

The Middlebury Register.

VOLUME XVII.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1853.

NUMBER 40.

THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER,
OFFICE IN BRATTLE'S BLOCK ON MAIN-ST.
JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.
By Mail, or at the office, per annum, \$1.50
If not paid within the year, \$2.00
By carrier,..... 2.00
If not paid within the year,..... 2.00
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

All communications must be post-paid.
V. B. Palmer is agent for this paper in
Boston and New York.

JUSTUS COBURN, Publisher,
By whom all orders of Book and Job Print-
ing will be done on favorable terms.

Law of Newspapers.
I. Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice to the contrary, are considered as wishing
to continue their subscription.
II. If subscribers order the discontinuance
of their papers, they must continue to send their
payments till all that is due be paid.
III. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take
their papers from the office to which they are
directed, they must receive the same until they
have settled their bills and ordered their papers
discontinued.
IV. If subscribers move to other places,
without informing the publisher, and the paper
is sent to the former direction, they are held
responsible.
V. The courts have decided that refusing
to take a paper from the office, or removing
it, leaving it uncollected, is prima facie evi-
dence of intentional fraud.

VI. A Postmaster neglecting to inform a
publisher when his paper is not taken from
his office, makes himself liable for his subscrip-
tion price.

Phelps & Stewart,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

OFFICE
At the office of Peter Starr, Esq.
SAMUEL S. PHELPS, Middlebury,
JOHN W. STEWART, VT.
Aug. 9, 1852. 10. 14.

W. P. Russell & E. F. Smith,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Middlebury, Vt.
Office at the Addition House. Es-
tablished first door from the Bank.
Aug. 17, 1852. 17. 14.

F. C. MAYO
Would inform his patrons
and friends that he has just
received from New York
with a fresh supply of Jewellery, Fancy articles
and Toys which will be sold cheap for cash at
his old Stand on the Bridge,
Middlebury, Nov. 10, 1852.
N. B. Reading of all kinds done with
accuracy and dispatch. F. C. M.

The New-York Tribune.
To our Friends.

A new Session of Congress opened on Mon-
day, the 10th inst. and the last Annual
Message will be read on our sixth page.
A new era has begun; for though President
Pierce's term does not formally commence
until the 4th of March next, yet he will
sway over the action of Congress and the
domestic policy of the Government will bear
its stamp from this day forth. The
great question of Texas, now before
the Senate, is a very general subject,
and will be discussed in all the papers,
and in every part of the country, during
the present Session. Now, for the
first time, a man, who is not a slaveholder,
and who is not a member of the
Cotton Annexation, Mexican Territory,
Savannah, Georgia, and other
States, has been elected to the
office of President. He is a man
of high talents, and of a noble
character. He is a man who
will be respected by all the
people of the Union, and who
will be loved by all the
people of the South.

The Tribune is recommended to its
readers as a weekly compend of current
intelligence and news of all
sorts, and as a repository of
valuable information on all
subjects of general interest.

Postmasters or others taking charge
of and removing the money for a Club of
twenty will be entitled to a copy of The Week-
ly Register.

TERMS.
(Payment in Advance.)
DAILY TRIBUNE.
Mail Subscribers \$5 a year; \$1.50 for three
months.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Single Copy..... \$3.00
Two Copies..... 5.00
Ten Copies..... 20.00
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Single Copy..... 2.00
Three Copies..... 5.00
Eight Copies..... 10.00
Twenty Copies (to one address)..... 20.00
Subscriptions may be forwarded to any
agent in the United States, and we consider
our risk; but a description of the bills
sent in all cases to be left with the Postmaster.

The Weekly Register is sent to clergy-
men at \$1 per annum.

Postage on The Tribune.
Under the new law, postage to regular sub-
scribers is free.
The Weekly Tribune, one year, is..... 36
The Daily Tribune, one year,..... 156

Monastery Cells.
Night after night—day after day,
Sick and sorrowful—alone—
Passeth thus my youth away;
Never once a loving tone,
Never once a happy lay,
Mingled with my midnight groan.

From all the world apart,
Weeping, I see no dear familiar face,
Pouring its sunshine on the dreary place,
Healing this broken heart.

Never a voice that near my cradle broke
The silence brooding o'er my infant sleep;
Never the simple song that, when I woke,
Rose, calling back the spirit-slumber deep.
Never an old heart-treasure cometh near,
Winning by love for wandering eyes a tear,
Save sometimes in the vacant night,
When the wind howeth, and the rain
Beateth by its against the loosened pane,
And the storm without, with its rage, and
din,
Seems fuller of God than the heart within,
Till I shudder and start in affright.

Sometimes then the ghosts of years,
Past and dead are present, moving
All the spirit into tears,
For the bygone hours of loving,
Can this be life that leads to heaven?
Can the loveless wholly pray—
They, from whom the precious heaven
Of sympathies hath passed away!

Oh, dreary walls! in which I'm doom'd to die;
Ye soon—how soon! shall echo my last sigh,
And I, passing along, all joy, to death,
Will leave you for a love-gift, my last breath;
Others shall fill my place, perchance that
same,
Entering hither with a quiet mind,
Whose blissful remembrance only counteth vile
The world, and all its pleasures left behind;
With but one holy hope, and that of Heaven,
The world forgotten, hope to be forgiven.

Oh! for one thought of pride,
To waste in solitude a life away,
Shut out forever from the cheering ray
Of human love, by suffering sanctified;
And ever growing deeper day by day,
Stronger and deeper by itself denying,
Sorrow and strength alternately replying,
Madness must end it all!
My mind grows weak and weaker, hour by
hour:
The towers of reason totter, and must fall
Beneath this agony's avenging power.
Thought, once so clear, is stain'd with pas-
sion's flood,
Like Egypt's crystal waters turn'd to blood:
Oh, Death! I call in vain.

Take me, forever, from this world of pain.

The Last Stroke of Fortune.
Twenty years ago, an old house was
still standing in Cologne, which showed
to the street a frontage of five small
windows. It was the house in which the
first painter of the Prussian school, the
immortal Rubens, was born, A. D. 1577.
Sixty years later than this date, the
ground-floor was occupied by two old
people, a shoemaker and his wife. The
upper story, which was usually let to
lodgers, was empty at the time we write
of. Two, however, occupied the garret.
The evening was cold and wet, and the
shoemaker and his wife were sitting to-
gether in the room below.

"You had better go up stairs again,"
said the man to his wife, "and see how
the poor lady is. The old gentleman
went out early, and has not been in since."
His wife did not take any notice of it.
It is only half an hour since I was
up stairs, and I saw the old gentleman
and took her some broth up at once, but
she hardly touched it, and I was up again
at three; and she was asleep then, and
at five she said she should not want any-
thing more."

"Poor lady! This time of year, and
neither fire nor clothes, and not even a
decent bed to lie on; and yet I am sure
she is somebody or other. Have you
noticed the respect with which the old
gentleman treats her?"
"If she wants anything it is her own
fault. That ring she wears on her fin-
ger would get her the best of every-
thing."

Then came a knock at the door, and
the woman admitted the old man they
had just spoken of, whose grizzled beard
fell down upon his tarnish'd velvet coat.
The hostess sadly wanted to have a lit-
tle gossip with him, but he passed by,
and bidding them a short "Good night,"
groped his way up the steep and crook'd
staircase. On entering the chamber
above, a feeble voice inquired the cause
of his long absence.

"I could not help it," he said. "I had
been copying manuscripts, and as I was
on my way here a servant met me, who
was to fetch me to raise the horseshoe
of two ladies who were passing through;
they were ladies who I have known be-
fore. I thought I could get a little
money to pay for some simples which will
be of service to you."

"I am cold. I will make you
something which you must take direct-
ly."
The flame of a small tin lamp sufficed
to heat some water, and the patient, hav-
ing taken what the old man had provid-
ed, was diligently covered up by him
with all the clothes and articles of dress
he could find. He stood by her motion-
less till he perceived that she was fast a-
sleep, and indeed long after; he then re-
turned into a small closet, and sought re-
pose on the hard floor.

The next morning the lady was so
much better that her attendant propos'd
to leave her, and she decidedly on the
side of the man—when the simple ques-
tion of superiority is at issue, the men
always have to give up. If ladies and
gentlemen meet on the side walk who has
to turn out? If there are not seats en-
ough for all the company, who has to
stand up? When there is danger to
face, who has to go forward? If there
is curiosity to gratify, who goes behind?
If there is too much company for the
first table, who eats at the second? Who
has always the right hand and the most
respectable position? We could men-
tion a hundred other cases in which,
on the simple question of right, everything
is yielded to the woman.

Masoli had, however, whispered a
single word in the duke's ear, and he
started as if struck by a thunderbolt;
but instantly recovering himself he has-
tily uncoiled, and bowed nearly to the
ground.
"I beg your forgiveness," he said; "but
my eyes are grown so weak, and I could
so little expect the honor of meeting
you."

"For the love of God," interrupted the
duke, hastily, "name me not here. A title
would too strangely contrast with my
present circumstances. Have you been
long in Cologne?"
"Three days, I am on my way from
Italy. I took refuge there when our
common enemy drove me forth, and con-
fiscated all my earthly goods. I am going
to Brussels."

"And what are advices from France?
Is the helm still in the hands of that
wretched traitor?"
"He is in the zenith of his power."
"See, my lord duke, your fortunes and
my own are much alike. You the son
of a man who, had he not too much de-
spised danger, might well have set the
crown on his own head, and I, once the
Queen of the night-might nation in the
universe; and now both alike. But adieu,"
she said suddenly, and drawing herself
up, "the sight of you, my lord duke, has
refreshed me much, and I pray that for-
tune once more may smile upon your
steps."

"Permit me to attend your majesty to-
morrow."
A slight color tinged the lady's fea-
tures, as she answered, with a gently
commanding tone—
"Leave us, my lord duke, it is our
pleasure."

Guise bowed low, and taking the la-
dy's hand, he pressed it reverently to
his lips. At the corner of the street he
met some one, to whom he pointed out
the old lady and then hastened away.
The next morning a knock at the door
announced a person inquiring for Mon-
sieur Masoli; she had a small packet for
him, and also a billet. Inside this was
distinctly written—
"Two hundred louis d'ors constitute
the whole of my present fortune; one
hundred I send for your ease. Guise."

The sum thus obtained sufficed to sup-
ply the wants of the pair two long years.
But the last louis had been changed into
the lady and her companion were still
without friendly succor. The shoemaker
and his wife had undertaken a jour-
ney to Aix la Chapelle, to take up some
legacy. It was the 13th of February,
1644. A low sound of moaning might
have been heard issuing from the garret;
a withered female form, more like a
skeleton than a thing of flesh and blood,
was lying on a bed of straw, in the ag-
onies of death. The moans grew more
and more indistinct; a slight rattling in
the throat was at length the only audi-
ble sound, and this also ceased.

An hour later an old man, dressed in rags
and attired in the chamber. One
only word had escaped his lips as he
tumbled up the falling staircase—"No-
thing! nothing!" He drew near the
bed listlessly, but in a moment he seized
an arm of the corpse with an almost con-
vulsive motion, and, letting it suddenly
fall, he cried—
"Dead, dead, of hunger, cold, and star-
vation!"

And this lady was Mary of Medicis,
wife of Henry IV., Queen Regent of
France, mother of Louis XIII., of Isabella,
Queen of Spain, of Henrietta,
Queen of England, of Christina, Duchess
of Savoy, of Gaston, Duke of Orleans—
dead of hunger, cold, and misery; and
yet Louis XIII., the cowardly tool of
Richelieu, his mother's murderer, is still
called "the Just."

CHARITY AT INTEREST.—Most Ameri-
can readers have heard of Swain, the
"author of Swain's Panacea," and how,
by being a book-binder he came to find
out the blank leaf of a volume he was
binding, the receipt of a celebrated medi-
cine which laid the foundation of his
prosperity which he left behind
at his death. It was the lucky
accident which made Day and his "em-
inent" backing so famous.

Day was a hair-dresser in an humble
way, and was beneficent and charitable
in the extreme; one day a soldier en-
tered his shop and stated that he had
been taken on an expedition, and had
a long march before him, to reach his
regiment; that his money was gone, and
nothing but sickness, fatigue and punish-
ment awaited him, unless he could get
a lift on a coach, the worthy barber
presented him with a guinea, when the
grateful soldier exclaimed—
"God bless you, sir—how can I ever
repay this? I have nothing in this world
except," pulling a dirty piece of paper
out of his pocket "a receipt for black-
ing; it is the best ever was seen; many
a half guinea have I had for it from
officers, and many bottles have I sold;
may you be able to get something for it
to repay this you have given to the poor
soldier; your kindness I never can ex-
press by word or deed."

Mr. Day, who was a shrewd man, in-
quired into the truth of the story, tried
the blacking, and finding it good com-
menced the manufacture and sale of it,
and realized the immense fortune of
which he died possessed.—N. O. Cres-
cent.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—David Hale, late
editor of the Journal of Commerce, once
wrote a jocular piece on the Rights of
Women, in which he showed that the
balance of wrongs was decidedly on the
side of the men—when the simple ques-
tion of superiority is at issue, the men
always have to give up. If ladies and
gentlemen meet on the side walk who has
to turn out? If there are not seats en-
ough for all the company, who has to
stand up? When there is danger to
face, who has to go forward? If there
is curiosity to gratify, who goes behind?
If there is too much company for the
first table, who eats at the second? Who
has always the right hand and the most
respectable position? We could men-
tion a hundred other cases in which,
on the simple question of right, everything
is yielded to the woman.

condition of men is still worse. For in-
stance, if on any public occasion a pew
at church, or a seat anywhere, be oc-
cupied by men ever so respectable or aged,
a smirking little beauty trips along,
and presents herself at the top of the seat,
they must all jump up and clear out as
if they had been shot. Especially ought
it to be noticed that when matrimonial
negotiations are to be made, the whole
burden of performing the delicate, and
often very embarrassing parts of making
proposals is thrown upon the men, while
the women sit and say no, no, as long as
they like, and never say yes, until they
have a mind to.

SERENADING A YOUNG LADY.—A
friend tells the following:—
In my young days I was extrava-
gantly fond of attending parties, and
somewhat celebrated for playing on the
flute. Hence, it was generally ex-
pected that when an invitation was ex-
tended, my flute would accompany me.
I visited a splendid party one evening,
and was called upon to favor the
company with a tune on the flute. I,
of course, immediately complied with
the request. The company appeared
delighted, but more particularly so
was a young lady, who raised her
hands and exclaimed it was beautiful,
delightful, &c. &c. I, of course, was high-
ly delighted, and immediately formed a
resolution to serenade the young lady
on the following night.

I started the next night in company
with several young friends, and arrived,
as I supposed, at the lady's residence,
but made a glorious mistake by getting
under the window of an old Quaker.
"Now, boys," said I, "behold the
sentimentality of this young lady the
moment I strike up the 'Last Rose of
Summer.' I struck up, but the win-
dow remained closed, and the boys
began to smile.

"Oh," said I, "that's nothing; it
would not be in good taste to raise
the window on the first air."
I next struck up "Old Robin Grey."
Still the window remained closed.
The boys snickered, and I felt some-
what flat.
"Once more boys," said I, "and
my love is like the red, red Rose."
Still there was no demonstration.
"Boys," said I, "she's a humbug.
Let us sing 'Homo Sweet Homo,' and
if that don't bring her, I'll give up."

We struck up, and as we finished
the last line the window was raised.
"That's the ticket, boys, I knew
we could fetch her."
But instead of the beautiful young
lady, it turned out to be the old Quaker,
in his night cap and dressing gown.
"Friend," said he, "where was singing
of thy home—and if I recollect
right, he said there was no place like
home; and if that is true, why don't
they go to thy home? There is not
wanted here—thee, nor none of thy
company. Farewell!"

We, and our hats, went home.

CURIOUS RAILWAY ADVENTURE.—The
Gazette du Tribunal has the follow-
ing—The widow of an English General
in a railway carriage last summer a
handsome young man, whose politeness
attracted her attention. In the course
of conversation he informed her that he
was an Italian Prince, and that he was
obliged to fly his country, for having, as
said-to-camp to Garibaldi, taken an active
part in the revolutionary movements in
Italy. This caused the English lady
to feel a great interest in him, and she
invited him to visit her residence at En-
glighten. They became very intimate,
and the Prince took up his residence at that
watering place in order to enjoy the
lady's society. He more than once had
recourse to her purse, owing to the non-
arrival of his salary, remittances from
Italy. On Saturday last he said that he
had business in Paris, and as he had sent
his own watch to be mended, he borrow-
ed that of his lady. Shortly after his
departure, she missed a valuable ring set
in brilliants, and she was convinced that
he alone could have taken it. She re-
solved to await his return to ques-
tion him about it, but as he did not
return in the evening of the next day,
she examined her jewel box, and found to
her painful surprise that jewels worth
about 20,000 francs, and a pocket book contain-
ing a considerable sum, had been taken
away. She laid a complaint before the
police, and active searches were made af-
ter the man. Yesterday, to her surprise,
she received in a letter, bearing the post-
mark of Brussels, a pawnbroker's dupli-
cate for the jewels which had been pledg-
ed. The police have ascertained that
he is no prince at all, but a man who was
some time ago condemned by justice.

Report of the Central Committee of the
State Temperance Society.
JANUARY, 1852.

The Central Committee congratulate
the members of this Society and the
friends of the temperance cause, on the
continued progress of this good work.
The last annual meeting was character-
ized by earnest zeal to see the princi-
ples of the Law—then comparatively new-
ly incorporated with the laws of
this State. We then saw other States
moving toward the same object. In two
of them the object has been attained,
Other States, in the mist of defeat, are
still confident of victory, and others still
are waiting to effort.

As the one great object of this Society
was to secure the passage of a law
similar to that of Maine, the Central
Committee have directed their efforts
to this single point. They early procured
and circulated some twenty thousand
copies of the Maine Law in all the
counties in the State. Efforts were made
to secure the services of an efficient agent;
and agreeably to instructions, application
was made to Dr. Jewett, but the reason
was far advanced before a decided an-
swer was obtained from him; and his
constant services could then be secured
for three or four weeks only previous to
the session of the Legislature. As it
seemed doubtful whether the Committee
could make any general arrangements
for so short a time, at that late day,
they resolved to leave it to the several
counties, and to employ his services
at their discretion, and gave notice
accordingly. The Committee found no
other lecturer at liberty whom they thought
best to employ, and have commissioned
no one.

The Committee appointed to draft a
Bill to be presented to the Legislature,
did not make their report to us until the
last of August. This delay arose in part
from a desire to see the result of efforts
in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and
to gain all the light which might result
from the action of those States. The Com-
mittee from the several counties to re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

A large number of forms of petition
were printed, and diligent efforts made
to furnish copies to every town and
school district. Circulars were also sent
out, calling attention to the duty of cir-
culating these petitions diligently. The
result was not all that your Committee
antedicipated, but it has clearly in-
fluenced the several counties in re-
vise the Bill were early called together,
and had the Bill under consideration un-
til the meeting of the Legislature. Of
course your Committee had no opportu-
nity to publish it.

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded zeal through their humble
round of duty, are not unnoticed by
the "great task master's eye;" and their
endowments, though accounted poverty
among men, may prove durable riches
in the kingdom of Heaven."

able only to the march of ambi-
tion, or to the grasp of power; yet
those who pass with faithful and unap-
plauded