language is hardly compatible with true patriotism, because the language of any nation is the essence of its nationality, and because we would not want to be trusting to the language of our enemy to lisp our thoughts and sentiments-especially, when the language of that enemy is only a mongrel of yesterday compared with the purity and antiquity of our own.

However, so as to avail ourselves of every chance to promote an extended knowledge of our national Language, we make this proposition to the members of The Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Saint Patrick's Alliance .- We shall send twenty or more copies to any division or branch of these organizations at three cents a copy, either to the private residences of members or to the meeting halls, This would be only thirty six cents a year on each We shall publish the names of member. the officers of such divisions or branches, and such changes in those offices as take place from time to time, provided we be advised of such through the proper authorities. If this course be pursued, and each member obliged to learn half a dozen

Irish words every month; (and that would be no heavy task) it would give an impetus to the Irish Language movement which would agreeably surprise its most ardent admirers. We then would urge these organizations to adopt this course and to exact a short Irish sentence, (not less than six words) through the serg nt-at-arms, of every member on his entrance to the hall—the sentences to be changed every month We would promise that this would crea e a source of amusement to the members and that it would be an important step in the right direction. Commence, then, in the name of Motherland.

THE FORMATION OF SOCITIES FOR TEACH-ING THE LANGUAGE THE SUREST WAY TO SUCCESS.

We would urge on all who desire the cultivation of the language to form societies for that purpose in their various localities. Nothing tends to bind a people in social harmony so much as the formation of such societies-we have a personal knowledge of this from the Broodyn Philo Celtic Society. We meet as brothers and sisters, having a common ob ject in view, and if we miss a night through whatever cause, we think the time too long until the next meeting night. Our teachers are our grad uates. Those who commenced last year can teach the primary classe, now. We vary the monotony of clas, study with some patriotic songs after class hours, and once a month we have a reunion when the members and their friends assemble to enjoy songs, recitations &c., principally in the mother tongue. We permit no one having the slightest sign of liquor to our meeting, so that we are cultivating temperance as well as the language.

PROGRESS OF THE GAEL.

Some of our friends may desire to know how the GAEL is progressing through the states. We shall give a synopsis of it here. North Atlantic States-

It finds its way into nineteen cities and towns in Maine ; Vermont, fifteen; N. H. seventeen ; Mass. forty-five ; Conn. sixteen ; R. I. thirteen. Middle Atlantic States-N. Y. thirty ; Pa. forty-five ; N. J. eleven; Del. nine; Md. fifteen; Va. ten. Southern States .- N. C. seven ; S. C. five; Ga. seven; Fa. eight; La. fifteen; Ala. thirty-six; Miss. twenty one. Western States-Minn. twenty ; Wis. fifteen Mich. thirty; Iowa thirty one; Ill. thirty five;; Ind. twenty nine; Ohio thirty three; Mo, fifteen; Kas. nineteen; Neb. twenty four; Ky. six; Ten. seven Ark, elevel; Texas twenty; Cal. thirteen; Mon. Ter. five; Oregol six; Col. five; and Wash. Ter. three. Pensylvania has more readers of the GAEL than N. Y. state, Scran. ton Pa. ranks next to New York city in the number of Gaelic readers. Brooklyn has twice as many as New York. Puiladelphia Pa comes next in order . Scranton, Mobile Ala., Boston Mass., and

St. Louis Mo, complext in order. Mr. Mac Guire of New York sent the largest number of subscribers, Mr. Gibson of Patterson N. J., Mr. Mac Cosker of Mobile Ala., and Mr P. J. O'Daly of Boston, Mass., ollow next in order; to each of whom and to all the subscribers the GAEL returns its grateful acknowledgements. It has made its way into thirty seven cities and to wns in Ireland exclusive of a large number of rural districts, also to Canada and Nova Scotia, and to a large number of rural districts in the United States not enumerated in the above.

THE GAEL'S FRONTISPIECE.

Some of our friends have objected to the grammatical construction of our title page, and maintain that the 2nd *an* should assume the form of the genitive feminine. This would be the proper grammatical construction if teauga Gaedhilge were of the feminine gender. Gaedhilge is derived from Gaodhal, a masculine proper noun, and is, like its root, masculine in conception, and takes the article common to it. No Irish speaking person would use any other, and all authorities agree that in such cases Custom is the surest guide, Objection is also made to Cosnadh, for preservation. The second objection should not have been made ; the meaning of cosnad is to defend, to preserve &c.

The third objection is to Fein-riaghla, our objectors say it should be in the genitive form. We make it a verbal noun, and its literal translation, selfruling; now, our objectors, by putting it in the genitive form, would make it selfru'ed, which is not its meaning nor that intended for it. If the reader will substitute selfruling for the word Autonomy in the translation on the front page he will see the point we desire to present. But why not, also, object to the grammatical construction of the English translation? We certainly ought to have a better knowledge of the construction of our mother tongue than of (to us) a foreign tongue. The reason is, that our readers can judge for themselves in that respect and that our objectors cannot impose on them. There are two omissions in the English translation, tolerated by usage. Ta an gaodhal ann a leabar aithris, &c., would be the full construction of the Gaelic part.

On the tenth page of the Third Book, by the D. S. P. I. L. under Exercise V. sentence 3, we find teach which (in the vocabulary at page 131) is defined a noun Mas.) rendered tigh in the Dative case, sing. It is of the *first* declension, the same as morcach. We would like to know under what rule or authority it has been so rendered? All languages have their peculiarities, "He was offered his liberty" is a form of expression commonly employed by well educated English writers, but it is not in accord with grammatical rules.

The GAEL has no objection to legitimate criticism by, and in presence of, competent authority.

2111 3210021.

The GAEL has many typographical errors for the want of sufficient time to properly scrutinize it. As has been observed in another column, our regular business occupies our time every day until five o'clock in the evening : two evenings, in the week are devoted to the P. C. Society, and the remaining evenings to writing and translating the matter and setting up the type for these twelve pages ; but we paid too much money for the getting up of the title page to let it go without paying considerable attention to it, and we assure our readers that it is, at least, as correct as the English translation. We have the same amount of knowledge of Irish that we have of English, no more nor no less. We deem this statement to be due to our readers.

TRANSLATION OF DR. GALLAGHER'S SER-MONS.

You will say, dear Christians, all that, in your opinion was quite enough to give expression to the amount of honor which should be bestowed in hailing the presence of any creature who, as such, is inferior to God. But Christ did not deem it enough. He did still more than all this for his mother. He himself went forth to meet her ; He put the crown of glory on her head ; rays and the effulgence of glory; the while, beaming from her countenance. With exultant joy and delight He received His mother. He took her by the hand to the presence of the Eternal Father and said to Him : "This is the woman, whom you selected from all eternity to be my mother ; this is the woman who always performed my will, and who never yet inclined in the least to violate your law ; this is the woman who has been an example and a pattern of chastity and of honesty to all men and women of the world."

"Whereas, O Mary," said the Eternal Father, "that you have, while on earth, performed my will and that you never defiled your conscience with any stain of sin, I confer on you as a present and as a reward to have a share in my power." "Well, I impart to you," said the Son, "the gift of being the dispensing agent of my mercy. I bestow, in like manner, on you, said the Holy Ghost, to be a sharer in my wisdom and in my goodness. We ordain in your favor that you be, from this day forward, queen above angels and archangels-above all men and women who are saints in the Court of Paradise. The holy mother of God was raised above the choirs of angels to the regal throne in heaven

O Mary, Queen of creation, great, indeed, is the dignity and the honor you have obtained-high above the saints of the world ; but you have not obtained anything of which you were not worthy. I praise you from my heart and from my will. That is, indeed, true, which Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, said to you-that "thou art blessed above women" (Luke, c. i, v. 43.)

The following Ode has been copied from the Tuam News, and will, doubtless, be interesing to our readers. ancount O Dahu

21 p cháchóna 210 ne Ceurca,

bi na Jaeoil Faoi mercy and na Jaill Comprom an lae a pab

210n-mac 21 upe Apr An 3-chann, 'Suil le long day-Act o' son nesc

או ט-דעון אאול אות טול א כאותר 21cc 'ré Cullen 'r a céile,

'Cnoc Daly, beansajo ojol ann. Suo é an ríon eun náp claon,

'S náp úmlujz oo Zajll,

21ncome Q Dalajs a 21/10 Dé, Verdear azao zan moill:

21/ile a'r occ 3-ceuv, ré-veus, 'S an ceatain 'ηη a ceann,

Q nuzao 20 AC De, Jun euz Daly, 2115 capplean Sujoe-Finn.

Q callead re Daly,

Tá 'n c-aen 'nn a múainc or an 3-cionn, Ní larann na neulca,

21'r éirs ní pheabann ain coinn; Cá rmujo ajn an 3péin,

'S חו reinneann na h-eunaca binn; Le cumajo oo ojajo, a Daly,

21/0 leun! ní tiz conao ajn chajn. Tá na páipéin reo ruar,

21 FANACE 30 0-01510 AN C-AM; Jannaim ain Ris na n-3par'

Jun Jeann 30 n-Jabajo A nuar.

50 d-rejerio mé an là,

50 m-bejo pára oppica azur puajo, Jac h-uile mac mácan

Dá 'n opoujs tu, Daly, cup ruar. Raftery ect.

UN LEON 215US 21N LUC.DE213.

21/21 00 81 1001 112 000120 211 4 עגווי וול ועל שבאז, אא אאש דוסי אוכפ כוא חמש דן ג סעו, לגוף דמות גח שפולוטפ גוטbéil, azur ouiris ri é. Do buail an leon α τράζ αιμ αη 3-εμέατώμ beaz, γαιττεαέ' ασυγ δή γέ συι α сир сруос изрој азр а bruince, nuale a o' japp an luc-beas ale 30 απάιδτελά, κοιπιητ Α σευηλό Αιη τε α cujn reanz ajn co neamcolleamul, a-Jur Jan bhuoan a cuin ain a rpáz onόμας ιέ спелс со тианас. Οο ήτητσελό Δη leon Δ15 rcannao a phíorúnajo bez, AJUT, 30 Flatamuil' tus re ceao a cinn

21 noir, oo canlaid re ann am an 01. उंटर्गम गर ठीर्दा होग, मारम २० में रम रिलम A13 TIUDAL NA 3-COILLEID CONNUISCACE DIC. 30 η-Deadajo re αηη αόμαη α η-oul ηα realzappead, agur app a dejt connte to nà pad aon oul ar ajze, ropead ré co mon agur gun ljon an macalla an coll 30 h-uile. D' ajtyj an luc-beas 310p Αη ce d' fuarcail tí ceana, do hic rí 30 0. c1 'n AJC, 0347 341 njor mó comμάό Α σεμηλό, σ' οιδριζ τί Αις σεαρμαό rhaiom an céio noc do ceanzail an leon. AJUF, ANN AM AN SEAPP, DO US YI AN beitest usral raon; man reo, a veant uzac do zun anain a terdear cinealtar Α ημόσαό, ασυγ ηλό δ- κυιι λοη όμέλομη co las no níor írle 'na oume elle asur η κά η- bej de ad ré ann a cumaco accujo-ועלאל א לפעקאל אות דיסק טפגל-זקוסיה.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

The Trnslation.

A LION was sleeping in his lair, when a Mouse, not knowing where he was going, ran over the mighty beast's nose and awakened him. The Lion clapped his paw on the frightened little creature, and was about to make an end of him in a moment, when the Mouse, in pitiable tone, besought him to spare one who had so unconsciously offended, and not stain his honorable paws with so insignificant a prey. The Lion, smiling at his little prisoner's fright generously let him go. Now it happened no long time after, that the Lion, while ranging the woods for his prey, fell into the toils of the hunters ; and finding himself entangled without hope of escape, set up a roar that filled the whole forest with its echo. The Mouse, recognizing the voice of his former preserver, ran to the spot, and without more ado set to work to nibble the knot in the cord that bound the Lion, and in a short time set the noble beast at liberty ; thus convincing him that kindness is seldom thrown away, and that there is no creature so much below another but that he may have it in his power to return a good office.

Compát ηα Cajlije Lipeacbejneann 3005 σ'η ομη τηθαότα ασυγ bejn, ασυγ cujneann rí sejn a 5-caopa;

- 3. 540t 6 'η cear, biceann rí cair agur rhucann rí na ríolca;
- 2. 3Δού ό η ιΔημ. υσεληη τί τίοη Δσυγ cumeληη τί υμις α ίσηταιο;
- μ. Ξαοτ ό τυαι, υσε τη τί και, ασυτ συμελη τί σμοτ αμ ταοιηίο.

Compato este a bí asci

υιόεληη γιαυ Α παζαύ κύπητα καοι δαιης αη coince žlair, αcc bicimre a παζαύ κύταταη ημαιμ imitear an ríol αγ.

Coramlaco Fozinan Tambeac

Jejine μιαθαό ασυγ εαμμαό σιμη, γαίημα ο σμιαηήμαμ ασυγ κοξήμαμ ηειμό.

Ιτ τέ συδαμτ αη δεαη μυαό δή σ-σογαί ηη σ-τίμαζ, αη σορμτ ό έμαιζ α σύηαό, πάμ δή αη δεαη σαη τσμαιμη ατσιζ. Όζτεαί τα τεαποαοίηε σά μάσ πάμ όσμ αη σορμτ ό έμαιζ βάζαζι κοτσαίζει αιμ έητ σμησιμ πα h-οισός, le καισότος σο leazočaö πα τιζεοσα τύιι αιμ πα βάιτσjöe. Dejteato αη μυσ ceuσηαό μάιστε 'ταη εαμμας', 'ημαίμ α δειτεατ πα τισηπάιη σοισιοπτα. 21η σ-αμ τιπ, σ' κειστεά πα βάιτσισε μιζε ατσεατ 'τα σεατ πο αιμ τζάς člojte, πο άισ αιμ διέ ειle α δεμμας κατσατ σόδτα, πμαίμ δειτεατό αη τισηπάη α σεατότ.

PRESERVE THE TONGUE.

- Preserve that language strong and sweet; the tongue of saints and sages,
- Which kept the lamp of learning bright through al the midnight ages;
- Take down the harp from Tara's walls! perhaps beyond the ocean,
- Some "Minstrel Boy" may yet be found to set its strings in motion.
- You should be proud to speak the tongue your father spoke before you.
- In which your cradle song was sung by the mother dear who bore you;
- The memories which that tongue awakes be not ashamed to cherish,
- Your pride should be to keep them bright; your shame to let them perish.
- Ashamed to be an Irishmau! shame on the one who feels it !
- On him who scorns his origin and cowardly conceals it !
- America puts out her hand and gree's you Irish brother !
- We prize a comrade none the less because he loves his mother.

Is there anything so humiliating to man as to be obliged to lap up the drippings which fall from the dish of his victorios enemy? The Irishman who ueglects his language does this. Study the GAEL and spare yourself the mortification of this degrading and humiliating action.

ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

L. M. C. Memphis Tenn.—Anyone who speaks Irish can learn to read and write in about nine months; if he has a tolerably good knowledge of English Grammar, he can learn to write it in six months.

T. O'B, St. Louis Mo.—All school boys are familiar with the reply which Euclid is said to have mads to Ptolemy Philadephus, King of Egypt,— "There is no royal roud to Geomstry." This is applicable to the learning of all the sciences, languages included; which in plain language means that nothing can be done without mental labor.

J. L. Milford Me.—These are some of the statutes under which Catholics suffered —

No Catholic should sit in parliament, vote at elections, or discharge any public office.

A Catholic could not be executor to a will, or guarlian to a minor, or practice any liberal profession. No Catholic could form contracts, nor purchase or inheri: lands.

Every Catholic who did not attend Protestant service, suffered banishment, and in case he returned, death.

Every priest, who, after three day's deliberation, did not apostatize, was hanged and quartered.

Every Catholic schoolmaster was accounted a felon. A reward of £50 was off-red for the discovery of every bishop, £20 for a priest, £10 for a schoolmaster; and these fines were exacted from the Catholics themselves.

If a Catholic possessed a valuable horse, any Protestant might take it. on giving the owner £5.

Marriages with Catholics were declared null.

A child or wife, on becoming a Protestant, was empowered to renounce the authority of the parent or husband.

Saying or even hearing mass, or the reception of the Sacraments according to the rites of the Catholic Church, were punished with a cruelty surpassing that of the pagan persecutions. During the reign of George, III., Bishop Talbot stool trial for his life, because he had celebrated the Holy Mass. They remained in force until the passing of the "Catholic Relief Bill" 1839—fity three years ago.

J. M. Phil, Pa.—We believe the GAODHAL to be perfectly consistent with itself. We are a Land-Leaguer because we desire to assist any movement tending to our aim and aspirations. At the same time we believe if all the monies collected for Land-League parposes were applied in another direction that England would drop Ireland "like a hot potato. Many of our reiders have seen a hot coal applied to the month of a bulldog to make him let go his hold of his weak victim. Irishmen should treat England like the bulldog. We have seen the declarations of English "noble lords" that they would not give such and such concessions to the Irish people. If Irishmen had the spirit of men they wou'd not

the second time as's for any concessions at the hands of England. Providence has endowed every animal of the creative system with the meansof defence according to his state. To the strong powers He has given breechloaders and Crupp Guns; to the weak. He discovered scientifical processes by which to checkm ite the inhumanity and the arrogance of the strong. The question is, are Irishmen going to avail thems slves of the means of defence which Providence has placed at their disposal-remembering that a huir of a mun's heal cannot grow or fall without His consent? Since our youth we have witnessed the most heart rending scenes at the hands of Englan 1.(and what is it to that which preceeded our existence?) We have seen the father of a man who lives in Brooklyn today, evisted from his hom at the age of niue'y ! Thy we were only commencing our teens at the time, the moans and groans of that tottering old man; the large drops rolling down his furrowed cheeks, as he leant for support on the arm of his son, are vivilly before our mind. At the same time and on the same occasion we have witnessed the eviction of a strong and industrious man, his wife and nine childre 1-five daughters and four sons. The wife, though comparatively young, died of a broken heart. Thegirls, as fine a specimen of the human race as could be pictured, went to England to earn a living. What was the fate of some of these beautiful girls, as related to us by eye-wi-nesses? Reader, the contemplation of it is too shocking to relate! Why, dear reader, there are more human lives sacrficed in England for the last fifty years-the consequence of these evictions-than would be sacrificed in freeing our Country from the unhallowed connection. Yet, we must, our patriotic sentimentalists say, have honorable warfare!!!

Let England be given to understand that the Irish people are in earnest; that they are going to be a people, and with England's knowledge that Providence has placed at their disposal the means of freeing themselves, self preservation will cause her to let go her unrighteous grip. If she does not let the consequences be with her. He who parleys with a footpad is *particeps criminis* in that footpad's subsequent *depredations*—These are the GAEL'S sentiments.

Mr. M. J. Logan—Please inform me where I can buy a dictionary in the Irish language, and the price.— MAG.

If Irish American politicians took the same pains to elevate the moral and social condition of their countrymen that they do to hold them in hand for electioneering purposes, the epithet, Irish, would command more respect than is now being accorded to it. It is not possible to behold a more debasing spectacle than a boss politician surrounded by a lot of half-drunken men.

THE UNITED IBISHMAN, the organ of the advanced Nationalists, deserves support. It means all it says. ROSSA is its publisher, 25 Biskman St. P.G., PORTLAND.- In our allusion to President Arthur in the first number, we did not sulogize him, we expressed a hope; we believe, in nominating Mr. Conklin, he has offered an insult to the majority of the American people, and we believe also that they(the American people) have manhood enough to resent it when the proper time arrives.

2nd.- We think the Democrats could not do better than support Mr. Blaine's candidacy for the presidency. He has proven himself a true American during his short official career, and that is the man to support. Had he remained, England should keep within her proper bounds—a position in which it would be to the interest of the Irish people to keep her.

M. O'B. Brookyln, E. D. Tho' we voted against Mayor Low, we think his administration of the office, for so far, excellent.

2nd. We believe Mr. Shroeder would make a good official; we would like to see him governor of the state,

J. M., N. Y. --Call to 114 & 116 E. 13th st. or to 295 Bowery, on any Sunday, at three o'clock, where competent and affable teachers are always in readiness to impart instruction in the IRISH language.

S. Nearly all those to whom we appealed in the first number have responded; not only has Mr. Walsh of Elmira, responded individually. but he ordered the paper for friends in Ireland.

F. Carroll, Columbus. Ohio:—There are three translations of Emmet,s Speech: one by T. O. Russell, published by the Irish-American at 10 cents; one by P. J. O.Daly, of Boston, published by the *I*rish World at 15 cents, and one by us, which will appear in the next issues of the Gael, to the exclusion of all other Gaelic matter except the lessons.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society elected the following board of officers for the year,-Mr. D Gilgannon, prest, ; vice prets., P. Morrissey, and J. Kyne; rec. sees., H. C. Finn, and P. Archer; fin. sees., J. F O'Brien, and M. J. Heaney; cor, sees., M. J. Logan, and A. Morgan Deely; treas, Miss Nora T. Costello; librarian, Miss Maggie J. McGinley; sergeant-at-arms, P. Mahoney.

The Society's reunion and ball comes off on Thursday evening, April 30, at Uris's Dancing Academy, 611 Fulton st., opp. Flatbush Av.

Names of the subscribers sent by Mr. P. J. O'Daly, Boston, Mass., noticed in last issue;— M.B. O'Donoughue; J. L: Scanlan; P. M. Doran; J. G. Lane; P. J. Sullivan, J. E. Barrett; Annie Murray; M. O'Ruairke; J. J. Sullivan, and P. J. O'Daly.

Major Maher of New Haven, Conn., is doing good work for the GAEL. Among the subscribers sent by him is Mr. James Reynolds, *famed* in connection with *patriotic enterprises*; also, Capt. O' Brien, and Mr. T. Callaghan.

The GAEL returns thanks to the editor of the A. O. H. Record for his kind notice of it in that highly interesting journal.

A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

C

Do

The GAODHAL will feel obliged to any of its subscribers who has not received his copy in due time to notify us of the fact. Mistakes are likely to occur both by us and the mail officials, and the nonappearance of the journal may create unfavorable impressions as to its stability. On this head we shall here state that its existence does not depend on any external aid or support. We do not publish the CAEL as a means of making our living. We are engaged in the Real Estate and Commission business for that purpose, and any man of ordinary intelligence can make a respectable living thereby. We publish the GAEL in the interest of our and our childrens' social standing. We do not desire to be classed as the progeny of semibarbarous progenitors, which we should be if our forefathers had no cultivated literature The very existence of the GAEL shows that they had, and while we live in health, it will be published if it had not a single subscriber. So, we hope this explicit declaration will ease our friends' minds.

We have now in our possession the type and plant necessary to turn out these twelve pages ; we set the type ourselves, we make up the matter and prepare it for the press, and all this is done after our regular business hours; so that all we should lose by the GAEL would be trivial, supposing even that it had not a single subscriber. But the contrary is the fact. As already noticed, it has subscribers from Donegal to Oregon. In this connection we may here say that we absolve all who signified their intention to become subscribers, and who have not paid in their subscriptions, if they have changed their minds in its regard. We will not wait on any one for his subscription. It would look too much like begging the question and, certainly, the spirit which moves us (nonprofessional in the publication line) to produce this journal, for its specific purpose, is not consistent with soliciting support for it from unwilling contributors. Therefore those who have been supplied with the paper and who have no inclination to continue it would confer a favor by notifying us of it.

Five thousand dollars have been offered to us for the purpose of enlarging the GAEL and working up a circulation for it. We declined the offer because we are able to produce it ourselves, and because those supplying the money would naturally expect a share in its control. This latter we would not yield. We have given it birth and we shall retain its control, and freely express our sentiments therein without fear, favor or affection, malice or illwill.

We thank the proposers for their kind intentins; we shall give them control of its financial, but certainly not of its literary, matters:

Every dollar that it earns will be devoted to its circulation. It will be published about the fifteenth of every month,

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FORUS FEUSU UJR ÉJRJNN. 2117 Dapa Leadap.

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De

O Alliceal O' Sulliobain de dearborcon.

21 σειμ Σαησεργοη γαη 3 σευσ Ιεαδαμ σε ή ογημα ηα Sacran, 30 σ-συσασαμ δαοιόι, το Ιάταιμ μαι ησαδαιί σμεισεαίη, μας κέιη ασυγ αη ήμέις αιμ τίμηας ιεο καοι γηματό το Carbos ηα Rójine; Ασυγ ηα μαδ άπο μποηγα ειίε οπτα ατό Carbos ηα Rójine, 30 μοταιη κιαιτιστ Είμεαηη το Sallajb

Seo byjačan an uzoan: " συσασαμ Ojopeaco ajn oo faoj latajn jan nzabajl chejoeam, 100 réin azur a nab aca cun FAOI rmaco Carbos na Rójine. Azur na hab avinal aca all ano-phiounra ele to beit ain Cining act Carbos na Roime zur an aimrin úo, 30 zabaltar Jall." דולפגט או דוסף גא אוט דוא, אגף ור דסוו. Ar a Prailoin Cairil, man a labanan In-Jall Fajo 20 ac elheamoin, azur man a O' Foillris Jac Ameain plosa o fol Cipeamoin, Jun Jabao Cine le Paopaiz, A-3ur Dá éjr. 215 reo na bujatha ceant .--,00 3ab Injall Fajo Flajojor Eine vejc ווייטון איטער דט איטער געטער געטאין איטער אין איטער reade niz rul oo riolao niazail Chiore le Paonais ann Cininn oo klioce an his ceuona. 213ur véjr Paopajs, Do bí כבסקבי אוז סס דווסכד ב דובלוסד בחות Elpinn. 21cá reo 30 Follar ann anála ánra na h-Eineann, azur ran Réim Rioznao. 213 reo man is Polichonicon an An nio cenona: Q ceaco Paonais 30 h-AIMTIN Fejölime, niz 2010 man, oo bi chi njs asur chlocao a b-plajcjor Cineann; Fead ceine ceud bljadan. 2111 AImrin Feidime oo canzadan Fjonnloclannaj le na o-capreac, Tunzerjur, 30 Cipinn. ור וסחחדעולדפ גם הגלגסגה הוסלג גוה פו-תוחח 00 30001 ח-0113 \$ 200013.

21 σειμ αη ζ-υξοαμ ςευσηα: "Ο αιμγιμ Τυμξεγιμη συγ αη μιζ σειξιοηαά, Ruaμι, μιζ Čοημαάς, δί γεαάς μιζ σευσ αιμ Ειμιηη." 21 γσαά ητό σίου γεο, η γοιιαγ μαά γίομ μαά μαθασαμ μιζάε αιμ Ειμιηη ο αιμιγιμ Ρασμαισ 50 σαθαιζαή ζαιι.

21311 513 legt reo an njo a legtean ran rémeao égygrogl deuz do rzhjodad Unrelem naomta, Úndearboz Cancen-

δεμιζ, ηΔη γηίοθληη 30 21 μηρέελητας O'Unjain, njż Cineann. Linuil lejżcean α η-Doccúp Unition καη Dearzan Do chuajriz ré do leicheacais naom cléine na h-Eineann azur Sacran, man an ab-AIR. "Montancho 5lopjoro pezi hibernje," Uzur man rznjobar anvearboz Cancenbeniz, Langnancar 30 Tojniealbac Q' Upiain, Riz Eineann, anno Domini, 1074. Οειμ αη σ-изоди сенона, λαηγμαηсаγ peacac agur 21poearbog neam 01013malca Maoin Cazlajr, Dopobopnenryr, beannact 30 reindir agur 30 nguide 30 Tomealbac, Riz Cineann. 21th A13 ηεαπουξαό le είμηπηε πα πειτε reo, απ חוט ג ופוזלפאת דאח פופודרון, גטח-וד-טגriceao de 'n leadan ceucha.

21 Δρ γ τρι ο δ Δη η Δη Čeuo henn, nj Sacran, 30 Rooolpur, Unvearboz Čancenbenjs, ας ιαρμαιό αιμ α ξμάξ' το έαδαιμο το ή ασαμο τά 'μ b' αιμη ζμεσόμιμς, ασυγ οιμηεαό Εαγboz Uc-Chac cherunalhom Riz Εμιοήη, αημο Dom. 1123.

Seo bulatha Riz Sacron : O' Funall nis Cinjonn onmra azur buainzeiris Outblinne, cozadan an Speazoin reo 'nn a earboz, to cumeatan cuzatra é, ta onnead; ume rin, runailjomra onera וסחחמד 30 ס-כעזלג גח ומתחמול סטושכטווחίσηλο 3Δη ελημοε σευη Αιμ Α οιμηεηό. 21 Jac no Dá n-Dubrajm jr Follar nac FION le náo nac nab njo no uaconán esle AIR CIRINN Ó ALMTIR PAORAIS FO JABAL-Jall. 21r Follar For nac nab cun cinnce A13 Pápa na Róine An Cininn riam, Acc man oo bi an An Spann, no an an ל-ד הגוחר, חס גוה כהוסכגול פונפ, 30 גומויות Donnicato Mac Oriain Voroine. 00 cuajo oo 'n Rojin, cuajpym 77 bljadajn דעו למקסמיסמף שמוו מח פותוחח, שול מות noul Donnicao 20 ac Onjajnoo 'n Rojm, amuil a oudpaman cuar, cus ré réin AJUT UAITLE HA H-EINEANH AOHTA LE CUN Do beit A13 Carbos na Róine, Do bris 30 m-bejojr réjn earaontai le céile rá 10mcornam Elpeann. Olp cap ceann 30 רשתי עלסאל עלסאות זם כסובכיוסחה שעה שאסחה Conreancine Impine Ain noabail bairejoe to oplean jancan Conpa to Silbercen, Papa. Njon realb oo 'n Papa ann Cinina Lin' Do phiz nac hab reals viz vou Impine và hab ran Rójin hiam no aiz Conreancine oo nein rin.

55

Οιοηηλη του δ' γέροιη 30 m-blad briz γλη 3-ceant, το δέληκας λη τ-Impine τοη βάρα αη ητό ημά μαδ αηη α γειδ γέμη, πο α γειδ ασησμητε το τάμης αηη α όμαις γλη Impineate το ήτοη? 215μγ μημε γιη, πί ισημεάτ 30 m-bud comar πα h-Eineanη το μιοξαέτ, 3λη ceat το Όσετώμ Sandehron, 3λη άμτ-βίαις πο άπομις μητε ό αμηγικ βασμαίς 30 3abaltar Jall, αέτ αη βάρα αψάμη.

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How many of the men who paraded on St. PATRICK'S DAY know the letters of their Alphabet? Shame! shame!! gentlemen, learn something about your native tongue, and don't be a laughing stock to the universe. Does England hinder you? ϵh !