Story Blended with Some Interesting Colonial History

### BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

CHAPTER III.

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we it is that I am able to fix the date is better than if I had to rely on that he set of the double fists and the rises of t there was quite a general im-in the congregation that before me out they would know what be done with the black man.

bedone with the black man.
meeting-house was always as
at would hold. On this occasion
of the congregation in prayer;
he 'deaconed out' one of the
ss versified for the congregaThen Cotton led in prayer, and,
the prayer, he announced the text
a discourse. It was from the
alerenth, twelfth, and thirteenth
of the sighteenth counter of eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth of the eighteenth chapter of the eighteenth chapter of the eight entry for in one is hy judgment come. And the hant of the earth, shall weep and over her; for no man buyeth perchandise any more; the mertice of gold and silver, and presious, and pearl, and fine linen, and and silver, and presious and the earth silver and silver. and slik, and scarlet, and all cod, and all manner vessels of and all manner vessels of most swood, and of brass, and iron uble, and cinnamon, and odors, timents, and frankincense, and adoil, and fine flour, and wheat, asts and sheep, and chariots, res, and souls of men."

was and souls of men."
first head was a description of
main all its glory. The second
haved that, although Boston was
awail town now—nay, had been
Lost Town in the sneers of the
around her—there was every
why, it Boston held firmly in her
to the living God, King of kings,
and of lords, Boston should have
eath and trade and rule and dothan any of the principalities. an any of the principalities of the heathen. The third ed that all this was impossition if she did not cleave to is the did not cleave to tood, and did not live by His od, and did not live by His. The fourth head showed, ference to the books of the pent, that God's people made excepting in war. The fifth the dout the denunciations of ts against the Syrians, bought and sold slaves f of the West. And the c is of the West. And the sixth ught all this to a close, in its don of Babylon because she souls and slaves.

don of Rabylon because she souls and slaves.

souls and souls of some of fings which perish with the life have read to you also the treasures which do not perish sing, which this Babylon present and the season of the season and fish and fur, acan buy beaver and otter and mink and skin of bear, as Bostend out her sasafras to Ended to the sasafras to Ended to Ended to the Ended to whole congregation, oited, rose to their feet prayed, pouring out the is open to the sequence in eager words. Governe in eager words. Governe in eager words. Governe the sequence in eager words. Government of all on the place bon those heathen. Let not people, the sheep of thine own in the state in which the water in which the water in which the water in which the water of Marah. Save, in this thy time! Blot out sins in the days that are subset thin own infinite water thing out in the water the water our sins in the days that are subset thin own infinite water thing out the water thing our subset thing our subset

to the captive. U, rule in this thy land, thou who art King of kings and God of gods, thou Lord of hosts. Rule for our good, and do not trample us under the feet of thy vengeance. Save us, save, we beseech thee, O Lord! Lift up him that is oppressed, break the bonds/of him who is enslaved, and set the prisoner free. Save us, Lord Jesus, who hast been pleased in thine own flesh, to lead captivity captive, and thine shall be the glory and the honor, the power and the dominion, forever and ever, world without end. Amen."

And then he directed them to sing the forty-fourt pealm. Wilson, as before, gave out the lines one by one, and the congregation all joined in sfashion in the singing. Wilson pronounced the benediction and the assembly was dissolved.

beneuesian and the assembly was dissolved.

There is no diary nor notebook which
gives any account of the conversation
in excited circles on that day or the
next. But in the colony records, brief
as fate but no less decided, is the
memorandum:

"The court wrote to Mr. Williams of
Piscataqua, requesting him to send the
negro which he had of Mr. Smyth that
they might send him back to Ginny."

#### CHAPTER IV.

Li was this promptness of the general court which brought about the dramation close to the story, as it was finally told me by my four interpreters.

At the first, even after the interest I had shown in the necklase and in the book, they had not understood how intense was my curlosity, and how eager I was to gratify it in every detail. As I have intimated sirearly, they had one detail and another of it to give me, such as I should search for vainly, though I should go up and down among the oldest people in Boston, and ask to tell me what they remembered of October, 1645. Alas, 6s soon as we give ourselves over to printing-presses and libraries, this matter of tradition, from father to son, and from mother to daughter, dies out. But this tale of the days and weaks and months which Telega the "Ginny Black" spent in Boston, while they were waiting for a mast-schooner to sail from Piscatequa, which might transfer him to a Guinea dipler, which should take him to the Qingo—this tale had been repeated, without any "Russian scandal," and without any "Russian scandal," and without any "Russian scandal," and without any "Russian scandal, for seven generations. Cotton and Wilson and Winthrop and Dudley, with all the pride of paper and link, have been more reticent. They have not told whether he dined with them or foreakfasted with them or took his tea with them. Winthrop has not told by what efforts of interpreters he tried to find out whether this man knew that he was a grandson of Ham or whether he did not know. This is certain, that find out whether this man knew that he was a grandson of Ham or whether he did not know. This is certain, that Telega ploked up some words of English, and I found that they still had the name of the shillings in the necklace, and they still knew and could speak the word Smyth in a fashion, and more plainly the word Cotton, and they knew as well that the wampun necklace was a treasure of a different sort from the string of silver and gold.

the word Cotton, and they knew as well that the wampun necklace was a treasure of a different sort from the string of silver and gold.

Telega had soen and driven horses and oxen; Telega had been taught to sail in a boat and to fish with English fishing tackle; Telega had once been trusted with the care of sheep; Telega had been able to tell of the cocks and hens for whom he had scattered corn morning and evening; and at last, when Telega had been sent, as I found, to the Piscataqua for his farewell—sent with the blessings of priests and the hearty hand-shaking of many others—he had been told that the money that was given to him was to be used for any purpose of his passage, if he should find himself in a strait; but, as the reader will see, he fell into no misfortune which an intelligent black like himself, with a smattering of two languages besides his own, could not fairly meet. He had carried in a bag at his neck, concealed under his clothing, the three joes and thirty-one shillings, which had been given him by the treasurer in the town house in Boston, and he had brought them out safely when he arrived at his home. He had also brought with him the copy of the Scripture, which he had been made to understand was—more precious by farthan the joes and the shillings. After he had gained some little knowledge of the English language, I suppose that one and another attempt had been made to rescue his soul from its certain danger. But it was clear enough that nobody pretended that he had thus gained any understanding of the vital truths of the resignon of John Cotton. There had been left—unwillingly, I dare say—to worship such gods as he found in the streams or the stars. Only John Cotton had borne his testimony in a fashion. could not fairly meet. He had carried in a bag at his neck, concealed unider his oliching, the three joes and thirty-one shillings, which had been given him by the treasurer in the town, house in Boston, and he had brought titem out safely when he arrived at his home. He had also brought with him the copy of the Scripture, which he had been made to than the joes and the shillings. After he had gained some little knowledge of the English language, I suppose that one and another attempt had been made to rescue his soul from its certain danger. But it was clear enough that nobody pretended that he had thus gained any understanding of the vital truths of the religion of John Cotton. There had been to blasphemous baptizing, and he had been left—unwillingly, I dare say—to worship such gods as he found in the strams or the stars. Only John Cotton bad borne his testimony in a fashion, by holding up for him and glying him, as a precious keapeake, the copy of the Bible, which had with such reverence been shewn to mo.

As soon as I had been made to understand this I begged that the book might be brought to me again. Leapened and ax and he had contom's name, or some notes from his hand. But there was hardly a written word. Once or twice a palpable printer's out.

amined it carefully, hoping to a mined it carefully, hoping to Cotton's name, or some notes from his hand. But there was hardly a written word. Once or twice a palpable printer's error had been corrected. For the rest, it was as it had been sent to Boston from London. Why, O, why did not dear John Cotton, if it were he, write acceptable with the condition of th 

site, in same of Cotton from the fish, is same of the friend-skip of that property of the friend-skip of that property of the fishes. Certainly it was to some English town larger than the same to fool, and in Pristol he needed no one to take care of him. There were enough of his own race there, though I suppose none of his own village. For a special reason he was eager to be at home. Ha

not choose wrong.

Whatever the vessel was, as they passed the latitude of the Straits of Gibraitar, they feil in with a pirate of the Moorish ports. Of the fight which followed all my story-tellers had much more to tell than of anything that happened to him in Piscataqua or in Boston. In that fight poor Telega had a bullet shot through his cheet, and of this shot I am told he bore the mark when he died, seventy years after.

His real dangers did not begin—and this he knew—until he was in the Bight of Benin. Had not his English captain been true as steel he would have sold him there to the first Portuguese trader he found. But Telega had not chosen a knave nor a pirate among the British



"TRUEGA, GUN IN HAND, SPRANG OUT."

shipmesters. He had chosen a Godlearing man, who would have kept his promise though he had "promised to his lees." I was told, in delightful detail, how he was kept below until the ship was fairly at her anchorage off the mouths of the river. Then I was told how, on a dark night in July, he was called and how the English captain bade him good-by. He was put upon a boat, with a good store of hard bread and a bit of dried beef and, what he prized more, what we might call a carbine, a pouch with match and bullets and a flint and steel. The captain fell on his God and hade Telega good-by. A sea breeze was blowing so that the sailors could put sail on the boat, and when morning came she was well up the river. I was told how long they here was

God and bade Telega good-by. A sea breeze was blowing so that the sailors could put sail on the boat, and when morning came she was well up the river. I was told how long they hid themselves from Portuguese marauders and then, at length which I could have well spared, I was told where at last he was landed on the northern bank, not an hour too early, as it proved.

In what followed in this long story, the reason appeared for his Pressing hasts. On the morning of the fourth day after he parted from his Bristol friends, he came out on the hillside, where I first saw the village. It was a year to a day since the wedding procession had been interrupted so wretchedly. He knew that, and he knew what depended on the passage of a year. By all the customs of his tribe, his sweetheart, his almost wife, was a widow for that year. But it was for that year only. When the year was ended she might be betrothed again. Telega did not believe that there would be any careful astronomy in this affair. He knew that there would be any careful astronomy in this affair. He knew very well that when twelve moons were over every man in the village would think he had a right to the pretitest girl and the most lovely in the village. Here was his reason for refusing to wait with the English captain till he should have gone to Fernando Po, and still he should have gone to Fernando Po, and still he should have come up the river to trade for ivory.

As I have said, ho was not an hour too sarly.

early.

As approached the village no one met him. He was afeared, it was so still." This was Philip's phrase to me, in interpreting. He hurried all the faster. He passed a close grove of pepper trees to see in it the pretended ambush of a bridegroom and his men in full dress waiting for the bride's procession.

with the handsear orbont of "best man"—hearing nothing after they should have heard music and song after a mysterious minute or two came out from their lair to learn what had hindered the procession.

As this point the story, which I heard two or three times at least—once as we went up the river, twice as we came

CHAPTER V. CHAPTER V.

This ends the story, so far as the Massachusetts records ag. Ayear atter, the Bay people had to send back a Thisdon Ball, from Manita for London, who had, slipped into their hands in much the name way, Telesa, was had

to do with the attack or in that other John Wilson and Thomas Outloon and John Winthrop did the thinking for the rest, and told them, what was right and what was wrong. Nay, the evident public opinion of the procession was in favor of the handsome young traveler, who had been in Europe, not to an amorfact and the second traveler.

maldens, as you saw, and they whisepered: "Twere better by far to have
matched our fair cousin to her old
sweetheart." And so, after some flourishing of clubs and knives, much scolding, swearing, threatening and other
debating, three or four elders, much
like those I have described, I think,
stilled all voices and bade the tom-tome
and the banjoe begin again.
I doubt if it were the march in "Midsummer Night's Dream," but'it answered every purpose of that midsummer
noonday as well. Bridegroom No. 2
sulked off. But all his men joined in
the procession, and afterward, I fancy,
partook of the banquet. And, though
his cabln was not occupied for a day or
two, a sufficiently good cabin was found
for all purposes of Telega and his bride.
This happy conclusion to a story so
sad was brought when the general court
in the bay toted to send the "Ginny
black man" home. But I should never
have heard it but for "King-Charles"
Shilling."

# He Wasn't a Captious Man.

A night or two since, as a police-man was making his way up Peaubien street, says the Detroit Free Press, he was accosted by a colored man with the remark:

"I doan' want to seem capshus 'deed I doan', but dar's trouble in my house ober dar."

"What sort of trouble?"

"Why, sah, a cull'd pusson called Williams sits dah wid his feet on de stove convarsin' wid my wife. I'se ordered him to vacate, sah; but he refused. What am de proper course in sich a case?"

"Go and order him out once more.." In about ten-minutes the man re-turned and reported:

I doan' want to seem capshus, sah, but I dun ordered him out, just as

you said."
"And he didn't go?"

"No, sah; he said he'd see me in Texas furst. What would be your advice under such circumstances?"

"If a man was in my house and wouldn't go out, I would put him

"Wouldn't it seem capshus, sah?"
"I don't think so."
"Jist as you say, sah—jist so, sah.
feel sartin that I ketch the ideah."
He returned into the holise, and
he officer remained to see the end.
It came in about two minute." It came in about two minutes. Three It came in about two minutes. Three or four yells were heard, somebody's feet seemed to strike the wall, and then the door opened and Williams flew into the street like a half-filled straw bed. He was scarcely on his feet before he bolted up the walk and the owner of the house came down the steps to explain.

"I doan' like to seem capshus, sah, but now dat I've got my han' in I'd like your advice about cuffin de ole woman up to a peak! 'Pears to me dat she sorter encouraged Williams to believe dat I couldn't lick one side of him."

The policeman said the mayor could best attend to the woman question, and bid him good-night.

## NIHILISM THE SPECTRE.

osed Visit of the Czar to Europea Capitals Becoming Very Uncertain.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The dates of the czar's proposed visits to the principal continental capitals, if deed, they have been fixed, are being kept very dark. Announcements have been made that his intended trip is trip is becoming more uncertain daily and Nihilism seems to be the spectre which is standing in his majesty's way. All that is known of his intentions is that it is his purpose to visit Vienna and Eerlin, and probably Paris, but when the visits will take place it is impossible to say.

### Trouble in a Foresters' Lodge

Waterbury, Conn., July 27.—Twen-ty-one members of court Abraham Lincoln, Ancient Order of Foresters have placed a \$5,000 attachment on the property of officers of the court and have also attached \$1,000 funds of the court in the bank. It is alleged that the officers have mismanaged the affairs of the court and have refused to make a statement of the finances. row is the outcome of a split in the court over the question whether or not beer should be served in the lodge room at meetings. room at meeting

Washington, July 27. — Have reached the age limit Gen. Richard 27. - Having Batchelder, quartermaster general of the receiler army, will be retired to day. Antung the more prominent officers who are spoken of as his successor are Col. G. H. Weeks, James M Moore, Charles G. Sawtelle and Marshall T. Ludington.

# -44

VALUABLE HARNESS

#### Sets Used at the Coronation of the Czar Cost \$10,000 Each

"I bave—not once, but many times—known thousands of pounds to be spent on a single set of harness, and I may tell you that at least two orders.

class harness of the world is made in England—in respect of the coronation of the Car of Russia, came to quite \$10.000 each," said the manager of one of the most fashionable barness makers in England

Before speaking of these, however, ! should say to you that there are few articles which admit of more inxurious mounting than harness, and from \$500 to \$2,500 is by no means an uncommon

price to pay for any sort of geredonial harness, where many sets are required. "But there are several historical sets of harness which have cost ten or more thousands of pounds the set. The for-mer sum was paid for the mer sum was paid for the harness of the first Napoleon, and that of Napoleon III. which I remember well, included in the making no fewer than 170 dozen morocco skins, besides magnificent gold work of every description 1 have beard of small parts of this harness being sold at all sorts of prices, and a very sold at all sorts of prices, and a year or two back I was offered a portion, with gold work upon it, for a few dollars.

few dollars.

"Lord Lonsdale—who has whips, historically interesting and magnificently mounted, alone to the value of some thousands of pounds—bought this same piece. But I could go on for a long time talling you of magnificent har. piece. But I could go on for a long time, telling you of magnificent har-ness. I call to mind one specimen, given by a Russian to a French netress, which had precious stones as Well as gold work upon it. The mere leather work of this is now used every day by

an undertaker near Lewisham.
"Quite recently the Khedive of Egypt
placed a \$10,000 order for harness in London, chased gold buckles and gold embroidered pad cloths being features in his; but, to my knowledge, both the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the present Gaekwar on Bareda hake paid much larger sums for similar articles

"A portion of the Czar's coronation "A portion of the Czar's coronauou harness order was placed in England, and the many sets of harness cost thousands. Besides gold. morocco skins, and jeweled coate-of arms, a huge quantity of ostrich leathers was required for each of the one bundred and forty-eight horses sported a splendid plume. Our ambassador, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, ordered new barness, costing feelings. quantity of ostrich feathers was rea very large sum, and the Italians placed a very large order here in connection with their representative's ap-pearance at the coronation."—Tit-Bits.

### Cold Well Cuarded.

Of the millions of pounds of treasures stored during the year in the banks of London, so careful and thorough is the system of surveillance that arely more than a few thousands get into the hands of thieves and burglars.

Few great banks in the world are so carefully guarded as the Bank of England. The 'Old Lady of Thread-Needle street' keeps a good watch upon her treasures. One room alone— the specie room—is estimated to contain gold coins of the value of \$25,000, 000.

The safety of the Bank of England is further insured by a magnificent system of electric wires, all of which, communicate with the quarters of the bank guard and elsewhere. If the burglar touches these wires he would set into motion bells whose sound would alarm every one within easy hearing distance, and the thief would fall an easy prey. Many of the safes will stand anything except dynamite. Every bank and insurance office in

London has its own strong room and safes, in which may be stored valuables, etc. The newer banks probably possess the safer strong rooms, for in their construction the latest improve-

nents are incorporated.

In nearly every case the big banks are chary of speaking of the manner in which they keep their treasures. One bank permits only its manager and no assistant to visit certain strong rooms, while another to grant accluse. rooms, while another, to guard against any tendeuer shown by the watchman any tendency shown by the watchman to fall asseep, presents its servants with chairs in which they can sit in a certain position. If one falls asseep and moves in the chair, the piece of furniture closes up and throws him up, on the floor. The result is that unless the machine in the machin the watchman can sleep while ing or walking, the employes of the bank are bound to keep their eyes open.-Tid Bits.

# The Cranberries Were Sour.

The Washington Post says that a Washington physician owns a cran-berry bog at Cape Cod. Two or three years ago he entertained an cousin, and at dinner one night there was cranberry sauce. The man was delighted with it. The Englishhe or pressed his pleasure so much and so often that after he had returned to the doctor sent him over barrel of fine Cape Cod cranberries, A month or so passed and then came letter from the Englishman. "My Dear So and So." It said. "It was a with ly good of you to send me those berries and I thank you. Unfurtunately, they all soured on the way over."