



Leabhar-ajóir mioramál,
tabairtá cum an

TEANGA SAEDILSE

a corrad ^{asur} a raonúzad
^{asur} cum

Fen-maíla Cuid na h-Éimeann.

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THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

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

EIGHTH LESSON.

ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

Pronounced.

ᵃᵔ, luck,	awe,
ᵃᵐᵐ, in, on,	ahn.
ᵃᵐᵐ, on; on him.	eir.
bᵃᵐ, white; a field,	bawn.
bᵃᵐᵐ, top; consideration,	bawr.
bᵐᵐ, foundation,	bun.
cᵐᵋ, earth,	kray.
cᵐᵋᵔ, end,	kree-ugh.
cᵋᵐᵐ, last,	dher-a.
ᵋ, he, it(masculine),	eh.
ᵋ ᵐᵐ, that; ᵋ ᵋᵋᵔ, this,	shin; sho.
f, she, her(feminine),	ee.
jᵐ, it is,	iss.
ᵋᵃᵐ, man,	far.
ᵋᵋᵐ, grass,	fare.
ᵋᵐᵋᵐ, fair,	fehuhn.
ᵋᵋᵐ, true,	fee-ur.
ᵋᵃᵔ ᵐᵐᵋ ᵐᵋᵔ, everything, gach ille knee.	
ᵋᵃᵔ, bright	gal.
lᵋᵐ, ᵋᵔᵋᵐ, a store,	low-un.
ᵐᵐ, not,	nhee.
ᵔᵃ, am, art. is, are,	thaw.
ᵔᵃᵐᵐ, earth,	thall-uv.
ᵔᵃᵐ, beginning,	thoo-us.

1. ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵔ?
2. ᵐᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵔ?
3. ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ ᵋᵃᵔ?
4. ᵔᵃ ᵐᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ ᵋᵃᵔ.
5. ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵔᵋᵐ?
6. ᵐᵐ ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵔᵋᵐ.
7. ᵐᵐ ᵔᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ.
8. ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵋᵃᵔ ᵔᵃᵋᵐ ᵋᵋ ᵋᵃᵋᵐ?

9. ᵔᵃ ᵋᵃᵔ ᵔᵃᵋᵐ.
10. ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵔ ᵋᵋ ᵋᵋᵔ ᵋ ᵋᵐᵐ?
11. ᵐᵐ ᵋᵋᵔ ᵋᵋ ᵋᵋᵔ ᵋ, ᵃᵔ ᵋᵋ ᵋ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵃᵋ ᵋ.
12. ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵔ ᵋᵋ ᵐᵐᵃᵐ ᵋ ᵋᵐᵐ?
13. ᵋᵋ ᵋᵋᵔ ᵋ.
14. ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵃᵐ ᵋ ᵋᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵃᵐ?
15. ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵃᵐ ᵋᵃᵐ?
16. ᵔᵃ ᵋᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ.
17. ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵋᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵔ?
18. ᵔᵋ ᵃᵐ ᵔ-ᵋᵋᵋᵐ ᵋᵃᵐ.
19. ᵔᵃ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵃᵐ ᵃᵋᵔ.
20. ᵔᵃ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵃᵐ ᵃᵐᵋᵋ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵋᵐ.
21. ᵔᵃ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵃᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵔ.
22. ᵋᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵐ, ᵋᵃᵐ ᵋᵃᵋᵃᵋᵔ.
23. ᵔᵃ ᵐᵃᵐ ᵔᵃᵐ.
24. ᵔᵃ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵋᵔ ᵃᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵋᵔ.
25. ᵔᵃ ᵃᵐ ᵋᵋᵋᵔ ᵋᵃᵐ, 26. ᵐᵐ ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵋᵃᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵃᵐ ᵔᵃᵃᵐ.
27. ᵔᵃ ᵋᵃᵐ ᵋᵋ ᵔᵃ.
28. ᵔ-ᵋᵐᵐ ᵔᵃ ᵃᵐᵐ?
29. ᵔᵃ ᵔᵃ ᵃᵐᵐ.
30. ᵋᵋ ᵋᵋ ᵔᵃ ᵔᵃᵋ ᵃᵋᵋᵋ ᵔᵋᵋᵋ, bᵐᵐ ᵃᵋᵋᵋ ᵔᵃᵋ ᵔᵋ ᵋᵃᵔ ᵐᵐᵋ ᵋᵋᵔ.

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.

3R212HEUR 31e0JL3E.

211 CEUD ROJNN.

CEART-S3RJOB.

DORC21D21S.

Jr e3211 DO ceas-fo3ar, a1 a3c1b a3r-
13ce, ruam; a1 ceud le3r1r ce '1 co1-
fo3ar a 11u3a0, a3ur le3r1r e3le a cu
a111 a h-11c a 11-be3cead a ruam 11fo3
ca3e1a11a33ce DO '1 cuamr. Cu3rceap
ceah3al 3o co3c3ona e3o3r a1 le3r1r
0o3cu33ce a3ur a1 le3r1r a 0o3cu33ear.

113 a3ru33ear11 ceas-fo3ar ceap-
r3r1ob a1 foca3l, a3ur cu1 e labapc
3o ceapc, 11eap 11ac b-ru3l a1 ceud le3-
c1r a1 a3r 11c, a3ur cu3r ruam; a1 le3-
c1r a 0o3cu33ear a11 a h-11c.

Ca ceas-fo3o3r a1 11e3c 11a cu33ear
e 3o ceapc.—Cu3r a 3-ca3 ba0, ca b 0o3-
cu33ce le 11 a11 ar 11-ba0; a3ru33ear11
ruam; a1 foca3l a11o3r 3o 0-c3 ar 11a0;
0u0a3r1c 11u3o ruam; a1 foca3l, ac3 11f
a3ru33ear11 a1 le3r1ru3a0. 113 '1 a01
1130 11fo3r 11e3cead '1a ceas-fo3ar 11a
11eac3ru33ear a3r 3o beac0. Jr fe3o3r
b, c, 0, r, 3, 3, r, c a 0o3cu33a0. Ca a
le3r1r-0o3cu33a0 fe311 a33 3ac 11le
le3r1r 0o3cu33ce, 1.—

Ca b	0o3cu33ce	le 11,	11ap	ar 11-ba0;
" c	"	3	" "	3-c1111;
" 0	"	11	" "	11-0a11;
" r	"	b	" "	b-ru3l;
" 3	"	11	" "	11-3o3r1c;
" p	"	b	" "	b-31a11;
" r	"	c	" "	c-rlac;
" c	"	0	" "	0-c3r1'

R313L210 CU21 DE213-FO321R211B.

0o3cu33ear11 a1 ca3r1c3o3al 'ran
3-ca3 cu3balca 3e311ce; 11ap, ca3a3r 11a
b-la0: 0o3cu33ear11 a1 ca3 cu3balca re3-
b33ce fo3r-a3111133ce, ar, bu3r, a, a1 ceud
co11-fo3ar ce '1 foca3l a c33ear 11a
11-03a33, 11apap 3-co3; bu3r. 0-cala11; a
b-31a11.

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

IRISH GRAMMAR.

FIRST PART.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ECLIPSIS.

Euphony requires the suppression
of the sound of certain initial conson-
ants and the substitution of other con-
sonants whose sound are more agreea-
ble to the ear. A hyphen is generally
placed between the eclipsing letter
and the eclipsed one Eclipsis does no,
change the orthography of the worde
and, to sound it correctly. assume the
eclipsing letter to be the initial letter
of the eclipsed word for the time being
and omit the consideration of the pro-
per one.

Eclipsis is quite simple if fully con-
sidered, ba0, a boat, is pronounced
bawdh; ar 11-ba0 is pronounced ar
mawdh; the sound of b is suppressed
altogether. We find from experience
that eclipsis frighten beginners consid-
erably. It is the simplest thing in the
world. Take "that" for instance;
now, if we, in our mind, substitute w
for the t, we have the sound "what"
Eclipsis is jnst as simple.

b, c, 0, r, 3, p, r and c may be eclip-
sed. Every eclipsed consonant has its
eclipsing letter, thus.—

b	is eclipsed	by 11,	as ar 11-b00,	our boat;
c	"	3,	" " 3-c1111,	" head;
0	"	11,	" " 11-0a11,	" poem;
r	"	b,	" " b-ru3l,	" blood;
3	"	0,	" " 11-3o3r1c,	" field;
p	"	b,	" " b-31a11,	" pen;
r	"	c,	" " a1 c-rlac,	the rod;
c	"	0,	as, ar 0-c3r1,	our country

Ruler for Eclipsis.

The article causes eclipsis of the
noun in the genitive plural; as ca3a3r
11a b-rlac, the city of the princes.

The plural possessive pronouns ar,
our; bu3r, your; a, their, eclipse the in-
itial consonant of the word which fol-
lows them if it be eclipsible; as ar 3-co3
our foot; bu3r 0-cala11, your ground;
a b-31a11, their pain.

60 See Vol. II. p. 477. from U. Bourkes Grammar.

UJ DO2H21J11 21U.

Tá bhínn *zuc* an adairc zo glórac a
 zéimhjuzáó,
 'Zur zájir éac a ríheacó zo h-áiró air
 an zaóó,
 Tar loc Suihíj tá 'h tpeuh laocó zo
 luacínar a léimhjuzáó,
 Uíj na rluazíte 'híj zleah táimair a
 ceiríjuzáó zan rjít.
 Sfor ó zac ríhad zo beo,
 Tpeuh íjir hac ó-teejfeacó zleo,
 Bporóazjéó faoi zlar-bíac dar ízairz-
 jé, Uoíó Ruacó!
 Vanhac 'zur Zalózlac,
 Ceiríjujíó zo élaon ajs éac!
 Suar fá bur í-órl éjir, Uj Óóimhájll 21U!
 Feuc Ó'Néjll, rjoié na b-flac, éum cad-
 air a élaonacó,
 Le mhóir-fluaz zairzjíte 'zur tozáó
 na b-feacóair,
 Tá mje eac borb aní a rojím-íairí a
 ríheacó,
 Faoi na marcajzjé ó 'h z-cluaní b-fujl
 ríucó baníja aní.
 'S íomóa 'h éiojé bejéac rairí,
 Faoi rjac a éulajó-laní,
 Bejé zeur-bíóí air náimáí, íac-féíj bí
 zan tríuaz.
 Nuair élíhífeair air ízájir-zleo,
 Sjírac air an t-ríonhán teo,
 Bporóuzáó éum ófozáacair, Uj Óóimhájll
 21U!
 Tá 'h faol-éú aní Óeair-2íjímíairí ajs
 ajsleacó zo íracóírac,
 'S an t-íolracó zan eazla a rjíracó air
 an íjacó:
 Tá 'h ríoníracó air íráíóíj a íairíe zo
 eacóírac,
 Ní 'l óimíe le bacáirí air beo air an
 b-fajé;
 Fáirz íjle lání zo teairí,
 Tuacó-éac 'zur faobíracó laní---
 Tóíj óíca írom-óíózáacair, ceairí azur
 luacó:
 Bejé áca éíráíóíeacó rjeul,
 Uíj óí Claní na ízaoóacó---
 'S air tpeuh Claní Uj Óonájll, Uj
 Óóimhájll 21U.
 Sé 'h íío-éairí tá Claní Óonájll cor-
 airí éa íolíeacó,
 Na cealláje 'r na í-alcóíj tá airí

Óá 'í z-éiojé;
 Tá íolí an náimáí 'hí a í-bán íáíac
 íujíeacó!
 Le íarairí a ó-teejíte tá íolíeacó
 íeacóíj óíóíe;
 Suar le zac laocó íair íjir,
 'Ní z-claní zleo bí azájí íoníj;
 Uj Claní Óonájll óííj, all-íearíímar
 íaoí bíucó!
 Uíjímíéairí an Sacraí íeall
 Írom-bíllíóí Claní na ízaoóacó!
 buají fá bur íglar éjir, Uj Óóimhájll
 21U!
 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 Hught
 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 pran-
 cing,
 '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,
 Hackbüt and battle-brand,
 Pay them all back the deep debt so long due ;
 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,
 Erin'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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BROOKLYN, N. Y. APRIL, 1882.

SEÁZAN O'CUINNÉIZÍN AÍUS Teahsa na h-Éireann.

Tu3 muj0 fao1 ceapb an la ceana 3ur eubajit an Sao1, Seázan O' Cuihnea- zán, m-bop0 na Fozlujmte ra 3-caeajr reo, 30 na0 an 3ae013e marb. Szufob muj0 to 'h Jolpac, an páppeur a b-fac- amuj0 cúnca1 an ná0 reo an, a3ur eubajit muj0 nar b-fjor an ná0, a3ur d'a m-bej0eab0 Éireannaj3 tjr-3ráb0ac 30 m-bej0eab0 fjor a o-teahsa féh aca. An dapa lá na óaj3 rjh fuajr muj0 lej0er 3ah anm, da'r marlu3ab0 a3ur a 3laoj3eac tuacaj3e, breuzadójmte, ol3-bmjrteójmte a3ur 3ah3aj0eójmte ajr ihuj0er na h'Éireann. Tá an lejt- jr r3ufob0eab0 le Éireannac 30 cjh0e. Cja b'é 'h cuhne a r3ufob 3 b3 na foela a r3ufob muj0ne ran Jolpac mjo-0aj0- hcaimac lej0, 3r0 h3or eubajit muj0 aoh h30 'h a3aj0 aohcuhne 30 rpejralca; ac0 tá cjhéal Éireannaj3 ra tjr ro a3ur huajr a h-áruuj30eap0 jad ajr 3uajlljb a o-tjreaca ó doctahar 30 raj0beap, h3 'l reapa0 leo. B3 rjh0 dul a fuazpac0 na lejtne ac0 comarluj3 Éireannac rjh0 b- fujl meap mór a3ajh0 ajr, 30 m-bu0 m0 an do0ar 'há 'h fo0ar a ceuhfa0 ré, jr lej3 rjh0 ój. Ac0 dejrjh0 an meu0 reo: 30 m-bu0 cójr 30 Éireannaj3 a 0adajit fao1 ceapb an cjhéal daojheab0 a cúhneap rjad a 3-cúhac0.

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 Tuesday, 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 considerable 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 hoped 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 beginning 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 invite their earnest co-operation.

The Council feel pleasure in announcing that, owing to their exertions, the quarterly fee of 2s. exacted by the Board of National Education from pupils studying Irish, has been abolished. The removal of this drawback, it will be remembered occupied no inconsiderable portion of last year's report; and it was not until they had sent some of the principal 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 exertions 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 pupils, seeing that they are paid 10s. a pass by the National 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 concession. 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 the 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.

Ծօ Երուսաղիմի աշար Ծօ ճառի թե, յօղրուշ-
 Կ՛ձ, Կ՛ձ ԾեղրեաԾ թեյի-ԾրեաԾիւշաԾ
 ԾեարԾեա. Բ՛ձձի աղ Բեար Բ՛ար, Կ՛ձ
 յաղրեանի Կ ճիւղի; Զօ դաԾ դեւշԲաԾ
 յօ ճիւղի-Բա : Զօ յաղրաԾ ի՛ ձ Կեար
 յաղրեար յօ ճիւղ, ԾեղրաԾ ԿրձաԾ Ծե
 դիւաղի թեօ Լե յե թեյի Կ ճօղրաԾ օ
 ճիւղ Ծե դա ճիւղրեաԾ Կձ ԿրԾեա Կ յ-Կձ-
 Կձ. Սաղր Կ թեյօԲեար յօ թիօղրաղ
 Զօ ճաղի դիօղ ԿաղրԾեաղիա ; դիւաղ Կ
 ճիօղԲար յօ թձաԾ Կօղ-ճեաղիաղԼե Լե
 թիւաղիճի Եա յաղրեղրեաԾ ԼաօղրաԾ Կ
 թեյԾ Կ ճեւղ ԲօԼա Կաղի ճեղօղԾ աշար
 Կղղղ աղ յաղ աղ ճօղրուշաԾ Կ Ծ-ճիւղ
 աշար Կ թիւաղի : թեօ Ե յօ Ծօճար. Սե
 յօ յիւղի Զօ յ-ԲեօԾօճաԾ յ՛ աղի աշար
 յօ ճիւղի աղ յաղրեար Կ ճիօղԲար յօ
 Ծաղի ; դիւաղ Ծ՛ թեւԾԲաղի թիօղ Զօ թար-
 Կիւղի աղ ճիւղ աղ յաղիւշաԾ յաղիղիճե,
 ճիւղԲարԿաԾ, Կ ճօղրեաԾար Կ ճիւղաԾա
 Լե Ծա-իարԼաԾ աղ Արօ.Յիւղրեղի ; ճար-
 Բեաղար Կ ճիւղրեԾ աղ Բեար յար Ծեղր-
 օճաԾ թե աղ ԲեյԾի Կ թարաղի ; Կ ճիւղ-
 Բար Բեար աղի աղաԾ Կ ԾեարԾրաԾար ;
 աշար Կ ճօղրեար Կ Լաղի, աղի աղի ՕԵ, Կ
 դ-աղաԾ թիօղի Կ թաղրեղ, Կ ճիւղԾեար
 յօ յեյի-ճիւղԾեար Բեաղի դիօղ յօ յօ
 Բեաղի դիօղ Լիւձա դա աղ յիօղի յաղա-
 ԿաԾ ; յաղիւշաԾ Կ Կձ Կրուաղիճե Զօ Բար-
 ԲարաԾԾ Լե յաղիւղի դա դ-ճիւղԼեաԾ աշար Լե
 Ծեղրաղի դա յ-ԲարիԿրեաԾ Կ յիղի թե :
 Կօղր ՍօղրԲարաղի աղի թեօ Ե.

Ճաղօղի աղի աղ Ծա թիօղ-իւղի ; յիղի-
 յաղիւղի Լե Կրօ-ճաԾար յեաղի, յիղի աղ
 Կ ճ-Կաղրեղ յե յե թեյի Կ ճարԲեաղաԾ Զօ
 Զօղիւղ, Լե Բիւղի դա Ծ-ճիւղ-իւղաԾիճեօղիւղի
 յարԾեաԾ Կձ յիղիճե թօղիաղ, Զօ յաԾ յօ
 ճիղօղիարԿա, ճիւղ աղ ճաԾ թեօ Զօ Լեղի,
 աշար ճիւղ յօ յիղիաղի, յաղաԿաԾ Լե
 դա թիւաղիճի Կ ԼաԾար յե աղիաղ, աշար
 դաԾ յաԾ թիւղ աղաղ Լե ճօղի յիղ Ելե Կձ
 յօ ճիւղ Կ թարաԾ աշար Կ ԲարաղաԾ օ՛ դ
 ԼեաԾրօղի յիղաԾիւղի Կ Ծ՛ Բիւղի թի
 ճօ թաԾ աշար յօ թիղիԾեաԾ, աղար Կձ
 Ծօճար Ծաղ, ԾեարԾեաԾ աղաղ, ճիղ
 Զօ յիղրեաԾիճաԾ թե թարաղի աշար Բաղր-
 ԵաԾ, Զօ Բիւղի Կօղ-ճեաղիաղ աշար յեարԿ
 աղի ճիւղի թիղ Լեղի աղ ճիղօղի օղիարԿ
 թեօ Կ ճիղօղիւղաԾ. ԼաԾարի յար թեօ
 Լե յաղիւղի թեղար ճաԾիղիճե, աշար Լեղի
 աշար Լեղի աղ ճեար Կ Բարեար Ծօ՛ դ
 յաղիւղի թիղ.

Ոձ Բաղի, ճիւղարիաղ, Զօ դ-Ծեղրի Ե
 թեօ Լեղի աղ թարաԾ թարաԾ Զօ Ծ-ԿաԾրօճ-
 Կձ թե յիղ-Բարիղեար ճիղ-Բարի ճիղ. Ոճի
 Բեար դար Կրուղի Կ ճիւղ թաղի յ-Բիւղի թիղ
 Կ յաղի Կիւղ Կ Կր Կ ճիւղ Կ ճ-ԿօղրաԾարԿ
 Լե դա թիղօղ աղ ԾեարԾեւշաԾ ճիղԵաԾ Կ
 ճ-Կիւղ Կ Կձ Կօ թիւղեաղիւղ Ծ՛ա ճիւղ աշար
 աղի օճաղԾե յար Ե թեօ. ՏեաԾ, յօ ճիւղ-
 Եարիաղ; Բեար դաԾ թե Կ յիղի Կ յար-
 ճիւղիղի Կ ԲեյԾ թիղիճեա յօ յ-ԲեյԾ Կ ճիւղ
 ԲաղրԿա, յի թարաղի թե աղի Կ ճ-ԿիւղաԾ
 դաղիաղ, յօ ԼեյԾրեւղ Կ ճիւղԵաԾ, յօ յի
 յիղի Լեղի Կ ճօղրեւղ, Կ ճիւղիւղաԾ, ԵաԾ-
 օղ, թաղիւղի Կ ճ-Կիւղրեղի աղ-ճիւղարիաղ
 թիղ Ե. ԿօղրեաԾ աղի թեօ Ե.

Ծեղրի աղի, յօ ճիւղարի, դաԾ ճիւղ-
 Ե ճի յօ ճօղրաԾ Ծեղրա ; Բ-Բեարի յօղի
 Ծօղրիճե Կ ԵրուաղիւղաԾ յա թարաԾիւղաԾ.
 Ի՛ յօ ճիւղաԾ յիղիաղիճե Ծօ յաղիւղի
 ճիւղ. Աղա Կձ թիղ-ճիւղարիաղ Կ ԼաԾար
 յիղիղիճե յ՛ թօղա ԾեյիղաԾ Ե աղի
 յաղի Կ Ծօղար. ԿօղրեաԾ աղի թեօ Ե.
 Յիղ յե Կ ճ-Կօղրիւղի Զօ յ-Բիւղ Ե Ծաղ-
 ճար աղ Բիւղիղի, դիւաղ թաղար աղ թիղ-
 յիղաԾ ճօղրաԾ, Բիւղի աղ ճիղի թիղիւղ-
 Կձ. Յիղ յե յար աղ ճ-Կեւղիա ճիւղիղեար
 Բիւղիղի աղիղի աշար աղի ճօ յ-Բ՛Ե Կ
 դ-Ծաղար ճիւղԾեաԾ Զօ թիղիճեաԾ,
 աշար ԼաԾարԿ Զօ ԾաղիաԾ ; Կ Կօղար
 ԼիւղաԾ յօճարի աղ թեյԾ, աշար Կ ԿաԾարԿ,
 Լե յաղիԿրեար ճօղիաղիւղ, Կ յ-Բարաղիա
 աղի դա յիղիաղի Կ ճիղօղիւղ Ե աղիղի աղ
 ճ-Կօղր Կ յեարԿար ճօղրաԾ Ե. ճիւղ թաղի
 Բիւղիղի Զօ յ-Բ՛Ե թեօ Կ դ-Ծաղար. յի Լ
 աղիար օղի ; Կձ Կ՛ Բ-Բիւղ թաղիղ
 յաղիճե Բար թիղիւղաԾ ? Կ՛ Բ-Բիւղ
 յեաղի-ճաղաԾ յաղիճե, ճեաղիղիաղիւղ,
 թիղԿարեաԾ Բար ճ-Կեղր-ճիւղա յիղի Բ-
 Բիւղ ԿեաԾ աղ թիղօղիաԾ յիղօղրեւղաԾ,
 ճա աղա Լե Բար դ-ճեար-ճիւղ, աշար յի թե
 Բար ճ-ԿեարԿ, Կ Լաղիաղ աղ ճիղԿաԾօղիա, Կ
 յիղիաղ Կ յիղիւղաԾ Զօ յ-իղիաղի աշար Զօ
 թիղիղեաԾ, աշար դա ԿեաԾԲարիղի Կ ճիղօղ-
 յիղ Ե Կ ԿեարԿիւղաԾ ?
 Աղ ճիւղարի, Բ՛ թեյօղի ճիւղ Բ՛Ե թիղի
 Ծե յաղիա ճեղր-Բեարիաղի յիղիղի աղ
 Ծիղի Կ ճաղիւղաԾ Լե Ե յիղիղեաԾ Ծօ
 Բար թիղաԾ դա ճիղիճե, Կձ յի յեարԿ
 յօղիա յա յաղի յաղիճե, աշար դա
 թեարԿաԾ դա ճիղիճե, աղ ճիւղի յիղրԿաԾ,
 ԲիւղաԾ Կ Կձ թիղիւղիճե յօղի աղիղի աղ
 ճ-ԿիւղրեաԾ թեօ. Կձ Կրա, յօ ճիւղարի, Ծօ

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, Gurdon 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 *GÆL* 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	—
Balze	10,000	Republic
Brazil	11,780,000	Empire
Belgium	5,087,105	Kingdom
Bavaria	4,861,402	Kingdom
Baden	1,461,428	G Duchy
Boliva	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
Morocco	1,877	Princip'y
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'S

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

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