(20)

An Gaodhal

Leabhar-aithris mhíosamhail

tabharta chum an

Teanga Gaedhilge

a chur nad agus a fhaoistinghadh

agus chum

Fhéin-mhaithla Chinidh na h-Éireann.

Imleabhar Rol. Uimh. 8 Aibreán, 1896.

GOILLÍS NA G-COS DUBH.

(Leanta)

mhac ar a deul 7 fhaoil an Phápa go rabh an reomhra uile ar lasadh

Glaoidh sé amach, "Léimhrghir shíorruidh! beurfhuidh mé 'n phárdún dhuit, beurfhuidh mé rud ar bith dhuit, ach coisg do cheine 7 ná dóigh mé in mo cheach féin."

"Tá mé buidheach de d' oinóir," ar sa Goillís, 7 choisg an t-sidheog an teine, 7 b' éigin do 'n Phápa ruidhe síos 7 pár-dún iomlán sgíodhadh do 'n t-saghart, 7 a fhean áit do chabairt ar air dó; 7 in uair a dí sé réidh sgríodhta aige chuir sé a ainm faoi, ar an b-páipeur, 7 do chuir sé i láimh Goillís é.

"Go rabh maith ag d' oinóir," ar Goillís, "ní thiocfaidh mé go bráth arís in seo chugad, 7 beannacht leat."

"Ná tar," arsan Pápa, "má thig tú béidh mise réidh roimhat, 7 ní imthoóidh tú uaim do fosar sin arís. Béidh tú dúinte suas i b-prisúin 7 ní thiocfaidh tú amach ar go bráth."

"Na bíodh faitchíos ort, ní thiocfaidh mé ann arís," arsa Goillís, 7 sul d' fheud sé nísor mó ráidh do labairt an t-Sidheog cúpla focal, 7 rug sé ar láimh Goillís arís. 7 amach leo. Fuair Goillís é féin ameasg na Sidheog eile 7 a chapall i fanamhuinte leis.

"Noir a Goillís," ar siad, "is mór an bacadh a chuir tú orrainn, ach tar uait anoir 7 na cuir roimhat a leithéid de chleas a dheunadh orrainn arís, mar nach dhanfamuidne leat."

"Tá mé sásta," arsa Goillís, "agus

tá mé buíḋeaċ ḋíḃ, aċ innir dam ca b-fuilmiḋ le ḋul anoir."

"Támuiḋ le ḋul go palár Ríġ na Fraince," ar riad, „agur má ṫig linn, ar nóir ar biṫ, támuiḋ le n-a inġin a ḟuaḋaċ linn."

Dubairt h-uile ḟear acu an focal, "Éirġ a ċapaill."

Ann rin ṫoirġ na cairle a léimneaḋ 7 a ṗiṫe agur ag promrál. An ġaoṫ ḟuar ġeimriġ do ḃí ṗómpa do ṗuġ riad uirri, 7 an ġaoṫ do ḃí in a ndiaiġ ní ṗuġ rí orra-ran, 7 nír ṫsad riad de 'n ṗára rin no go ṗad riad ċo ḟada le pálár Ríġ na Fraince.

Ṫáinic riad anuar d'a g-capuillíḃ in rin, 7 dubairt ḟear acu focal náir ṫuig Goillír, 7 ar an móimeud ḃí riad go h-uile ṫóiġṫe ruar, agur ḟuair Goillír é féin 7 a ċomráidiḋ inr an bpálár.

Ḃí fleaḋ (ḟéarta) mór d'a ċaṫaḋ acu in rin 7 ní ṗad ḟear-uaral nó duine mór in ran ṗíoġaċt naċ ṗad cruinniġṫe le ċéile inrin roime, agur ḃí riad gleurta amaċ le ríoda 7 ṗnól, le ór 7 le airgiod, 7 do ḃí an oiḋċe ċo geal leir an lá inr an áit rin leir an méid coinnioll 7 lampa do ḃí larta ann; 7 níor ḟeud Goillír an t-aṁarc an bpeáġ roilreaċ rin do ḟearaṁ agur ḋruid ré a ḋá ṡúil.

Nuair i d'ḟorail ré arír iad in rin, 7 nuair i ḋearc ré uaiḋ, ḟaoil ré naċ b-facaḋ ré aon ṗud ariaṁ ċo bpeáġ leir an meud do ċonnairc ré Ḃí ceud bord leaġṫa amaċ 7 a lán bí 7 oiġe ar gaċ bord acu, feoil 7 cácaiḋ 7 milreoga, 7 ríon 7 lionn 7 gaċ deoċ d'a bfaca duine riaṁ

Ḃí fir-ceoil ag ḋá ċeann na h-alla rin, 7 iad ag reinm an ċeoil buḋ ṁilre do ċualaiḋ cluar duine i riaṁ, 7 do ḃí tuilleaḋ daoine, mná óga 7 óġánaiġ galánta i lár an h-alla rin, ag daṁra 7 ag dueneaḋ rinġce, 7 ag dul ṫart ċo luaṫ 7 ċo h-eudtrom rin gur ċuir ré "ruarán" i g-ceann Goillír le deiṫ ag dearca orra. Ḃí tuille ann a deunaḋ cleara, 7 tuilleaḋ ag deunaḋ grinn 7 gáire, mar naċ ṗad a leiṫeid de ḟeurta in ar an bFrainc le ríċe bliaḋain a'r do ḃí an lá rin, mar naċ ṗad aon ċlann beo ag an t-rean ṗiġ aċt aon inġean aṁáin, 7 ḃí rí le deiṫ pórta le mac ṗiġ eile an oiḋċe rin. Trí lá ḃí an ḟeurta 'ġa ċaṫaḋ 7 ḃí rí le deiṫ pórta an triomha h-oiḋċe, 7 buḋ h-í rin an oiḋċe a ṫáinic Goillír 7 na Siḋeoga a ṡúil leir an inġean óg d'iomċar leo dá bfeudfaidír.

Ḃí Goillír 7 a ċomráidiḋ 'na rearaṁ le ċéile ag ceann na h-alla 'n áit i ṗad altóir bneáġ ġleurta, 7 dá earboġ ar a cúl, ag fanaṁuint leir an g-cailín a ṗóraḋ nuair i deiċeaḋ an t-am ceart ann. Níor ḟeud duine ar biṫ na Siḋeoga d'ḟeicint mar dubairt riad focal nuair a ṫáinic riad arteaċ a ṗinne do-ḟeicinte iad, aṁuil 7 naċ ṗadadar ann ar ċor ar biṫ.

"Innir dam cia acu inġean an Ríġ?" arra Goillír, nuair i ḃí ré 'g éirġe cleaċtaċ leir an tonann 7 leir an rolur. "Naċ bfeiceann tú uait in rin í." arr an ḟear beag a ḃí deunaḋ cainte leir. Ḋearc Goillír an bealaċ ar ṡín an ḟear beag a ṁeur 7 in rin ċonnairc ré an óigdean buḋ bneáġṫa 7 buḋ ḋeire do ḃí, dar leir, ar ḋruim na talṁan. Ḃí 'n nóir 7 an lile ag troid le ċéile in a h-eudan, 7 ní ḃíoḋ ḟior ag duine cia acu ḟuair an buaiḋ; ḃí a ṗíġṫe agur a láṁa mar an aol; ḃí a beul ċo dearg le ṡúġ-talṁan 7 é airiḋ; ḃí a cor ċo beag 7 h-eudtrom le láiṁ ḋuine eile, ḃí a cruṫ mín 7 reang, 7 ḃí a gruaiġ ag tuitim anuar d'a ceann 'nna mbuclaiḃ óir. Ḃí a culaiḋ 7 a caróġ ríġṫe le ór 7 le airgiod, 7 an ċloċ ġeal a ḃí 'ran bráinne ar a meur do ḃí rí ċo roilreaċ leir an ingréin.

Ḃí Goillír beagnaċ dallta leir an m bneáġaċt 7 an rséiṁ a ḃí innti. Ḋearc ré arír 7 ċonnairc ré, mar ḟaoil ré go ṗad rí ag gul, nó go ṗad lorg deor in a ṡúil.

"Ní féidir," arra Goillír, "go bfuil bróin uirri, nuair atá gaċ h-uile ḋuine in a timéioll ċo ṡúgaċ ṡróirteaṁuil rin."

"Tá rí bróna," arr an ḟear beag,

tá sí bróṅać majreaḋ! mar is an aġaiḋ a tola féin tá sí ġ'a póraḋ 7 ní'l aon ġráḋ aici ar an ḃfear atá le deiṫ aici. Ḃí an Riġ dul ḋ'a tabairt ḋó trí bliaḋna o ṡoin, nuair nać rad sí ać ċúig bliaḋna deug d'aois, 7 risṅe sise imṗiṫe air a ṡáġḃál ṁar ḃí sí go fóill.

Vocabulary—Continued.

backbiting, munḋar, cúlċainnt
bachelor, searġánać, poṫ.
backward, accuil.
badger, broc, bréiċ.
bad news; doṅrán
bag, pouch, pac, mála.
bailiff, barcać.
bait, a lure, biaṫaḋ
bait to catch fish, bioṅarġ,
baker, builinać, taoraċan.
bakehouse, cuilteać.
balance, toiṁreaċán.
bald, diṅibe, scallać.
bald head, ceannṅuisġ.
baldness, calḃaċd.
ball,a, ioldaṁna, meall.
ball, globe, miṅla, topluṁ.
band, tie, daṁnaḋ.
band, ṡriocluiġṫeoir.
bandage, cuarán, bucóġ.
banker, ceṅúuraiṅ.
banquet, moirṅleaḋ
bands, tulca
bans of marriage, ṡorḃan.
bar put across a doer, raṁ, sreac.
bark of a tree, cairt, meilleon.
barometer, aṫarṁeiġ.
barraks, maġṡal.
barbarity, altur,
barren, diḃneiṫe.
bashful, cúṫal, scáṫać.
bason, caḋal.
bath, ṡalcaḋ, ṡorúġaḋ.
bathing, ṡailce, ṡolcaḋ, tonać.
bath, cold, uṅán.
battle, cać, dirinġ, mairḋill, puitric.
battlement, cairiolaċt, barbaile.
battery, a, uṅcomircaḋ.
bauble, deidaġ.
bay, a, camur.
bay tree, lábṅar.
beauty spot, ballreiṅc.
beads, rdol.
beam, garma.
bear, a, ṅurtóġ.
beards of barley, coġal.
because, ṡodiṫ,
bed-chamber, seaṅġ, cuiġ. cuḃaċail.
bed-fellow, cóiṁleapṫać.
bed-post, cnairte.
bedroom closet, imrcirġ.
bedstead,cṅannġal-leapṫa,
bed-tick, toċd.
beech tree, ṡaiṫéile
beehive, coṅcóġ, cearc.
eestings, náṙ, ġruṡ.
beggar, ṡoiḋeać, creaḃaḋóiṅ, lábain.
befall, teiġeamur.
beguile, gaoṫaḋ.
bellows, réiṫṅe.
bell-ringer, irtiṅe.
belt, sash, bratnar, bailġ.
bend, bow, baic, ṡeac.
bench, seat. slior.
benighted, oiḋċiṫe.
bequest, iomna.
benumbing, maiṅealaḋ.
besiege, I, umṡuiḋim.
beetle, a, cuil-dub.
betroth, ceillġeall.
betrothed, dáltać, cunnaṅtać.
betrayer, maiṅeać.
beware, ṡainic.
bill, iać.
birch-tree, aṅuin.
bigoted, gairniomać.
bigotry, ṡearmad.
belch, taiṡniġ
blush, luirne.
better, ṡeiṅde.
blame, aiṫdior.
ooby, bromán.

bird-lime, glaoṫ.
bitch, raḡ, ṡoḡ, roiċ.
biting, ḟeḡad, eaglán.
bittern, the, punán.
bitterness, satire, rall.
black cloth, cuille.
bladder, lér, lámannan, eadtromán.
blade of a sword, lan.
blast, drift, ríoban.
blast of the mouth, ríobóg.
bleach-green, maoċ.
bleakness, fnac.
bleeding foluḡaṫ.
blemish, ainiom, ainim, ronb.
blister, balrgóid, bu'lg, bolg.
blockhead, gurlceaċ, guaḡán.
block, slump, taṁán.
blotter, a, breoṅaċ.
blowing out the cheeks, feanb.
bludgeon, rleacán.
blunder, iomroll.
blundering, míoċuidreaċ.
blush, rioṅṅ.
boarder, cartalaiḋe.
boast, blaṫmann.
boaster, cracaire, roireallaċ.
boatman, báidóir, uiḋgiolla.
bodkin, inilneaċ, caitiṫ, roṫcreḋa.
bobtailed, cutaċ.
bold, fierce, dárac. foirteamail.
bogbine, faċrán.
bolt of a door, rab, rparrán-dorair.
bolster, giomóg, aḡart.
bombast, allḡlór.
bone-fire, breo-ċual.
bond, tie, earnár.
bookkeeper, ionnánaċ.
boor, clown, rúrtaċ, raiḡṫeóir.
bosom, the, graḡan, brollaċ, uċd.
boot, orán.
booth, cinnte.
bottle, bóid, buidéal.
bottom, fread, iaċdar, tóin.
bough, branch, meanḡan, geug, craob
bounce, a, rceinm.
bouncer, freapaire.
bounty, einneaċ.
bowl, peiléir, rcaloir, feaṫal, crumba
bowling, raċdán.
bowels, míonaċ,
bowstring, taiṡéid.
box, a, cirdeog, crilin, bárdóg.
boxing, rmulcaḋ.
brace, coinnir, idléan.
brain, the, coinċinn.
bramble, firḋrir, fairḋreir, rprior.
bran, corlaċ, garḃán.
branchy, cararraċ.
bravery, treubaċar.
brazer, prairṫe.
breach, pluṫ,
breakfast, ceudtomailt.
breaking, pulverizing, bloḡaḋ.
bream, dearḡán.
breath, the, anál, faḋt.
breast-plate, ocrarán.
brewer, rcoḋaire, leannóir.
bribe, cuilċeannaḡ cúṁa pú c.
bride-groom, brideogaċ.
bridewell, barcur, rlatḃroid.
bridle-bit, beulṁaċ, rparraiḡ.
brimstone, raiṁ, ruiḃ.
bristle, guaire.
bristly, mionlaċ.
briton, a, arṁorraċ.
brocaded, gréirte.
broker, faiṫioltóir.
brooch, pin, cara, rmeirre.
brooklime, foṫlaċt.
brutality, morrat.
bubble, bloinḡ.
buckle, a, cnaire.
bucket, dadar.
bud, tairḡeug, maoṫán.
budding, urṁar.
budget, goloḡ.
buffalo, réḡ, braiċeaṁ.
buffoon, cuirḋurta, gramóg.
buffoonery, calloir.
bug, deaḡa.

build, I, teilighim.
build, tóig.
building, a, aicte, cumtaċ, foirgneaṁ
bundle, corróg. parán, tailp.
buoy, fleodhruinn, diúcair.
burst, to, muga,
bursting, rent, réaineaċ.
bushel, mióċ.
bust, acharan.
butler, ríagadóir, dailion.
buttress, fartóla.
buxom, handsome, laineaṁuil.
buzzard, airṁaig, fíneon.
byroad, reaċród.
byword, learfocal.

LÁ FÉILE PADRUIG.

Is mar seo ullmuighthear gairm i gceannair na cinneadh: Tarrnuig Reult n-Airdceannair uad na Eirrionnaigh go na Perrannaibh, uad na Perannaibh go na Gréigibh, uaṫ na Gréigibh go na Rómannaibh, uaṫ Rómannaibh go an Fraincaibh Ata deimhra ní fíor an ordughaḋ rin. Ata gan dhu gan bharr. Aċt ar teagráḋ d-tire, agus an fíorrion go raḋ linn: Tarrnuig Reult d-Airdceannair, an ceudúair uaṫ na Gaal-Sciotaibh go na Eirrionnaibh, uaṫ na Eirrionnaibh go na Perrannaibh, uaṫ na Perrannaibh go na Gréigibh, uaṫ na Gréigibh go na Romannaibh, uaṫ na Romannaibh go na Fraincaibh agus uaṫ na Fraincaibh go no Jancannaibh! Trad do dí a ríghéaḋta ann Jad-da-ċul agus Seanaḋar, dí ceannar an doṁain aig na Gaal Sciotiḃ. Aċt air tighéacht do bel, rloinne Nimhrod an reilgoire treun, do ghlac re an gairm ud uaṫaib, agus diaṫreadhuig re riad le fornéart

Iar a n-dibirt eitoilluigh an fuileaċ go rleibtib Airmionaiṫ r. r. g-Coranghada, no riar go Aondia

Ata fior agus rceul na ṁoṁṫarlaḋ seo, ameargh rcríodtaibh Eoluir agus leadar no n-Aimrirne Ulċloin Er. Rígne no Airdfear tiṫleaċ ur do fein agus d'a ċoṁdail aig bunrleibe g-Coranghada. Buḋ mionduileaċ an ċaoi faradar, agus a meudadar ann. Mar bunrruṫ d-fíorurirge a dhruċtuigean amaċ gan raruighaḋ di an tighleaċ ud aig g-coṁuirde rarlíonn, agus aig cuir amaċ treunfhir, le reilduighaḋ larrid, agus Innre na cinneaḋ. Dubhrar an nuṫíd: Gur ṫíomanadar Ulċloin Er carbad lonnraċ no g-Cora uaḋ Coranghada go d-ti Errion iaṫghlaire! Air an tirar ulduaideaċ rin leag riad rmaċt na n-dighe air gaċ ball de'n doṁain. Aċt ní raid an raoṫar ud fornur no tarruig le deunaḋ.

An tráṫ is fada 'n artir uaḋ Coranghada go d-ti Errion, agus buḋ iomda ceud baalain caiṫeadar aig dueanaḋ an tuairirg. Air a beallaċ do 'n iartir an doṁain, rígneadar faoi reaċ geidhaltar fornéirt air gaċ rion aig tíomant na firghneaṫ roiṁe.

Aig reo aiṁ coda na g-coṁdail, a ċuireadar ulċloin Er amaċ: Treorruig Óg rluaghaḋ amaċ agus cearruig do fein Magog. Imṫigh Iber le armrluaghaḋ ar ċionn Tubal agus a ir agaiḋ go d-ti'n fairge, reilbuigh ré Tomuir. Ar iadran ṫainic Colgeir, Aoḋmag, agus Fearcsiaṫ treorruigh Feine'n golam furrrion ċoṁdeaċtan air an dear go d-ti'n talaṁ idir rlaid leaddan agus an muir, rloinne ann a ḋiaḋ: Feinece.

Treorruigh iaṫdain coṁrluaghaḋ aṁṁor arteaċ ran Gréice. Ṫangadar na dir dearbhraṫre, calma agus Konard trid Fenece go d-ti Eirboniaṫ, aig glaoiċ Iber ar a roinna. Daingneadar cloin d-Feine coṁdail ann Dunmionaċ, aig glaoiċ bruiṫean ar an oileán. An tráṫ do ċuir Serać geidhaltar air Eirboniaṫ, aig cearruigaḋ clan Er, cruinneadar Cier, Iber, Iolar agus blaṫ, mic mbile, ḟuileaċ a n-daoineaḋ le na ċéile, agus reoladar faoi lan-reol go banba, agus glaoideadar Er-rion air an nuaṫċoṁnuide de bhrig gur rionneadar mic Er an talaṁ idirid. Daingneadar clan d-Feine coṁdail eile ann Ibhrraoċce uad-'n tuaiṫ ar do glaoio: Catarcedun di aongair treorugaḋ coṁdail uad Fearagiaṫ go d-ti Iaṫaile. Mar fuargaileadar doid fein ulċoin Er ionṁui-

ṡe na cruinne le ceanneoḋaṁ ṡuḋaiḃce, ċeilli, agus n-eaġoiḃre, maṁ an ceuḋna le calamaċt agus treunaċt ġeibeaḋaṁ talaṁ aoiḋin iaṁṡin an doṁain. Uaḋ 'n trath imṫiġeaḋaṁ amaċ nuiġ go d-ṫi a tiġeaċta go Eirbonnaṫ, ċuaiṫeaḋaṁ ceiṫre ceuḋ baalainne ṫaṁṫ. Go d-ṫi a ṫiġeaċta go Erriann, oċt ceuḋ deic agus da ḟiċiḋ baalainne. Go d-ṫi dainġnuġaḋ Eaṫaṁceduin ceuḋ agus mile baalainne go d-ṫi dainġnuġaḋ Remann mile da ceuḋ deic agus da ḟiċiḋ. Ma leunṁnuainneman ann na neiṫṫiḋ seo beiṫ ḟior againn tuigṡe na naḋṡe: Tiomanadaṁ ulċiann Er caṁbaḋ na gCorra uaḋ Coṡanġaḋa go d-ṫi Erriann iaṫġlainne. Ann criocḣnuġaḋ an raoṫaṁ rin, caiṫeaḋaṁ mile go leiṫ m-baalain. Buḋ cliṁṡe an monrceul a innneoċaḋ na caṫa na n-oibirṡe na buaiḋ agus na diomḃuaiḋ a ṫaṁlaḋ ann ḟaḋ na n-aimṡirṡe rin. Gur trath e lionta le imṡir, ciallemaṁ go ḟoṁur uaḋ naṁṫaiḋ an m-baṁḋ Amen, uaḋ na nunnaṫtaiḋ agus uaḋ'n ainm a ṫugaḋaṁ ann na talmhainaiḋ ḟein: Aġtaṁe, Ag-tain-e- Ellan, Ullann. Aġcaṫiaṫ, Ag-caṫ iaṫ, Eitoll-iaṫ. Go deimhin ni naiḋ an buaiḋ do gliac clann Er ann an doṁain, raoṫaṁ leinn. Di andṡiġe a n-imṫeaċta uaḋ Coṡanġaḋa go d-ṫi Erriann triṫ Aoṫmag, Feinece, agus Eirbonnaṫ, agus niġneaḋaṁ iṡinṫinnaṁ mionca uaḋ'o d-tur nuiġ go d-ṫi 'n am, a ṫurnuiġ rioċt Remann do deiṫ ar cionn muinn agus talaṁ. Ir an rin do ċainl gaċ nion de claoinn Er a ṫeanġa agus niġeaċta; aċt aṁainn an cuid a naiḋ an Erriann. Coṁ ḟada rin bidan ran iaṁṡin nar ṫainic rioċt Remann orraiḋ arian uime rin atá 'n teanġa Gaalag ga rearaḋ raon maṁ do di uaḋ 'n dtur. Ir ionġantaċ an teanġa an Gaalag ṫainic ri raon triṫ ceiṫre mile m-baalan, ri buinġeaḋ gaċ teanġan ann iarṁ, gneaṫbeulraḋ ulċiann Er.

Atáimṡe anois mo da'n ṫeuġ baalainne ga molaḋ andceimear na Gaalga. Go deimhin cu nuiġ me Erriannaiġ garaḋ gur buḋ Ceiltaġ i! Cuirfeann an maclejġean ata ana oide ar cionn lio dain agus Granġear monluaċ agus agur andṁear ann an Gaalag, oir annṡire geibḟaiḋ se an t-eoċain le ṡaoileaḋ ni aṁain na focla na teanġa ud, aċt nun agus minċiallte na ṡeanḟocal ata maṁ ainm aig gaċ ait a niġne clann Er oireareaṁ no coṁnuiṫe.

Aċt le cruṫuġaḋ an nuḋ seo, anoiu ann a n-dul a m-baile daoiḋ, na ta mac no inġein, no dearḃraṫaṁ, no dearḃrium aigaiḋ ag dul go ṡcoil no coṁlaiṫeirṡe, fiarruigiṫ uaṫaiḋ nun agus minċialluġaḋ na b-focal seo: Eirlaṫ, Ibfraoice, Iarṁ, Iaṫċeaṁ, Iontaṁain, Siorlaṫ, Graice, Siarduinnaṫ, Airmuirce, Ibeirlaṫ, Gardṁuinnaṫ, Magceduin, iaṫ Luinġduin, Gaalduinnaṫ, Erriann-Saoiṫirna, Iaṫaṫaṁ, Saoiṫir, Saoiṫ nead, Curaḋḋinntaor. Ir anfarrainġ focleor na Gaalga, ir eigin na b-fuil fiċe mile focla annran Liodain. Aċt ata naoi deuġ agus da ḟiċiḋ mile da ceuḋ agus ceiṫre fiċiḋ focla annran Gaalag. Ata duil muinṫe agus coranta na Gaalga aig morran n-daoineaḋ ann gaċ noin te'n domain. Buḋ iomda liṫṫir fuair me fein aig fiarruġaḋ go dionṁoltaċ aunṫaġ lear na teanġan. Aċt an traḋ ni b-fuil aon deirir air na andṡcoltiḋ le muinaḋ an Gaalag. Aċt deirṡeir naċ gur buḋ'n t-aḋḋar: Naċ b-fuil le faġail aċt beuġan oideaḋ a ḟaiṫ eolaċ leir an Gaalag do muinaḋ?

Fiorruġeann riaḋ go maiṫ an ceim agus an buntairṡe a dainean leir an Gaalag. Ni b-fuil aon andṡoġluim criocḣnuġṡe mar ir coir gan focaleoluir na Gaalga. Annran coṁraṫ beag seo ni ṫig liom tairbainṫ daoiḋ a ailneaċta d'eagla gon deinfaiḋ me mo ċainnt norada.

Aċt traṫ di 'n domain anna oige, ir an Gaalag do di ceileaḃraḋ leir an raoġal aig éirig.

Ir i 'n teanġa a naiḋ duirreaċt oilneaċta agus gnaṫ, agus morċiall ann ċroiḋe agus inntinn na cinne-daoineaḋ!

Seagan i Na dCeannduill.

La Feile-Patruiċ,
1896.

We would state for the information of students that the orthography of many words in this sermon is archaical and not used in modern spelling.

In the fourth paragraph from the bottom Father Carroll gives a gentle hint to some "High-school officials for their dilatoriness in introducing the teaching of Irish in them, on the flimsy pretext of the paucity of professors competent to teach Irish. The pretext is a fraud Here are Irish scholars as competent to teach Irish as the professors in their colleges are to teach English, Latin, French, etc — Reverends Thos. J. Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, N. Y. P H. O'Donnell, Waterford, N. Y., D. J. Murphy, Phila. Pa., P. C. Yorke, San Francisco, Cal, and M. P. Mahan, of Boston diocese. And lay professors to no end.

AN DORSAN 7 AN T-ASAL.

Vocabulary.

ṡcaoiṫ, flock,	sgee-ah.
báṗṗ, out-do, top, crop.	baw-ur.
bṗeiṫ, take ; give birth to,	breh.
d'ḟiaṗṗuiġ, did ask,	dheer-hi.
coṫuġaḋ, food of support,	ko-hoo.
ṅiṁ, poison,	nhiv.

Aġ cloṡ d' Aṡal ṡcaoiṫ doṗṡan aġ ṡeiṅṅṁ, ḋí ṡé an t-ṡáṡta leis an ġ-ceol, 7 aġ cuṗ ṗoiṁe, dá ḃ-ḟeudṗaḋ ṡé, báṗṗ a bṗeiṫ oṗṫa, d'ḟiaṗṗuiġ dṡoḃ cia ait aṗ ċoiṫiġeaṗ a ṗiṅṅe a ṡeiṅṅ ċo ṅiṁis ṡiṅ. Nuair d' iṅṅṡiġeadaṗ ṫó ṅáṗ ċoiṫiġeadaṗ aṗ éiṅṅiḋ aċ dṗúċd, ṫuġ an t-Aṡal é ḟéin do 'n ḃiaḋ ceudṅa 7 go goiṗṗid d'euġ sé le uċṗaṡ.

'Sé biaḋ aon ḟiṗ ṅiṁ ḟiṗ eile.

Translation.

THE ASS and THE GRASSHOPPER.

An Ass hearing some Grasshoppers singing, was delighted with the music, and determined, if he could, to rival them, asked them what it was that they fed upon to make them sing so sweetly? When they told him that they supped upon nothing but dew, the Ass betook himself to the same diet, and soon died of hunger.

One man's meat is another man's poison.

AIR, SAW FROM THE BEACH.

No place in the world like matchless green Erin,
Her verdure unfading remain to be seen,
The blooming hawthorn her fresh laurels to earn,
Sends forth her sweet odor to enliven the scene ;
The lark and linnet sweet songs are exchanging,
The blackbird serenading his dear ones with glee,
The thrush in the valley sweet notes is rehearsing
The white trout unceasingly sports in the lee.

But sad to look on the glad summer decaying,
Then sweet bloom is fading, and winter sets in,
The rose of the valley, when blushes are failing,
Is anxious to leave, and don't care for her kin ;
Thus with my vigor and strength both forsak'd me,
Melancholy seized me—it was vain to resist—
In exile from friends without youth to sustain me,
Alas ! I am aged, and I had to desist.

Farewell to dear Erin, she is my affection sincerely
No friendship awaits me away from her shore,
Farewell to her martyrs, they lov'd our Lord dearly
With his true cross he sav'd them his name we adore,
Farewell to her sons, now in heavnly keeping,
Farewell to her people bereaved of their homes,
Farewell to the graves where our fathers lie sleeping,
Farewell to the green sedge that shelters their bones

There are prayers without blessing for the tyrants of Erin, [east,
They've banish'd her legions south, west, north and
From homes where morals and sanctity reigned in,
There nothing remain now but the foreigner's beast
Friends and companions who in young days did greet us,
They are old and feeble or, alas ! lying low
After ages of torture from a monster most hideous,
Ireland's left weeping and her heart's blood to flow

With untold slaughter and horor the despotic demon
Has tortured poor Erin and martyr'd her creed,
With pitch cap and gallows, his infernal creation,
He has wasted the nation and trampled her breed.
When the bloodthirsty Saxon is banish'd from Erin
Her green flag yet stainless shall once more be free
"With true men like you men," Red Knight sons of Erin,
For the tyrant s desolation all men will agree.

CONNACHT RANGER

Every Irishman should be as solicitous to circulate Gaelic literature as he would to promote his personal enterprises ; had this obtained, Ireland would have a different story to tell

THE DUBLIN REPORT.

The Report of the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language for 1895 is very encouraging as it shows a steady increase in the number of pupils who passed in Irish both from the National and Christian Brothers' Schools.

The number presented for examination from the National schools was 1,131, of whom 706 passed. The number of pupils who passed from the Intermediate schools was 528—making the total of passes 1,234.

The Irish language was taught in 59 of the National schools. We have no record of the number of the Brothers' schools in which it was taught, but as their pupils numbered over five-sevenths of those who passed, it is reasonoble to suppose that it had been taught in about 100 schools altogether; and it is expected that the year '96 will show a large increase in the roll of Gaelic students.

At the annual Examination for Teachers in '95, the following received Certificates of competency to teach Irish and earn Results Fees.—

John O'Riordan, Dunloy, Antrim.
Prtrick Collins, Moveen (M), Kilkee Clare.
Brother O'Mullane, Cove (1), Queenstown, Cork.
Patrick Daly, Rathcormac (M), Cork.
Patrick Barry, Gortroe (M), "
John Lehane, Ballingeary (M), Macroom, Cork.
Ellen Flahive, Vicarstown, Dingle, Kerry.
Katherine O'Malley, Kilmilkin, Maam, Galway.
Thomas Walsh, Cluinbroon, Cornamona, "
Annie Convoy, Omey Island, Clifden, "
Nicholas J D'Arcy, Clydagh, Headford, "
John O'Toole, Aughrusmore, Clifden, "
Hanoria Timoney, Garrafraun, Dunmore, "
Patrick Joyce, Tierne (M), Carraroe, "
James Karney, Aughleam, Belmullet, Mayo.
Anthony Lavelle, The Valley, Dugort. "

[Where, Oh where, is the "Premier (?) County? Gaels hailing from the neighborhood of these Teachers should send the Gael to them in appreciation of their patriotic efforts.—Ed. G.]

The Cleaver Prizes were a great stimulous to teachers to teach Irish to their classes and, also, to their pupils to learn it, Hence the Irish societies in this country should see to it that these Prizes be continued. Every Gaelic society in America should issue collecting cards and canvass every well-to-do Irishman in its town or city and send the result directly to the Rev. Father Ryan of the Providence R I, society. That society paid $50. out of its own private fund in support of the object. Let, then, all put their shoulders to the wheel.

To get the Gaelic Journal. Send 6s to the Manager, Mr. John Hogan, 8 Leeson Park-avenue, Dublin, Ireland.

The first division of the A. O. Hibernians to respond to the suggestion in last Gael is that of Division 2., Burlington, Ia., through Secretary M. W. Hagerty. Mr J J Redmond, Dover, N. H expects the three divisions of the Order there to fall into line; and Mr. John Healy of Brideport, Conn., reports that County President Joseph C Ivers has promised to bring the matter before the various divisions of the county. Mr. J. J Burke, Cleveland, O., is, also, working to the same end.

Now we hope that every Gael who is a member of the Order will try to get his divisision to become a subscriber; and that every Gael who is not a member will canvass the divisions of his vicinity, and report the result. If such canvassed divisions do not favorably respond, then, it is not because of the expense involved— ONE CENT a year per Member— but because they do not desire the preservation and cultivation of the Irish Languge and, hence, of Irish Nationality, howsoever they may boast to the contrary.

Behold what effect our proposition would have. It would advertise the Gaelic Movement all over the land, encourage the workers in the cause at home, and bring public opinion to bear on a certain class of persons in Ireland who pretend to be Irish in word, but who are Saxon in deed.

Now, we expect to hear from every Gael on this subject.

San Juan, Argentine Republic,
Feb. 10. 1896.

Mr M. J. Logan.

Dear Sir.—Please find enclosed draft of the London & River Plate Bank Buenos Ayres on their house in London in your favour for One Pound St., the proceeds of which please apply, first on any arrears of my subscription to the Gaodhal that may exist, second my subscription to same for two years, and whatever may be over please distribute in Gaodhals to worthy people who may be working in the cause in Ireland and to whom you think it may do good. Do me the favour to let me know—in a sub-note in Gaodhal—how I stand, that is, up to what date sub. is paid.

In Ireland the Gaelic cause seems to be going ahead. In the States the Gaelic speakers seem to be afraid or too lazy to put their thoughts in print in the old Irish tongue—as I see all the papers confine themselves to reproductions. Good, idiomatic prose from all the counties like what the Gaelic Journal gives, is what is required to make up the new Gaelic tongue—a blend of the whole.

Yours truly, John M. Tierney.

We shall send the Gael, as usual, on the bounty of Mr. Tierney, to the Sisters of Mercy at Ballinrobe, Tuam, and Dungarvan; we know of no better place to send them.

The draft pays all to January 1897.

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist."—ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

"The Green Isle contained for more centuries than one, more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe . . . It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country, written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast."—SPALDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Who are the Scotch? A tribe of Irish Scots who crossed over in the 6th century, overcame the natives, and gave their name to the country.—J. CORNWELL, PH.D., F. R. S.'s Scotch History.

The Saxons Ruled in England from the 5th century and were so rude that they had no written language until the 14th, when the Franco-Normans formulated the English.—SPALDING.

The Gael.

A monthly Journal devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language and the autonomy of the Irish Nation.

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M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor

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Fifteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 11, No. 8. APRIL. 1896.

Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of charge to every new subscriber.

Subscribers will please remember that subscrip tions are due in advance.

Father O'Growney has been quite sick lately, hence his correspondence fell in arrears.

Part III. of Father O'Growney's Lessons will be out in a few days.

The Dublin Gaelic League has now twenty-two active branches established through the country, one of the largest being Mount Melleray Abbey, Good for Mount Melleray!

Mr M J Heneban reports the organization of another Irish language society in Pawtucket, R I about two miles distant from the old one.

Mr Martin J Henhan, Providence, R I, paid the Gael a friendly visit the other day and chuck ed a $10. bill into its treasury.

Mr John A Egan, Portland, Me, also, paid the Gael a friendly visit—to its advantage.

[Other well-to-do Irishmen should follow Mr. Tierney's example.]

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

FOURTH SERIES.—Written for the GAEL

BY

Rev. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

PROF OF KELTIC in Maynooth College

(Continued from page 81.)

LESSON IV.

26. Diminutives in -ín are not all feminine; they are always of the same gender as the noun from which they are formed. Thus áitín, páipín, láirín, bróisín, are feminine; while asailín, a little ass; báidín, bóthairín or bóitrín (bōh'-reen) are masculine.

27. Words ending in -óir are masculine; as, speálaidóir, a mower, báidóir (baudh'-ōr), a boatman; aindeireoir (an'-ish-ōr), a wretched person; léighteoir (læ'hōr), a reader. The same is true of words in -éir, as feirméir and feilméir (fel'-em-ær), a farmer, taken from the English. All these fall under the same rule as fiaidh and other words denoting male beings.

28. Do bí báidín beag deas ag an iasgaire. Atá bróisín beag ceas aici, fuair sí ar an mairgaid í (it). An b-faca tú an bruicín beag buidhe atá inn an tobar? Adubairt (said) Mórán go raibh bráthán inn an abainn, acht chuig mé an cluas bodhar (the deaf ear) dí. An leat-sa an chuisín glas úd? Ní liom, is le feilméir eile an áit bheag úd. Ná cuir an diallaid mhór throm úd ar an asailín; atá séró-óg fós.

29. There was a little green field on the hill. The reader will have a good Irish book then, and he will be glad. The reader did not see that word in the book. The boatman is not on the lake to day, he is in bed, he is sick, he has a cold. Was there not great cold and frost last night? I think we shall not have frost to night, the weather is too soft.

LESSON V.

Words ending in a vowel.

30. A. All words in -ire, aire, denoting persons, are masculine; as, tiṁtire (*tim'.hir-ē*), a messenger, teactaire (*tacH'.thar.ē*), a messenger, aoireire (æ'-ăr-ē), a shepherd.

31 B. All words in -ire, aire, uire, denoting persons, are masculine; as, sgeulaire, a storyteller, ráṁuire(raun'-ee), a very thin person, sglábuire (sglauv'-ee), a labourer

32. C Abstract nouns ending in a vowel are usually feminine; as, trócaire (thrōk-ăre), mercy, tuirse, weariness. Those derived from adjectives are all feminine; as, gile(gil'.ē), brightness; from geal, fáilte, welcome (literally, gladness, from fáilid, OLD IRISH, glad.)

33. Of the 180 nouns given in Part I., these rules decide the gender of 145; that is, about 75 per cent; and out of the 170 nouns in Part II., all but 23, or over 85 per cent.

LESSON VI.

34. Exceptional.—The words caile (kal'.ē), a woman (rarely used), cailín (kal'.een) a girl, see Section 26, geaṁṁ ċaile, a girl, are masculine, although the persons represented by them are of course female. Hence these words are not aspirated in the nominative case by the article, nor is the following adjective aspirated; as, is maiṫ an cailín í, is cailín beag í, ċoṁnaic sé geaṁṁ-ċaile beag ar an m-bóṫar, an cailín dearg. Of course, the feminine pronoun is used.

35. The words stail, a stallion, and sgológ (sgŭl'ōg), an old man, are feminine. Is stail breaḃ é, bí sgológ doċar inn an gcúinne. The masculine pronoun is, of course, used.

36. Ships, boats, etc are usually personified and spoken of as female. Is long breaḃ í sud. The word long presents no difficulty, as it is feminine but the word ḃád, a boat, curraċ (kur'-ŭCH), a canoe, soiġeaċ (see'-hăCH), a vessel, árṫaċ (aur'-hăCH, properly eaṫraċ), a vessel, follow the general rule and are masculine; hence we find, is breaḃ an ḃád í so, naċ dearg an soiġeaċ í sin? Feuc an t-árṫaċ amuiġ, naċ h-álainn atá sí; fuair Conn curraċ nuaḋ, atá sí ḟíor ar an uisge.

37. There is in modern Irish no feminine terminatin like .ess in English Jewess, authoress etc., which can be added to nouns; hence we say is sgeulaiḋe maiṫ é or í, the noun remaining masculine; ní teaċtaire maiṫ í.

38. So with words that can be applied to both sexes, is duine maiṫ é, ní duine maiṫ í. Here duine remains masculine, even when reference is made to a woman. Is maiṫ an páirde í. Is maiṫ an searraċ (shar'.ăCH, Munster shăr.oCH') é or í sin, a good foal. Naċ breaḃ an capall é or í so, is not this a fine horse—where capall is used, in some places exclusively, for a mare.

36. For ní'l a ḟior agam, I do not know (it), they say in Munster ní ḟeadar (addher), I (you, he etc.) do not know, does not know.

40. Feuc an long ḋearg ar an bfairrge—cia leis í? Ní ḟeadar, nó, ní'l a ḟior agam féin cia leis í súd, acht atá a ḟior agam gur (ab) le Niall an soiġeaċ mór eile, agus naċ dearg an soiġeaċ í. Is dearg go deimin, an bfuil an long ċoṁ mór leis an soiġeaċ eile? Cionnus atá Conn anois, an bfuil bireaċ air fós? Táinic teaċtaire aréis, agus deis sé go bfuil bireaċ air, acht naċ mbéiḋ sé 'na ḟuiḋe indiu ná i mbárraċ. An treanḃean, an cailín beag, agus geaṁṁ-ċaile ós. Atá coirce agus cruiṫneaċt ag an bféirmeóir láidir sin. Láir agus searraċ.

41. The scythe belongs to the mower. That is a fine mower, he is working well indeed. God bless your work, Patrick. "The old woman is a fool,"

says the girl, but Nora said that the old woman was not (ṅáṅḋ óṅṡeac) a fool, that she had sense. There was great smoke in the house, and Conn thought there was a fire in it. The poor widow is at the door, with her bag (and her bag with her, aici) We have dirty weather now. The little shamrock is growing in the grass. The moon is full and bright.

AN FAOḂÁN 7 AN MÁTAIR.

Vocabulary.

ḋubaiṙt, did say,	dhoo.irth.
ḟeuċaiṅt, trying,	fayuchint
cṅap, lump,	knop.
túiṙ, frankicense,	thoo.is.
moṙḋáil, brag,	more-ahil

Ḋubaiṙt Faḋbán ós le ṅ-a Máṫair, "Máṫair, ḟeudaiṁ ḟeiċṙiṅt.' Maṙ ṡiṅ, le ṅ-a ḟeuċaiṅt, ċuiṙ an Máṫair cṅap túire faoi ṅ-a coṁair, 7 ḋ' ḟiafruiġ ḋi cad é. "Cloċ," arṙ an ceann ós. "Óċ, mo leanḋ," arṙ an Máṫair, "ní ṙé aṁáin nać ḃ-ḟeiceann tú, ać ní ṫig leat oiṙead a'ṙ bolṫuġaḋ Maoṙḋáil ar aon earḋa 7 noċtuiġ ceann eile.

Translation.

THE MOLE and HER MOTHER.

Said a young Mole to her Mother "Mother, I can see." So, in order to try her, her Mother put a lump of frankincense before her, and asked her what it was. "A stone," said the young one "Oh, my child," said the Mother, "not only do you not see, but you cannot even smell"

Brag upon one defect and you betray another

FABLE OF THE OLD MAN.

Vocabulary.

míḋeuṙaċ, rude,	mee.vase-augh
ġṙabaiṙe, saucebox,	grab-ireh.
ṙláṁa, handfuls,	slawmah.
óġláċ, youngster,	owg.law.uch.
ṫeilġ, to throw,	thlig
éifeaċt effect, virtue,	ayf.ucht.
ṙúiṙġ, pelt,	roo ishk.
ialaċ, cause one to do.	eeul-uch
ḋeifriuġaḋ, to hasten,	dhef- iroo.
aiṫleaṙuġaḋ, reclaim,	ah.lhas-oo.
meaḃlaiṫe, the wicket,	mav-lhee.
cṙuaiḋ, severe, hard,	kroo-eh.

Fuair Seaṅ-ḟear buaċaill míḋeuṙa i ġ-ceann ḋa ċraṅṅaiḃ a ġoiḋ uball, ḋúḋairt ṙé leis a ċeaċt anuas, ać ní ṫiocfaḋ an ġrabairṙe. An ṙin ṫóig an Seaṅ-ḟear ṙláṁa féin 7 ṫeilġ ṙé leis iad, ać ní ṫeárṅaiḋ ṙé ṙeo ać ġáire a ḃaint as an óġláċ, go ṙmuaiṅfeaḋ an Seaṅ-ḟear é buailaḋ anuas de 'ṅ ġ-craṅṅ le feur aṁáin. "Maireaḋ, maireaḋ, arṙ an Seaṅ-ḟear, muna ṅ-ḋeunfaḋ focail ṅó feur caiṫfiḋ mé feuċaint cia 'ṅ éifeaċt atá i ġ-cloċaiḃ" An ṙin ṙúiṙġ ṙé é go croiḋeaṁuil le cloċaiḃ noċ do ċuir ialaċ ar an óġánaċ ḋeifriaġaḋ anuas ó 'ṅ ġ-craṅṅ, aġ iarruiḋ pártúṅ an t-Seaṅ-ḟir.

Muna ṅ-aiṫleaṙóċaiḋ focla láġaċ 7 móḋa caoin na meaḃlaiṫe, caiṫfiḋ ṙiad a ḃeiṫ láiṁriġṫe i ṅór ṅíor cṙuaiġe.

Translation.

An Old Man found a rude Boy up in one of his trees stealing apples he told him to come down but the young saucebox would not Then the Old Man took up some tufts of grass and threw them at him this made the youngster laugh to think that he should pretend to beat him down off the tree with grass only. "Well, well,' said the Old Man, "if neither words nor grass will do I must try what virtue there is in stones." So he pelted him heartily with stones, which made the youngster hasten down from the tree and beg the Old Man's pardon

MORAL, If kind words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner,

EIRIGIḂ AIR AḂAIDIN.

By P Casey, Malden, Mass.

1

Eirigim ar maidin nuair a gealann an lá,
Ar mo glúinid do ṫagaim ṁun mo ṗaidir do ṡáḋ,
Deirim glóire do 'n ṁac mar ré d'ḟullaing an ṗáir,
Agus do ḟorgúil na flaiṫir d'ar n-anam go bráṫ;
Is mór ag an duine do ḋeineann a réir,
Agus naḋ g-cuireann ar feart, a gcaiṫeaṁ a ḟaoigail,
Airṫiġ déan fearda, agus feaḋain an claon,
An te is naoṁṫa ar an talaṁ ní'l lease ar a ḟaoigal.

2

Is duine boḋ mire a'r oibriġim go geur,
Lem leacain biṫeann allur ag caiṫeaṁ an lae,
Ní'l rió ar mo ballaid a'r do ḋailleas mo ṡgéiṁ,
An te ḋíoḟir gan dadaṁ caranna ḋéin;
Do ḟoġluimiġeas teagasg ó ṫeaḋaraiṫe Dé,
Deirim an Ṗaidir a'r nior ḋailleas an Ṁé,
Du ne gan bairdeaḋ is dorḋaḋ é a ḟaoigal,
Go raid solus 'n ar d ḟoḋair agus grásta ṁic Dé.

3

Feuḋ ar an g-connairt! tá siad ag tuitim go treun,
Ḋíoḟear dírg ar a n-deire, agus feallsa ar a d taod
Do ḋlosair an Record ag sagart d'a léigeaḋ,
Dí an grairṫin i n-aice, nior bacadar é;
Dí leadar Laidin 'na ḋorn agus stáidre dí sé,
Do ṫainig air feart agus d' adṁuig sé,
Do luḋt fola do ḋórta gur b'eaḋ na bodaiḋ go léir,
Is ba suarać an molaḋ ar ḋoigcriod breun.

4

Sair do dí carta timḋeall a ḋéid.
Brat do dí in aice agus cruit le 'n a ṫaod,
Dí garra d' ḟearaid ó Ṁallaṁ an go treun.
Siad do ġlanaḋ an talaṁ agus do ḋaiṫfeaḋ na peileir;
Ṫainig aiteas go tarraig ar na fíoraoin
Do dí an droigin duid 'na ġlacaid 7 daṫ mar a smeir,
Beiḋ teagasg na sagart im' ballaid lem' ḟaoigal,
Sé 'n t-Aṫair do ṁaiṫeann ar m-beanta go léir.

5

Duine seaḋ mire ná ṫigeann an léigean,
Is déiġionaḋ do ṫuigim, gan ḋuine faoi 'd ḋéin.
Ba ḋroiḋe liom tu ḟeicsint cé naḋ d-fuilir ad' ḋaon,
Mar is eudtrom tarraig do sgriodan tú léd' ṁéir.
Do ninncfinn seaḋt neiṫe tamall dem' ḟaoigal,
I- lúṫṁar do niṫfinn is b'aird í mo léim,
Aḋt tá'n ḋrionaḋt ag druideaṁaint 'r gluire san sréir
Agus na dorra tá ag tuitim ó barraid na nzeug

6

Ceud molaḋ le Muire do beannuiġ an t-eun
Do dí ag an Iúdeaḋ sa ḋu na gan nibe ar a ṫaod,
D' éirig ina d-ḟoḋair agus do leig na trí ġlaod,

Is 'rin mionḋal do ċuiṫ amaċ inn an t-
saoġal.
Leaṡaiġ do ḃeaṫa a'ṡ ná ḃí ṡpalpa na
bṗéuġ.
Na ġéill do luċt ṡeaṡa ní'l sí naṫṁar
mar ċéiṗd,
Ḃí teaġarġ na leanḋ agus saġairt doḃ
ċéin,
Agus go naiḋ taiṫniomṁ d'ar n-anam i
ḋṡlaiṫeas na noaṁ.
Criosd.

It is said that Cardinals Gibbons, Logue and Vaughan are striving to bring about arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. The Gael endorses the idea if it commence ab initio—not otherwise.

Had old Grainne pelted Johny Bull with stones instead of grass he would have descended from her apple tree long ago, and would have begged her pardon, too. Grainne has got what her pusillanimity deserves—the chains of slavery!

WHERE IRISHMEN CAN CALL AND GET Gratuitous Instruction In The Language Of Their Country.

The Boston Philo Celtic Society (organized 1873), meets every Sunday in St. Rose Hall, 117 Worcester street, from 3 to 7 P. M., and Wednesday evenings at 6 Whitmore st. from 8 to 10.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society meets in Atlantic Hall, corner Court and Atlantic (entrance on Atlantic outside) streets, Sundays at 7 P. M.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every afternoon at 2 p. m., in room 3, City Hall building, Chicago. For information as to organizing clubs, or studying Gaelic individually, write to the Secretary, Francis J. O'Mahony, 354 E. Chicago ave. Chicago,

The Holyoke Philo-Celtic Society meets at 8 o'clock on Monday evenings in Emmett Hall, High street, Holyoke, Mass.

The O'Growney Philo-Celtic League meets in Frank's Hall, Chapel street, New Haven, Conn. on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The New York Philo-Celtic Society meets in 12 E. 8th street (near 3rd Av.), Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M. and Thursdays from 8 to 10.

The Pawtucket Irish Language Society meets at Rooms of Pleasant View Literary Association every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The officers are.—Prest. John J McLoughlin, Sec. John F Murray; Treasurer, James Robinson, Executive Com., Patrick Connoll, Ed. Connoll, T Connelly.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets in Philopatrian Hall, 211 So. 12th St. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The R I Irish Language Society meets every Thursday and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in Brownson's Lyceum Hall, 193 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

The Brooklyn Society outsrips its sister societies in having an Irish Journal of its own. But this should cause no jealousy, nay, it should egg societies to exert in circulating it, and not only them but every selfrespecting Irish man and woman who do not desire to see their Nationality merged with the brutish Saxon. (See Spalding, their own Historian, on sub-title page of the Gael)

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Conn—New Haven, C J Hayes, E W O'Brien, P J Nestor, P M Foran, J D Kelleher, per M J Fahey.

Ill—Chicago, H T Fitzgibbon.

Ia—Burlington, A O H., Div. 2. per Secretary M W Hagerty [A chip off the Old block].

Mass—Boston, S L Joyce, M Gorham—Easthampton, P Flynn—Holyoke, Jerry Kane—Neponset, M J Conway, per S L Joyce Boston—Springfield, T T Manning.

Me—Portland, John A Egan (The types played the deuce with Brother Hanrahan in last issue, they made "Manrahan" of him).

N H—Manchester, M O'Dowd.

N Y—Brookln Thos. O'Connor, Thos. Galligan

O—Cleveland, John J Burke, M J Reilly, per Mr Burke, ; P O'Byrne.

R I—Providence, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mathew Haskins, Miss Maggie Coyne, John Murphy, M J Heneban, per Mr Heneban—Woonsocket Rev. T E Ryan, also, per Mr Heneban.

Wash—Spokane, P R Howley.

Prince E. I., Montague Cross, Rev. Jas. Phelan.

Argentine Republic—San Juan, John M Tierney.

Ireland—Dublin, P O'Brien—Galway, Trean, M Heneban, W Gillan—Kilmilkin, Miss Katherine O'Malley, per M J Heneban, Providence, R I—Tuam, Sisters of Mercy, per John M Tierney, San Juan—Mayo. Ballinrobe, Sisters of Mercy, per Mr Tierney—Roscommon, Clooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormly, also per Mr Heneban—Sligo, Bun inadden, J O'Dowd, per M O'Dowd, Manchester, N H—Waterford, Dungarvan, Sisters of Mercy, per Mr Tierney, San Juan.

For what reason we leave the reader to surmise, but it is a fact that Irish-Americans generally manifest a diffidence in expatiating on any matter relating to the past condition of their ancestors; of this we have had some experience from our conduct of THE GÆL, for, with few patriotic exceptions, our Irish-American Editors do not notice it, as if fearful that the evidence which its existence supplies of the high order of civilization and learning which obtained in Ireland before its pollution by the Gotho-Saxon brutes who rule to-day, was a myth; not even do they bring the Rev. Professor O'Growney's Simple Lessons in Irish to the notice of their readers, as if fearful, too, that they would procure them and learn something of their country and its literature How different they are in their conceptions regarding passing historical avents from educated, liberal, Americans. On Sunday, March 28th, the New York Sun, the scholarly and, without qualification, the best AMERICAN paper published in America, had this to say, in its editorial columns, of the Gael.—

"We commend to the attention of scholars an interesting periodical published in Brooklyn, printed mainly in Irish, and entitled the *Gael*. Irishmen should liberally support this publication, because it is the first and the only strictly Irish paper published in North America."

We have received from the Hon Secretary of the Gaelic League Belfast, Ireland, Mr E Morrissey a handsome programme of an Irish entertainment which came off in that city lately. The Gaelic songs rendered were these:—

Eiblín a Rúin; Gráinne Mhaol; Fáirsiong; and An Cúilfhionn.

From the general programme here is no doubt but there was a tod time. Dr. Boyd is President of the League.

GERMANO-CELTIC.

We have received a pamphlet entitled Zeitschrift Fur Celtische Philologie, by Kuno Meyer, and published by David Nutt, 270 Strand, London It has these papers:

R Thurneysen Meber einige Formen der Copula im Irischen
J. Strachan, Some note on the Milan Glosses
Wh Stokes A Celtic leechbook
W. M. Lindsay, Breton and old French glosses in Harleian, etc
H. Gaidoz, La cosmologie ciltique.
H. Gaidoz Lnnwn
H. Gaidoz, Quelques mots gallois d'origne latine
E. Ernault, Sur la mutation faible de d apres n en breten.
J. Loth, Une forme archiique du nom de Dieu en breton
P. M C Kermode A Welsh inscription in the Isle of Man (with plate)
J. Rhys, Note on Guriat.
J. Strachan, A Manx folksong;
Wh. Stokes, Cummin's poem on the Saints of Ireland.
H. Zimmer, Beitrage zur Erklarung irischer Sagentexte.
K. Meyer, Goire Conaill Chernaig i Cruachain ocus aided Ailella 7 Conaill Chernaig.
K. Meyer, Two middle-Irish soems.
R Henebry, Conach.
L. Chr. Stern, Die irische Handschrift in Stockholm.
L Chr Stern., Ein irisches Leben der heiligen Margarete.
R Henebry, An unpublished poem by W. English.
D O'Foharta Cú bán an t-Sléibhe.
Erschiene Schriften.

This is a very interesting pamphlet of the series We shall publish the poem of Wm English and Cú bán an t-Sléibhe. The old readers of the Gael cannot fail to observe that the "R Henebry" mentioned here is the Celtic Professor-elect of the Catholic University.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society is getting along nicely. At its regular meeting on April 5th it expressd its admiration for the Right Revd Bishop of Raphoe in the following terms:

Whereas, The mission of this Philo-Celtic Society being the cultivation and preservation of the Irish language, it hails with delightful pleasure the actions of all persons tending to promote that object, And

Whereas, The Rt. Revd. Patrick O'Donnell, Lordbishop of Raphoe, county Donegal, has, in his recent Lenten Pastoral, urged the priests and people of his diocese to preserve and cultivate the National language, Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of all Irish men, at home and abroad, are due to his Lordship for his noble, patriotic, action, and that this Society affectionately tenders his Lordship the same.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Society and a certified copy of them transmitted to his Lordship.

Thomas Jordan,
Prest. pro tem.

Thomas Galligan,
Secretary.

Since our last issue, Death has laid his heavy hand on three of the Gael's devoted supporters—Father Hennessy of Jersey City; Dr. William O'Meagher of New York, and Mr. Timothy Mann of Lawrence, Mass.—May eternal peace be their lot.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places.—

J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.
D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do.
G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R
J H J Reilley, 413 High st. do.
J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
H Radzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.
C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo.
M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis
G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J.
Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo.
E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo.
John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md
T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass
Fitzgerald & Co. 196 High st.. Holyoke.
Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or.
Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

The Gael is very sorry to see the name of Cardinal Gibbons in company with Cardinals Logue and Vaughan attached to a document whose purpose is to fortify England in her diabolical raid on humanity. Why in the name of all that is human did we not hear the voice of Cardinal Vaughan raised in behalf of the Connemara boy Joyce who was strangled to death by his government?

Why not suggest arbitration between England and the weak nations which she browbeats? Here is where the shameless effrontery of Englishmen come in. There shall be no arbitration between the United States and England while there is a single red coat in Ireland or a British flag in North America.

The American Irish are a good deal different from those in Ireland, a fact not to be forgotten.

LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

The Gaelic Alphabet.

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

ḃ and ṁ sound like w when followed or preceded by a, o, u, as, a ḃárḋ, his bard, pronounced a wardh; a ṁarḃ, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by e, i, as, a ḃean, his wife, pronounced, a van, a ṁian, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un. ċ and ġ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle and perfectly so at the end of words. ċ sounds like ch; ḟ, like f, ṫ and ċ, like h; and ṗ is silent.

Gaelic Books.

Being frequently applied to for Irish books, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply the following publications, at the prices named, on short notice.—

Simple Lessons in Irish, giving the pronunciation of each word. By Rev. E O'Growney, M. R. I. A., Professor of Celtic Maynooth College, Part I. $0.15
Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II. .15
Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., .60
Irish Grammar. By the same, .50
Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde, 1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D. .80
Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J. 3.00
The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I, .80
Ditto, Part II. .80
The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn, .75
Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I., .80
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary. 1. 0
The First Irish Book. .12
The Second do. do. .15
The Third do. do. .20
Irish Head-Line Copy-Book, .15
Leabhar Sgeuluigheachta, by Dr. Hyde 2.00
The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Æenghus O'Daly, with Translation, .80
O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary, 4.50
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe, .12
Imitation of Christ (Irish), .80
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol. I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale, $5.00
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad, translated into Irish by Archbishop McHale, $5.00
McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English translation on opposite page, with portrait of the Archbishop, $2 50

The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vocabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeuluighachta, and the Imitation of Christ, will meet the wants of all who desire advanced Gaelic reading matter. A large number of these books had run out some time ago, but we have been informed that there is a stock of them now.

When sending for these Gaelic books, if Gaels want works in the English language pertaining to Irish matters, such as Joyce's "Origin and History of Irish Names of Places; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, etc., etc. we shall accommodate them.

F M'Cosker,

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[Any one who deals with McFadden will get the value of his money.—Ed.]

Real Estate.

Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 upwards.

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Southern & Western Property ... 5 " "

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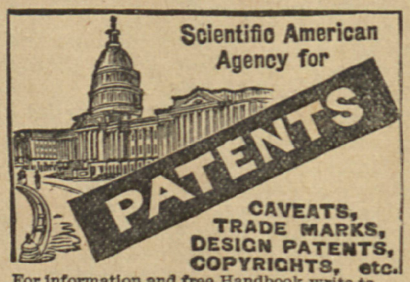
M. J. Logan,
Comr of Deeds,
Third & Prospect Aves. Brooklyn, N Y.



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