



AN GAEL Leabhar-aisiúr mioramál, tabaínta cum an **TEANGA GAEDILGE** a corrad ^{asur} a faonúisad ^{asur} cum **Féin-maíla Cinn na h-Éireann.**

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

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

ᵔ and ᵐ sound like w when followed or preceded by Δ o u, and like v, if preceded or followed by e and i; ᵔ and ḡ, like y; f and t like h; c like ch; p like f; r is mute, and all the aspirated letters at the end of words are nearly silent.

EIGHTH LESSON.

ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

Pronounced.

Δᵔ, luck,	awe,
Δᵐᵐ' in, on,	ahn.
Δᵐᵐ, on; on him,	eir.
bāᵐ, white; a field,	bawn.
bāᵐᵐ, top; consideration,	bawr.
bun, foundation,	bun.
cré, earth,	kray.
críoc, end,	kree-ugh.
ceᵐᵐe, last,	dher-a.
é, he, it(masculine),	eh.
é rᵐᵐ, that; é reo, this,	shin; sho.
f, she, her(feminine),	ee.
ᵐᵐ, it is,	iss.
ᵐᵐᵐ, man,	far.
ᵐᵐᵐ, grass,	fare.
rᵐᵐᵐ, fair,	fehuhn.
rᵐᵐᵐ, true,	fee-ur.
ḡac ᵐᵐᵐe ᵐᵐᵔ, everything, gach ille knee.	
ḡeal' bright	gal.
lón, rᵔᵔᵐ, a store,	low-un.
ᵐᵐ, not,	nhee.
ᵔá, am, art. is, are,	thaw.
ᵔalaᵐ, earth,	thall-uv.
ᵔúr, beginning,	thoo-us.

1. Δᵐ rᵐᵐ Δᵐ rḡeul? 2. ᵐᵐ rᵐᵐ Δᵐ rḡeul? 3. ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ Δᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ ḡlar? 4. ᵔá ᵐᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ ḡlar. 5. ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ Δᵐ ᵔᵐᵐ? 6. ᵐᵐ ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ Δᵐ ᵔᵐᵐ. 7. ᵐᵐ buaᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ. 8. ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ ḡarḡ ᵔᵔᵔ ᵐᵔ ᵔᵔᵔ?

9. ᵔá ḡarḡ ᵔᵔᵔ. 10. Δᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵔ ᵐᵐᵐ é rᵐᵐ? 11. ᵐᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵔ ᵐᵐᵐ é, Δᵔᵔ ᵐᵔ é Δᵐ ᵐᵔ é. 12. Δᵐ rḡeul ᵐᵔ ᵐᵐᵐ é rᵐᵐ? 13. ᵐᵔ rḡeul é. 14. Δᵐ rᵐᵐᵐ é rᵐᵐ Δᵐᵐ Δᵐ ᵐᵔᵔᵔᵔ? 15. ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ Δᵐ éᵐᵔᵔ ᵐᵔᵔ? 16. ᵔá ᵐᵔᵔ ᵔᵐᵐ. 17. ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵔᵔ ᵔᵐᵔ? 18. ᵔé Δᵐ ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵔᵔ. 19. ᵔá Δᵐ ḡᵐᵔᵔ ᵔᵐᵔ. 20. ᵔá Δᵐ ḡᵐᵔᵔ Δᵐᵐᵐ Δᵐ ᵐᵔᵔᵐ. 21. ᵔá Δᵐ ḡᵐᵔᵔ Δᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ. 22. ḡᵔᵐ lón, ḡᵔᵐ ᵔᵔᵔᵔᵔ. 23. ᵔá uᵔᵔ bāᵐ. 24. ᵔá Δᵐ ᵔᵔᵔᵔ Δᵐ ᵔᵔᵔ. 25. ᵔá Δᵐ éᵔᵔ ᵐᵔᵔ. 26. ᵐᵐ ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵔᵔ Δᵐ Δᵐ ᵔalaᵐ. 27. ᵔá ᵐᵔᵔ le ᵔᵔᵔ. 28. ᵔ-ᵐᵐᵐ ᵔᵔᵔ Δᵐᵐ? 29. ᵔá ᵔᵔᵔ Δᵐᵐ. 30. ᵐᵔ ᵔé ᵔᵔᵔ ᵔúr Δᵔᵔᵔ ᵔᵔᵔᵔ, buᵐ Δᵔᵔᵔ bāᵐ ᵔᵔ ḡac ᵐᵐᵔ ᵐᵔᵔ.

1. Is the story true? 2. It is not true. 3. Is the grass green? 4. The grass is green. 5. Is prosperity on the country? 6. Prosperity is on the country. 7. Prosperity is not lasting. 8. Is fish dear or cheap? 9. Fish is dear. 10. Is that a star or a cloud? 11. It is neither a star nor a cloud - it is the moon. 12. Is that a story or a fish? 13. It is a story. 14. Is that a bridle on the cheek? 15. Is the ear erect? 16. I am in a slumber. 17. Are you in a slumber? 18. The finger is cold. 19. The sun is high. 20. The sun is in the sky. 21. The sun is in a cloud. 22. Without store, without friend. 23. A lamb is white. 24. The worm is on the earth. 25. The clay is cold. 26. There is no rest on earth. 27. There is rest with God. 28. Is there a God? 29. There is a God. 30. God is the beginning and the end, the foundation and the top of all things.

THE IRISH COPY BOOK.

We have received a sample Irish Copy Book, gotten up by Marcus Ward & Co. of Belfast, Ireland. It is a beautiful work of art, and reflects great credit on the patriotism of the firm. Any one practising through the copy can write with ease Irish text-hand. Also, a specimen of fine toned Stationery, with Gaelic mottoes.

We are about sending to Belfast for some of the stationery, and if any of our readers desire to use it we shall supply them. Price, —2.50 a ream.

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.

Այ ՕՏՁԻՔԱՅԼ ԱԲՆ.

ԿԱ ԵՊԻՄ ՅԱՆ ԱՆ ԲԱՅԱՐԵ ՅՈ ՅԼՈՐԱԸ Ա
 ՅԵՊԻՄՅԱՅԱԾ,
 'ՅԱՐ ՅԱՐԻ ԸԱՏ Ա ՐՏԻԵԱԾ ՅՈ Կ-ԱՐԾ ԱՐԻ
 ԱՆ ՅԱՕԵ,
 ԿԱՐ ԼՕԸ ՏԱՅԼԻՅ ԿԱ 'Պ ԿՐԵԱՆ ԼԱՕԸ ՅՈ
 ԼԱԸՏԻՊԱՐ Ա ԼԵՊԻՄՅԱՅԱԾ,
 ԱՅ ՊԱ ՐԼԱՅԻՅԵ 'ՊՊ ՅԼԵԱՆ ԿԱՊԱՐԻ Ա
 ԾԵՐԲՅԱՅԱԾ ՅԱՆ ՐՅԻԵ
 ՏՅՈՐ Օ ՅԱԸ ՐԼԱԾ ՅՈ ԵՈ,
 ԿՐԵԱՆ ԲՅՐ ՊԱԸ Ծ-ԾԵՐԲԵԱԾ ՅԼԵՈ,
 ԵՐՈՐԾԱՅԻՅՐ ԲԱՐՅ ՅԼԱՐ-ԵՐԱԸ ԵԱՐ ՊՅԱՐՅ-
 ԻԾ, ԱՅՐԾ ԽԱԾ!
 ԵԱՆՊԱԸ 'ՅԱՐ ՅԱԼՕՅԼԱԸ,
 ԾԵՐԲՅԱՅԻՅՐ ՅՈ ԸԼԱՈՆ ԱՅ ԸԱՏ!
 ՏԱՐ ԲԱ ԵԱՐ Պ-ՕՐԼ ԵՅՐ, ԱՅ ԾՈՊՊԱՅԼ ԱԵԱՅ
 ԲԵԱԸ Օ՝ՆԵՅԼ, ՐՅՐԻԵ ՊԱ Ե-ԲԼԱԸ, ԸԱՊ ԸԱԾ-
 ԱՐԻ Ա ԸԼԱՈՊԱԾ,
 ԼԵ ՊՐԻ-ԲԼԱՅ ՅԱՐՅԻՅԵ 'ՅԱՐ ԾՕՅԱԾ
 ՊԱ Ե-ԲԵԱԾԱՊՊ,
 ԿԱ ՊՏԼԵ ԸԱԸ ԵՐԻԵ ԱՊՊ Ա ՊՅՊՊ-ՊԱՊՊ Ա
 ՐՏԻԵԱԾ,
 ԲԱՐՅ ՊԱ ՊԱՐԸԱՅԻՅՐ Օ 'Պ Յ-ԸԼԱՆ Ե-ԲՅԱՅ
 ՐԽԱԸ ԵԱՆՊԱ ԱՊՊ.
 'Տ ՅՈՊԾԱ 'Պ ԸՐՐԻԵ ԵՐԾԵԱՐ ԲԱՊՊ,
 ԲԱՐՅ ՐՅԱԸ Ա ԸԼԱՅԾ-ԼԱՊՊ,
 ԵՐԾ ՅԵԱՐ-ԵՐՐՈՆ ԱՐԻ ՊԱՊԱՅՐ, ՅԱԾ-ԲԵՅՊ ԵՅ
 ՅԱՆ ԿՐԱՅ.
 'ՊԱՐԻ ԸԼԱՊՐԵԱՐ ԱՐ ՊՅԱՐ-ՅԼԵՈ,
 ՏՅՐԱԸ ԱՐԻ ԱՆ Կ-ՐՅՈՊՊԱՆ ԿԵՈ,
 ԵՐՈՐԾԱՅԱԾ ԸԱՊ ՕՅՕՅԱԿԱՐ, ԱՅ ԾՈՊՊԱՅԼ
 ԱԵԱՅ!
 ԿԱ 'Պ ԲԱՐԼ-ԸԱՅ ԱՊՊ ԾԵԱՐ-ԱՅՊՊԱՊՊ ԱՅ
 ԱՅԼԵԱԾ ՅՈ ԲՐԱՕԲՐԱԸ,
 'Տ ԱՆ Կ-ՅՐԼՐԱԸ ՅԱՆ ԸԱՅԼԱ Ա ՐՅՐԱԸ ԱՐԻ
 ԱՆ ՊԱՅ:
 ԿԱ 'Պ ՐՅՈՊՊԱԸ ԱՐԻ ԲՐԱՅՐԻԵ Ա ԲԱՐԵ ՅՈ
 ԸԱՕԲՐԱԸ,
 'ՊՐ Լ ԾԱՊՊԵ ԼԵ ԵԱՅԱՐԻԵ ԱՐԻ ԵՈ ԱՐԻ ԱՆ
 Ե-ԲԱՅԻԵ;
 ԲԱՐՅ ՊՏԼԵ ԼԱՅՊ ՅՈ ԿԵԱՊՊ,
 ԿԱԾ-ԸԱՏ 'ՅԱՐ ԲԱՕԲՐԱԸ ԼԱՊՊ---
 ԾՕՅ ՕՐԵԱ ԿՐՈՊ-ՕՅՕՅԱԿԱՐ, ԸԵԱՐԻ ԱՅԱՐ
 ԼԱԸ:
 ԵՐԾ ԱԸԱ ԸՐԱՅՐԾԵԱԸ ՐՅԵԱԼ,
 ԱՐԻ ՕՐԼ ԸԼԱՊՊ ՊԱ ՊՅԱՕԾԱԼ---
 'Տ ԱՐԻ ԿՐԵԱՆ ԸԼԱՊՊ ԱՅ ԸՈՊԱՅԼ, ԱՅ
 ԾՈՊՊԱՅԼ ԱԵԱՅ.
 ՏԵ 'Պ ԲՅՕ-ԸԵԱՐԻ ԿԱ ԸԼԱՊՊ ԸՈՊԱՅԼ ԸՐ-
 ԱՊՐ ԸԱ ԿՐԼԵԱԸ,
 ՊԱ ԿԵԱԼԱՅԵ 'Ր ՊԱ Կ-ԱԿԾՐԻ ԿԱ ԱՊՐԱ

ԹԱ՝ Ի՞նչ ցոյցօք;
ԹԱ՝ Լորձ աղ դահմայօ՝ ղի՜ և յ-նան քարձ
բարեւո՛ւք!
Լե՛ Լարայր և Ծ-տըրդե՛ ԹԱ՝ բոյրեւո՛ւք
դըւծօղ օրծօք;
Տար՝ Լե՛ յա՛ Լաօ՛ մար բիղ,
՝Ո՛ յ-բաղ յեօ՛ ի՛յ ԶՅայծ բողղ;
ՁԻ՛ Շարղ Շօղալլ շիղր, Ըլլ-դըարտմար
բաօղ իրւո՛ւք!
Ձիրյճեղղ աղ Տարաղ բըւլլ
Երօղ-Բաղիլե՛ Շարղ դա ղՅաօ՛ւք!
Բաղլ բ՛ Բըր ղՅար շիղր, Ալ՛ Ծօղղաղլլ
ՁԻ՛ւք!

O'DONNELL ABOO.

Proudly the note of the trumpet is sounding,
 Loudly the war cries arise, on the gale,
 Fleetly the steed by Lough Swilly is bounding
 To join the thick squadrons in Saimear's green
 vale.

On ev'ry mountaineer,
Strangers to flight and fear,
Rush to the standard of dauntless Red Hugh!
Bonnought and Gallowglass,
Throng from each mountain pass!
On for old Erin O'Donnell aboo!

Princely O'Neil to our aid is advancing
With many a chieftain and warrior clan ;
A thousand proud steeds in his vanguard are prancing,

'Neath the borderers brave from the banks of the
Bann:

Many a heart shall quail
Under its coat of mail &

Deeply the merciless foeman shall rue,
When on his ear shall ring,
Borne on the breeze's wing,

Tirconnell's dread war-cry, 'O'Donnell aboo!'

Wildly o'er Desmond the war wolf is howling,
Fearless the eagle sweeps over the plain,
The fox in the streets of the city is prowling,—
All, all who would scare them are banished or slain!

Grasp, every stalwart hand,
Hackbut and battle-brand,
Pay them all back the deep debt so long due ;
New and Clifford well

Norris and Clifford well
Clan of Tir-Connell tell,—
Onward to glory, "O'Donnell aboo!"

Sacred the cause that Clann-Conaills defending,
The a'tars we kneel at and home of our sires ;
Ruthless the ruin the foe is extending,
Midnight is red with the plunderer's fires !

On with O'Donnell then,
Fight the old fight again,
Sons of Tir-Conaill, all valiant and true!
Make the false Saxon feel,
Brin's avenging steel!
Strike for your country "O'Donnell aboo!"

The Gael.

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Cultivation
and Preservation of the Irish Language.

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SEÁLAÍN O'CUINNNEÁLAÍN AÍUS
Teanga na h-Éireann.

Tuá muid faoi téarbh an lá ceana zup
tubairt an Saoi, Seálan O' Cuinne-
áilín, m-boró na Fozlunmte ra z-caáilín
reo, zo pad an áeáilín mairb. Szufob
muid do 'h jolrac, an páipeur a b-fac-
amuid cúnar an ráó reo an, azur
tubairt muid har b-fior an ráó. azur
da m-beáeáó Éireannáilín tsir-áilín
zo m-beáeáó rior a o-teangá réilín aca.
Zilín daria lá na áilín rih fuailín muid
leáilín zán aihm, da' mairlínáó azur
a zlaóilínáó tuatáilín, breuáóóilínáó,
zilín-buirteóilínáó azur zánáilínáó
ailín ihuáilín na h-Éireann. Tá an leá-
ilín riháilínáó le Éireannáilín zo ciháilín.
Cia b'é 'h duihne a riháilín f' b' na foela
a riháilín muidhne rih jolrac mfo-áilín-
áilínáó leáilín, zilín rior tubairt muid aoi
ihá 'h áilín aoiáilín zo rpeilínáó;
áilín tá ciháilín Éireannáilín ra tsir ro azur
fuailín a h-áilínáóilínáó ilín áilínáilín a
o-tsiréáó ó doáilínáó zo riháilínáó, ih' l
reáilínáó leo. B' riháilín áilín a fuáilínáó na
leáilín áilín áilínáilín Éireannáilín riháilín b-
fuailín áilín mior áilínáilín áilín, zo m-buó mior
an doáilín 'há 'h foáilín a áilínáilín ré, ih
leáilín riháilín áilín. Áilín áilínáilín an áilín
reo: zo m-buó áilín zo Éireannáilín a
áilínáilínáó faoi téarbh an ciháilín áilínáilín
a áilínáilín riháilín a z-ciháilínáó.

REPORT OF THE DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR the Preservation of the Irish Language.

The following Report was read by the Secretary of
Council, and adopted at the meeting held on Tues-
day, 28th February, 1882.

In placing before the members of the Society the
Report for 1881-2, the Council are enabled to state
that steady progress is being made, and that consid-
erable interest is being evinced, both at home and
abroad, in the Irish language movement.

Owing, however, to the continued unrest of the
public mind, the establishment of parochial and other
associations has not been successful. It is to be ho-
ped that such associations may yet be formed; and
we already see encouraging signs in the fact that
some classes which had ceased working are again be-
ginning to resume their efforts. Until such united
and general action be taken the movement cannot
in any way be considered a national one; and they
therefore request the particular attention of the
Irish people to this drawback, and respectfully in-
vite their earnest co-operation.

The Council feel pleasure in announcing that,
owing to their exertions, the quarterly fee of 2s. ex-
acted by the Board of National Education from pu-
pils studying Irish, has been abolished. The re-
moval of this drawback, it will be remembered occu-
pied no inconsiderable portion of last year's report;
and it was not until they had sent some of the prin-
cipal members of the Council to confer with Sir
Patrick Keenan, C. B., and had forwarded a circular
to the Irish Members of Parliament, requesting them
to use their influence with the Government to have
the Treasury regulation altered that this fee was
abolished.

The best thanks of the Society, and all who are
interested in the preservation of the Irish language,
are especially due to Mr. Sexton M. P., for his ex-
ertions in procuring its abolition. It was mainly
owing to his efforts in prevailing on Mr. Forster,
the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that this vexatious
restriction was removed. By its removal teachers
may now give instruction in the Irish language free
to their pupils. The children in the poorer Irish-
speaking districts, who were hitherto debarred from
learning Irish, have now an opportunity of doing so,
and the teachers ought to find it their interest to
promote the study of the language among their pu-
pils, seeing that they are paid 10s. a pass by the Na-
tional Board for each pupil.

The Council will persevere in their endeavor to
obtain permission for the children of the second
class and upwards to be examined for results in Irish,
and they will continue to use their influence with
the Irish Members of Parliament to obtain this con-
cession. They have already, in their circulars and
memorials, drawn the attention of the Irish members
to this matter.

A very considerable number of letters have been received by the Society from schoolmasters from various parts of the country complaining of these hindrances to the teaching of Irish in National Schools. The following extracts from a few of them will suffice to indicate the nature of their contents:—Mr. D. Lynch, of Philipstown, N. S., Dunleer, a certificated teacher writes: ‘Few, indeed, would imagine that your Society, from its inception to the present time, would have brought about so much sympathy and such an educational status for the Irish language; but that such is the case is well known.

‘It is scarcely necessary to mention here the many though deserving places which of late it has got on the curricula’ of our educational institutions. The National Board have recognized it as an extra for pupils, and as a qualifying optional subject for promotion of teachers to first class certificates. Again, it finds a place on the programmes of the Intermediate Examinations, &c. It strikes me, then, that much, very much, has been done by placing language on the programmes above mentioned; but this is of comparatively little value unless the language be taught, like Latin and French, in a proper systematic manner under properly qualified Irish teachers.

‘I shall venture to say that all the national teachers who know anything of the Irish, be their knowledge of it masterly or otherwise, are self-instructed persons, who followed up its study because of the force and inherent beauty of the language. The National Board pay professors to teach Latin, Greek, and French; why not give many willing young teachers lessons in their *own* vernacular? The various (though superficially different) dialects of the Irish may be assimilated and generalised where you have Irish-speaking persons from all parts of the country. In the training-schools you have this. With a little alteration, I may say with Byron:—

‘And *there* indeed might well be sown
The seed of Gaelic Erin’s own.’

‘Finally, it could not be too strongly impressed upon the supporters of your Society and its laudable object, that one of the most essential pre-requisites of ultimate success is to encourage where practicable, the *teaching* and study of the Language.

Mr. D. L. Faherty of Derrygimbla N. S., another certificated teacher writes: ‘Unless the Irish is permitted to be taught during school hours to the children in Irish-speaking districts, it is vain to expect that that impetus can be given to our language which otherwise could.

‘I have no hesitation in saying that could one lesson a day be given them (the 2nd class), that in less than twelve months they would be able to master the Society’s 1st and 2nd books, and not only that, but be able to write out the phrases and sentences in these books. If any fruit is expected we must sow this seed in *junior classes*. If the teaching of Irish is restricted to advanced classes not five

per cent. of the pupils passing through the schools where teachers can teach the language shall ever acquire a satisfactory knowledge: by this I mean laying a foundation on which they could in after life raise a superstructure, should they feel so inclined. You should represent to those in authority that it is unwise and injurious to fetter the teachers—they should have discretionary power to teach in Irish-speaking districts the language to all pupils from 2nd—including 2nd—to 6th class.”

Mr. John C. Ward, Killybegs, N. S., Co. Donegal, writes: It is not with a view of having the pupils examined under the National Board that I am teaching Irish at present; and in fact, owing, to the restrictions imposed on teachers, I could not have them examined on this subject except at a serious loss to myself. In my opinion, only small progress will be made in teaching Irish in the National Schools until the programme is made much easier than it is at present and until arrangements are made for having the Irish taught to other classes besides those of 5th and 6th, and payments made for all passes whether No. 1 or No. 2, independently of passes on other subjects.’

Mr Wm. Keating of Bennettschurch, writes: ‘I have no class in the Irish language at present, as the programme is too high for me.’

It behoves all who are concerned in the preservation of the Irish language to attend to the suggestions contained in these extracts, whilst it is needless to demonstrate that if teachers are to be examined in Irish, and are paid for teaching it, that facilities must be given them to learn the language, by having properly qualified persons to instruct them. It should follow as a matter of course.

Again, some teachers have given up teaching the language owing to these restrictions, as it is not encouraging that a master after getting a hard-won certificate can only teach the language under strict conditions as an extra subject to some pupils of the 5th and 6th classes, who altogether amount only to 13.7 of the total. And it is to be borne in mind that children in the Irish-speaking districts generally leave school on entering these classes. Indeed all the children intended for agricultural pursuits usually leave school on entering the 5th class, and it is on these children especially we have to depend for the preservation of the Irish language.

(To be concluded in our next).

A NEW SOCIETY IN BELFAST.

As we are going to press we have received a communication from Mr. Marcus Ward, of Belfast, stating that a society for teaching the Irish Language had been organized on St. Patrick’s Day. We shall give the report in our next issue.

Sixty cents will get the GAEL for a year.

Բրեյթեան; զա միջե մարտա մո լաճայն-
 ք. Ի բար շար; Ի բար միջե մար աղ
 Յ-սեւոյն; Լե յոմբոջաճ լինաճաճ Բ'բեյ-
 օյր Յօ ղ-աթնոճաճ ղիղի ձիթ, Յիճ ղի քեւ-
 օճայր լն ձիթաճ ձիթոճ. Ձիճ
 քարայր մի ձիթա ղա լն ղա
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 Յ-սեւոյն: Ձիճ քարայր մի ձիթա ղա լն
 ղա ղո ձիթ ղաճ ղ-իթ ղիթ մո ձիթաճ
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 լն է? Ձիթ քիթ ձիթ Գ ձիթաճ ձիթ ղ-
 ձիթա մալայիթ մի մո ձիթա, Յ-սեւոյն-
 քիթ ղի մո ձիթաճ ձիթ Գ մալայիթ
 ղի մո ձիթաճ մար աղ Յ-սեւոյն:

"THEN, AND NOT UNTIL THEN."

By P. M. TRAHEY,
of the New York S. P. I. L.

Concluded in our next.

When Greece fell before the conquering legions
 of Rome, and after the down fall of the latter and
 subsequent dismemberment, the Empire of the
 East became the prey of the savage hordes of Islam.
 There was one thing or a number of things, em-
 bodied in the one fact, which saved her from total
 annihilation as a people and extinction as a race.
 Though for nearly 400 years a province of and
 groaning under the cruel and fanatic sway of bar-
 barous rulers, the Turks. There were cer-
 tain conditions of race, religion and philology,
 which through all that time acted as an ineffable
 barrier to the assimilation of the two races. Moh-
 amedan customs, habits, general laws and govern-
 ment were introduced into the conquered country
 as far as it was practicable. The amalgamation of
 the two races would have been only a matter of
 time, were it not for the inherent and preponderant
 superiority of the Greek race, over the correspond-
 ing barbarism of the Turks. Although at that time
 some of the excellence of race and superiority of
 civilization, that in ancient days had made Greece
 so famous were gone from her, enough remained to
 combat the semi-civilized and semi barbarous in-
 fluence of the Ottomans. Her decadence was not
 so much in moral as it was in political power, and
 it was not until time went by, that younger and
 freer nations soared to the height in Arts and Sci-
 ences which in former times she had been preemi-
 nent. Her moral grandeur, history, literature and
 language were part and parcel of the Greek people.
 It was individuality itself with them, which thus
 prevented that union or blending of race which we
 see taking effect between Hungary and Austria,

had the same result been obtained in the case of
 Greece, History would have had a different and
 brighter page to record of the Byzantine Empire
 to-day. It is obvious therefore had she succumbed
 to Islamitic influence there would have been no
 Greek nation to-day. More than that; it
 would be safe to assume that nine-tenths of her
 history, literature and sacred traditions would be
 lost to the world, through the bigotry and ignor-
 ance of their barbarian masters, as completely as
 was the loss suffered by her western compeer. Hi-
 bernia, through the iconoclastic spirit which per-
 vaded the latter ignorant invaders. In the home
 struggle for freedom which ended so auspiciously
 for her in 1830, Greece had with her the moral sym-
 pathy of Europe, although there may be good
 grounds to doubt if the leaning for her was based
 entirely on pure sympathy and justice. In some
 cases practical assistance was given; but with all
 the necessary aid and sympathy rendered, without
 that unity of purpose, of religion of race and lan-
 guage, without all these things that constitute a
 nation, and without which it is a mere cypher or
 empty name, *Greece would have fallen*, and falling
 thus would *never have the power to rise again*. What
 a lesson there is in that for Ireland! What a glo-
 rious precedent to follow! Or wanting that unity
 of things which Greece possessed, what a gloomy
 fate to shun! At this time when Ireland is agitated
 to her very center by repression, when her people
 are in the throes of doubt and uncertainty, the
 natural result of a new era in their history which
 may ultimately bring them to a sense of their rights
 and finally to assert them; her fitness and condi-
 tion to cope with the powers that are, should be
 of the most earnest solicitude to all liberty loving
 Irishmen. That she is not at present girded for
 such a contest no one viewing the "status in quo"
 in the calm light of reason will for a moment gain
 say, notwithstanding the cry patriotic or well
 meaning enthusiasts may raise. And now it might
 not be amiss to reiterate here, what we have so
 often endeavored to impress upon Irishmen, the
 necessity of ridding themselves of that permeating
 and life-destroying influence of English customs,
 habits, manners and speech, that rests upon them
 like an incubus; and until the riddance of which
 there can be no hope for the freedom of hapless
 Erin, much as bayonet, cannon or talk may do.
 Had Greece succumbed to Turkish influence with
 the same blindness to its danger that we see Ire-
 land doing to-day to England, there would have
 been little effort and less inclination to throw off
 the galling, yet to them pleasant, yoke of their
 masters. From the invasion of Ireland towards the
 latter part of the twelfth century, when unjust, in-
 human and atrocious laws endeavored to blot out
 of existence the name and race of Irishmen, the
 language and customs of the Celt flourished in
 spite of all.

THE SENTIMENTS of some of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Now that the GAEL has passed the rubicon (it being in its seventh month full of life and buoyant as to its future), we shall give an extract of the sentiments of some of our patrons.

T. O. Russell, Chicago—Welcome to the GAEL—Hope it will be printed all in Irish before long.

Marcus T. Ward, Belfast, Ireland—Your paper is worthy of all support. I trust it will shame some of our Irish scholars into establishing a similar journal on Irish Soil, with best wishes &c.

John Sheedy, Burlington, Iowa—Wishing every success to the GAEL, sincerely yours:

Thos. F. Tracey, Poquonock, Conn.—I am sorry for the inclination in our people to forget our Country and her past literature as well as her language, and I am proud to recognise in you a champion who has the courage to rescue from oblivion this last remaining relic of our greatness &c.

H. T. Atkinson, New York—Please send any information you can respecting the best way and means to acquire a knowledge of my vernacular.

Daniel Tindall Detroit, Mich.—I was very glad to receive the copy of the GAEL which you sent me. I hope you will receive sufficient encouragement to enable you to send it weekly. With best wishes for its success &c.

Thos. Mac Cosker, Mobile Ala.—We welcome with great joy the appearance of the GAEL, and we assure you your laudable exertions in saving our natural tongue from extinction is highly commendable. I am in the good cause &c.

P. Walsh Scranton, Pa.—I wish you every success with your enterprise, and shall do all in my power to drum up recruits—(Mr. Walsh has been up to his woad, Ed.)

Peter V. Cottrell, Counsellor at Law, Ft. Howard Wis. Rec'd this morning a sample copy of your magazine and hasten to send my mite to help the good cause along. I am with you in the good work.

Con. D. Geran, Holyoke Mass.—I am glad to see that you are still earnestly endeavoring to confer upon your countrymen in America, the great favor of presenting to them a paper in our own natural tongue, which will be such as we have not ever had an opportunity before of having.

Jas. Cooney, Marshall Mo.—Enclosed find one dollar for the GAEL. I cannot read a line of Irish but it makes my eyes glad to look at it; consider me a perpetual subscriber of your enterprise.

John A. Kuster "Catholic Columbian" Columbus Ohio—Wishing you every success.

Mr. Jeremiah Shea Manchester N. H.—Enclosed you will find subscription for your valuable journal for one year:

Fra's J. Gordon New York City—Hoping that your paper will meet with that success which an admirer wishes it &c.

Mr. Patrick Mitchell, Plains Pa.—Enclosed find \$2.10 for three subscribers to your valuable paper

Mr. Thomas O'Neill, Monroeville, Huron Co. Ohio—Please send me your valuable journal, AN GAODHAL for one year &c.

Jas. O'Regan, New Haven Conn.—I saw in the United Irishman a notice of an Irish-English magazine published by you, with the amount of its subscription. It is a grand undertaking. I wish we had more such men as you are and our old language would not die. Yours &c.

P. O'Byrne, E. 10th. st. New York—Please forward AN GAODHAL to Mr. John C. Ward, Killybegs Co. Donegal, Ireland. I was ignorant of its existence until the above gentleman wrote to me a few days ago. Send also one to myself. Wishing your undertaking every success &c.

Edward Sylvester Mac Ginnis, Steubenville Ohio—Please send your patriotic journal to the above address for six months.

P. Ruigniy, South Bethlehem Pa.—Send me that interesting monthly called the AN GAODHAL for one year &c.

R. O'Flynn, Worcester, Mass.—Two subscribers. I am well pleased with your paper and hope you will soon be enabled to enlarge it.

David M. Monahan, Southington Conn.—I am respectfully obliged to the editor of the GAEL.

Harley Bryant, Shackleford, Saline Co. Mo.—I shall do all I can to awaken an interest in the language of our fathers.

Mr. Lahey, North Andover Depot, Mass.—Enclosed please find subscription to your interesting GAEL.

J. A. Smith, Gardon Ark.—Please mail me your devoted GAEL for one year.

Jas. Consedine, Burlington Iowa.—Please send me your interesting paper, the GAEL for one year.

Jamei M. Walsh, Elmira N. Y.—I am very glad that you and your co. laborers have energy and patriotism enough to start an independent Irish paper, the first Irish newspaper ever published. May the good work prosper. If I were a little proficient in the mother tongue I would not write in English. Send a copy to Mr. John Walsh, Rossagh Mills Skibbereen Co. Cork Ireland. I hope to be able to get a few more subscribers in a short time. Fraternally &c.

T. Maher. Notre Dame Ind.—Please send me the interesting GAEL &c.

Chas. E. Sprague Esq. N. Y.—I am greatly pleased with *AN GAODHAL*. I have read all the numbers through with great pleasure. I hope you will continue to publish a good quantity of correspondence in Irish, which interest those who like myself, have only a classical knowledge of the language, Sincerely your friend &c.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mag—We are looking out for an Irish dictionary, and the price. O'Reill's is now out of print; it is scarce; we may get up a similar one containing words in common use not found in it.

M. L. Brooklyn, E. D.—We are not versed in the law, we would recommend you to consult, Counselor John C. Maguire, 371 Fulton st. opposite the City Hall.

S. P. New York—The Irish circulars in the Irish language and type are gotten up by Mr. Furlong, 92 Fulton st. your city; they can be had free by calling to that address, or will be sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Every one interested in the Irish Language movement should get one. The circular speaks for itself.

J. M. Chicago—We shall mail to any subscriber of the *GAEL* any work on the Irish Language, in the Irish Language, or in any way relating to Ireland on receipt of publisher's prices, if such works can be had, and if we cannot get them in New York we have friends in Dublin who will send them to us, Supplying such works is a labor of love to us.

In our conversations with various persons regarding the preservation of the Irish language, we are often met with such remarks as would lead one to suppose that the English language is the language of the world. The following table, which we copy from a school geography, will help in forming an estimate of the number persons who speak the English language—

The divisions of the earth with their population and form of government,

Countries.	Population.	Government.
Austria	36,000,000	Empire
Argentine Rep.	1,812,000	Republic
Afghanistan	4,000,000	—
Andorra	12,000	Republic
Arabia	4,000,000	—
Belize	10,000	Republic
Brazil	11,780,000	Empire
Belgium	5,087,105	Kingdom
Bavaria	4,861,402	Kingdom
Baden	1,461,428	G. Duchy
Bolivia	1,990,000	Republic
Chinese Empire	446,000,000	Empire
Chili	250,000	Republic

Columbia, U. S. of	3,000,000	Republic
Costa Rica	135,000	Republic
Denmark	1,784,741	Kingdom
Ecuador	1,371,000	Republic
France	36,102,821	Republic
Gr. Brit. and Ire. d	31,817,108	Kingdom
Germany	41,058,196	Empire
Greece	1,457,894	Kingdom
Guatemala	1,180,000	Republic
Hindustan	180,500,000	—
Holland inc. Lux'g	3,915,956	Kingdom
Honduras	350,000	Republic
Italy, inc. P'ds.	26,789,036	Kingdom
Japan	33,000,000	Empire
Mexico	9,000,000	Republic
Monaco	1,877	Principality
Nicaragua	4,000,000	Republic
Prussia	24,693,066	Kingdom
Persia	5,000,000	Kingdom
Paraguay	1,020,000	Republic
Patagonia	120,000	No Gov't
Peru	2,500,000	Republic
Portugal	3,995,153	Kingdom
Russian Empire	82,159,630	Empire
San Marino	7,303	Republic
Sweden and Norway	5,957,117	Kingdom
Spain	16,565,431	Kingdom
Switzerland	2,669,147	Republic
Saxony	2,556,244	Kingdom
Siam	6,321,220	Kingdom
San Salvador	612,322	Republic
United States	38,925,598	Republic
Uruguay	351,222	Republic
Venezuela	2,144,261	Republic
Wurtemberg	1,818,541	Kingdom

We find by the most recent calculation of the earth's population that it contains about one and one half billions of souls. We calculate the number who speak the English language thus—in the Brit. Isles, thirty thousand, United States forty thousand, Canada and other British possessions, six millions, total seventy millions or about one twentieth of the earth's inhabitants. From this it will be seen that the population of Russia exceeds considerably the number of persons who speak the English language. Four hundred and forty six millions speak the Chinese language, nearly six to one of those who speak the English, so much for the English being the language of the world. Some small minds imagine that the limited circle of their acquaintance embraces all that is of importance in the world, and the erroneous ideas respecting the English language.

THE PHILLO-CELTIC SOCIETY

The Society's reunion and ball comes off on Thursday evening, April 20, at Uris's Dancing Academy, 611 Fulton st., opp. Flatbush Av.

The effort thus made to sustain the society in its mission should receive a generous response from all Irishmen. Tickets admitting gent. and lady, 50 c.

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An Irish Language society has been founded in Newark. The officers are, Matt. Murphy, pres. T. Dolan, vice pres.; H. Duddy, sec.; Mr. McAuliff, treasurer.