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The Vermont Galaxy

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Fortunes of a Chimney Sweep.

Every one in Paris remembers the brilliant marriage of M. Andrew J., who was one of the richest bankers in the Chaussee d'Antin--to Mlle de V., only daughter of the Marquis de V., formerly the commander and peer of France. It was celebrated last winter, with great pomp, at the chapel of the palace of Luxembourg, and in the magnificent hotel of M. J. But every body has heard of the strange and charming episode that marked that aristocratic nuptial which has given to the husband a reputation for originality without an equal.

It was the morning of the marriage. The equipages of M. Andrew J. were waiting in the court-yard and he himself waited for his witnesses in a saloon, gilded from top to bottom, when a valet announced the tailor of Monsieur.

Ten tailors entered, each carrying a bundle under his arm, and like Roman augurs could not look at each other without laughing.

These ten tailors brought fifty costumes of Savoyard chimney sweepers, the size varying from eight to fourteen years, which they laid on the splendid arm chairs of the saloon. Mr. J. examined with the eye of a connoisseur, this collection of flannel waistcoats, of vests, and of small clothes, of a coarser kind of cloth, declared himself satisfied and distributed two thousand francs among the tailors who retired in astonishment.

After the tailors, came the hatters, with fifty caps; then the shirt makers, with fifty shirts; then the wooden shoemakers, with fifty pairs of wooden shoes; and lastly, the musical instrument makers with fifty hurdy gurdys. All went away liberally paid, but were more amazed than the others, and asked themselves whether it was a bet, or some mystification.

M. J. then called his office boys to him, and said to them-- "Go and scatter yourselves over all the quarters of Paris, and invite to dine with me all the chimney sweepers you meet. Promise a louis to all those who accept, and when you have fifty bring them here. You will find in my bath room, at that will be necessary for the washing of them from head to foot. This operation finished, you will make them take these costumes, each of five sizes, then they will get themselves seated at the table in this saloon, while the other guests are dining in the next hall."

The boys retired astounded, and repeated to themselves the order, before they could assure themselves that it was not a dream, and went to execute it without being able to understand what it meant. It was one of the severest days of winter, a hard frost had succeeded the fall of snow; a pale sun shone on the glazed roof, without melting it. It was time to require fires in all the chimneys. In a word, it was the true harvest of chimney sweepers.

The messengers of M. J. had no trouble in finding our Savoyard, crying through the streets-- "From the bottom to the top! from the bottom to the top! Sweep, sweep. The chimney, from the bottom to the top!"

Others chanting on the roof of the ballad of the kitchen, or some *chita creusa*. Others sweeping the smoke, and crying to all who went by-- "A sou, my Colonel! my General! my Prince! my Emperor! &c., until the little soul silenced them; for no one knows or can practice better than the Savoyard the art of importuning.

Figure to yourself, then, the surprise of our young rogues, when, instead of a sou they were promised a louis, on the only condition of their coming to his wedding feast. The good news ran from chimney to chimney like a telegraph, and in less than two hours, you could not find a Savoyard in Montmartre or Guerin-Baisieux street. All the chimneys which depended on them that day, were frequented by a great fire.

Having only the embarrassment of choice the messengers of the least bravely took the blackest, the dirtiest, and the raggedist; and when they entered the beautiful hotel of M. J. they would have said that the palace of Jupiter was carried by assault by Vulcan.

The contrast was much more striking, when these men met with a line of equipages which brought the royal train from Luxembourg. On one side were the liveries of gold and silver, the dresses of silk and velvet, and the lace and jewels, the most elegant dandies and the handsomest ladies of Paris, on the other, the faces covered with soot and smoke, the matted hair and tattered clothes, on laid naked bodies.

The brilliant guest looked away, and asked themselves what this meant. M. J. fixed on the Savoyards, a melancholy look and seemed to say to himself-- "Is the happiness here or there? It is here," he added, as he pressed his lips to the hand of his charming wife.

And he introduced her as a Queen into his palace, not without making signs to his servants to take care of the chimney sweepers.

An hour afterwards, a stream as black as ink crossed the court-yard, on its way to the drain. It was from the washing of the fifty Savoyards, who at that same moment came out of the bath, as from the clondron of Zeon, so much fiercer a red water, so much plumper and fresher, that they truly seemed to have changed their skin, and to see for the first time the air and sun. You would have said that a troop of frightful devils had been changed into cherubs of grace.

The hour of fasting had come. A thousand lights, sporting from gold and bronze, after having visited the apartments enriched by all the taste a millionaire could suggest, the guests proceeded to range themselves round a table, arranged by Chever, and had entirely forgotten the apparition of the chimney sweepers.

Suddenly the folding doors opened. The saloon appeared illuminated like the hall, garnished like that, filled with a crowd of joyous guests. You would have said that it was a scene of a theatre, or had been created by the hand of a fairy.

At the sight of this double party, every body uttered a cry of surprise except M. Andrew J. and his wife, who exchanged a smile of intelligence. But soon they could hardly believe their eyes or ears, when they recognized the frightful Savoyards changed to the most beautiful little requies in the world all in new vests, neat wooded shoes, new caps, and all dancing and singing to the sound of their hurdy gurdys, and thus preparing to eat from silver plates and crystal. It was like a vision of Savoy, such as is represented by poets and painters; it needed only the snaky chimney and mountain-crowned with snow. With one hand, M. J. pressed that of his wife, and with the other concealed his eyes, filled with tears. "My friends," said he to his wealthy guests, "pardon me this whim. Having become to me the happiest of men, I have desired to make happy by the same, they blushed somewhat before him, and had nearly lost their reason when M. Andrew J. arose and there was a profound silence.

"Well my children," said he to the chimney sweepers, "have I attained my object? Are you happy?" The children replied by stamping on the ground, and with cries of joy, which did not leave any doubt.

"We are amused for all our lives," exclaimed one of the largest, who did not presume to say anything unpleasant.

"Not for all your lives," replied the banker, "because you, too, are able to be happy by your own lives and make in your turn the happiness of others, if happiness consists in riches. I am going to prove it by relating to you a history which will show you how chimney sweepers may become millionaires."

At this electric word the hundred little ears were as erect as those of young horses just starting for a race.

"Yes my friends," pursued M. Andrew J. "you can yourself obtain a large hotel like this, gilded saloons, fine equipages, and fine every day as you do here. Listen to the history of a Savoyard whom I have known, and who was even more miserable than any of you. This lesson is well adapted to a nuptial feast.

"There was once a little chimney sweep, of your age. He was called, *Sans-feu-tien* because he had no longer any father or mother, or any shelter. The people of the village gave him a pig and a sparrow hawk, but some bread under his arm and a stick in his hand, pointed out France in the horizon and said to him-- 'March with the grace of God!' Sans-feu-tien, departed contented enough, but right of his chest, sat his bread and shared it with his bird, but soon found the end of it. He wandered from village to village, for a sou, dancing enough for two, sweeping a chimney for a little supper, and sleeping among the cows or under the beautiful trees. He had in his pocket the few francs he had saved, and he was burning to get home, when he was surprised by snow in the midst of a large forest. He hid himself, and as long as his legs would bear him, and he was not able to reach any house. The snow laid in heaps before him, and hunger was joined to his fatigue.

"He had eaten nothing for three days, but roots. In a word he thought himself abandoned by God, he set his hawk on a tree, threw his frozen hand in his breast, and sank from exhaustion. It was all over apparently, with *Sans-feu-tien*. The snow fell continually and began to bury him, when all at once a sharp arrow pierced him in the instant it was his sparrow hawk biting his ear. He believed that his bird wished to eat, and his terror reanimated him; how surprised when he saw suspended to the bill of the bird a quarter of roast hare, still smoking and cooked. The hawk half finished, had preyed his cage and had gone to rob the prey from the foot of some oak burner hard by. Judge of the feast, the child and the bird made together.

"*Sans-feu-tien* saw that one should never despair of Providence; he thanked God on his knees, swore to himself as God had aided him, and try by patience to gain every thing. He worked first at a neighboring town, where he worked so well that he gained a hurdy gurdy. With his hurdy gurdy he gained a new coat, and entered joyfully into Lyons. He found there a mistress who did not take too much pains. He saved twenty francs, with those he learned to read, to write, and to cipher.

"One day, when he was sweeping at the house of a burgess, he saw a boy seventeen years old, shedding scalding tears because he could not do a hard sum which his father had set him. The chimney sweep, laid down his scraper, did the sum in five minutes, and went singing again to the top of the house. But when he descended again, he found the citizen, who had discovered it. He looked at him from head to foot, and asked him-- 'How much do you gain by the month?' 'From ten to thirty francs, without counting my hurdy gurdy.' 'Well, you would gain a hundred francs, if you would work for me.' 'The next day, *Sans-feu-tien* had a fine coat and a good room. He entered as clerk into the house of the citizen, who was a great merchant.

"When he became eighteen years old, his wages were doubled. Soon he perfected a machine invented by his master, and this gave him a patent, and brought him in fifty thousand francs a year. At last he became associated himself with the son and received an hundred thousand francs. Do you see already the chimney sweep, my friends? Well, the bankruptcy of an associate ruined him, and he became again *Sans-feu-tien*. Do you know what he did then? he went back to the source of his fortune; he was not ashamed to be once more a journeyman mechanic, and by his good workmanship he became again master, and instead of five hundred thousand francs, he gained a million. It was with that sum he came to Paris, and passed from mechanics to finances, he finally reflected that machines ruined a good workman, and he had resolved not to make any more, remembering his condition at first. God has recompensed this honorable scruple.

"To-day he has increased ten fold his million; he is one of the first bankers of Paris; he has not forgotten neither his origin nor his misfortunes; and to prove this to his children, he has invited you to his wedding in order to relate to you his whole history; for *Sans-feu-tien* calls himself to-day, M. Andrew J. He has crowned his happiness by marrying the daughter of the Marquis de V."

"And this happiness he owes to himself," cried Mlle de V. holding out both hands to her husband.

This narrative, which contained nothing new to his wife, nor to the intimate friends of M. Andrew, was told by him with so much dignity, that his guests were proud to embrace the former chimney sweep, and the voice of the peers of France were mingled with those of the Savoyards in one common acclamation.

"And now, my friends, resumed the banker, it is necessary for me to show you before dismissing you, the instruments of my good fortune; you can judge with your own eyes if they are in the reach of all of you."

Everybody followed M. J. into his cabinet. He opened his large strong brass chest, arranged with two divisions.

"See my millions and behold what has produced them!" They saw in the top thirty portfolios crowded with bank notes--and in the bottom the mean costume of a chimney sweep, a stuffed hawk, a hurdy gurdy, and a pair of iron shoes; then some mechanical tools--files, compasses, and iron--the remains of measurement all arranged carefully by M. Andrew himself.

"Join to that, my friends," said he, "two other admirable tools--perseverance and economy, and you will raise like me, your fortune, of which here you behold the first stone."

He gave to each child a louis and a little book of five hundred francs in the savings bank, and after a new performance of the dance of the country, our Savoyards retired.

"These are long live, M. Andrew J. The article is preceded by an editorial head, 'The Approaching Election in Vermont,' and the main design of both the editorial and letter appears to be to produce the false impression that 'the old party' in this State have openly professed to be thoroughly anti-slavery, so far as voting and talking go, and that both the Whig and Locofoco parties have equally belied their professions! And to prove this, the Brandon correspondent copies resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, passed in 1842, 1843, and 1844, protesting against the admission of Texas into the Union, or any territory in which Slavery exists; they declare that Congress have power under the Constitution to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories, and to prohibit the slave-trade between the several States." R. V. M. says: "By turning to the House Journal, subsequent to 1837, we find that the foregoing resolutions passed unanimously, every Democrat and Whig voting for them." On turning to the page cited, we find the first of the resolutions omitted, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That as the representatives of the people of the State of Vermont, we do protest against the admission into the Union of any State whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, or the annexation of Texas, or any other territory in which slavery exists.

"Now why was this resolution omitted? The answer is, that the Whig and Locofoco parties are all of us, let the people see it, and they will have a chance of success in building up a Third party, independent of two old parties, rests upon their success in creating a belief among the people that there is no difference as to the consistency of the Whig and Locofoco parties, and of annexing slave territory. To the creation of this belief they necessarily devote themselves. On every occasion, when they think their party purposes can be subserved, they hesitate not to garble the records of history, or to misrepresent the actions of the several States." R. V. M. says: "The Monday Freeman, in its issue of the 21st inst., publishes that resolution which has been seen in Vermont the Whigs of 1842, and the Whigs of 1843 and 1844, were the same--denouncing, on all suitable occasions, the principles of slavery, and strenuously resisting all attempts to annex slave territory; while they would also have been reminded of the abandonment, by the self-styled Democratic party, of opposition to the annexation of slave territory, and of resistance to the enforcement of the non-interference principle, and the Monday Freeman, in its issue of the 21st inst., publishes that resolution which has been seen in Vermont the Whigs of 1842, and the Whigs of 1843 and 1844, were the same--denouncing, on all suitable occasions, the principles of slavery, and strenuously resisting all attempts to annex slave territory; while they would also have been reminded of the abandonment, by the self-styled Democratic party, of opposition to the annexation of slave territory, and of resistance to the enforcement of the non-interference principle, and the Monday Freeman, in its issue of the 21st inst., publishes that resolution which has been seen in Vermont the Whigs of 1842, and the Whigs of 1843 and 1844, were the same--denouncing, on all suitable occasions, the principles of slavery, and strenuously resisting all attempts to annex slave territory; 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