



Leaban-ajóir móránal,
tabanta cuman
TEANGA SAEDHSE
a cónad ^{asur} a raonúrad
asur cum
Fen-mazla Cuid na h-Éireann.

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therefore apparent.

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սրկար Լօղ, a bare floor.
սրբա ԼաՅ, weak prop.

The following are a few examples of participles used as adjectives, which scarcely require an explanation:

Ծօրար բօրժայլե, an opened door.
Ծօրղ շնդեա(Լան յաժեա), a shut fist.
Բսղղեօձ յօղղե, a divided window.
Երձ բայլե, salted fish, օղեղ ղՅրյօր-
եա, a ravaged island; Եղղե Լարեա, a
lighted fire.

The following examples are very simple, and show the genitive case of a few words:

Եայղղե եօ, cow's milk; Ծօրղ սրձե, a
cup of water; բօժ յօղղա, a sod of
turf; շօղղե Եայղղե, a glass of milk;
Յօրե Եաբայրե, a field of cabbage; քօղ
յօղղա, a bog hole; քեղղ յարայղ, an i-
ron pen; Երօճայղ Ծե, mercy of God.

EXERCISE 14.

A few short phrases with idioms.

ԱՅայ, (prep. pron.), at me; Աղ, is?
whether? Եղղ, break; Եղղե, believe;
Ծեղղ, make, do; բջօր, true; Յօ, to;
Լեա, with thee; Լղղ, with me; ղա,
do not; ղղղ, that; Եղղ, come; սայղ
from me.

1. Եա բե ԱՅայ. 2. Եա բե սայղ. 3.
Քա Եղղ ե. 4. Եղղ Լղղ ե. 5. Տաղղ Լեա,
6. Աղղ բջօր ղղղ? 7. Քղղ բջօր ե. 8. Քա
Եղղե ե. 9. Ծեղղ ղօ. 10. Եղղ Յօ Եղղղ.

1. It is at me. 2 it is from me. 3
do not break it. 4 it is with me. 5
safety with you. 6 whether is that
true? 7 it is not true. 8 do not be-
lieve it. 9 do this. 10 come quietly.

EXERCISE 15.

ԱՅա, at thee; Այե, at her; Այե, at
him; Երօձ, a shoe; Եյա? who; ԵաՅա,
fear; Լեղղ, with him; Լղղղ, with us;
օճար, hunger; օղղայղ, on us; օղղ,
on me; օրե, on thee; ղՅայղ, a knife;
Եարե, thirst; սայղ, from thee.

1. Եա Երօձ ԱՅա. 2. Եա Արան Այե.
3. Եա Եայղղե Այե. 4. Եյա Լեղղ Աղղ
ղղղ? 5. Եղղ Լղղղ ղ. 6. Եա ղե սայղ. 7. Եա
ԵաՅա օղղղ. 8. Եա Եարե օղղղղղղ. 9. Եա
օճար օղղղ. 10. Եա Եեղղ ԱՅայ օրե.

1. You have a shoe. 2. he has
bread. 3. she has milk. 4. whose is
that knife? 5. it is ours. 6. it is from
thee. 7. fear is on me. 8. thirst is
on us. 9. hunger is on me. 10. I
have a question on thee.

EXERCISE 16.

ԱԵա, at them; ԱՅայղղ, at us; Աղղ, on,
on him; Աղղղ, a soul; Եարղ, top;
Երեա, a trout, speckled; Երօ, a bad-
ger; Երօձ, shoes; Եղղ, the bottom;
Եարե, right; Ծօրղ, a body; յայղ, de-
sire; յայղ, a dish; ղեաբ, a broom;
ղեղղ, prosperity, happiness; ղղղղ, a
bridle.

Եա ղե Եղղղ; Եա Եղղ Եարե; Եա ղե
յօր; Եա ղղ Արօ; Եա ղղղղ եաՅ: Եա ղլաժ
ղղղ; Եա Աղղ Լա րար; Աղղղ ԱՅղղ Ծօրղ;
Երօ ԱՅղղ Երեա; Եարղ ԱՅղղ Եղղ.

Եա ղեղղ օրե; Եա րարձ օղղղ; Եա
ղՅայղ ԱՅայ: Եա Աղղղեաժ սայղղ; Եա յայղ
ԱԵա; Եա յաօղղ ԱՅայղղ: Եա ղղղղ Աղղ;
Եա ղղղ ԱՅայ: Եա ղղղ ԱՅայղղղ; Եա րայղ-
ղե Այե.

Եղղ Լղղ Աղղ Եօար; Եղղ Լեղղ ղա Երօձ;
Եյա Լեղղ Աղղ յաԵ? Եյա Լեղղ Աղղ ղեաբ ղօ?
Եղղ Լղղղ ղաժ; Եղղ Լեա Աղղ Եա; Եղղ Լեա Աղղ
բջօղղ Եարղ; Եղղ Լղղ Աղղ յաձա ղղղ; Եղղ
րարղ Լղղղ օրղ յօղղա Աղղղեաժ. Եղղ յայղ
Լղղղ ղղղղ.

EXERCISE 17.

Աղղ, pleasure; Աղղղ, a name; Աօղղ,
age; Եղղ, be thou; Եաժ, what? Եայղղղ,
what way how? Եղղղ, put; Եղղղ, cause
Եղղղ, equal, indifference; Ծղղ, to
thee; Ծղղղ, shut, a fort; րայղ, stay, wait
րեղղ, self: րօղղ a while; րօրղ, yet; Յայղ
without; Յօ րօղղ, yet, for a while; Յղղղ
weep: Լեղղղ, a leap; յայղղ, dishes; յղղ-
ղե, me, myself; օղղ, drink; օղղ, evil;
րջօրղ, down; ղարղ, up; Եօձ, lift.

Աղղ Լեա-րա Աղղ ղեաբ? ղղղ Լղղղ-րա Աղղ
րայղղղ; Աղղ Աղղ Լեա ղե? ղղղ յայղղ Լղղղ
բջօղղ; ղղղ շլար Աղղ րարղ ղօ; Աղղ յաԵ Ծղղղ
ղղղղ? Աղղ րարղ Լեա Եայղղղ յօղղա սրձե?
ղղղ Եաժ Լղղղ; ղղղ ղե Աղղ րարղ; Աղղ Աղղ Լեղղ
ղղղղ?

Κά δευη ολc ; ηα βj βο5 : ηα 5υjλ 5αν
 cύjρ ; cύη αη cομαρ ; φαη 5αν εα5λα ;
 ηά δευη ολc ομραjηη ; cό5 ρυαρ ρj ; cυjρ
 ρjορ ηα ηjαρc ηα όλ ρjηη ρόρ ; ηα cυjρ
 ολc ομρj.

Jρ cumα λjηη ρjη ; cαc é αη ρυc ρο ?
 jρ λjομ ρέjη é ; cευη ρjη 5ο cέαρc ; cjαη.
 ηορ cά cύ ? cαc αοjρ cύ ? cαc jρ αjηη
 cυjρ ? cαc é ρjη ? φαη 5ο ρόjλ ; léjμ ρυαρ

Κά 5υjλ 5ο ρόjλ ; jρ ηjρε αη ρεαρ ; αη
 é ρjη é ; ηj ρ5jαη é ; jρ cumα λεαc é ; ηj
 ηjαη λεjρ αη ρυc ρο ; jρ ηόρ jρ ηjαη λεjρ ;
 αη τjομ é ρjη ? cά εα5λα ομc ; ηj cεαρc
 é ρο.

EXERCISE 18.

αηjορ, from below ; αηη ρjη, there ; αη
 ρο, here ; αηοjρ, now ; αηυαρ, down from
 above ; cαηc, talk ; cεjλ, conceal ; cεj-
 ρjρ, haste ; ρjρjηηη, truth ; ρορ5αjλ, open ;
 λεαη, follow ; ηεαραjηη, I think ; ηjρ-
 5αjλ, awake ; ηάjρε, shame ; ράη, spade ;
 ρεαρ, stand ; cαηαλλ, while ; cαρ, come

ρορ5αjλ αη cομαρ, open the door ; cαρ
 αηjορ, come up ; ηjρ5αjλ αηοjρ é wa-
 ken him now ; cαρ α5υρ λεαη é, come
 and follow him ; cευη cαηc λjομ, talk
 with me ; ηεαραjηη αη λά ρυαρ, I think
 the day cold ; ηά τρε5 cαρα ρjορ, des-
 ert not a true friend ; ρεαρ ρυαρ αηοjρ
 stand up now ; cαρ αηυαρ λjηη, come
 down with us ; cά ηάjρε αjρ ; he is ash-
 amed ; φαη 5ο ρόjλ, wait a while ; ηά
 cεjλ ρjρjηηηη, conceal not truth ; cευη
 cεjρjρ, make haste ; cαc é αη λά, what
 is the day ? cά ρεαρ5 αjρ, he is angry.
 αη άjλ λεαc é, do you like it ? cυjρ ρjορ
 αη ράη, put down the spade ; cά ρé αηη
 ρjη, he is there ; cά ηé αηη ρο, I am in
 this place ; φαη λjομ cαηαλλ βεα5, stay
 with me a little while.

EXERCISE 19.

αρ, out, out ; βεjρ, bring, grasp ; cέαc, a
 hundred ; cαη, to me ; ράjλce, welcome ;
 ρjοηα, of wine ; 5ευρ, sharp ; 5lac, take
 λάjοjρ, strong ; λεαc-ρα, with thee ; ηjλε,
 a thousand ; ηjορ, sign of comparative ;
 ρα, an emphatic suffix ; ράρcα, satisfi-
 ed ; jρ λάjοjρ αη ρεαρ é, he is a strong
 man ; jρ cεαρ αη cαjλjη j, she is a pret-

to girl ; βεjρ 5λοηη ηjρ5ε cαη, bring to
 me a glass of water ; cυjρ cεjηε λαρcα
 αρ, put a lighted fire out ; αη j ρο ηο
 ρ5jαη-ρα ? whether is this my knife ?
 jρ 5ευρ αη ρ5jαη ρο, this knife is sharp
 cά ηε ράρcα αηοjρ, I am satisfied now
 cά ηε ηjορ ρεάρμ' I am better ; αη ηjαη
 λεαc-ρα 5λοηη ρjοηα ? do you wish a
 glass of wine ? ηj ηjαη λjομ ρjοη ; I do
 not desire wine ; cά αράη α5αη, I have
 bread ; αη λεαc-ρα αη ρ5jαη ρο ? whe-
 ther is this your knife ? óλ ρυαρ é,
 drink it up ; cέαc ηjλε ράjλce, a hun-
 dred thousand welcomes ; 5lac αράη
 α5υρ ηη, take bread and butter ; cυjρ
 αjρ αη cεjηε é, put it on the fire ; cjαη-
 ηορ cά cύ αηοjρ ? how are you now ?
 jρ cορjη cύηcα é, it is a shut fist ; jρ 5ορc
 cαβάjρce é, it is a field of cabbage ; cά
 cεjρjρ ομρj, I am in a hurry. 5ο 5-cυjρ-
 jό cjα 'η c-άc αjρ cο CRjόC

Like the parent to its offspring when the real-
 tug of necessity arises the *countryman* is invariably
 appealed to for relief. Then in times free from
 distress this countryman should not be forgotten.
 Seeing all the nationalities which surround us
 closely clinging together in their individuality
 should not the Irish take a lesson there-from,
 How much of the funds transmitted to alleviate
 the distress brought on our unfortunate country
 by foreign tyranny has been contributed by foreign-
 ers ? Yet three-fourths of the money laid out for
 the necessaries of life &c., by Irishmen in this
 country go into the pockets of foreign store keepers !
 This foreign store keeper will be very nice and
 obliging while he is receiving their money, but
 when the pinch comes the countryman alone
 will be appealed to. How strange that a people so
 quick witted cannot see this and act accordingly !
 Irishmen, support those who support you and your
 principles. If an Irish grocer, tailor, shoemaker
 doctor, lawyer, or any other business give you as
 good value as a foreigner give preference to your
 countryman, you see the foreigner invariably do
 it. Readers and admirers of the Gael, turn to its
 advertising pages and if you want any thing ad-
 vertised there get it in preference to that of others,
 provided you get it as good, because they support
 the Gael and are therefore instruments in pro-
 pagating the principles which it advocates. This
 is business and by observing it, and strictly adher-
 ing to it you will force persons who would, apart
 from business interests, scorn you and your prin-
 ciples, assist you.

This cannot be looked upon as contrary to
 general citizenship. Every element does it. Life
 is like a checker-board, and in playing its game,
 like that of checkers, one shall not be badly beat-
 en when he makes similar moves to those of his
 opponent.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Durnin, Tangipahoa La. for the following poem.

ՈՒՆՆԱԾ ԵՐԶԻՅՈՒ ԱՅ ՏԵԱՐԿԱԾ,
ՔԱՆՑ ԵՐՁՁԱԾ
ԼԵ ԱԾԾ ՁԿԱԾՈՐԱՅԻՆԱՅԼԼ, 1844.

Ա ՏԵԱՐԿԱԾ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ, Ա ԴԵԱՐԿ ԴՅՈՒ ԵՐՁՁԵ,
'ՏԱ ԴԵԱՐԿ ԴԱ ԴԱՅՈՒ ԵՆՅԻՄՔԵԱԾՑ ;
Ա ԴԵԱՐԿ ՅԱԾ ԴԱՅՈՒ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ 'ՐԱ ԵՐՁՁԵ,
Ա ԲՅԼԵ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ, ԵՆՅԻՄՔԵ :
Ա ԴԵԱՐԿ ՅԱԾ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐ ՕՒՆՆԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ,
Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԴՅՈՒ, ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ;
ՏԵԱՐԿ ԴԱ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԴԱ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ,
ԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԴԱՅՈՒ ԵՆՅԻՄՔԵ.

ԵՐ Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԼՅՈՒ Ա ԴԵԱՐԿԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
ԼԵ ԴԵԱՐԿԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ, ԴԵԱՐԿԱՅ,
ԵՐ ԴԵԱՐԿ Ա ԴԱՅՈՒ ԼԵ ԴԵԱՐԿ ԵՐ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ,
ՅՈՒ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ :
ԱՅ ԴԵԱՐԿԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ, ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
ՅՈՒ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ
Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ, ԱՅ ԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ.

'ՏԵ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ,
Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ,
ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ
Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ :
ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
ԼԵ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ :
ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ, ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ.

'ՏԵ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ, ԴԵԱՐԿ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ,
Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ :
ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԱՅ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԼԵ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ,
Ա ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ,
'ՏՅՈՒ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ : ԵՐՁՁԱՅ
ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ.

ԵՐ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ
ՅՈՒ ԵՐՁՁԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՆ,
ՕՒՆՆԱՅ, ԵՆ ԵՆ, ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ
ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ :
ԼԱՅՑ ԵՆ ԵՆ Ա ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ,
ԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ,
'Տ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ
ԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ.

ԱՅՑ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ
ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ,
ՈՒՆՆԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ

ՈՒՆՆԱՅ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ :
ՏՅՈՒ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ,
ՅՈՒ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ,
ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ.

THE IRISH MANUSCRIPTS IN THE
"ASHBURNHAM" COLLECTION.

The Council of Gaelic Union deems it its duty bringing public attention to the following facts concerning this famous collection of manuscripts; especially in order that the object of the memorial to which they request signatures may be clearly understood, and its prayer strenuously supported by every friend of literature and of Ireland.

These manuscripts were collected and preserved from the destruction which attended so many others, by the care of members of the once-royal house of O'Connor of Connaught, to which house most of them had originally appertained, and whose representative Dr. Charles O'Connor of Balanagare, the ancestor of our President, and the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the chief collector of this fine library of Irish M. S., and of books and writings relating to Irish history, especially to the family of O'Connor. This great Irish scholar and antiquary was direct in descent from Tirlough O'Connor, who died in 1345, and whose father Hugh was "Lord of Connaught". The latter was from a brother of Rury O'Connor, the last, king of Ireland. Dr. Charles O'Connor called the "Venerable" died in 1791:

His grandson was the Rev. Charles O'Connor D. D. This gentleman spent a considerable part of his life at Stow, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, who had purchased these manuscripts chiefly collected by the elder Dr. O'Connor, and who employed this Dr. O'Connor as librarian. He was not such a good Irish scholar as his grandfather, but, nevertheless, he too did much for Irish literature. Besides arranging this great collection, he wrote a catalogue and compendium of many of these manuscripts, entitled *Rerum Hibernicarum, Scriptores Veteres*, and which was published at the expense of the Marquis of Buckingham, in four large volumes, in Irish and Latin. These four volumes have been long out of print.

The Stowe Collection of the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Buckingham was sold to the late Earl of Ashburnham, who added it to his other great collections. He refused to permit learned men to examine any of these books, in order, perhaps, by mystery to enhance their value, as many of these manuscripts were unique. Dr O'Donovan Professor O'Curry, and other Irish scholars have lamented being thus hindered from consulting the veritable originals of several of the works, of which only copies were available to them when preparing

their editions.

It will thus be seen that it has been until recently almost impossible to ascertain even the titles of many of the works of which the "Ashburnham" or, as this portion of it should properly be called, the "O'Connor" collection consists; though catalogues more or less complete, have been prepared from time to time. But, from the unanimous opinion of Irish scholars—living and dead—and the fame of the original collector (Chas. O'Connor), an idea can be formed of the value of these manuscripts and of their importance to Ireland. Even though the restriction were removed which prevented Irish scholars from consulting these manuscripts, still their being deposited in any public Institution in England, or anywhere but in Ireland, would still place our native scholars at a very great disadvantage and render impossible that careful inspection, transcription and collation which is so necessary.

We learn also, that the German government desires to get possession of the *entire* Ashburnham collections. In such an event they would be completely lost to this country, like so many others which found their way from time to time to the Continent. Of course the only portion of this vast collection with which we are concerned is that part of which contains the Irish manuscripts, and we hope that our Government, by becoming the purchasers, as it is reported they purpose doing, of the entire collection for the nation, will be in a position to place in Ireland—in the National Library; or some other similar Irish Institution, those treasures of our native literature of which all Irishmen are so justly proud. In the interests of justice literature, science, and education, and in view of the true advancement and enlightenment of the people, it is to be hoped that the representations now being made to Government from so many quarters may be successful.

FAMINE STRICKEN TIRCONAILL.

A pamphlet lies before us containing a lecture delivered by Marcus J. Ward, Esq. in the Ulster Minor Hall, Belfast, on Feb. 23rd, at which the Mayor presided. The subject was Mr. Ward's personal experiences of distress in Tirconail, as gathered by him during the distribution of funds collected for the relief of the distressed in the county Donegal with which he was entrusted.

We regret that the GAEL's limited space precludes the publication of this characteristic and interesting lecture.

In distributing this fund Mr. Ward did not go round to give it as alms, but employed the small farmers, (who would die rather than seek alms) in works of improvement on their farms or patches of land. It is a well known fact that in times of famine or distress the small farmers are far worse off than the beggars, because they are too

proud to make their wants known. Mr. Ward's mode of distributing the fund did not touch their sensitiveness and such forethought and consideration on his part stand out in bold relief when compared with others intrusted with similar missions.

During the delivery of his lecture, Mr. Ward was repeatedly applauded. In one place he says, "I declare it is a disgrace to Ulster, a disgrace to Christian or Pagan government, a disgrace to humanity." (meaning the distress in Glencolumcill.)

The following paragraph will show the sentiments with which this young man is imbued better than any thing we could write. He says, referring to education,—"It would surely not be too much to demand that at least two of the commissioners of National Education should be Irish speakers and scholars in order that the Board might be in a position to deal justly and intelligently by the still large Irish-speaking population. Old Celtic civilities of the natives are being driven out of usage, to be replaced by the upstart conceit of a generation of Irish Cockneys."

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We have received the sixth number of the Dublin Gaelic Journal. It is highly interesting, and should be patronized by all Irishmen: We ordered twelve copies of the Journal on the strength of promises made to us that they would be sold. We hope these parties will come forward and redeem their promises.

Printing the First Irish Book in this and the last issue of the Gael would seem to call for some apology to our advanced readers. We printed it because some of the classes had no First Books, and we did not wish to see beginners discouraged for the want of material from which to learn. A class of seventy-five pupils was reported at Nashua N. H. and some smaller classes from other localities who had no books to commence with; hence our action in the matter:

We take it that those patriotic men and women who support the Gael will be well pleased to learn through it that the Irish Language movement is rooting steadily through the country. The number of clubs recently formed is very encouraging. So that the Gael, being founded solely for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the language and literature of Ireland, will, we trust, be excused when it considers it necessary to go back from time to time to primary instruction.

In this connection we hope the delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia, will not ignore the Fourth Paragraph of the Platform there adopted. They are in honor bound to take steps to make it effective. Let each delegate form a small club, and in a short time good results will follow.

Beiré an 3aetóise faoi nhear fóir

THE SAVAGE LOVES HIS NATIVE SHORE.

The savage loves his native shore,
 Though rude the soil and chill the air;
 Well then may Erin's sons adore,
 Their isle which nature formed so fair.
 What flood reflects a shore so sweet,
 As Shannon great or past'ral Bann?
 Or who a friend or foe can meet
 So generous as an Irishman?

His hand is rash, his heart is warm,
 But principle is still his guide.
 None more regrets a deed of harm,
 And none forgives with nobler pride.
 He may be duped, but won't be dared;
 As fit to practice as to plan.
 He dearly earns his poor reward,
 And spends it like an Irishman.

If strange or poor for you he'll pay,
 And guide to where you safe may be.
 If you're his guest while e'er you stay,
 His cottage holds a jubilee.
 His inmost soul he will unlock,
 And if he should your secrets scan,
 Your confidence he scorns to mock,
 For faithful is an Irishman.

By honor bound, in woe or wail,
 Whate'er she bids he dares to do;
 Tempt him with bribes, he will not fail;
 Try him in fire, you'll find him true.
 He seeks not safety; let his post
 Be where it ought, in danger's van;
 And if the field of fame be lost,
 'Twill not be by an Irishman.

Erin, loved land! from age to age,
 Be thou more great, more fam'd and free!
 May peace be thine, or shouldst thou wage
 Defensive war, cheap victory;
 May plenty flow in every field.
 With gentle breezes softly fan,
 And cheerful smiles serenely gild
 The breast of every Irishman.— ORR.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

A good deal has been unthinkingly said concerning the Pope's circular to the Irish clergy. We look to the circular as the natural sequence of the Pope's position. The church is interested in the spiritual and not in the material concerns of man. Therefore if the Pope believes that the present agitation should lead to bloodshed it is his duty to interpose his spiritual authority, and no Catholic deserving the name can take exception to it. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the Roman See bears the same relation to England spiritually as England does to this country politically. It is a well known fact that a large section of the wealthier portion of Americans are English today to the back bone. The erection of the Andre statue, and the lion's head as the coat-of-arms of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the formal opening of the bridge on the Queen's anniversary demonstrate

this assumption. The Papal See expects the return of England to the fold again, and we think it is justified in that expectation from the large array of the English aristocracy who have already done so. In that array are included such names as:

Dukes—Leeds, Norfolk.
 Dutchesses—Hamilton, Kent, Athol, Buecleuch, Grammont and Leeds.
 Marquesses—Bute and Ripon.
 Marchionesses—Lothian, Londonderry, and Queensbury.

Earls—Roscommon, Dunraven and Granard.
 Countesses—Kenmare, Arundel Buchau, Clare, Sutherland.

Counts—Walpole, Castlestuart, de la Field.
 Viscount Melbourne.

Vicountesses—Fielding, Hampden. Newry
 Lords—Fielding, Campden, R. Kerr, Huntingtown, Kennedy, W. Kerr, J. Kerr, Thynne. F. Kerr, de Trafford, Boyle, Carew, Holland, Kennedy, Powys, Norrys, Montieth, Walpole, de Vere-Spencer, Talbot.

Ladies—Peat, Monsell, Lexon, Howard, Thynne, H. T. J. Kerr, M. Kerr, A. Kerr, de Trafford, Blennerhasset, A. Acheson, L. Acheson, Anderson, Armitage, Colthurst, Douglas, Fullerton, Foley, Duff Gordon, Sage, Holland, Rossmore, de Vere, Burke, Monteith, Townley, Castlestuart, Herbert, &c, with over 200 dignitaries and clergymen of the Anglican Church, and a large number of peers and peeresses who became Catholics since the publication of this list, without counting the innumerable host of barons, baronesses and squires who have also done the same.

It is a well known fact that the Queen was accused of Catholic tendencies at one time, and rumor had it that she was about to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales, and to publicly avow her intentions.

The fact is there are more English aristocrats Roman Catholics than there are Irish. Hence, the large English influence which is wielded at Rome. Gladstone's two sisters are Roman Catholics, and there is hardly a member of the House of Lords that has not some member of his family a Catholic.

Any one acquainted with Irish history must know that England Catholic is as much an enemy of Ireland as England Protestant. Hence, the duty of Irish Catholics is, while yielding implicit obedience to the Holy See in spiritual matters to hold firm for their civil rights and to obtain them by all means.

In issuing the circular to the Irish bishops the Holy See ought to have told England to permit the Irish to govern themselves. It could not be expected that Irish bishops and priests would see their brothers, sisters and kindred robbed, starved and plundered without a word of protest.—It is contrary to human nature, and can never obtain in Ireland.

SENTIMENTS of SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala. Mr. McCosker is at it again aided by Mr. McSweeney. He says, "Major Maher must whoop up his Connecticut batallion or we reformed rebels of Ala. will surely beat him on the GAEL list." He sends for, Hon. Judge McCarron, Miss Finch, Messrs. Divine, Hickey, McNulty, Toomey, Kearney, McKnight, J. Walsh, Mrs. Capt. O. Finigan (who says that every Irish family should have the Gael in their house whether they read it or not.) (The Gael does not despair of success when seconded by such sentiments from the fair sex—Ed.) Mrs. Letady, Mrs. O'Hair, Mrs. McDermott, Messrs. Nolan, McDonald, Keegan, Finch, P. McGrath, W. Caesar, D. McGinnis, J. Delahunty, R. McClarin, A. L. Young—21 since last report.

Colo.—Messrs Hughe, Curran, O'Neill.

Conn.—Messrs. Daly, Regan, Walsh, Lyster, Duggin.

Iowa—Messrs. O'Farrell, Larkin.

Kansas—J. O'Sullivan,

Mass.—Messrs. Connor, Ward, Konnier, Moloney, Powers, Heneberry, Graham, Kechore.

Minn.—Messrs. Howley, Donahue.

Mo.—Mr. O'Leary, Counsellor Fraher.

Neb.—J.O.D. Nightingale.

N.J.—Messrs. McCrann, O'Reilly, Casey per. J. Delaney.

N.H.—Messrs. Broderick, Tracy, O'Sullixan, P. Niland, J. Niland;

New York—Messrs. Lane, Sullivan, Larkin, O'Hanlon, Barry, Brown, Burke, (who wishes to see the GAEL as large as the Irish World), Malone Heoy, Gordon, Corly, McPartland (per E. O'Keefe Flynn, W.A. Donohoe. Mr. R.J. Murphy, National Hotel, Buffalo concludes a very interesting letter with this reference to the proposed convention "I hope the efforts now being made to publish the works of both authors (O'Reilly's and Foley's Dictionaries) will be successful, and hope it will assume a tangible shape in the event of a convention being held. I agree with you that it could not perform a more serviceable work than the publication of such a book, in the furtherance of which all Irishmen should cheerfully assist who love and cherish the language whose *war-cry* nerved the arms and fired the hearts of the heroes of *Clontarf*, when they scattered the mailed hosts of the Sea-kings. The language whose thunder tones were re-echoed at *Ben Bulbin* when the ruthless Saxons were defeated and dispersed; and lastly the language which sounded like an avenging angel's voice to the bloody Duke of Cumberland, when the *Irish Brigade* charged and rushed like a mountain storm upon his chosen troops, routing them like chaff before the wind, changed defeat into victory making Fontenoy immortal. May the laudable and patriotic efforts of each and all interested in

its preservation and cultivation be crowned with complete success, is the sincere wish of my heart."

Ohio—Messrs. Maloney, Carrol, Coibly per T. Donovan), Mrs. Brennau and Mrs. O'Malley. J. Keenan, per M. J. Collins.

Pa.—Messrs. Sheehan, Mitchell, Gallagher, Goodwin, Joice.

Tenn.—Messrs. Ginley, Doran, Bourke.

Wis.—Rev. M.C. O'Brennan and Messrs. Luby and King.

"THE INVINCIBLES"

AND THE LESSON WHICH THEIR FATE SHOULD TEACH.

That some of the Dublin Invincibles were sincere though mistaken nationalists there can be no doubt; that their leaders were corrupt, cowardly swindlers is equally beyond a doubt.

Sincere Irishmen knowing where to find these "Irish Revolutionary Leaders" should not wait to hand them over to the British government but hang them to the nearest tree, and the world would rejoice for having so much putrid matter out of sight. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed by the Irish people everywhere for revolutionary purposes, yet these men have been strangled by the English government without *one* word or *act* of protest by these pseudo "leaders."

What a miserable figure this so-called revolutionary organization has cut before the world! Were the bloody tragedy which is being enacted in Dublin to take place in any country under the sun claiming manhood, the very air would be made to resound its yell of defiance and the earth to tremble at its shock of vengeance. But no; these skulking, cowardly demagogic swindlers, who fatten on the credulity of their duped countrymen, will get up some fizzle to draw in the cash when they betake themselves to some safe harbor to luxuriate on their ill-gotten pelf, while their dupes are left to the mercy of the English hangman, mid the wailings of their sorrowing friends

Շնչան Լախեար Ծօ ծալլ 'ր ԲալԾ, Շնչան
 ԸօլլրեաճՏ Ծօ'ղ Ծօճար,
 Շեղնխլխջեան րուար ան շեաճ րանդա,
 'ր դարուխջեան ան Լօճար,
 ՏաՇա Շնչ և Շանդ անդ անդ անդ անդ, Ծօ
 Շեարճա ճեարճօրտա Շրուալճ,
 Ծուալճրեան ան ճրոդդեար Շե դա ճրոդդ, ԸՅ-
 ան Շարբեանդ և ՇօնաճՏ Յօ Լուալճ,
 Շեյնդլխլխլ Շնչ և Շանդ անդ անդ Շեյրե Յօ
 Ծ-րուլ րլ ԸՅ րեարան և ճրեաճՏ----
 Ձ Լալն արուխլճե Շնչ Ըօրդան, ԸՅ Էլլ-
 եաճՏ Ըճար ԸՅ րալլրեաճՏ,----
 'Տ Շաճ Է'ղ Շ-րուլ Ծ' րլաճաճ անդ անդ անդ
 ան Շարճե 'Շա րաճ Շեօ,
 'Խուալլ և Խ-Բեյճ դա ԽաճՏ Խլաճանտա Ծօ-
 Շան անդ ճնլխլճե ճան ՇեաճՏ րլօր Խճ?
 Շրաճ Խ-Բեյճ ար րճօճարա Յօ Լեյր Խուալ-
 անլճե, Էլլլեօլ լալլան Խլաճանտա,
 Խլ րեյճոլլ Լե'ղ Լա և Բեյճ Ըօր րաճ անդ անդ,
 Շա 'ղ Շ-րոլլար ԸՅ Խրրե 'ղղղ,----
 Շա րօլաճա դա Խ-օլճե ԸՅ իեաճա, ան օլճ-
 Շե րլլ, անդա, րաճա, րլօր,
 Շա ճեալլաճ ան Լա ԸՅ րօլլրլալաճճ, Լե
 Շնլլ Խճօր Շե րոլլար.
 Շրրրլճ դա Շեօրա ճեար 'ր րեարճա րեօ,
 ճար Շաօնալլ ճար Շուան 'ր անլճր,
 ճլօլլե ան անդ անդ անդ; ---Լե Շալլան
 րաճ ր ճօճ Յօ Շեօճ անլլր.
 Ըղ Շրլօճ.

Catholic Immigration to Kansas.

We have received a circular, through the *Visitor* announcing the formation of an Immigration society in the Diocese of Leavenworth, Kansas. Section first says—"The society shall be known as the Catholic Immigration Society of the Diocese of Leavenworth. Sect. 2nd The object is to further Catholic immigration to Kansas. The officers are Hon. Prest. Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink, Prest. Vicar Gen. Cunningham, Vice Prest. M.A. Walfrem, Treas. John Hannon, Secs. Father Pickler and F. T. Lynch. The above officers with Fathers Seambergh and O'Reilly and Hon. E. Carroll compose the executive committee.

The national convention at Philadelphia recommends the Irish people to buy no English made merchandise. Why, this is constructive treason. Though it is an old saying that "a cat may look at a king" we have read of Irishmen being thrown into prison in their native land for "looking" at an English satrap. See English transaction of the Curfew law.

We have many orders for books waiting, we expect a supply in a few days when all will be served.

READ THIS.

Comparative tables showing the morality of the Four provinces of Ireland as published by the *Government*. Number of drunks and disorderly for the year 1882.—Ulster, 28,219; Munster, 24,432; Leinster, 24,183; Connaught, 10,663.

Illegitimacy—Ulster, 4 per cent; Munster and Leinster (Dublin and Cork included, less than 2 per cent; Connaught, Irish-speaking Connaught, less than 1 per cent.

Now, we take it that if the *plantation element* were eliminated from the province of Ulster that the result would be as creditable to the natives as it is to their Connaught brethren.

What say you, canting, hypocritical ranters, who cannot see the beam in your own eye while you pretend to take the mote from your neighbors.

Ought not these facts teach a lesson to the promoters of morality? The matter in a nut shell is this—When a people lose their *National identity* they become demoralized.

The maiden who keeps strange company and says *I don't care* to the remonstrance of her guardians is in very great danger of falling. So it is with the nation that ignores its own respect and says *what good is it* to the remonstrance of those who would urge the preservation of that which is the foundation of nationhood—its language and literature.

The possession of the characteristics of an enlightened nationhood by a man or woman inspires that laudable pride which is a barrier to misconduct and without which man is no better than the brute.

We would respectfully impress this truism on the minds of the Irish Catholic clergy, who are peculiarly fitted and equal to the necessary labors involved in the preservation and cultivation of the language and literature of their country, and we submit the above tables as a proof of our conclusions.

We hope all our subscribers will make some little exertion to extend the circulation of the GÆL. Let each subscriber who has not already done so try to get another; this is the way to extend its usefulness. The First Irish Book which is given in this and the last number cost in New York 25 cents, so that it and the two numbers of the GÆL cost only 10 cents.

Parnell cannot please the English no matter what he does or what he does not do. His latest and most serious offence is that in his telegram to the Philadelphia Convention he did not condemn dynamite.

Send sixty cents for the GÆL; it will teach you to speak, and write Irish.

ԱՌՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՅԲՅԻՆ ԱՅՅԲՅԻՆՈՒ ԾՈՒ ԸՉԱԿ.

Ծօ ԲՅ յՊԵ, ԵՐԱ
 ՅԱՆ ՔՅԱՆ ՅԱՆ ԼԵՆ,
 'Տ յՊՅ ԵՐՅՈՅԵ ՅԱՆ ԵՐԱՇ
 ՈՒ ՐՐԱՆ ՚ՆԵ ՐԵՅՆ
 Ա՛Ր յՅ ՅԱՆ ՐԱՇ
 ՅԱՇ ԵԼԱՇԱՆ ՅՕ ԵՐԵՆ;
 ՅԱՇ ՕՅՇԵ 'Ր ԼԱ
 Ծօ ԲՅՐ ՅԱՆ ՔԵՅՆ.

ԱՊՅ ԼԵՆ! ԱՊՅՐ
 ԸԱ յ՛ ԵՂԱԼ ԱՅՐ ՐԱՆ;
 ՅԱՆ ՔԵՅՆ ՅԱՆ ՔՅՐ
 Ա՛Ր ԲՅՆ-ՐԵ ԼԱՆ
 ԾԵ ՔԵՅՆ 'Ր ԾԵ ՐՅՐՅՐ
 'Տ ԾԵ ՐՅԱՅՈՅԵՅԻՆ ՅՐԱՆ
 Ա Յ-ԵՅՆ Օ ԲՅՐ
 ԱՊԵ, ԱՆ ՐՅՅ-ԵԱՆ ԸԱՆ.

ԻՐ ԵՂԱՆ
 ԱՊՅ ԵՐՅՈՅ ՅԱՇ ԼՕ
 ԱՊՅ ՐՅՅ-ԵԱՆ ԸԱՆ
 ՕՇ Ի-ՕՆ, ՕՇ Օ
 Ծօ ԵԼԱՅՇ ՅՕ ԵՐԱՇ
 'Տ Ծօ ԼԵՆ ՅՕ ԾԵՕ
 ԱՊՅ ԵՐՅՈՅԵ ԱՆ՝ ԼԱՐ
 ԵԱ ՐՕՐ ՅԱՆ ՐՕ.

ԱՊԱՐ ՔԵՄԼԵ ԱՊՅՐ ԱՆ ՕՅՇԵ Ա ՔՅՈՒՐՅՅ
 ԵԱՐ ԼՈՅՅ,

ԱՅՐ ԵՅՐՅԵ ՊԱ ՅԱՅՇԵ 'Ր ՊԱ ԵԱՅՇԵ ՅՕ
 ԵՐՈՅ,

ԵԱՐԵԱՆԱՆ ՐԵՂ Ա ՐԼՅԵ ՕՅ ԵՐԵ ԵՂԱՐ-
 ԱԼ ՊԱ Ծ-ԵՈՅՆ,

ԱՅՐ ԵՅՇԵԱՆ ՐԵՂ ՅՕ ԵՅՐԵԱՇ ԵՐԵ, Պ
 ԵՂՅՆ ԱՊՅՆ.

ԱՊԱՐ ՔՅՐԱՐ ԱՊՅՐ ԱՆ ՕՅՇԵ ԱՅՐ ՔԼԱԸ
 ՐՅԱԼԵԱ ՐԱՐ.

Ծօ 'Ն ԵՅՐՅՇԵ ԵԱՅ ԱՅ ՐՅՐ-ՔՅՅԱԼ ԻՐ
 ԱՅՅՆՆ Օ 'Ա ՔՅՅԼ,

ԱՊԵՍԵԱՅԵԱՆ ՐԵ 'Ր ԼԱՅՐՅԵԱՆ ՐԵ Ա
 իՅՐՅԵԱՇ 'Ր Ա ՔՅՅԱԼ,

ԵՅՐՅԵԱՆ ՐԵ 'Ր ԵԱՆՊՅԵԱՆ ՐԵ ՐՅՅ
 ՅԼՈՒՊԱ ՊԱ Պ-ԾՅԼ.

ԱՊՅ ՔԵՄԼԵ յՊՐ ԱՆ ՕՅՇԵ--ՅՐ ԵՂՐԱ ԱԵԱ;
 ԱՊՅ ՔՅՐԱՐ ԱՅՐ ԱՆ ՐԼԱԸ ՐԱՐ----ՅՐ ԵՂ
 ԵՂ Ա ՅՐԱՇ

ԵՅՐՅՅՆՊ Ա՛Ր յՊՐՅՅՆՊ ԱՆ ԵՅՅԵԱՐՊԱ ՅԱՇ
 ԼԱ

ԾՈՅ՝ ՔԵԱՅԵՅՆ 'Ր ԾՈՅ՝ ՔՅՐԱՐ ԾՈ ԵԱԸ-
 ԱՅՐ ԵՅՅՈՅ ՅՕ ԵՐԱՇ.

IRISH INFORMERS.

The reason that a crop of informers spring up at every recurring trial for political offenses is that the continuous state of slavery of the Irish people has eliminated all traces of manhood. The fact is—a lamentable fact—that the Irish are ashamed to acknowledge themselves. A few doors from this office may be seen the words—"A Swedish Tailor." The Swedes do not number 5 per cent of the Irish population of Brooklyn or New York, yet we never saw a signboard announcing the business of Irishmen, as such. Are they ashamed of themselves? Yes. And they will remain as they are—despised and despicable—until they have the courage to announce their convictions. To do this, Irishmen need not be aggressive nor force themselves on the public as Irishmen, but they should not apologize for being Irish as some seem to do. For instance, if you ask some Irishmen aught about Ireland they will answer, "I don't remember, I was very small when I left there." Others will say, "I was born in England," thus clearly indicating their unmanliness, though they think they elevate themselves in the hearer's estimation.

It is gratifying that the Irish Language Movement is effectually changing this state of affairs, and in a few years when no Irishman or woman will be looked upon as possessing ordinary education unless they know something of their country's language, the whole face of matters will be changed and the crop of Irish renegades will be diminished.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Those who do not know much concerning general literature believe that English is the most complete of any in Europe. So wide-spread has this sentiment become that persons who deem themselves *highly educated* are involved in it. Some time ago a lady who considered herself as being *well informed* felt very indignant because we attempted to convince her that there was no English spoken in Ireland in the time of St. Bridget. For her benefit as well as for many others, who may think as she does—for she would not be convinced—we will give a specimen of the English written in England six hundred years after St. Bridget's time by those who were considered the best writers of the day. The specimen is from Ormin;—

Thiss boc iss nemmed Ormulum
 Forrthi that Orrm itt wrohhte.

The reader will bear in mind that this was in the twelfth century and is taken from "Shaw's English Literature"—an author decidedly English in every regard.

Late in the 14th century Chaucer the "Father" of English poetry wrote,—

And eke this hous hath of entrees
 As fell of leves as ben on trees,
 In somer whan they grene ben.

So much for the antiquity and respectability of English Literature.

IRISH BOOKS &c.

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish language, at the prices named, post paid, on receipt of price.—

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Those that would be posted on matters relating to the West of Ireland will get the TUAM NEWS.

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