

BY AND BY.

Hope on, 'tis the lot of the cowardly heart
To shrink when danger is near
The soul of the brave in sorrow grows strong
And scorns the semblance of fear
Hope on, 'tho' a sea of trouble surround thee
And death seem fearfully nigh
Cling, cling to the anchor of Hope, and remember
That all will be right by and by.

Hope on! thy courage must never forsake thee
Each black looking cloud is gold-lined they say,
And the darkest of hours, so old sages tell us,
Is the hour, that ushers the dawn of the day.
And so, it may be, while troubles are thickest
And trials approach from whence you would fly,
A kind hearted Fate, is longing to prove you
That all will come right by and by.

Perchance in the moment you least may expect it
The sun will burst forth through the clouds on
your sight,
And your souls will rejoice at the long wished for
brightness
That then will replace the darkness of night.
Then never despair! be your life so lonely,
Accept each new cross, without even a sigh;
And the day will yet dawn, when some angel
of kindness
Will make all things right by and by.

"MARI."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

—20—

PARIS, July 8.—Differences have arisen among Republican deputies over the municipal bill. Members of the Left who yesterday agreed to compromise on the bill, form a group known as the "Republican Left." Another section of the Left, called the "Republican Union," which is under the direct leadership of Gambetta, held a meeting to-day, and passed a resolution rejecting the compromise. Journals hostile to Republicanism are jubilant over these dissensions. They declare that confusion has taken possession of the Republican Left, and irreconcilable Radicals are opposed to Gambetta.

THE ROCHFORT PAPERS.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Montagu, in view of the recent prosecution of *Les Droits de l'Homme* for publishing articles from the pen of Rochfort, moved the abolition of the decree of 1852, prohibiting convicts from writing newspaper articles. In spite of the strenuous opposition of Minister Dufaure, urgency was voted for the motion by 227 yeas to 147 nays. The Legitimist and Bonapartist Deputies abstained from voting in order to place the Government in the minority. The Extreme Left cheered on the announcement of the result.

THE EASTERN WAR.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Servians are suffering from a scarcity of funds, and have issued forced paper currency. Search's division of the Servians has been severely defeated.

BELGRADE, July 8.—The Servians invaded Turkish territory near Bregowitz, on the Bulgarian frontier, yesterday. The Turks made another attack on Saltchar, and were repulsed for the fourth time.—Official telegrams admit the Servian loss of 200 killed and many wounded at Belina.

VIENNA, July 8.—A sanguinary battle, lasting six hours, has taken place between the Turks and Servians at Javri, near the town of Trovi Javari, in Bosnia. Both sides claim a victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—An official despatch received this morning claims that Mehmet Ali Pasha attacked the Servians at Javri during the night. The Turks remained masters of the field. The roads are bad and heavy from late rains.

ATRENS, July 9.—Government has received a telegram from Slavonia stating that Turkish troops left that place suddenly to reinforce the army near Metrovitz, as the Servians are advancing thither, and an interruption of communication between the army and Slavonia is feared.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—The Turkish General, Mehmet Ali Pasha, has gained an important victory over the Servians, near Novi Bazar. The Servians lost 3,000 killed and wounded. Subscriptions are being raised among Mussulmans for the prosecution of the war. Fifteen hundred Sofas have been enrolled for service. The Porte has sent to its representatives abroad the following telegram:—"Constantinople, July 9.—Engagement fought on 6th inst. near Senitz. Mehmet Ali Pasha sent only eight battalions against Servians, who numbered 15,000. The latter fell back into their entrenchments pursued by our troops, leaving 1,500 killed, equal number wounded, and considerable quantity of rifles and ammunition on the battle field."

PARIS, July 8.—A *Journal des Debats* telegram, dated yesterday, from Zimna Zemlia, a town three miles from Belgrade, says the Servian army of the Drina has been completely beaten by 12,000 Turks at Belina Ranco. Olympics, the Servian commander, entrenched himself, having the river in his rear. The Turks have captured two entrenchment and six guns.

PARIS, July 9.—The *Journal des Debats* has a special from Semlin, a frontier town of Austria, in which it is said the defeat of the Servians, under Gen. Olympia, is officially admitted. The Turkish forces have crossed the River Drina, and troops encamped at Belgrade consequently started early for the frontier. Prince Milan has retired to Tjapenchat.

Belgrade official intelligence states that the Servian attack on Nova Varoska was repulsed. They are now threatening Metrovitz.

The *Journal des Debats* also has a special from Vienna stating that despatches recently published from Slavonic sources are unfounded, except one success under General Tchernayeff. The Servians everywhere have been defeated. It is no longer believed here that the war can result favorably to the Servians. Other advices received at Paris are equally unfavorable to the Servians. A decisive engagement is imminent near Nisch between Gen. Tchernayeff and the Principal Turkish army under Omar Pasha. If the Servians are again defeated in an important battle, it is probable they will organize a guerrilla warfare, in order to exhaust the Turks.

LONDON, July 8.—A despatch from Vienna says the second reserves left Belgrade on Friday. Belgrade is almost deserted. The streets are desolate, and there is nobody at the cafes except the old and decrepit. The Servians seem very confident. Communications from the seat of war are very unfrequent.

The authorities confidently assert that Gen. Tchernayeff holds the road between Nisch and Sophia. The 4th Servian division has crossed the river Drina from Ichabatz.

The Turks on Belina attacked it on its flank, but were repulsed, losing 80 killed and 260 wounded. General Seach passed the frontier opposite Tencitza, and fought the Turks five hours; both sides losing heavily. General Seach intends to renew the attack. Later news from Belgrade admits that Gen. Olympia lost 700 men opposite Belina.

LONDON, July 9.—A special to the *Echo* from Belgrade says General Seach's division of Servian troops was repulsed at Tchebinatz on the 6th inst., and has moved to Novi Bazar. General Seach's position is believed to be critical.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Observer* last night issued a special edition containing a Paris telegram which states that Servian despatches say a great battle is expected. The War Minister has superseded General Seach in consequence of his recent defeat.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The *Courier's* London letter says the coming debate in the Commons on foreign policy of the Government will be the most stirring

episode of the session. Gladstone is expected to make a great speech on this subject. *Despatch*, July 9.—The *Osar* arrived here to-day from the Castle of Reichstadt, where he had an interview with the Emperor of Austria, of so cordial a nature as to justify a belief in the most friendly and complete understanding between the two states.

PROPHECY—STARTLING PREDICTIONS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY—THE LATE WAR—FAITH OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE—A. FRANCOIS PICTURES.

About the end of last April a well known and learned divine in Paris accidentally made a remarkable discovery. Searching in the grand old library of the religious community of which he is a member, the Rev. A. Touroude was attracted by the title of an old volume printed at Cologne in the year 1577. It is styled, "A divine interpretation of the prophet Jeremiah, full of prophecies, some of which have been verified by fulfillment make the others worthy of belief." In the words of the good Father, "I was curious to know what was the nature of the prophecies, and having mechanically opened the book, I read."

On chapter 46—"All that the prophet (Jeremiah) says in this chapter must be understood ironically of the French. The French and the Germans shall arise against each other; but the army of the French shall be defeated. Division and discord shall take place among the French. The Frenchmen shall fight against Frenchmen, and France shall fall beneath the power of the Empire."

These are the exact words of the prophecy.—Without quoting the 46th chapter in its entirety and the comments which accompany it in the work of this writer of seven hundred years ago, we can form a correct judgment of the veracity of the predictions. In the first verse of that chapter, Jeremiah represents Nechus, King of Egypt, appealing to his people: "Egyptians, prepare ye, the shield and buckler, and go forth to battle. Harness the horses and get up, ye horsemen; stand forth with helmets, furnish the spears, put on coats of mail." And, "Egypt riseth up like a flood, and the waves thereof shall be moored rivers; and he shall say, I will go up and cover the earth: I will destroy the city and its inhabitants." What more vivid picture could be given of France in July, 1870, and the cries *a Berlin, a Berlin*, with which Paris saluted the armies of Napoleon as they marched to the frontier.

But, cries out the prophet, I see these valiant warriors tremble, terror surrounds them on every side, the bravest one cut into pieces. The natives, astonished, learn of their shame, and their cries of grief have resounded all over the earth.

How, then, are these valiant ones fallen? They are fallen because the Lord hath overthrown them, because the time had come for God to visit them in his wrath. Egypt hath been covered with confusion and she has been delivered up into the hands of the people of the North.

Let us change the names and we shall have Werth, Reischaffen, Metz and Sedan.

There are minds which pretend to be surprised at nothing. A glance at the preceding comments might convince the most sceptical. Read that on chapter 36 Jer.

"The army of France will come to the succour of the Church when she shall be besieged and devastated by the empire, but without great benefit, for God has decreed that all shall be trampled under foot and given up to the flames by a very small number of Germans."

On chapter 37 Jer.—When all the strength of the Roman power shall be destroyed and all the treasures of the Church squandered by the prince and by the republic and by the other impious spoilers, the Church of Rome will necessarily attach herself to the French and to the different other nations.

On chapters 38 and 39.—The King of the French shall fall into the power of his enemies; that is to say, of the kings of the earth, of the empire or of the prince of the Germans, and the same shall happen the Roman Pontiff and his adherents.

We must not forget that the writer of these commentaries wrote in 1185, that he died in the odor of sanctity 1202, and that the volume from which we quote was printed at Cologne in 1577.

Now what shall we think of all this? Is it truly a prophecy concerning our times, or merely a happy coincidence? Each is free to think for himself; we give the text without changing a single word.

This much is certain, that seven hundred years ago, a holy man wrote an accurate record of the leading events in the late Franco-Prussian war. His prophecy is a true history of yesterday and today. But let us see what shall be the history of to-morrow. The commentary on the six last chapters of Jeremiah contains it.

"Babylon, that is to say Germany, will be conquered in her turn." She has dared to provoke the Lord, and raise up against Him. God, in His wrath, will excite the nations of the North, brave peoples and mighty kings who shall march from the extremities of the earth against her. That proud nation, enriched with the spoils of all the nations, which has triumphed over the conquered nations with so much insolence, and whose songs of victory resemble the roaring of bulls, shall become in her turn the prey of the conquerors who will plunder her and carry away her treasures. She shall become the last of the nations, and the peoples whom she has oppressed will rejoice at her fall. Such shall be the destiny of Germany." In the interpretation of the 49th chapter we read:—"A multitude of distant nations shall be excited and shall rise against the empire of the Germans. And as that empire shall have been ruined and devastated other kingdoms, and especially the Church, in the same way, in its turn, shall it be devastated by the people whom it shall have ruined."

The writer concludes by drawing a gloomy picture of the future. He expressly states that Germany will support a *false Pope*, and that war, famine and the plague, which the Prophet Jeremiah foretells for the Jews, will one day surely afflict Christendom.

The good priest who discovered this important prophecy, says:—"We shall not add one word of explanation to the text. We shall content ourselves by saying that the writer of these prophecies was a religious abbot of the monastery of Citeaux, and that he penned his commentaries with the formal approbation of the Holy See."

LETTER FROM KIRKFIELD.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—I wish, with your kind permission to give through the columns of your widely circulated man Catholic paper, the information to its many readers, that the Rev. M. E. Connolly, Parish Priest of Garden, whose Church and residence is at Victoria Road station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway held on Thursday, 22nd June, a "mammoth" picnic, to use the language of his large posters and elaborate programmes, on the picturesque grounds of George Laidlaw, Esq., on the shores of Balsam Lake. The proceeds of the picnic to be applied to assist in liquidating the debt incurred in building the very handsome church of which Father Connolly is pastor. It is a handsome brick building and erected in the modern gothic style of architecture. Its site is on high ground which overlooks the village of Victoria Road, or as its inhabitants have more moderately named it, Victorville. The building of the Church was begun by Father Stafford of Lindsay, in whose mission this township then was and it was continued and

completed by our present pastor, after he was appointed to this parish and place. The ground on which the church was built and its enclosure, about one acre, was donated by Mr. McKay of Victoria Road, and a beautiful estate has on the high ground it occupies, it is a beacon as well as an object of interest to the surrounding country, with its high cross. It is a beautiful sight to the passengers on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, train into the cleared country, and they see the Church patent to all in its beauty and monumental Roman Catholicity.

The Church owes its present handsome interior decorations, comfortable pews and gallery, as well as its splendidly decorated Altar to the incessant labor in his vocation of our beloved pastor and with all denominations, popular clergyman.

For three weeks at least before the auspicious day on which Father Connolly selected to hold his picnic, he had the ladies of the congregation, organized and preparing the necessary good things for the many dinner tables that would have to be erected, and well and cheerfully did each of the fair laborers do their assigned duty, for the tables were bountifully supplied, and tastefully arranged and decorated, so much so, as to draw the special notice of Father Stafford, who gave the highest praise to the fair donors for their exertion and liberality. You, Mr. Editor, I am sure knows the Rev. Gentleman would give praise to nothing but what was highly deserving of it, and that his praise was well deserved, may be relied on from his experience in such *fete champetres* as the picnic was.

The auspicious day at length dawned, for which so many young hearts were beating, filled as they were with hope and the rose-colored anticipations of its enjoyments, which would for future time rest as the brightest spot in their memory, a red letter day in the chronicle of their brightest happiness for years to come, and they will probably narrate to their children, the description of the first picnic that was held at Balsam Lake, and how it owed its inception to their Parish Priest. As early as eight o'clock the entrance to the picnic ground was blocked up with farmer's waggons, carriages and vehicles of all descriptions, with their living loads of happy youngsters and staid matrons and paternal families, all eager to enjoy the promised amusement. Many of them had commenced travelling before day-light, some having to come from ten to fifteen miles to the ground to enjoy themselves.

About nine o'clock the steamer Cobocook was heard approaching from Fenelon Falls, and on her weather deck was playing a very fine Military uniformed brass-band, under the leadership of Professor Carson. Among the many guests on the boat was the Rev. Mr. Stafford of Lindsay, who purchased a very handsome silver tea service, and presented it for the benefit of the Church, and to be raffled for.

The Rev. Mr. Brown of Port Hope, who gave a liberal cash present for the same purpose as well as the Rev. Messieurs Coyle, Duffus and McDonagh, who also contributed very liberally. The Editor of the Lindsay Post and many other local celebrities; gentlemen from the bar and other professions, with more than two hundred other visitors. On the boat being made fast and before the visitors came ashore, they were received with rounds of ringing cheers from their delighted friends, whose *Cheer, cheer, cheer*, made the woods echo with its reverberations, as it startled the deer and other denizens of the forest from their lairs.

The steamer Cobocook freighted with her living cargo of pleasure seekers was a beautiful sight on the placid lake, whose smooth surface glistened like the golden beams, it had received from the glorious sun, who blest our gay day with its life inspiring and mind cheering presence.

The music of the band had a delightful effect over the water, as she neared the shore, the martial sounds from the brass instruments, being toned and softened down, as they were echoed from the distant high lands, to the delightful visitors to their wide domain.

Immediately after the arrival of the boat, the National Anthem was played, and soon afterwards began the Athletic games, as arranged by Father Connolly in his programme. He was the directing and inspiring spirit of the assembled crowd, gathered there to inaugurate his first picnic in North Victoria—well and nobly did the Contestants, earn their well merited prizes, in the different many sports, of foot racing, leaping and the good old Irish game of foot-ball. Gracefully did Father Connolly exemplify, in his splendid, toned by deep study the benefits of God's grace to our pious clergy and the substantial benefit that they are to our people at large. The clergy devote their talents and abilities to the glory of God, and the good of their flocks, untrammelled as the clergy are with the cares and anxieties of family matters, their congregations having their undivided services, in attending to their spiritual wants as well as in many cases sound advice delivered them.

A truly noble sacrifice is the young student when he dedicates himself to the service of God, by becoming a member of the Church militant and a director spiritually of the people to glorify his holy name and to observe his commandments.

Sharp at noon the dinner bells tinkled, and the crowds went to the overlaid tables, and the way the guests enjoyed the good things that were provided so for them, by their Reverend Host, could be only portrayed by the pencil of a Hogarth and described by the graphic pen of Dickens, to give to that happy scene its full meed of justice.

The table that was provided for the clergy and principal guests, was beautifully decorated, and the highest delicacies of confectionary, roast and truffled turkeys, flanked with spicy hams, that would compare favorably with the famed Westphalian edible of that name. The roast beef of Old England was well represented by our Toronto beef, which was etherized with spring lamb, the whole comprising a feast that would credit to a Sayer or more modern Parisian, Chef de Cuisine; on whom alone has descended the mantle which gives them ability to cook a dinner on which the fabled Gods of Rome would revel and enjoy.

The highest thanks of the guests are due to the ladies, who supplied, prepared and cooked the dinner, and with your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I will name a few of the principle contributors and lady getters up of it at the different tables, first at Victoria Road, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Heaphy, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. McKay, Miss C. Hogan and her sister a young lady from Cannington, and Mrs. Charles McDonald, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Whelan, Mrs. McNeirny and others I cannot call to memory as I wrote.

Second at Kirkfield, Mrs. Colen McRae, Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, Mrs. John McDonald, Mrs. Alfred Taylor, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Vapar, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. O'Neill, and Miss Barton.

Third Portage Road, Mrs. and Miss Merry, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Murray and others.

Miss Connolly from Perth, sister to the Reverend President of the picnic, graced the table with her beauty and assisted very much to dispense the good cheer so amply provided.

A laborious task I can assure you the ladies had, toiling incessantly in the midday sun, cheerfully and promptly answering the many calls that were made their hospitality; well and cheerfully did each and every one of them perform their assigned duty, understanding well as they labored that it was for the benefit of our Victoria Road Church; performing as they were taught by their early instructors, the true rights of woman, whose duty is to labor for their friends and their families, which is the noble duty which our holy Church inculcates on the female members of it as their true duty, which will ultimately lead them in their heavenly reward course on this earth to the mansions of eternal rest and bliss.

We had many of our Protestant friends present, many of whom contributed liberally, when called upon by the lady collectors for the picnic.

The pleasures of the day were much enhanced to many, by pleasant trips in the steamer, who made several short voyages during the day to the opposite coast.

The pleasures of the day were not marred in the least by the slightest disturbance or accident, all alcoholic beverages being prohibited and none of it was allowed on the ground, thanks to the Committee. The different amusements went on incessantly until near sunset when the President formally closed the picnic, by thanking his many friends for their kind and welcome visit; after which the Band played God save the Queen, and the boat left for Fenelon Falls with its delighted and well pleased visitors from there.

Then the exodus of the local visitors, with its consequent bustle of harnessing their horses and starting for home. The working class of the picnic had a late night's labor, in getting every thing packed up and removed from the ground, there was nearly as much provisions left as would supply another picnic, if there was one to be held next day.

Father Connolly on the following Sunday told his congregation how well pleased he was with their exertions in making the picnic a grand success.

Yours respectfully,

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