

THE YEAR OF WONDERS.

ANCIENT PREDICTIONS CONCERNING
THE EVENTS OF 1872.

Editor New York World:

Sir:—When, two months ago, M. Villemessant, editor of the *Paris Figaro*, called on the Comte de Chambord at the Schweitzer Hof, Lucerne, with the view of inducing that personage to make a fusion with the Orleanists, he was answered by a magnificent wave of the hand and a royally emphatic denial. "Mine is the white flag forever, and the lilies will bloom immortal on my escutcheon," proudly exclaimed the last of the Bourbons. Really M. Villemessant ought to have known better than to expose himself to such a rebuff. For once the Parisian barber was not so shrewd as his namesake of Seville. He must have forgotten that Henri, Comte de Chambord, is the man of destiny; that to him all the prophecies of the last 500 years point as the great king, and that he cannot compromise his cause by allying it in any way with the revolution. It must have escaped him, more especially, that this year is the holy year of fulfilment, and that, at length, after forty years of weary waiting, the grand-son of Charles X. is to be rewarded for his fidelity to principle by entering on the enjoyment of his crown. Yes, the year 1872 is to be the glorious year of the modern world.

It is destined to open a new era, or rather to be the beginning of the end of times. To be convinced of this we have only to sum up the incredible marvels of which it is to be the witness.

I. A frightful civil war will be waged between the three great parties of France—Legitimists, Republicans and Bonapartists. This war will certainly take place within the year 1872.

II. Paris will be destroyed after terrible struggles, wherein blood will flow in streams.

III. The Comte de Chambord will be declared King of France under the title of Henry V.

IV. There will be civil war in England, Italy, and other States of Europe.

V. The civil war in Europe will be quelled by Henry V.

VI. The Pope will be restored to his dominions by Henry V.

VII. Alsace and Lorraine will be restored to France.

VIII. The French under the command of Henry V., will march through Europe as conquerors, and even penetrate into a portion of Asia.

IX. Ireland and Poland will be freed; England and Germany will return to orthodoxy, and Islamism will be destroyed.

X. A great battle, called "the battle of the birch tree," will be fought, in which Henry V. will annihilate the armies of Russia and Prussia.

It is not ascertained at what precise date some of the latter events will take place, but it cannot be very long after the accession of Henry V., because that prince is now fifty-two years of age, and although the prophets give him multitudinous victory, they do not seem to have accorded him unusual longevity. We shall examine now a little in detail the grounds on which all these wonderful events are thus clearly and boldly foretold. For this purpose it is not necessary to enter into dry archaeological researches.

THE GREAT KING AND THE GREAT
PONTIFF.

Clear vaticinations about the advent of a great king and a great pope at the end of the ages are constantly met with in early mediæval literature, and fragmentary traditions of the same are to be found among all European nations, and stranger still, among all the peoples of the far East. About this fact there is no doubt among scholars. The trouble among commentators has been to determine who the great king is and when he is to make his appearance. Now, however, the point seems to be happily decided to the satisfaction of all patriotic Frenchmen. He is to be a Gaul or Frank, and behold the proofs.

REMIGIUS TO GLOVIS.

So far back as the sixth century St. Remigius said to Clovis: "Learn, my son, that the kingdom of France is predestined of God to defend the Roman Church, which is the sole true church of Christ. That kingdom will one day be great among the kingdoms of the earth, will embrace all the limits of the Roman empire; it will submit all other kings to its sway; it will last to the end of time."

The venerable Bede, in the seventh century, commencing this prophecy, sought to corroborate it by

the ancient Sybilline oracles. Raban Maurus, abbot of Fulda, wrote in 822: "Our doctors say that one of the kings of France will reign over the whole of the Roman empire. This will be at the end of time, and he will be the greatest and the last of all kings." He then adds that, after a glorious reign, the great king will go to Jerusalem and lay down his crown and sceptre on Mount Olivet. "This will be the end and consummation of the holy Roman and Christian Empire."

The monk Adson repeated this tradition in the tenth century, and it gradually became so popularly known that Tasso celebrated it in his "Ostave." Cæsarious, whose prophecy is found entire in the "Liber Mirabilis," printed in 1524, wrote these remarkable words: "After the entire universe, and particularly France, and in France the provinces of the North and East, especially Lorraine and Champagne, shall have fallen a prey to gigantic miseries and the greatest tribulations, these provinces will be succored by a prince banished in his youth, who will recover the crown of lilies. This prince will extend his dominion everywhere and will rule the whole earth. At the same time there will be a great pontiff, very holy and very perfect. He will have with him that great king belonging to the remains of the most saintly blood of the kings of France. This great king will help the great pope to reform the world." Jerome Botin wrote in 1410: "After a little more than four centuries shall have elapsed the earth will be desolated and the church reduced to mourning; the shepherd will be struck and the flock dispersed, but the dew of heaven will fall and the altars of Beelzebub will be overturned and the workers of iniquity will be scattered and perish. There will be a child of the blood of the kings produced by the people of Artois (Henry V. is grandson of Charles X., Count of Artois), and he will govern France with prudence and honor."

THE PROPHECY OF THE LILIES.

This ancient prophecy is preserved by David Pareus in his commentary on the Apocalypse, printed at Heidelberg, 1618. The following is the most striking passage: "Toward the end of time there will appear a great monarch of the nation of the most illustrious Jily; he will have a large forehead, high brows, great eyes, and a beaked nose. He will gather a powerful army and crush all the enemies of his kingdom. He will subdue the Turks and the barbarians, and none will be able to resist him, for the arm of the Lord will be ever with him and he will rule the whole earth. His reign will be called the paradise of good Christians." Through Jacob Boehme and others it seems evident that the same prophecy was current in Germany, where the era of lilies or *lilienzeit* is well known.

EASTERN PROPHECIES.

All the peoples of the East, without exception—Abyssinians, Armenians, Arabs, Turks, Syrians, Indians, Cochins—have traditions dating from the most remote times, perfectly analogous to those of the West. The Turkish traditions are naturally the most curious of these, inasmuch as their invariable burden is this: The destruction of the Ottoman empire by the Christian or Franks, and these Franks are to be led by a great king, who will submit the whole Orient to the religion of the Christ. These Oriental traditions have always been so popularly credited, that the Arabs and Turks of Jerusalem walled up the gate by which the prophecy indicated the great king of the Franks is to enter when he comes to subjugate the East.

An English chronicler of the twelfth century relates that the golden gate of Stamboul bore this inscription: "When cometh the blonde king of the west, I will open myself." The Greeks had walled it, and the Latins did not pass through it in 1204, but set up an equestrian statue representing the future great king, with all the minute facial features described in the prophecies.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE WORLD.

Strange to say, it is in the German prophecies that we find the details of the first victory which the great king of the French is to win over Germans. These prophecies were collected and published at Cologne by the monks of Woerl. The points in which they all agree among themselves are: A general war in Europe, preceded by political convulsions and particular war—the heterodox East and North fighting against the orthodox West and South. The definitive victory of the latter under the great king, who rises all at

once and triumphs in a great battle, delivered in autumn, at the Birch-tree crossroads, between Woerl and Cologne, in Westphalia; that is on the banks of the Rhine. Here German prophecies repeat that the color of the conquering king and of his army will be white. They add, however, that he will be lame of the right leg, and will mount his horse by the left foot. Unfortunately, we believe, the Comte de Chambord has not yet seen fit to fulfill this condition.

IS IT THE KING OF PRUSSIA?

Some presumptuous German has thrown out the suspicion that it is, perhaps, Wilhelm, King of Prussia, who is pointed out by the seers as the hero of such triumphs. Has he not been saluted in the Bavarian Walhalla as Wilhelm der Siegreich? But let the Germans beware and tremble, for so far from enjoying such honor, Prussia has risen high only to fall to the lowest depths. The versified predictions of Frar Hermann on the destinies of Prussia have not even the oracular merit of a double meaning. They are plain, blunt, ferocious. They announce the greatest misfortunes for King William, who will be "the last of his race," and for the Kingdom of Prussia, "which will melt away like snow before the sun." Contemporaneously with the great king liberator, the same prophecies declare "that there will be a great pontiff who will recover his flock; that the wolf will cease to lay snares before the Lord's fold; that the ancient abbeys will rise from their ruins, and that the clergy will be re-established in all their virtues and former glories."—*New York World*.

COL. WARREN ON UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY.

The time we spent in Salt Lake City was a week of very great interest to us. We made visits to the garden grounds of many of the citizens, the mercantile houses, banks, mining offices, newspapers and editorial sanctums. Each that we visited gave us great pleasure, for we had full proof of kind attention and courtesy from all, for which we are duly sensible.

We attended the Mormon Church and were much edified at seeing an *all native* audience and hearing a good sound sermon, free from all objections, and well and ably, as well as extemporaneously, delivered, the word of doctrine flowed freely and warmly as from a living fountain—it was from Hon. Mr. Wright, a legislator.

We had a very pleasant and satisfactory visit in calling on President Brigham Young. We found him a MAN, and a most remarkable man too, a man able to cope with thousands who are his inferiors. This visit to him and other Mormon citizens in that city gave us the assurance that, even if there is error in their doctrines, they have been very greatly wronged, and our best sympathies are with the oppressed.

We visited the Theatre, Tabernacle, Temple foundation, school houses, etc. We also saw in the laying out of that great city, with its broad streets and fine buildings, evidences of that great moving spirit, Brigham Young.

We regret we cannot in this number give our report of visits to the gardens and public places; this, however, we shall continue, and in our next we shall speak plainly of Mormons, their doctrines, their laying out of their city, its institutions, etc. We speak, however, in advance now and say, we believe they have been a much abused people, for they aimed to build a beautiful city and make it a quiet, peaceable, moral city. The sins of drunkenness, gambling and loose places have not been of their making, this we know from good authority, and of these we shall speak.

THE MINES OF UTAH.

The "mines of Utah" are destined to astonish the world. Their present rich developments, fabulous as they are, are but a beginning of what is to be, for there are hundreds of miles of mountain ranges where the foot of man has never trod, yet where deep in the earth beneath, lie buried the precious ore—gold—no, not gold, but silver, gleaming silver, enough to purchase a world, and to Utah will flock tens of thousands of new comers from all parts of the world, to find the buried treasures yet to be revealed.

Our recent visit to Salt Lake was enough to convince us that "Salt Lake City" is to be one of the greatest points of trade in this part of the world, for that wonderful valley, 300(?) miles long, rich also in its agricultural capacities, is capable of sustaining a population of

half a million of farmers and a million of miners.

Our stay of a week at Salt Lake gave us volumes of the history of that wonderful city, and we shall try and do it justice, not in a hurried sketch, but in a series of chapters on each theme. Now it is bound up in winter chains of snow and ice, and the rich mines are sleeping, and the earth, trees and plants are sleeping; in one month nature will put on her spring robes, the grain and grass will become green, the trees will blossom, the flowers will bloom, and the mines of silver, and of gold even, will be opened, and men will seek wealth—riches.

"For the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleep with thoughts, their
brain with care,
Their bones with industry."

While in Salt Lake City we were kindly supplied with information of the most valuable and reliable kind, not for speculation, for we have not a foot of stock, nor are we ever tempted into any speculation whatever.

We were very kindly furnished specimens of some of the rich ones, and these are before us rich, in their gleaming, and valuable intrinsically. We name a few of them.

The "Emma Mine," Little Cottonwood. This is a wonderful mine. Our samples are marked 215 ounces per ton, 250 ounces per ton, and \$500 silver per ton, some samples fabulously rich.

The "Savage," \$250 silver per ton.

Mountain Lion, East Canon, \$300 per ton.

"South Star," 200 ounces per ton.

The Pioneer Mining and Tunneling Co., Little Cottonwood, 275 ounces silver per ton—very rich.

No. 1, "Little Emma," very rich.

No. 2, "Flagstaff," very rich.

No. 3, "Vindicator," very rich.

No. 4, "Ida Comstock," very rich.

For these samples we were indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Walker Brothers, Holcombe & Co., Judge Robinson, Mr. Sevenoaks, and other gentlemen who have our thanks for their courtesy. Also to Messrs. Lawrence and Mann, of the Salt Lake House, for very fine samples of the ores of the Mammoth Mine (copper), of the Tintic district. This ore has been assayed 35 per cent. pure, at Swansea, Wales, and we hear this mine has been recently sold in London for \$625,000.—*California Farmer*.

DISCHARGE OF FOLDERS.

In the Government Printing Office was on Saturday a scene of great excitement and distress; some fifty of the female employes in the folding room having, on coming to the office, received notices that their services would be no longer required. The greatest distress was manifested by the poor creatures, who were thus deprived of the means of earning a living for themselves, and in many cases dependent families and relatives. The wailing and tears were not confined alone to those who were discharged, for their distress was shared by those more fortunate, but who knew from their own condition all the terrors that a discharge brought with it, and they mingled their tears with those of the unfortunate ones. A few tried to be cheerful and laugh off the matter, accepting it as a thing that could not be helped, but they generally broke down in the end, or gave way to deeper grief on reaching their homes, and contemplating the future before them. The necessity for this course arose primarily from a want of work to keep so large a number employed; and secondly, because the appeal for employment during the past winter had been so urgent and so strongly backed by Congressional influence, that the kind hearted Superintendent could not refuse them, and in this way a number larger than the usual force, and in excess of the requirements of the office had been put to work. In making the reduction, as careful a canvass as to the necessities of the employes as possible was made, but where all are needy, great hardships were necessarily involved.—*Washington Patriot*.

Tennessee has a perfect rush of patriotic individuals anxious to serve the State in the capacity of Governor.

The *Irish Republic* advises the Irish Republicans to stand by Grant, as the fairest and kindest man to all races that ever sat in the Presidential chair.

If any man has more than forty-one children, and has got beyond his eighth wife, he can beat a man in Robertson county, Texas, in these little points, but not otherwise.