[^0]2Y J. LoJann, eojuor ayo publjsher.

The Gaelic Alphabet．

| Irish． | Roman． | Sound． | Trish． | Roman． | Sound． |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| a | a | aw | m | m | emm |
| b | b | bay | $\eta$ | n | enn |
| c | c | kay | o | o | oh |
| o | d | dhay | p | p | pay |
| e | e | ay | $\mu$ | r | arr |
| F | f | eff | r | s | ess |
| 5 | g | gay | r | t | thay |
| i | i | ee | u | u | oo |

0 and $\dot{\mathrm{m}}$ sound like w ．when follow． ed or preceded by a o u，and like $v$ ，if preceded or followed by e and 1 ；$\delta$ and
 like $f ; \dot{F}$ is mute，and all the aspirated letters at the end of words are nearly silent．

## SIXTH LESSON．

## Adopted From BOURKESS．

Pronounced．
ser，the air， air．
5 se ，poss．c．of 5 A ，an arrow，gay． lae，poss．of lá，a day，lhaw． ŋae，yesterday，
rase，the moon，
aot，lime，
soy，one，any，
ator，age，
blaors，shell．
braor，a drop．
caol，slender， nhay．
ray．
a－ul．
a－un．
ace．
blay－usk．
bray－un．
cay－ul． caon，a berry；a burning coal，cay－ur． oanp，dear， Faon，weak．pining， maol，bald， maon，a steward， naob，to rend or tear， dhay－ur． whay－un． mhay－ul． mhay－ur． ray－ub． raon，cheap，free；a workman，say－ur．飞лот，a fit，rage，
raor，dough， b－Ful，is，are？ beo，alive， ceo，fog＇vapor， ceol，music， oeot or ojult，suck， oeor，a drop，a tear， leon，enough， reol，a sail， qreom，a guide， A／5，at，to；le，with ； 6 ，from ；ajam，to
me ；AJAO，to thee；A15e，to him ；Aŋク， in，in him，in it ；ay，the，whether；đú， thou；rıb，you，sec．per．plu．；mar，as， like； $\mathfrak{n j}$ ，not．
Note．－The h employed in the combi－ nations，$m h, d h$, \＆．，in trying to give the pronunciation of the words by means of the accepted English sound of the letters，has no other effect than that of thickening the sound of the initial letter．It is only an approxi－ mation to the true pronunciation that call be rendered by means of the Eng－ lish sound of the letters．

Oృúl，suck；we prefer this spelling of the word because it is more in ac． cordance with the pronunciation giv－ en to it by those who speak the lan． guage．
 fada？2．七á ay t－aep Âo，a丂иr 七á an lá faoa．3．b－rul an mac бŋ⿰ク斤 $\sigma$
 b－Fujl aŋ rase báク？6．đà ay rae báク． 7．b－Fujl bàpr aŋ jae jarf ？8．тá


 А5ã？12．đà blaors ajur tá braot

 А丂й 七á mo mac faot．15．b－₹ul an

 à 飞aor oaor．18．đá ceol ajze，九á

 $2 \%$ ．七á Deoć ajam an reo．

## The Treslation．

1．Is the air bigh，and the day long？2．The air is high，and the day is long．3．Is the son sick since yesterday？ 4 The son is sick since yester． day． 5 ．Is the moon white？6．The moon is white 7．Is the tap of the arrow rongh？8．The top of the arrow is rough．9．Are lime and bread cheap？ 10 Bread is dear but lime is cheap．11．Have yon any shell？12．I have a shell and I have a drop． 13 Are you in a rage，and is your son sick？14．I am in a rage，and my son is sick．15．Is the cow alive and the steward sick？16．The cow is alive and the steward is sick．17．The dough is dear． 18. He has musie，the has a drop．19．Have you any drop？ 20 There is a fog．21．Have you a key？ 22．I have a drink here．

Cao é ay ทjó 丂rajmeur？








 bároacio．


## CEART－S5Rjob．

 reaciajb．


 ז̇e $a \mathfrak{y}$－ $\mathfrak{l l j b j o l}$ ．

Uá reaćo lejछjr beus annr an $2 \boldsymbol{l j b}$－
 $\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{\eta}, \boldsymbol{o}, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}, \boldsymbol{r}, \tau, \mathfrak{u}$ ．

## ROJNH Wશ LéJてREMC் $2 \dot{\text { NO．}}$



 an čujo ejle ทa 5 －com－Fo
 LeqでれN ajur calol．


 14 リ－01ajo゙。


 reo．Ir réjojn $b, c, c, f, 5, m, p, r, \tau, A$

 ○́


 1A，uA．

## IRISH GRAMMAR．

## Translation

What is grammar $p$
The scienc which teaches the mode of speaking a language according to certain defined rules．

Grammar is divided into four parts ； namely，Orthography，Etymology، Sy n． tax，and Prosody．

Orthography treats of Letters，Ety－ mology of Words，Syntax of Sentences， and Prosody of Versification．

First Part．

## ORTHOGRAPHY．

Orthography treats of Letters．
Letters are written signs used to rep． resent the sound of the voice．

The letters of any Language are call． ed its Alphabet．

The Irish Alphabet consists seven－ teen letters，viz－$a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i$ ， I，m，n，o＇p，r，s，t，u．

## DIVISION OF THE LE ITERS．

The letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants．

A，e，i，o，u，are Vowels，the remain． der are Consonants．

The Vowels are divided into two di． visions．－．－Broad and Slender；a o u are Broad，e and i Slender．These impart a Broad or a Slender sound to the Con． sonants which precede or follow them．

Nine of the Consonants change their sound by placing a point over them－．．． this change is called Aspiration．b c d fgmpst may be aspirated；lnr can not．

The union of two vowels in one sound is called a Diphthong；union of three vowels，Triphthong．

These six Diphthongs never vary in sound．－－ae，ao，eu，eo，ia，ua．

DR，GALLAGHER•S SERMONS，
buó leor ay meuo reo，oap leat，a



 ＇ŋna ŋ－apracajr；oo ċujr Sé corajŋ ŋa


 lejr ajn lájo rij a b－fjaónujre aŋ $\Delta \dot{\text { cian }}$


 ra；reo aŋ bean a щinje man mo ciojl
 eaó；reo aŋ beaŋ bj＇ทŋa rompla ajur
 a／5 Fearajb ajur alf mŋajb an סomajŋ．


 a manin oo cojpriar lé bpúoap ajn bjċ


 re oujc，סejn ay $2 \mathfrak{l}$ ac，a bejci oo mialj－
 ouje，mar an 5 －cenoŋato，oejr an Spjo－







 yajr．
 món aŋ ċéjm reo a丂иг aŋ оךо́n a fuajn







## （Continued）．

＂I found in Ulster from hill to glen，
Hardy warriors resolute men： B 3auty that bloomed when youth was gone， And streagth transmitted from sire to son．＂

We promised some time ago to produce that very interesting story，the SEARCH of DERMOT and GRAINNE，clothed in modern，simple language． We sha！l change the orthography and the obselete words for those in modern use．It will be continued from time until it is finished－

##  




 jolla ŋо ójlać＇ทク a ajce，a̧ur oo leat
 ajar Ojorajnj，mac ס́obaju ll baojrs－ пе．Оо labajr छ́rín，a丂ur oubajut ré：


 ＂ójr aqajm jay beaŋ，jaŋ bajŋ－céjle，ó

 ทać b－Fujl bean fojleamŋaci alje ruaŋ


＂Creno oo bejnear ciura map rin？＂
 cééle a ŋ－oŋleáy jlar ŋa ŋ－éjreaŋŋ，ajn


ajur ay rin oo labajn OjorrajnJ，A＇r ir é a oubajń ré．．．．



 Ojorranj；＂． 1 an beay ir reāpr veljo


＂ 21 亿 Fjoni．＂七à jmpear ajur ear－aoŋzaciz ejojr Commac ajur me féjn le am fao．



 ajn Ćopmac oam．ón b＇$\dot{\text { Feajn lyom } 50}$






## 

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M. J. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. FFBRU IRY, 1882.

## THE PROSPECT OF AN GAODHAL.

When, five months ago, we determined to produce a Monthly Journal wholly devoted to the cultivation and preservation of the Irish Language, and the autonomy of the Irish nation, wise men shook their heads and smiled at, what to them seemed, our simplicity in embarking in so utopian an undertaking and prophesied for it a speedy termination, but, not being in the least daunted by the prognostications of those .rise Prophets, we pursued the evan tenure of our course and, instead of our undertaking end$i_{\text {ng }}$ in a speedy collapse, we are enabled, thanks to onr patriotic patrons, to enlarge the size of this, its fifth, issue! And we have now no hesitation in saying, that five years hence, it will have the largest circulation of any Irish-American Journal ever published in this country.

So, Messrs, Wiseacres, even at only its fifth issue the paper is both an ideal and a financial success. This is as we expectel. Our thorough acquaintance with real rish seatiment convinced us that the Irish peopIe needed only to be shown that que evidence of their an cient civilization and enlightenment still existed to arouse them to an active participation in laying that evidence bafore the world. The Gaodhal is now read and patronize 1 from Killybags in the ( ounty Donegal, reland, to Leland, Oregon! It has made its way into every city, town, and hamlet in the jnited statss, and before five other months are over us, we expect to have it wherever an Irishman has secured a foothold.

## THE IRISH NOT PECULIARLY ADDICTED TU DIVISIUN.

Some people presume to say that if Ireland were given up to irishmen to-morrow they could not govern themselves, that there would be nothing but fighting and bloodshel among them. We cannot see
any evjdence whereon to found this accusation We find in the histories of all countries, savage and civilized, records of strife and internal commotion from time to time. We believe there is not a more enlightned country in the world to day than these United States, yet, in the short space of twenty years we have two presidents murdered. Assuming that we had to record this proportion of regicide for a space of say, two thousand years we should have the enormous number of two hundred. An enormity of crime like this cannot be alleged to the Irish. 1solated cases in the course of centuries heaped on top of one another in a short treatise is not a true representation of the state of society. Take benign (hic; mother England, from whom this false accusation against us emanates and examine her record on this head;-

Twenty-eight Saxon Kings, part killed by each other, part murdered by their own subjects; others deposed and obliged to fly for refuge. Four of the Northumbrian kings alone murdered, and three deposed within the space of forty-one years. Charles II. of France, having heard f such atrocities, though he had intended to send large presents to England, changed his mind, and told Alcuin, an Englishman, his majesty's tutor, "hat England was indeed a perfidious and perverse nation, a murderer of their lords, and worse than pagans." The bishops and nobles had also to fly, so that for thirty years no one dared sit on the throne of Northumbria. There was one unbroken chain of internecine strife until the 10th century, see 'Mylius' England" or any impartial English history. After the Norman invasion we have the unnatural rebellion of Henry II.'s own children. The baron wars under King John and Henry III - Edward II.'s own queen; Eleanor, and son, the prince of Wales, conspired to dethrone him. The woeful feuds of the Yorks and Lancaitersthe oceans of blood that deluged the country for thirty years, under Henry VI and Edward IV.-the murder of Richard II.-all are acquainted with the history of Richard III! His grandfather, the earl of Cambridge, beheaded at Southampton, -the duke of York, his father-beheaded before Sandal. His three brothers, ode of them slain in cold blood-the duke of Clarance drowned in a butt of Malmsey, his two nephews, strangled in their beds, besides eleven battles fought-in one of which 36,730 Englishmen were left dead on the field, besides the wounded ! (Echard, p. 520.) This was the battle of Taunton, in Yorkshire. Philip Comines, an English writer, says, "eighty of the royal blood were lost in them," of whom was Henry VI. $\rightarrow$ a good and virtuous prince. The Usurper Richard III., was killed in the battle of Bosworth, after having swam to the throne on rivers of blood. His opponent the earl of Richmond, assumed the sceptre, as Henry VII.--who by marrying the daughter of Edward IV., united the houses of York and Lancaster, and thus ended the terrible factions of "the White and Red Rose." All this we have from their own historians.

## VANDERB1LT, THE MONEY KING.

## ANCIENT LINEAGE AND SOCLAL STANDING VERSUS WEALTH.

We have read in the daily papers last week that Mr. Vandərbilt issued tickets of invitation to all the leading families of New York and vicinity, to attend a reception or house warming at his splendid new mansion in New York. The same report states that the moneyed class attended but that the blue blood did not. What is our object in introducing this matter? It is an answer to those who say, "What is it to us whether our forefathers were enlightened or barbarian," and to show them, by actual facts, and at their own door, that it is something to those who value their social standing whether their forefathers were respectable or not. The blue blood are the descendants of the Puritans who landed at Plymouth Rock two hundred and sixty two years ago. They were of the ordinary class of English society, and could not lay claim to eminent social positions; but their descendants, it seems, consider two hundred and sixty two years sufficient apprenticeship to entitle them now to preeminence. Hence, notwithstanding Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth, they think the boatman's son and his iriends not to be fit social companions for them. In our first article of the GAODHAL, of October last, we stated on unimpeachable authority, that the people of England, at the opening of the Christain era, were barbarous and savage, and so unenlightened that they considered themselves the spontaneous production of the soil. We shall add other facts here which will tend to show the general enlightment and cultivation of the English people up to the present century. These facts are found in Tegg's iistorical Companion, published in Lond n, A. D. 1835; as found in O' Brennan's Irish Antiquities!"
"Breeches first introduced into England A. D. 1644; First plate glass for looking glasses and coach windows made in Lambeth, 1673 - in Lancashire, 1773 (only one hundred years ago); post-offices first got up in England, A. D. 1581; mail coaches established in Bristol, 1785 (just ninety six years ago) ; first silk manufactured in England, 1604(it was in use in Ireland long before the Christian era). cloth stockings(woven) worn by Henry VIII., but got chance pair of silk ones that came from Spain; this was the case with his daughter, Elizabeth, when Queen. Hats first made in London, 1501, (worn only by a few, and were a great curiosity); stops in literature 1520 ; first stone church in London 1087,(many centuries after their use in Ireland); castles built in England, 1140; stone houses substituted for timber ones in London 1666, owing to the fire that burnt fonr hundred streets, covering an area of three hundred and forty six acres. Muslin first introduced, but not manufactured in England, 1781 (only ninety eight years ago); brick buildings first established, in London by the Earl of Arundel, 1601, at which time
the houses of that city were chiefly of wood ; caps worn in England, 1449, up to that time, except for soldiers, there was no covering used for the head In 1571 a penal law was passed obliging the people to wear a thickned cap (something like a piece of colored flannel or frieze).

The tradesmen and laborers brought by the Milesians erected a stone palace in the barony of Letrim for Tea-Hermon's queen. It was called "Teamar." That Pygmalion's tower was of stone, that Dido's Carthage had stone buildings, no one acquainted with history will deny. Yet all these had existence much about the time of the wanderings of the Gadelians, as will be gathered by a close attention to the leading characters in the Aeneid, Iliad and Odyssey. Towers were built in Ireland before the Christian era that for durability, cannot be equaled today; brick buildings were in Ireland in 886, and ordinary stone houses at a much earlier date. Facts of this nature could be adduced to a great extent, but those enumerated, it is hoped, are sufficient to show that our country was not behind England in things that are thought to be marks of natural refinement, whilst Ireland was far and away before her in mental polish, artistic skill, and profound learning.

Early in the III. century (about 213), King Cormac established three colleges in the Kingdom, one for science, one for agriculture, and the third for jurisprudence. We may fairly conclude, taking subsequent events into consideration, that ordinary schools were abundant at the time. Jn A. D. 513 Armagh had 7000 scholars ; under Cormac, there were in the college of Cashel 5000 students. Down and Lismore, the Abbey of Mayo-here it was that Alfrid, King of Northumbria, England, studied the Irish Language,-Clonrode, in Clare, Clonfiush, near Tuam, Clonard, Leinster, \&c. were equally noted as being the seats of learning and hospitality, to which students flocked from all parts of the then known world. At this period the English Language had no existence, nor for centuries after.

Now we turn to the descendants of the Irish Kings and Princes, who need not go to Ulster King At-Arms for their Pedigree. They are, the O'Neils. O'Conors, O'Briens, O'Donnells, U'Farrells, O'Brennans, O'Brynes, O'Boyles, O'Cavanaghs, O 'Canes, O'Connellans, O'Donovans, O'Malleys. O 'Duffys, O'Driscolls, O'Deasys, O' Doyles, O' Ca'ys, $O^{\prime}$ Dempseys, O'Dohertys, $O^{\prime}$ alleghers, $O^{\prime} 1$ lahertys O'Flyns, $^{\prime}$ O'Flanigans, $^{\prime} 0^{\prime}$ Garas, $O^{\prime}\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { radys, O'Hagans, }\end{array}\right.$ O'Hanly*, O'Kellys, O'Moores, O'Mahoneys, (Jisins $^{\prime}$ O'Riellys, O'Rourkes, O'Sullivans, O'Tooles, The MacMahons, MacGuires, MacCarthys, MacSweenys \&c. \&c. If the descendants of the Puritans could show a pedigree as ancient as the above they would look with contempt on the Queen of England.
It is the imperative duty of the Macs and the Os to preserve the evidence of their illustrious lineage. This they cannot do except by the preser-. vation of the language. Prove to the world that
your ancestors had a refined and learned literature and the machinations of the enemy of your race and nation to asperse you are unavailing. But your as sertions that your forefathers did possess them are no proof ; the language itself is the proof. Peımit this to vanish and you are at the mercy of an envious, bigoted enemy to mete out whatever measure of social recognition interest or malice may dictate

## ASOP'S FABLES.

(Translation after each)

## 21N $\mathfrak{Z 1 O 2}$ 'SMN WMyMR.

Oo ryŋŋe 2ŋaca a leaba aŋŋ urjar,








## THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

A DOG made his bed in a Manger, and lay snarling and growling to keep the horses from their provender. "See," said one of them,"what a miserable cur! who neither can eat corn himself, nor will allow those to eat it who can."

## 2N Fear oull ajus an cojl. eび1 05.





 a cjŋед́la, oubajız ré, " $11 j$ 'l fjor a̧am





Gajrbeáyay onoci mjayta 140 réjŋ 50 luaธ்.

## THE BLIND MAN AND THE WHELP.

A BLIND Man was wont, on any animal being put into his hands, to say what it was. Once they brought to him a Wolf's whelp. He felt it all over, and being in doubt, said, "I know not whether thy father was a Dog or a Wolf ; but this I know, that I would not trust thee among a flock of sheep."

Evil dispositions are early shown.

## 



 ŋ-abejl. "21 brúo!" a oejn aj ze bj


 o-coro?



## THE CREAKING WHEELS.

AS some Oxen were dragging a wagon along a heavy road, the Wheels set up a tremendous creaking. "Brnte!" cried the driver to the wagon;"why do you groan, when they who are drawing all the weight are silent?"
Those who cry loudest are not always the most hurt,

## THE. KELTIO TONGUE.

The language of old Erin, of her history and name: Of her monarchs and her heroes-her glory and her fame-
The sacred shrine where rested, thro' sunshine and thro' gloom,
The spirit of her martyrs, as their bodies in the tomb-
The time-wrought shell, where murmured, 'mid centuries of wrons,
The secret voice of Freedom in annal and in songIs slowly, surely sinking, into silent death at last, To live but in the memories of those who love the Past.

The Keltic Tongue is passing, and we stand coldly by Without a pang within the heart, a tear within the eye-
Withoutone pulse for Freedom stirred, one effort made to save
The Language of our Fathers from dark oblivion's grave!
Oh, Irishmen, be Irish still ! stand for the dear old tongue
Which, as ivy to a ruin, to your native land has clung! Oh, snatch this relic from the wreck ! the only and the last,
And cherish in your heart of hearts the language of the Past!

Micharl Mullin.

## 

## （Royal Black Eird）

$2 \mathfrak{V}$ ajojn aojojn！als oul a riúbal oom， Čualar majjoeaŋ mianreace alf oryaljl зо 飞пom，
Le caojne ar le buajreaso ar crojose brırze cléfbe，
Ráó，＂Cá mo Loŋŋoub ŋẏ்eaǹmıl le fáŋ．
 mo rmuajŋ飞e me，
 leuท；
2lċ́ dá ŋ－oallóċado an bár me，mak mjaŋar kíp－ǰrád me，
乙о́póċat mo Lonjoub m－bajle a＇r a 5－çat
buó rlacioman mo Loŋŋoub＇ทŋ aoŋ am a Sacray，
b＇é á bláċ b＇Ájnoe ó＇fáar rjañ aŋŋ；
 raŋク，

2ıćz à mjoroŋar breujać，tá 5 －cómj－

Rŋпŋе aŋ rjapaó bróŋać reo ejojŋ mjre ＇丂й е́ ；
For，ároóciao a ċájll＇ra b－Frpajnc ir $\Delta \eta \eta$ Spajn
2l＇r seabrao mo Lonサoub ce b＇át a b－ Fujl ré．
 5－солпŋе一
乙ujad à Féapáay mar céje do＇y colm

2lċ a rjoŋ ŋо a ruajminear，七á mıre ল⿰⿰\zh9丿帀，
 Ir ré curce mo ćrojóe，mo そ̀oう a＇r mo M1 1 亿 ，
 leaŋar ċú，
Cja zá rearmar a＇r foor，ir calmac a rian：
๖ajll ajn mo Loŋゥoub，a＇r rjórufze a čtú．

Dj mjre a＇r mó Lonŋoub le céfl a Sac－ ray，
W＇aje a rab ré uaral a．r fial aŋjク a с́rojóe ；
 $\Delta \mathfrak{A l}$ モúr $\Delta \mathfrak{y} \eta$ ，
 ćoJóce．
đá ré faco řuım，a＇r mear món＇ทŋ 211 ． bain；
21 Sacray buó meará＇クa ċojmíeać é； Fór，áncóćao a ċájl ra o．Frajŋc ir ra Spájทクー
bajl ajn mo Lonyoub ce b＇aju a m－bejó ré．

## Translation．

Upon a fair morning，for soft recreation，
I heard a fair maiden making great moan， With sighing，and sobbing，and sad lamentation， Saying＂My Elackbird，most royal，is flown．
My thoughts they deceive me，reflection doth grieve me，
And I＇m overburdened with sad misery；
Yet，if death it should blind me，as true love inclines me，
My Blackbird I＇ll seek out wherever he be
＂Once in fair England my Blackbird did flourish－ He was the chief flower that in it did spring；
Prime ladies of honor his person did nourish，
Because that he was the true son of a king；
But that false fortune，which still is uncertain， Has caused this sad parting between him and me；
Yet，his name I＇ll advance in Spain and in France， And seek out my Blackbird wherever he be．
＂The birds of the forest they all meet together－ The turtle was chosen to dwell with the dove； But I am determined，in fair or foul weather， To seek out until that I find my trne love；
He is all my heart＇s treasure，nıy joy and my pleas－ ure，
And justly，my true love．my heart follows thee，
Who art constant．and kind，and courageous of mind； All bliss to my Blackbird wherever he be．
＂In England my Blackbird and I were together， Where he was noble and gen＇rous of heart； But woe to the time that he first went thither， Alas！he was forced from thence to depart．
In Scotland he＇s deemed，and highIy esteemed； In England he seemed a stranger to be；
Yet，his name I＇ll advance in Spain and in France－ All bliss to my Blackbird wherever he be．＂
Send Sixty Cents to this office and the Gaodhal will be mailed to you for one year；act as a com－ mittee of one among your immediate circle of friends to extend its circulation，and ycu will say at the end of a year that you never participated in the promotion of any enterprise that pleases you so much．Also send a few copies to your friends in the old Land to let them see that their exiled brethren are not forgetful of their country＇s Language．

TRANSLATION OF DR．GALLIGHER＇S SER MONS of this and last issue．

We read in the Book of Kings that Bethsabee went to ask a favor of her son Solomon，son of David．When the king had learned that she was coming，he went with great gladness to meet her ； he paid her obeisance and honor，and placed her at his right hand on a royal throne，and desired $\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{r}$ to ask with confidence every request she wanted to make，and that he would not refuse her anything which she would ask．Ask，oh，my mother，for it is not right that I should turn thy face from me with－ out being satisfied．

Mary，the Queen－mother of Jesus．spent her term in like manner in this world．And her only son， desirous that she should be along with Himself in Paradise，came on the occasion of her Assumption， accompanied by all the hosts of Heaven to meet Her． Her Divine Son raised her，both body and soul．up to heaven．Christ put her sitting at His right hand， and He gave to her，next in order after Himself，all power iu heaven and on earth．He promised that there is no request she would ask that she should not obtain．

It is on the wonderfnl exaltation to Paradise that took place in regard to Mary；and again on the great graces which she pours down on us I purpose this day to treat ；and for this purpose I divide the sub－ ject of the discourse into two points ：

The exaltation of Mary to the region of Paradise was wonderful and extraordinary－that is the first point ；she is intercessor and queen advocate stand－ ing between us and her only son－that is the second point．
Let us ask of God light and grace，\＆c．，\＆c． the first point．
When a Queen comes for the first time to a realm or to a city，every person feels a desire and longing to see her；the lowly and the noble，the weak and the strong；the poor and the rich，go forth to meet her and to bid her welcome；nothing is to be seen but feasting and rejoicings；wines poured out in abundance ；cannons firing salutes ；harps and organs giving out melodions strains ；gifts and presents of great value bestowed on the princess，in a word，every kind of festivity and of pleasurable joy is indulged in on the occasion of either a prince or a princess coming to take possession of the crown．

This is what takes place，I say，in regard to princes of this world．But anything－even the most superb and solemn display whish can be performed on earth －is not worth counting，or worth being narrated，in comparison with the grand solemnization，and exuber－ ance of joy which was felt in the abode of the blessed on the occasion of the Queen of Heaven entering to take possession of the crown of glory．The nine orders of angels came out to meet her，singing as they came，harmonious songs and canticles of praise－ The prophets in like manner came out to meet her．The patriarchs，too，and those apostles who
had been before her ；and all the saints，mea and women，of that heavenly home came forth to bid her welcome．The whole court of heaven were of one acclaim in chanting songs of joy and welcome，in sounding the praises of Mary，Queen of Paradise．

AN EPITAPH TO THE LATE ARCHBI－ SHOP MacHALE．

## FeมR

 $\tau$－йう〇ロィィ，
 léлеаŋ．ir fjoŋŋてar；
Lejr oob＇aŋyra 5 ać amy aŋ 亏́aedjlje rรァи์oaช்－－－－



 eaŋリ！；

 oapra．
$2 才 0$ ċúmaঠ்－ra a b－Feapt é，ceap ŋa cléjre，
21 丂ит cúmaঠ் 5at ceal，maŋ ċajll é， épre；
 †－10ץ0A，
 210 vens．

## A FEW QUESTIONS，for IRISH NATIO VAL ISTS to ANSWER

Gentlemen－If you sow a crop of cockle do you expect to reap a crop of wheat？D，you not ex． pect to reap of that Awhich you sow？Certainly． If you sow and cultivate a crop of English lit－ erature，and therewith English sentiment，（for both are inseparable）；do you expect to reap a crop of Irish nationalism？If you do your expecta－ tions are diametrically opposed to common sense， and to the immutable law of nature．The politici－ ans of conquering nations follow this natural law in this respect，and leava nothing undone to sub－ stituta their own language for that of the conquer－ ed．We do not intend to insult the ordinary intel－ ligence of man by dwelling at greater length on the foregoing truism．

We，then，appeal to Irish nationalists to culti－ vate Irish literature．We appeal to the clergy，
who have been the trusted leaders of the people in the hour of trial，to use their infl tence to the same end．Many of our c suntrymen have fallen away， when they got up a little in the world，because， through their ignorance of the social antecedants of their race，they looked upon the epithet，Irish， as the synonym of lowliness and ignorance．Hence the large number of distinctively Irish nam 3 s to be found in the enemy＇s camp．Therefore it is the duty of the clergy to enlighten their fl ceks on this head by showing them that the generally ac cepted notions of Ireland＇s social position is the work of the enemy，and that the reverse is the fact，which they can readily do by presenting the Language to their view ；for any nation having a cultivated and learned literature cannot be ignor－ ant－in fact they are the only criterions by which the social status of any country can be determined

TRANSLATION OF DAVIS＇S FONTENOY．
 rluajjъe Sacray 飞eaŋク，


2yap bj bajle a＇r fáy ljojza le raṫ a＇r モaOba⿱宀 oúท
Ir ceape a rcuab riao ljnjó ya Sacran





 le rúl aimapcac orujo，
2＇r o＇oroulj ruar a ċaca oéj̇ıoŋaci a





Sé míle de laoćra aoroa Sarailajo ruйbal jo rcájoeamijul aŋŋ，


Szajoéapa＇J－céjm rjor＇ray b－Faŋ，

Stajoéapa a ŋ－ualujat்，r飞ajoéara a lorjać，oul ajn a り－ajajó $5 a \eta$ bac＇
ejojn à ċojll ajur Foŋzeŋoう，maŋ réjoeato araju flocimap．
 á pjleur luaċmar，


алй conjbajs a rlǰje，
le cejne réjó asur ruй ojaŋ， 00 m̀as

 cajlleato a m－bríc，
－orjreadar，mar orjr ajr mи m－bruajci そollayo，ujrje＇$\ddagger$ Zuyder Zee．
Njor ojomaojทjó＇ทá mjoteója ramijnajó，





 そうеиィ оо с́oाrs：


 ทֹor ehjadar jay ajajr；


 ＂Faŋaŋŋ rluajう飞e éjreaŋŋ．




＂Cj亏’ヶria C̀ajr，＂a oejr ré，＂rà ajao oo с́ol；rin 1 ao oo ŋámajojóe Sacraŋać！＂


Na oj́breaċa ça buó 万ŋá̃̇aċ a bejó ċo mj́reać，ir coljać feuċar a $5 \eta \Delta 01$ ，




21 ท－afujr rlajoze a 5 －cár ronjorea，a’r caojpe m－bay le 114 亢̇aOb，
21 rajajne realjuj்̇̇e man miol－ċon！，ir

Feućaŋn jać aon ar oá m．bejóeado ojoj． atzar jaċ hjle lejr réjn amáan．
 ク1ani a $\mathfrak{\eta}$－áa ejle，
Nij óeacajó jo cat bujóén ŋjor uajrle ŋá oj́breaća ujoreaća reo $ј 0$ ujle．
 rearád，onoujeat ré，
＂סеarulj arzajl；รluajr opría！＂Rјо亢̇aŋ

Zá rluáj̇ze Sacray चeanujȯe ayojr．



Oearajo a ljŋjo ajn an j－cŋoc，lejr an



户leur万




 ＂buajl ríor an Sarayać！＂




 jojr，七á y－亏uŋajóe ljoŋza le rujl．
 rnól七ajb ralajj்̇̇e naob＇oar jaŋ m̀jojtl．




 rэщjor иabarać jor丂．
 ajn a lorts．


Searan ŋa ŋ－éjneaŋŋaj̇e lé clúmaciajo


## the gaelic publidation company．

A meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the rooms of the Philo Celtic S Joiety，corner of Adams and Willoughby sts．，on Sunday evening，February 26，at 8 o＇clock． Every shareholder is requested to be present as business of importance to the welfare of the com－ pany is to be transacted．Exch shareholder is hereby notified through the Gaodhal（a copy of which has been mailed to every shareholder）．By order of the Board of Directors．

> M. J. Logan, Secretary.

Send sixty cents to this office and the GAEL will be mailed to you for a year；show it to your friends and make them get it．

## PERSONAL，

O＇Neill Russell．－Mr．T．O．Russell is not for－ getting the Music of Ireland notwithstanding all the time he devotes to the cultivation of her lan－ guage．He is working hard and effectually in the ＂Chicago Citizen＂to bring it before the Celtic public．By the by，Mr．Finerty，the accomplished proprietor of the Citizen is a member of the N．Y． S．P．I．L．
Rossa．－O＇Donovan Rossa keeps a standing ad－ vertisement of the Gaodhal in his truly patriotic paper，the United Irishman，grataitously，not－ withstanding that the Gaodhal differs in its ideas of current events from the Irishman（the Gaodhal being a thorough Land Leaguer）However，we have every confidence in Rossa＇s honesty of purpose；no one can point a finger to him asd say that any monies sent to him for patriotic purposes stuck to him，when thousands of dollars were raised thro＇ his energy and perseverance，for the Skermishing Fund，he did not stick to it nor it to him We read the U．Irishman with interest；we believe in its principles，we differ in this．－that we take all we cin get，be it great or small，pending the ultimate freedom of our country，which freedom can never be attained，in our opinion，except by fire and sword．
Croke．－We are glad to learn that Archbishop Croke has been elected patron of the Irish Lin－ guage movement in Ireland in the room of the late lamented Dr．MacHale．

The Gaodhal returns thanks to Mr．Jas．Gibson of Patterson N．J．for his successful exertions in its behalf，we have received subscriptions through him from Mr．Jas．O＇Byrne，Joseph O＇Keefe，Mr． Nolan，D．Hayes，P．E．Qainn，J．Purcell，M．Bren－ nan，J．Dalaney，J．Towher，J．Gallagher，and from Mrs．Nora Birry，Mary Juhnston，Miss．Fi＇zgerald and Mary Flaherty，also his own．If there were many like him the Gaodhal would soon be a large journal．

## ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS．

B．S．St．Louis Mo．－Sabscriptions to news pi－ pers and other journals are invariably paid in ad vance；the Gaodhal is no exception to the general rule．
D．P．Scranton Pa．－The Annals of the Four Masters is dear and not easily procured，we saw one some time ago and its price was forty Dollars ； we shall always be pleased to receive friendly sug－ gestions．

The Annual Reunion and Ball of the New York Society P．I．L．comes off immediately after Easter． 1 he proceeds are to be applied to the furtherance of the Irish Language movement．Aside from the usual excellence of the society＇s reunions，the object should draw a full house．
The Brooklyn Philo Celtic Soceety＇s Annual re－ union comes off about the 20th．，of April．This so－ ciety＇s entertainments are looked to now as the affairs of the season．

As we were going to press we receivela com－ munication from Mr．P．J．O＇Daly of Boston en－ closing eleven subscriptions for the GAODHAL，sub－ scribers names will appear in the next issue．

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[^0]:    Translation-.The Gael, a Monthly Journal devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language, and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.

