

1865-
1862

48

GAELIC

Leabhar-aistí nua míoraí,
tabairtá cum an
Teanga Saedilse
a corrad a surl a raon tuisad
a surl cum
Fenn-maíla Cinn na h-Éireann.

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21N CEUD ROJKN.

CE21RT-S5RJOB.

00RC21D21S—Le21nyj5te.

T21 'h ceud coih-f05ar de 'h dhj21t21j dhicij5te a h-0j215 h21 5-cejrt-0210 A, a h, c21, h21c; 215y h21r a h 5-ceudh21, h-0j215 h21h21, j21r, 021. 'Nu21j21 a 00rj215e21r ofcal lejrt a h 0-f05ar, t21 h curc210 21ojh21e a h21r 521c h-ujte h2100 a h-bej0e210 a h coih-f05ar dhicij5te-

C210LU5210.

2121 0j21e21h coih-f05ar h0 coih-f0521j e21j21r 021 f0521r21, c21j0fj0 h21 f0521j21 a 0e210 de 'h 0j21e21l ceudh21, re rj21, le21t21 h0 caol. 21h21r a h 0-focal, pobul, t21 'h t-0 215y a h u le21t21h; t21 21oj215e 021j21te a r a h 0-focal reo, h0 t21 re a 021r 5e21h21e, 215y h21r 00j21e21r re f05ar caol a h 21e21e210, c21j0fj21e21r f05ar caol a 0ujr21 a h-0j215 a h o, j0h21y 50 h-bej0e210 a h lej0rj215210 t0 21e21r a h h2121210, le21t21h le le21t21h 215y caol le caol.

21j21r a h 210021r rj21, 'h2121j21 a h21eudj5te21r f21e21j-focal le coih-0e21h521l h0 le 0j00210h210, c21j0fj0 a f05ar 0e21e210 a 0e210 de 'h 0j21e21l ceudh21 215y t0 0e210e21r a h ceud f05ar de 'h 0210 a h21eudj5e21r. 2121 0j0e21h21 a h f05ar 0e21e210 de h f21e21j-foc21l le21t21h 215y a h ceud f05ar de 'h 0210 a curc21e21r lejrt caol, c21j0fj21e21r f05ar caol a 0ujr lejrt a h f21e21j-focal h0 c21j0fj21e21r a h f05ar caol de 'h 0210 a 0210h21r a 0e210210. 21j21r f2121p21a; bu21j, bu21210. T21 a h ceud f05ar de 'h 0210 a curc21e21r le bu21j le21t21h, 215y c21j0fj21e21r a h f05ar 0e21e210 de bu21j a 0e210210 lejrt a h 0-focal a 021021jrt f210j 'h h212121. 0u21jfe210; a h reo, t21e curc210 21ojh21 a h 5-ceud f05ar de 'h 0210, 210, 21j21r a h 210021r 50 0-fujl r0. f0jle21h21c t0 h2100 a h f0c21j.

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.

IRISH GRAMMAR.

FIRST PART.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ECUJPSJS, (Continued).

The initial consonant of a verb is eclipsed after the interrogative particles, A, a h, c21, h21c; also, after 50, h21h21, j21r and 021: when a word begins with a vowel h is prefixed in all cases where initial consonants would be aspirated.

21TTE21U210JN.

When a consonant or consonants come between two vowels, such vowels must be of the same class, namely, broad or slender: thus, in pobul. people, populace, o and u are broad vowels; 21oj215e, public, is derived from this word, or is its genitive form, and as it takes a slender vowel in its termination, a slender vowel is also placed after the o, to conform to the rule.—caol le caol 215y le21t21h le le21t21h:—slender to slender and broad to broad.

Hence, when a root word is increased by conjugation or declension, its last or final vowel must be of the same class as that of the initial vowel of the added suffix. If the last vowel of the root be broad and the first vowel of the particle slender, a slender vowel must be added to the root word or that of the added particle dropt; thus, bu21j, to strike; bu21210, striking; the added particle's initial vowel is broad and the final slender vowel of bu21j is dropt to conform to the rule; bu21jfe210; here, e is prefixed to the added particle, because the retention of the final slender vowel j, of the root, is necessary.

The Gaelic Publication Company would appeal to their Patriotic countrymen to buy shares of their Capital Stock. The object of the company is to publish cheap literature in the Irish Language. The shares are Five Dollars each. Address the Secretary, M. J. Logan, at 814 Pacific st. Brooklyn N. Y.

Ե՛վ լաւի յան ձօն ձեռնար, յար յ-ձեռն-
 քայլ ըլա՞ծ քեզ,
 'Տ յար զ-տրամալիճի՞ս և ըրիբար մէջ յօղ-
 քօճած լե Յալլ :
 'Տ ան ըրիլլբար լա՞ մէջ լարած. ըլի՞ծ
 ձեռն յա՞ լա,
 Կա՞ ըջօճար զ' յ յ-ձանն է, մար և ծ-բար
 էրիս զ' և ըրա՞ծս.
 Կա՞ զօճ մար ան ծ-բար և ձեռն և ըրօր-
 ձեռնած ըրիլլ,
 'Տ ան զ-ուճ ըլա՞ծ յ-ձանն լե՛քբար, և ձեռն-
 քեզ լե յըբարի :
 Երբե՞ծ մէջ ձեռն զօճար, յ լար-
 քայլ յօ ձեօ
 Ձ յօրճա ըրե ծրա՞ծ արիս մար ան յըրիլլ
 ըրե ըրա՞նն ըրօ ;
 Ձեռնար յօճար զօճ Էրիլլ ըրե յա
 ըրարիս և յըբարի
 Օ' և ըրօճած մար ըրարիս լե ըրա՞ծ և
 ձեռն,
 'Տ լե զօճն յա յ-քեռած յար, լա՞ ըրի՞ծ
 մար և ձեռն
 Ձար ան յըբար մէջ յար զօճար
 ըրօճար ըր և լարի.
 Ձեռն յօ յար ըրա՞ծ զօ ըրօր-ձեռն, մար
 մարիլլ յա յ-ըրօճե,
 Երբ զ' մար զ' և լարած մէջ ան ծ-բար և
 ձեռն,
 Ձ ըրա՞ծ յ ըրօ ըրարար մար մէջ լե
 ըրիլլ,
 Երբ մէջ ըրիլլ յօ յ-ըրօ-ըրիլլ զօ լե՞ծ
 ըրօր յ զօ լարի :
 Քարիլլ յան զօրիլլ ձեռն զօ յըրօ-ըրօ
 ըրօր,
 Կա՞ ըրա՞ծ ըրօճար զօ ըրա՞նն ձեռն ըրարիլլ
 մ' ըր ար ըրիլլ,
 'Տ զօ ըրօճարիլլ զ արիլլ յա ըրա՞ծ յա ըրա՞ծ
 զօ զ' ձեռն յօ՛,
 Տըրիլլ զօրիս յա ըրարիլլ լե ըրիլլ ըրիլլ-
 զօ ըրօճե.

լօրիլլ ըրե, ըրիլլ,
 'Տ յօ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ, ըրօր-
 ըրիլլ ըրիլլ,
 'Տ յօ ըրիլլ յա ըրիլլ, ձեռն յ ըրա՞ծ, ըր-
 ըրա՞ծ ըրիլլ ըրիլլ !
 Երիլլ ըրիլլ ըրիլլ ըրիլլ, ըրարիլլ յա ըր-
 ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ լե ըրա՞ծ,
 Ձըբար զօրիլլ ըրա՞ծ զ' յ զօրիլլ, լա՞ ըրա՞ծ
 ըրիլլ ըրիլլ ըրա՞ծ ;
 Ձ ըրօ ըրօճար ըրիլլ ըր ըրիլլ ըրիլլ մար
 Կօ ըրարիլլ ըրօճար ըրա՞ծ ըրիլլ զօ
 ըրարիլլ,
 Ձ ըրօ ըրիլլ ըրա՞ծ ըրա՞ծ, ըրօճար ըրօրիլլ
 ըրա՞ծս,
 Լե ձեռն ըրօր, և ըրօճար ըրարիլլ ըր և յ.
 ըրիլլ ?
 Ձ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրիլլ, ըրօ ըրօր
 ' ըր ըրարիլլ ----
 Օ՞ ըրօճ ըրա՞ծ ըրօրիլլ ըրիլլ ըրարիլլ
 մ' ըր !
 Ձ ըրօ ըրիլլ լե ըրարիլլ զօրիլլ ըր զօ-ըրիլլ ' ըր
 ըր զօ-ըրա՞ծ ?
 Երա՞ զօ ըր ըրօճարիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ
 ըրարիլլ,
 'Տ ըրօ ըրիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ
 ըրարիլլ,
 'Տ ան ըրօրիլլ ըրա՞ծ, և ըրիլլ ըրօրիլլ, ըրօր
 ըրարիլլ.
 Ձ ըրօ ըրիլլ ըրա՞ծ, և ըրարիլլ-ըրիլլ, ըրա՞ծ յօ
 ըրօ !
 Ձ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ, ըր ' ըր ըրա՞ծ, ըր-
 ըրա՞ծ, ըրօ,
 Կ ըրօճար ըրարիլլ ' ըրիլլ ' ըր ըրօճար ' ըր ան
 յ-ըրօ,
 Ձ ըրօ ըրա՞ծ յա յ-ըրա՞ծ, մար ըրօճար
 ըրարիլլ ըրօր ըրօ,
 Կօ ըրօրիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ յա ըրարիլլ ' ըր ըր
 ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ ըրարիլլ,
 Կօ ըրօրիլլ ' ըրարիլլ լե ըրարիլլ ըր ան
 ըրարիլլ.
 Կ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ լե ըրարիլլ
 զօ-ըրա՞ծ'
 Ձ ' ըր ըրօր ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ յա ըրարիլլ ' ըրա՞ծ յա
 յ-ըրա՞ծ,
 Տ.----Ձեռն ըրարիլլ ' ըրօճ' մար ըրօր ըրօճ,
 ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ,
 Ձ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըր ըրարիլլ ըրօճ մ' ըր
 ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ;
 Ե՛վ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ, ըրարիլլ, ըրարիլլ-
 ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ,
 Ձ ' ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ, լե ըրարիլլ մ' ըրարիլլ

ԵՐԿՈՒՆԻՆԻՆԻ ԱՆ ԲՐՅՆԻ.

[The Bucolics of Virgil]

Translated from the Latin, and now printed for the first time.

Copied from the Tuam News.

Ձ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ----
 Ե----Ձեռն ըրարիլլ ըրիլլ, ըրարիլլ !
 ան ըրօրիլլ. մար ըրա՞ն,
 Կօր ըրա՞ծ ' ըրօր ըրարիլլ, Կօր ' ըր
 ըրարիլլ

Կ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ լե ըրարիլլ
 զօ-ըրա՞ծ'
 Ձ ' ըր ըրօր ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ յա ըրարիլլ ' ըրա՞ծ յա
 յ-ըրա՞ծ,
 Տ.----Ձեռն ըրարիլլ ' ըրօճ' մար ըրօր ըրօճ,
 ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ,
 Ձ ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըր ըրարիլլ ըրօճ մ' ըր
 ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ;
 Ե՛վ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ ըրա՞ծ, ըրարիլլ, ըրարիլլ-
 ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ,
 Ձ ' ըրօ ըրարիլլ ըրարիլլ, լե ըրարիլլ մ' ըրարիլլ

50 leor;
 Oir feuc' zac' tuirar, deatad' uar' a'irde
 '5-ceahh,
 2' r' ca'lyd' fada, a5' tu'ctm' o' d'ar' na
 m-beahh.
 O2121---2121, ma' r' l'c' leat, feuc'ah'
 ar' d'fe'som' a'ir' dall
 Na h-uairne, r' b'io'rac' leat' cu'ir'f'ob' me'
 fe'sh' a' h'zeall;
 50 m-be'f'ob' le'c't-r'zeul, t'zeahh' f'a' o'6
 '5 a' cru'cu'za'6
 Oa' la'oj'5' d'ra'z', b'j'rea'h'hu'yl, a5' o'jul' a'jce
 fa'oj' na' h-u'c' :
 21ho'ir' ma' r' mo'za' leat' o'ul' h'om' a5'
 co'j'ne'ar' ma'h,
 Cja' 'h' zeall' co' lu'ac'h'ar' cu'ir'fe'ar' tu'
 h'om' 'h' h' a' ce'ahh' ?
 212EN --- De' 'h' t'reuo' h' l'ain'oc'ahh'
 da'oa'j'6 a' h'zaell' do' cu'ir;
 Le'ar'-h'a'ca'ir' o'ir'ra'h, a' r' m' a'ca'ir' mo'
 o'ua'j'd'ra'c' do'ir;
 O'ir' m'j'ne'ahh' a'h' t'reuo' le' ce'sle' zac'
 h-u'yle' la'
 Fa' o'6, r' na' m'jo'h'h'ahh, ce'ac't'ar' o'j'ob'
 de' z'h'a'c'.
 21c't' le'az'f'ar'6 me' mu' leat, de'ar'f'ar'
 fe'sh' ir' leor,
 No' f'or', ir' fe'ar'ir, o' ca'ir' za'h' ce'sl' co'
 m'6ir,
 212ar' ca'j'6 mo' cu'aca' fe'az'6a, fa'oj'
 f'le'ar'za'j'd' c'ra'ob,
 50' z'ir'ir, do' z'reahh' 21c'm'ed'ah,
 ce'ar'oa'j'6' na'oi'h.

Glossar of the words used in these poems, in the order in which they occur, but not used in common conversation. —
 212ar'az'5, a river; ca'ir, contempt; take
 tu'yl'te'ac', willing; mo' h'ua'ir, alas;
 jo'6'd'ar'ic, a sacrifice; 5'reu'5, Greek;
 a'ir'ly'5, dream; co'z'ir'5'e'ac', strange;
 m'uir, the sea; o'yl'c'ir'e, sojourn; a'h'ar'
 a'j'5, dull, stupid; c'ja'h, ditance, in time
 or space; m'j'ne'ar, contention, strife;
 do'ir'6, worm, difficult, peevish; co'j'ir'5,
 enumerate: f'jo'h'ir, vine tree; c'ir'6,
 fold for sheep &; m'ea'h'h'-c'ir'e'jo, flock of
 kids; m'ze'alt'ar, grazing. pasturing;
 r'hu'ac'6'bu'j'6, beautifully yellow; ma'oc'6,
 to accuse; to begrudge; l'c', pleasure;
 b'jo'rac' femal calf; mo'za, choic; co'j'ir'
 e'ar, coolness of affection; le'ar'-h'a'
 ca'ir, stepmothr; o'ua'j'd'ra'c', melancholy
 do'ir, anger, wrath; cu'aca, cups &c :

yarn; fe'az'6a, beechen; ce'ar'oa'j'6,
 fo'ir'ze; f'le'ar'za'j'd, moistures; m'j'ne'ahh,
 number; co'j'ne'ar'6, inhabit, dwell:
 b'j'rea'h'hu'yl, returning much gains;
 m'jo'h'h'ah, a young goat.

SZEULTA O' N T-SEAN TJR.

Ir' re' m'ar'ba'6' na' ru'ac'6' Caden'ho'ir'
 a'z'ur' a'h' b'ir'ca'c' a'h' r'zeul' ir' t'ro'j'ne' a'
 ca'j'ir'ic' o'f' co'j'na'ir' na' h'-da'oj'6' le' ru'ir'
 o, a'j'm'ir'ie. Ca'j'r'be'ah'h'ahh' a'h' m'ar'ba'6'
 re'o' na'c' d'-ru'yl' m'aj'z'ir't're'ac't' 5'all' ca'j't'
 ne'ah'h'ac' le' m'uj'ic'ir' na' h'e'j'ir'ca'h'h, ce'
 b' e' 'h' tu'j'ne' a' cu'ir'fe'ar' o' a' f'ir'io'c'6'la'6.
 5'j'6' 50' d'-ru'yl' ru'ac'6' m'6'ir' a'z'ahh' a'ir'
 do'h'cu'j'ne' a' ce'uh'oc'ac'6' do'ca'ir' o' co'j'hu'ir'
 ra, ca'j't'fe'ah'h'hu'yo' a' ru'ac'6', le'ir' a'h' f'j'ir'ir'ne'
 a' la'd'ar'ic, na'c' 5-cu'ir'ne'ahh' a'h' t'-oc'aj'6'
 re'o' do'h' do'j'z'io'ir' c'ro'j'6'e' o'ir'ra'h'h. N'j'
 ru'ac' do'h' z'h'o'6'ca'6' a'j'5' a'h' 5-Caden'ho'ir' a'
 h'e'j'ir'ir'ne, h'o' a'j'5' do'h' t'-Sa'ra'h'ac' e'j'le.
 212a' f'ar'ah' na' Sa'ra'h'az'5' a'h'h' a' o'-c'ir'
 fe'sh', lo'd'f'ar'6' r'ja'6' a'h'h' ru'yl' do' cu'ir'f'ob'
 e'j'ne'ah'h'aj'6' m'6'ir'ra'h' o'ir'ra'ca, m'uir' na'c'
 d'-fa'h'f'ar'6', be'j'6'ea'6' a'h' m'j'le'ah' o'ir'ra
 fe'sh' na' ca'j'ly'f'ob' r'ja'6' a' 5-c'ir'ir.

NOTICE.

The issues of the GAEL preceding this number are run out, but we shall reissue the Gaelic matter contained in them to supply it to those who desire to get the Journal bound. We did not anticipate that the GAEL would turn out such a success as it has been, and we did not hold over many copies; hence this want now.
 The GAEL is now enlarged to sixteen pages; the cheapest monthly journal published, taking its matter into account. To further insure the success of the paper, and the circulation of Gaelic matter among the people, let each reader try to influence his neighbor in its behaf. In two years a subscriber will have a volume of miscellaneous Gaelic matter for \$1.20. What family would be without such a volume for this trifling cost; embracing as it does, instruction, entertainment, and patriotism, and more important still, an evidence of the culture of our forefathers.
 Note—In our next issue will commence a poetical history of the world in Gaelic verse, by Raftery, accompanied with interesting and instructive notes by Mr. Elmond O'Keefe of the New York P.C. S. Raftery has written the best extempore poetry of any one we know; and we are sure this contribution will be interesting to our readers. The GAEL thanks Mr. O'Keefe for this valuable addition to Gaelic literature.

The Gael.

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

Published at 814 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. J. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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matter.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. MAY, 1882.

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We make the "Sentiments" of our subscribers the leading feature of this issue of the GÆL. It will owe its power for good to them, and it would not be in keeping with the *sentiments* which gave it birth to either ignore or give only a secondary consideration to them. If Ireland possessed a few thousand such children English influence and English sentiment would have a very slender footing indeed.

As we intend to continue to publish these sentiments until our list is exhausted, and as two whole issues of the GÆL would not contain them, we shall merely mention the names of a few patriotic subscribers, to the expression of whose sentiments we could not do justice in a few lines, [all that is at present at our disposal for such purpose]—They are, Messrs. Cromien, of N. Y. Major Maher of New Haven J. Kelly of the 17th ward Pittsburg, M. P. Walsh, Scranton, J. M. Walsh, Syracuse, M. J. Lovern, Scranton, P. J. O'Daly, Boston, J. Gibson, Patterson, C. D. Geran, Holyoke, Mass. M. J. Collins, Military Home, Ohio, Marcus Ward, Belfast, Ireland, R. J. Duffy Dublin, Ireland, &c.

Felix Mac Cosker, Mobile, Ala.—We note with satisfaction the progress of AN GAODHAL, and Alabama must keep head among its patrons in the Southern States." These are the "Sentiments" of the following twenty four subscribers, whose subscriptions Mr. Mac Cosker has transmitted to us. Rev. Elward Kirwan, St. Patrick's Church, Jas. T. Walsh, Jas. O'R. Barter; Josh. Barter; Josh. O. Connor, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, J. Toomey, Felix D. Mac Cann, James Mac Knight, Peter Mac Knight, Felix Mac Cosker, Peter Mac Kay, John Cavanagh Jere. Sheehan, Jas. Mac Philips, Mrs. Capt. O.

Finigan, Mrs. Margaret Letady, Henry Molloy, M. Mac Sweeney, John O'Donnell, Phil. Kearney, and Thos. Rahill.

The fruit borne by Mr. Mac Cosker's patriotic efforts speaks more than what we could produce in volumes for the sentiments which animated them.

James Goggin, Parihaka, New Zealand—It affords a lot of pleasure to me and to a great number of comrades here, both Scotch and Irish, to have an opportunity of improving our knowledge of the Celtic tongue, I have no doubt you will have a large number of subscribers here.

Patrick Sullivan, Lewiston, Niagara Co. N. Y.—Please send me your genuine Irish paper for one year.

Thomas King, Boston Mass.—Send me your Monthly GÆL, wishing it every success &c.

M O'Farrell, St. Mary's College, Kansas,—is a genuine supporter of the GÆL.

Counsellor Gough, Chippewa Falls Wis.—I am able to read Irish fairly, but your publication will enable me, I hope, to read it fully. I wish you every success.

Patrick Duffy Sharon, Pa—Hoping the GÆL will be a success &c.

Bro. Philip Cassidy, St. Mary's College, Gaston N. C.—Shall try to get more subscribers in North Carolina &c.

Bart. Moynahan, Bondsvillage, Mass.—Enclosed find subscription for the interesting GÆL &c.

James Powers, Fall River Mass.—Though not able to speak or read Irish myself I admire every effort of those who are interesting themselves to rescue our mother tongue from that almost oblivion into which it has fallen. I want some copies for a friend of mine in Manchester England, who saw it advertised in the United Irishman. Wishing you every success in your praiseworthy undertaking, I am &c.

Maurice Downey, Montague, Mich.—Your advertisement in the United Irishman induced me to have your paper, as I speak the language. There are several of your countrymen here who would like to have it. I wish it every success.

John Burke, Bennewater, N. Y.—I have seen in the United Irishman newspaper Mr. M. J. Logan's monthly paper AN GÆL, and as I am a great lover of the Irish Language, I send after it. Truly &c.

Lawrence Breen, Platsmount, Neb.—I received a copy of your paper and wish to see the enterprise encouraged. If you would give Irish songs in Irish and English I think more would take the paper. Wishing it all success &c.

Wm. Haggarty, N. S.—Is obliged by the publication of the GÆL.

P. D. Barrigan, Davenport Iowa—Says he likes

to learn the Irish as it is barely consistent in a man to call himself Irish when ignorant of the language.

Miss Mary Clifford, N. H.—Wishes to promote the cultivation of the tongue of her sires.

Martin Mac Donough, Baltimore Md.—Wants to support the GAEL because it is the only real Irish paper published.

Jeremiah Hanly, Kingsville Ind.—Wants to try his hand at the language which by right he ought to know &c.

Edward Lynch, L. Epiphany, P. Q.—Does not believe in the name Irish without the gains &c.

Mary Consading, Ulysses, Neb.—(does not say whether Miss or Matron)—Does not believe that Irish ladies should be ignorant of the language which was so often lisped in their praise.

Dan Mack, Elmira, N. Y.—Is not of that class of patriots who ignore the language.

C. Murphy, Maniton, Col.—Wishes it distinctly understood that no man is an Irishman who does not know the language.

John C. Kane, Virginia City, Nevada, after giving the names of subscribers says—I will introduce the GAEL here, and I think many of our friends will subscribe for it, as it is a paper which every one of our Race should take an interest in circulating.

Timothy Danahoe, Ottawa, Minn.—I was raised in Westmeath and understand no Irish, I am fifty years old, but can learn it.

D. Foley, Corpus Christi, Texas—Wants to learn the language of his fathers.

Robert Mac Adams, Belfast, Ireland—does not want to let the national language die.

Marcus T. Ward, Royal Ulster Works Belfast—As a protest against the unpatriotism of the people in permitting their language to decay sends the following subscribers: Rev. Alex. Gordon; Wm. Briars; Edward Cassidy; Henry Mac Gee (2); Wm. Allen; James Henry; Marcus D. Ward; Rev. D. B. Mulcahy; Michael Morrin; Rev. James O' Lavery; and Marcus T. Ward.

Richard J. Daffy, Dublin, Ireland—An Irish paper in every sense of the word.

A. O. H. Record, New Haven, Conn.—Every Irishman and woman should read and study it. Thos. W. Gibbons, Freeland, Pa.—Wants to get up a club, and with that object sends subscribers to the GAEL.

E. Dougherty, sixty-five years old, of Millport, N. Y., Writes in laudatory terms of the old tongue.

Preserve your Language, Irishmen,

It is your only sign

To show you were enlightened

When your oppressors were as swine!

Up, then, with every son

Of hapless, but loved, Erin,

And shake the shackles from your limbs

That brand you as an alien!

COMMITTEE

The Society organized in Belfast Ireland, on St. Patrick's Day, for cultivating the Irish language, and to which we briefly referred in our last issue, is designated and officered as follows.—

Patron

Lieut-General Smythe R. A. F. R. S. M. R. I, A.

COMMITTEE

Rev. David B. Mulcahy

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Hon. Assistant Secretary

29 M'Cleary Street Belfast.

CLASS ROOMS, 24 FOUNTAIN STREET, BELFAST.

This Society is instituted to promote the study of the Irish Language and Literature, together with the History of Ireland; to cultivate the practice of the National Music; and to encourage, generally, an interest in matters connected with the Land and its People.

THE IRISH CLASSES.

Every large town and city in this country should follow the example of Belfast. What is Philadelphia doing? also Syracuse, Elmira and Charleston?

We hope we shall hear of like organizations in these cities in the near future.

Half a dozen energetic men in each city and town can easily accomplish it.

After reading the Dublin Society's report, people will know something of the Irish Language movement, and we would say to those who will not miss it—Send a few dollars to the Society in Dublin to help the good work.

We understand that Mr. P. C. Gray, the energetic ex vicepresident of the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society, is in Newark. We compliment the Newark Society on having so enthusiastic a worker in the Irish language cause among them. We hope soon to hear of good results from Newark.

Now is the time to push this patriotic movement.

REPORT of the DUBLIN SOCIETY

Concluded

The Council have also to note with pleasure that there was an increase of 26 per cent. in the number of students who passed in the programme of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education. The number that passed were 151, as against 119 last year.

Amongst the numerous letters and varied correspondence received by the Society during the year were many interesting and full reports from teachers of Irish classes and schools. New Irish classes were formed at the French College, Blackrock; at the Carmelite College, Terenure. at St. John's College, Waterford; at the Jesuits' College Tullamore; at the Christian Brothers' Intermediate Schools, Limerick; at Ballmena; at St. Laurence's Seminary, Usher's-quay; and at Mr. Deburg's Academy, Dublin.

Several classes have also been formed in London, Manchester; and Mr Henry Sweet, the distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholar, is now engaged in studying Irish. In addition to the numerous flourishing classes already existing in America, several new classes have been established. A new monthly journal has been started there called "An Gaodhal," devoted to cultivating the Irish language. It is conducted by the Philo-Celtic Society of Brooklyn, and adds another to the list of American journals which devote their columns to the publishing of Irish literature in the Irish character.

In Australia, also the newspapers are beginning to take an interest in and to publish Irish literature. The *Catholic Record* of Adelaide, which has a very large circulation throughout South Australia and the neighboring colonies, has opened an Irish department. In New Zealand, a vigorous Society has been organised, called the "Dunedin Gaelic Association," which through its representative, Mr. Cotter, has been affiliated to our Society. An interesting report of the Irish language movement in Australia has been received from Mr. Francis M' Donnell, Brisbane. A communication was also received from Mr. P. A. M'Aenish Melbourne.

The Council have learned with pleasure of the establishment by the French Government, of a Celtic chair in the College of France, and of the appointing thereto of the eminent French scholar and archivist, Mons. H. D'Arbois de Jubainville. It is particularly gratifying that amongst the French Celticists who were candidates for this honour, that Mons. D'Arbois was appointed, in as much as he has made the study of Irish language and literature a special feature. He spent several months last summer in Dublin, having been sent here by the French Government to report on the Irish manuscripts and literature, and attended meetings of the Council of which he is a member. In

addition to the numerous and important works published by him, he has written several treatises on Irish literary and historical subjects.

This is the second Celtic chair that has lately been endowed in France.

In Germany, too, an important addition has been made to the number of distinguished men interesting themselves in the study of the Irish language. Besides Professor Windisch of Leipzig, and professor Zimmer of Berlin, Dr. Hugo Schuchardt, an eminent philologist and professor in the University of Graz, Styria, is now earnestly occupying himself with Irish studies. He has written a long and cordial letter to the council, offering his sympathy and aid in forwarding the objects of the Society, and evinces his interest in its proceedings by becoming a member.

Mons. H. Gaidoz, the distinguished Celtic scholar, who has laboured so long in the field of Celtic literature, writing in the current number of the *Revue Celtique*, remarks as follows:—

"Par decret en date du 3 Janvier, 1882, une chaire de Philologie Celtique a ete creee au College de France, et confiee a M. d'Arbois de Jubainville, dont le savoir et les travaux sont bien connus de nos lecteurs. Voila maintenant sur le continent d'Europe quatre cours reguliers de philologie Celtique: 1 degre, M. Windisch a l'universite de Leipzig; 2 degres M. Zimmer a l'universite Greifswald; 3 degres notre enseignement a l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes; 4. celui que M. d'Arbois de Jubainville va inaugurer au college de France.—Ces deux derniers a Paris.

"Pour etre complet, nous devons ajouter le cours occasionnel que M. Schuchardt, a l'Universite de Graz en Autriche, avait annonce pour cet hiver sur l'ancien Celtique.

"Nous souhaitons grandement que ce brillant et charmant esprit continue ses incursions dans le domaine Celtique.

There is also Herr Kuno Meyer, of Leipzig, who has just printed in the last number of the *Revue Celtique* the correct text of six pages of the "Mac-Gnimhartha Fhinn" from the Oxford copy.

The financial affairs of the Society continue satisfactory. The balance-sheet submitted by the treasurers for the year ending the 31st December, 1881, shows a balance in hand in favor of the Society of £61 18s. 5d., after paying off all liabilities. The sale of the Society's publications also continues satisfactory. The following is the number of books disposed of during the year: Of the "First Irish Book" 1,461 copies were sold, making a total issue of 34,248. Of the "Second Irish Book" 773 copies, making a total of 15,745; of the "Third Irish Book" 471, making a total of 3,572; of the Copy-book 279, making a total of 4,394; of the "Pursuit of Diarmid and Grainne," Part I., 141 copies, total 696. The "Pursuit of Diarmid and Grainne," Part II., was published by the Society in August; 1881, and, the sale of this part between that time and the 31st

December last was 426. The Council have also in the press the well-known and charming Irish story entitled, the "Children of Lir," which will be brought out on the same plan as that adopted in the "Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne," and they hope to have it published about the same time this year as they brought out the 2nd part of "Diarmuid and Grainne" last year. It will consist of text, translation, notes, and glossary, and will form the third of a series of "Gaelic Reading Books" printed by the Society.

The number of books sold during the year amounted to 3,551, making a total issue of 59,081, or nearly sixty thousand books, exclusive of pamphlets. A pamphlet containing the Report for 1880, by-laws, officers, and a list of the members who had paid their subscription for 1880-1 was printed and circulated.

In addition to the members of council elected according to the by-laws on the 17th March, the following were added to the Council during the year: Rev. James Goodman, M. A., Professor of Irish, T. C. D.; Mons. H. D'Arbois de Jnbainville, Paris; Rev. Laurence O'Byrne, C. C., St. Laurence O'Toole's, Dublin; Dr. Hugo Schuchardt, Professor in the University of Gratz, Styria; and Mr. Daniel Lynch, of Philipstown, Dunleer, who passed a creditable examination in Irish in the Royal University of Ireland, having obtained 650 marks out of a possible 750 on its exceedingly difficult Celtic programme. Owing to the nature and extent of this programme very few will be willing to enter on it; for, as at present arranged, the Irish student will consider himself handicapped. All the above-elected gentlemen are Irish scholars.

The Society has to regret the loss of its great patron, His Grace the most Rev. John Mac Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, whose demise is not only a loss to the cause of the Irish language, of which he was the chief ornament, but to the Irish nation, to which he was so much endeared.

In consequence of the death of their lamented patron, the Council in accordance with By-law IV., elected His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, as Patron of the Society. In obtaining the consent of the popular and eminent Metropolitan of Munster to act as Patron of the Society, they feel they have secured the influence of one who gives no half-hearted support to anything he undertakes.

The Council hope that the obstacles to the teaching of Irish in the convent schools in connection with the National Board will soon be removed. Having received complaints from the Lismore and Oranmore Convent Schools they communicated with the Board of National Education on the subject.

Were the managers of National Schools to give a preference to Irish-speaking teachers, and were the Commissioners of National Education to give the teachers an opportunity of learning the Irish properly, as they do for acquiring kindred subjects, and to

permit the teaching of it freely in the schools untrammelled by restrictions, in a very short time the preservation of the language would be assured. In conclusion, we have only to urge the teachers of Ireland to exert themselves to obtain certificates, which would be creditable to themselves and at the present crisis of their native language, a national advantage.

"THEN, AND NOT UNTIL THEN."

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

Concluded.

Neither the cruelties of the "Virgin Queen," (which Englishmen are so ridiculously fond of miscalling that blood-thirsty woman, daughter of a like father), nor the inhumanity of the Dutch Princes had the power to destroy that inherent source and mainspring of National life, a nation's language.

Now when those disabilities are removed, ignorance passing away and enlightenment glimmering upon poor Ireland—thanks to the inexplicable something that moved England to such a good thing for her; why is it that the great object of England's enmity and envy, the Irish Language should be allowed to lie neglected, and the people who should love and cherish it endeavor assiduously to acquire the language of the conqueror—in their mouths the language of the slave. Why is it this generation and that passing away should allow themselves to become anglicised and corrupted with Anglican tendencies that the name Irishmen is dropt the world over and unknown and in its place is substituted the inglorious one of "Englishmen"? And why should they resent being such since, by adopting the language of England and opening themselves to her influence, these are, apart from the mere fact of first seeing the light of day in the Green Isle, really and truly Englishmen. In this state of affair, but for the dim memory of untold wrongs and the horrors and woes of centuries ago which transmitted from father to son, burn everlastingly in the breast of every true son of Erin, and act as a thick impenetrable barrier of hatred to the amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon and the Celtic Races—Ireland would be completely enveloped in the social tentacles of England, without one hope or inclination for liberty as is her sister captive, poor Scotland to-day. But even the memory of the most outrageous wrong and poignant affections become dim as ages onward, and are soon swallowed up in the ever darkening past. And how could it be otherwise with Ireland, without any other remembrance or tradition but the slavish tongue she adopted! As she stands to day her every effort to better her condition is frustrated by the machave-

TOM. MOORE.

lian artifice of her captors; her every appeal answered with a repressive reply, or a contemptuous silence; and that slow, silent, but sure and steady influence from Westminster and Dublin Castle entering every pore, vein and artery of Irish existence, with nothing distinctively or genuinely Irish to offset it, No speech, no lectures, no music, no anything of an Irish character to strengthen the vitality or to infuse new life into the dying nation. What can come of all this? First overwhelming despair, and then a gradual acceptance of anything and everything from the hands of her destroyer.

Why cannot Ireland call forth that pity and commiseration for her condition which was lavishly bestowed on Captive Greece, or unstinted applause as was given to the South-American Republics in their revolution? Why is it indifference and curiosity which meet the heroic attempts for liberation in the Western Green Isle? Ah, sad but nevertheless true, the cause and wherefore rest with the Irish people themselves. What is known of Ireland on the Continent? Nothing, but as being a province of England. When she lifts up her voice to make known her wrongs 'tis with the same indifference her master treats her; it is the English tone that reach the listening and uninformed ears of the nations, and stamp her as nothing but a rebellious, pretentious province; not as a nation crying out heart and soul in her own native language of the past against the unatoned crime of centuries. They hear her not as a sister nation—their equal—tho, captive, according to the laws of God and nature, appealing to them for succor with every known principle of justice and right. No. But listening, they seem to hear the voice of one with more pretension than right whose speech betray her as an unruly portion of the empire which she seeks to break from. No, not as a sister but as a strange pretentious child do they list to her. And so shall it be until Erin awakes from her lethean slumber and imbue with vitality everything within her that is Irish; until she fans to new life the surely dying characteristics of her people; until she leaves off using those English made tools which are continually cutting her very vitals: and last, tho' not least, to forget to cry in the language of the Briton, as, alas! too many are doing, "God save the Queen," and learn, and never, never forget to shout in that tongue of tongues that knows no equal—the Language of the Celt—*bu Δ j l r f o r Δ η S Δ r Δ η Δ c*; then, and not until then will Ireland take her place among the Nations of the Earth.

Any one can have the GAZETTE mailed to his residence for a year by sending Sixty Cents' worth of postage stamps to this office. Send one, two, or three cent stamps; larger ones are inconvenient.

Sixty cents a year is only a fraction over a cent a week! What Irishman would be without a Gaelic library for his children on that account?

Thomas Moore was born in Aungier Street, Dublin, on May 28, 1779. His father was a grocer and spirit-dealer and both of his parents were Catholics.

Thomas received an education such as was called for by his extraordinary youthful talents. Being a Catholic, many of the ways to public distinction were then closed to him by the envious laws that oppressed his country and religion. In 1793, by act of Parliament the doors of Dublin University were partly opened to Catholics, and Moore entered there, where he greatly distinguished himself, and then passed over to London, with the intention of studying law at the Temple; but he soon began his career as a poet. He first appeared as the translator of the *Odes of Anacreon*. This work was published by subscription, and dedicated to the Prince Regent: this act of Moore's immediately introduced him into gay and fashionable life. In 1801 his first volume of original verses was published under the title of "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little." In 1803 he obtained a small government post in the island of Bermuda. In 1804 he arrived at his post. In a few months, however, he left a deputy to perform his duties, and began a tour of the United States, Canada and the Antilles, which tour drew from him some of the most beautiful of his early poems. Neglecting the duties of his station, he became responsible on account of the dishonesty of a subordinate, for a considerable sum of public money: this he afterwards discharged by his literary labor.

In 1806 he published his "Epistles, Odes, and other Poems," Lord Jeffrey, in the *Edinburgh Review*, treated the book with merciless severity. Moore took offence and challenged Jeffrey; a duel was the result, but the seconds put no lead in the pistols, and there was no ring but smoke; the combatants laughed and then shook hands, and from that time forth, there were no firmer friends than Thomas Moore and Lord Jeffrey.

Lord Byron in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" sneeringly alluded to Moore; Moore demanded an apology, and this was nearly the cause of another duel; but a dinner and some explanations made the affair all right.

In 1807 Moore began his "Irish Melodies." There are about one hundred and twenty five songs in this collection; they were composed in order to furnish appropriate words to a great number of beautiful national airs, some of which were very old.

On March 25, 1811, Moore married a Miss Dyke. He now settled down to literature as a profession. "Lalla Rookh," appeared in 1817. After this appeared the "Life of Sheridan," "The Epicurean," "Life of Byron," "Memoirs of Captain Rock," and various other productions.

During the last twenty-nine years of his life Moore lived in the quiet seclusion of Sloperston Cot-

tage, near Devizes, England. He was visited in 1832 by Gerald Griffin.

Moore's last years were clouded by mental infirmity. He died at Sloperton Cottage in February, 1852. B. C. L.

As the anniversary of Tom Moore is close at hand, and being furnished with a sketch of his life by our young friend, B. C. L., we here give one of his immortal poems, "Oh blame not the Bard. The Gaelic translation, by the lamented Archbishop Mac Hale, is given on page 73. We also give the ballad composed by Lord Byron, in compliment to him. These songs will be rendered by the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society, at their hall, Adams and Willoughby sts. on the evening of May 28, the anniversary of Moore, along with other choice selections. Friends are invited to be present.

Oh! Blame Not The Bard.

Oh! blame not the bard, if he fly to the bowers
Where Pleasure lies, carelessly smiling at Fame,
He was born for much more, and in happier hours
His soul might have burn'd with a holier flame;
The string that now languishes loose o'er the lyre,
Might have bent a proud bow to the warrior's
dart; [desire,
And the lip which now breathes but the song of
Might have pour'd the full tide of the patriot's
heart.

But alas for his country!—her pride has gone by,
And that spirit is broken which never would bend;
O'er the ruin her children in secret must sigh,
For 'tis treason to love her, and death to defend.
Unpriz'd are her sons, till they've learn'd to betray;
Undistinguish'd they live, if they shame not
their sires; [nity's way,
And the torch, that would light them thro' dig.
Must be caught from the pile where her country
expires.

Then blame not the bard, if in pleasure's soft dream
He should try to forget what he never can heal;
Oh! give but a hope, let a vista but gleam [he'll feel
Through the gloom of his country, and mark how
Every passion it nursed, every bliss it ador'd
That instant his heart at her shrine would lay
down,

While the myrtle, now idly entwin'd with his crown,
Like the wreath of Harmodius, should cover his
sword.

But tho' glory be gone, and tho' hope fade away,
Thy name, loved Erin, shall live in his song,
Not ev'n in the hour when his heart is most gay
Will he lose the remembrance of thee and thy
wrongs.

The stranger shall hear thy lament on his plains;
The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep,
Till thy masters themselves as they rivet thy chains
Shall pause at the song of their captive and weep!

LINES TO THOMAS MOORE by LORD BYRON.

My boat is on the shore,
And my bark is on the sea:
But, before I go, Tom Moore,
Here's a double health to thee.*

Here's a sigh to those who love me,
And a smile to those who hate,
And whatever sky's above me,
Here's a heart for every fate!

Though the ocean roar around me,
Yet it still shall bear me on;
Though a desert should surround me,
It hath springs that may be won.

Were't the last drop in the well,
As I gasp'd upon the brink,
Ere my fainting spirit fell,
'Tis to thee that I would drink.

In that water, as this wine,
The libation I would pour
Should be—Peace to thine and mine,
And a health to thee, Tom Moore!

* In singing, this ver. e is repeated as a chorus.

ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D. Pittsburg Pa.—We are not in that line of business. O'Donovan Rossa, Editor of the United Irishman, 25 Beekman st, New York, is agent for various lines of steamers; communicate with him and he will give you the information desired.

T. O'B. Lynchburg—We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish Language, at the prices named, post paid.

O'Reily's & O'Donovan's Irish English Dictionary,	\$7
Bourkes Easy Lessons in Irish	.90
College Irish Grammar by the very Rev Ulick J. Canon Bourke, P. P., M. R. I. A.	.90
School Irish Grammar, By P. W. Joyce, L. L. D., T. C. D., M. R. I. A.	.40
Irish Catechism.	.20
O'Connellans English Irish Dictionary.	.90
First Irish Book	.10
Second Irish Book	.15
Third Irish Book	.20
Irish Head-line Copy Book	.15
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne Part I.	.45
" " " Part II.	.45
Foras Feasa air Eirinn; or Dr. Keating's History of Ireland in the original Irish, with new Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary, for the use of schools. Book I. Part I.	.60

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