

Ojibeway and Potawatamie indians : the Walpole islanders at the Panopticon - from a photograph by Claudet.

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**OJIBEWAY
AND POTAWATAMIE
INDIANS.**

THIS interesting group of Walpole Islanders, from Canada West, is now located at that very popular place of scientific recreation, the Panopticon, in Leicester-square, where the original of the accompanying illustration has been photographed by Mr. Claudet for our Journal.

The party consists of the great head chief and orator Pe-to-e-kie-sic, with his five chosen warriors, four squaws, and one child, ten weeks old—

Pe-to-e-kie-sic—A middle cloud. The great Chief of the Walpole tribe, and sole Monarch of Walpole Island.

Pe-way—A hare. Head Chief of the Potawatamies.

Ka-she-pes-e-ga—Moonlight. A Walpole warrior.

Saw-gut-a-way—A man from the hills. A Walpole warrior.

Ta-pis-a-gunk—The loudest sound of thunder. A Walpole warrior.

Saw-ga—Head of the tribe. A Walpole warrior.

Pung-gish-a-mo-gus—A woman from the West. A Walpole squaw.

Nois-sans-be-no-gus—The break of day. A Walpole squaw.

Saw-gutok-a-way-gus—A woman from the hill. A Walpole squaw.

Pa-pe-shan (Mother of the Papoose)—Twilight. A Walpole squaw.

Their performances at the Panopticon consist of—

1. The Indians in Council—

Oration by the Great Head Chief, *Pe-to-e-kie-sic*—War Path—the Great War Dance of Victory.

2. The Child and Cradle.

3. The Bow and Arrow Dance.

4. Indian Music; Solo on the Flute, by the great Warrior *Saw-gut-a-way*.

5. The Great Medicine Dance and Feast.

Walpole Island, as our readers may be aware, is in Lake Huron, Canada West, and the chief of these primitive warriors is the lord of that territory, now on a visit to England, on a mission connected with the encroachment of the whites, for which he prays that compensation may be made. In the accompanying group the chief, *Pe-to-e-kie-sic* (middle cloud), is the figure standing third from the right hand. His five chosen warriors are splendid samples of the red man, and average six feet in stature. The father of this chief received a medal, in 1812, from George III., which our distinguished visitor wears, and of which he is very proud. A circumstance of great interest is, that *Pe-to-e-kie-sic* volunteered to send a chosen band of braves to serve in the Crimea: an offer not accepted by the British Government; but which was an extremely valuable one, as the red men, with their unerring rifles and wonderful means of approaching the enemy unseen and unheard, would have been admirable scouts, outposts, and reconnoiters; and no surprise could have taken place had such a body been scattered throughout our lines. The chief is an orator, and before leaving his people made a speech exhorting them to be good and loyal subjects. His countenance is full of intelligence and amiability, mingled with dignity and firmness. One of his young men, who reminds us of *le cerf agile*, the "bounding elk," of Cooper's exquisite romance, the "Last of the Mohicans,"



THE WALPOLE ISLANDERS AT THE PANOPTICON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

quaint in the extreme. Besides this we have *Pe-way* (hare), head chief of the Potawatamies. The child in an Indian cradle is an object of great curiosity and admiration to the ladies. It is swathed

down like a little mummy in a highly-ornamented cradle, but its face is pretty and interesting. It is singular to watch the mother while the baby is handed round to gratify the spectators. Her eyes never leave it a moment. She will only intrust it for this purpose to the intelligent gentleman who has brought over this group. These Indians perform a ceremony never before presented to the eyes of Englishmen in this country—*vis*, their medicine-dance. Great persuasion was needed to overcome their religious scruples on this head. Besides this, there is the war-dance, the bear-dance, scalp-ing, or rather an imitation of it; and various other domestic and social matters receive due illustration. To the artist and ethnologist this exhibition presents peculiar attractions. It is exceedingly gratifying to all who witness it. Such specimens of the aborigines of North America—that martial, romantic, chivalrous, but too frequently ill-fated race—were never before brought under notice in a European country.

for and presented by the medical students. The College hall, designed by Messrs. Bateman and Drury, contains a portrait of the Queen from the studio of Winterhalter, presented by Her Majesty, a full-length portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyke; Mary Queen of Scots, by Zuccheri; "The Return of the Prodigal Son," by David, formerly in the Palace at Wells, the collection of the late Bishop Law, and presented by his early friend and warm and generous supporter of the College, its late Vice-Principal, Mr. James T. Law. The library comprises upwards of 5,000 volumes of rare and choice books. Through the munificence of the late Samuel Wilson Warneford, the College possesses the following endowments:—For a resident warden, £700; for a resident chaplain and lecturer on Christian ethics, £200; for resident medical tutor, £100; for annual medical prize essays, £100; for resident medical scholars, £100; for resident mathematical professor, £100; for resident classical professor, £100; for resident theological professor, £50; and for resident theological scholars, £100.

The Council are now engaged in the final completion of their great and good work, namely in the erection of extensive museums; and having lost their great benefactor, and having entirely exhausted their funds, the following appeal has been issued by the accomplished and popular Principal, in an earnest and confident hope that the Institution will meet with the co-operation and support of the patrons and promoters of education generally, especially from the recollection of the assistance given to King's College, London (an institution somewhat analogous to that of the Queen's College at Birmingham, July 4, 1855).

The Queen's College at Birmingham, July 4, 1855.

As Principal of the Queen's College I venture to request your attention to the subject of the New Museums of Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, and Geology, in the course of erection. The collection of specimens, accumulated at the cost of many thousand pounds, has become far too extensive for the space allotted to it in the former building, and was consequently lost to the student and the scientific world. The funds of the establishment, which were wholly absorbed by the annual expenses of the establishment, could contribute nothing towards a new museum. But the friends of the College have determined by personal exertions to supply the deficiency. They have already made themselves liable for the expenses of the new buildings, which will amount to upwards of £200,000, to meet which the following donations have been promised the public generally, who are the friends of the College as well as the medical profession, will be essential to the character of a liberal aid which they never

LITTLETON.—The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Kitchin, Esq., 429; William Esq. (London Works), 210; Joseph Webster, Esq., 210; £10; Mr. Samuel Haines,

of the Queen's Hospital, by Earl Howe, in 1841, has the College students to from their own professors, of our early numbers.

THOMPSON, C.B.
(page 40.)

whose name will be for ever Kars, was born on the 21st (Jonathan Thompson Esq., who for many years held the General of Crown Bents for owed to the kindness and of Newcastle, whom, when to Eton as private tutor, many years enjoyed. Mr. son, Lieut. S. Thompson, representative of Benjamin English celebrity.

Eton; and those who were a boy he evinced many of maturity, and made him "The number of volumes leaving books," as they are numerous. He was a champion of the weak against by station; but had such that he made a considerable fusions and quotations that of Kars and his subsequent bred the best exemplars of military life had not effaced which have been read with and acquaintances, will hand, heartfelt effusions of warmest affection to those ally and kindness to all appointment to India, Mr. Bengal Native Infantry. Here those war, and was severely anding officer, Major Barry, in his arm occasioned he compelled to leave India to an operation; but

September, is too well known to be again described here. It has become matter for history. Of his conduct on the latter occasion General Williams wrote to Lord Clarendon, November 3rd.—"This officer deserves my best thanks for having seized a favourable moment to remove a heavy gun from the eastern to the western extremity of Karadagh, and with it inflicted severe loss on the enemy."

The remainder of the blockade, and the necessary but honourable capitulation which terminated it, form an episode in military affairs of which the public is never, perhaps, tired of hearing, and which will ever form one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in the history of the late war. In all the self-devoted suffering, courage, and perseverance, which distinguished this little band of heroes, Captain Thompson bore his part; and by the unceasing responsibility, occupying the loss of sleep at night, and over-exertion by day, he so weakened his constitution, that it never thoroughly recovered the shock it had received. He suffered so severely from dysentery, that for a short time he was disqualified for his important duties at Kars.

It will be remembered that, at the time of the capitulation, General Mouravieff expressed his admiration of the heroism that had distinguished the defence, and returned to each officer his sword in recognition of "his gallant and devoted courage in a mark of honour and respect." The courtesy and hospitalities of that General (of whom Captain Thompson had formed a very high opinion) in common with his comrades he shared. Colonel Lake's promised volume, and his lamented friend's letters will soon tell the story of his captivity in Russia.

At Tiflis this little knot of friends and fellow-soldiers was broken up by a somewhat arbitrary command on the part of the Russian Government that Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson should proceed to Pensa, while General Williams and his aide-de-camp and secretary were to betake themselves to St. Petersburg as soon as the General's health would permit. The narrative of their Transcaucasian tour, their experiences of Russian society, and the hospitalities and kindnesses which everywhere greeted them, ought to form a very interesting supplement to what we already know of Kars and its defenders. When General Williams's health, after a little rest of mind and body, had been recruited, he wrote the following kind note to Captain Thompson—

Tiflis, Sunday, March 2nd.

My dear Thompson.—One little line to beg you to give my love to Lark, and to thank you for your letter written *en route*.

I am, thank God, quite well again, and start for Riazon on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, having every hope that—peace or war—we shall meet at Moscow, as soon as I report myself from Riazon to St. Petersburg. Good-bye and love to you both. Wherever my fortunes may fall, there I hope to see you by my side.

Affectionately yours,
W. F. WILLIAMS.

This required meeting, however, never took place. Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson journeyed on together, not when the treaty of peace between Russia and the Allies was signed, they left Pensa for England, via St. Petersburg and Copenhagen. Their arrival at Hull and their enthusiastic reception by the inhabitants must be fresh in our readers' recollection. On that occasion Captain Thompson, when his health was weak and feeble, and his spirits depressed, was from a severe sore throat, unable to return thanks in a manner adequate to the occasion for the honour done to him. He travelled rapidly, and was welcomed by his proud and happy family, who also for human foresight! Little dreamed how soon the cap of Cupid was to be dashed from their lips. It is peculiarly sad to remember that, in one of his letters from Kars, he had expressed a fervent wish that he might be at his own home on the 11th of June, that day being a family anniversary. His desire was fulfilled, and a happier household did not on that day anywhere in the world exchange the kind words and gentle offices of affection. But the malady which at first threatened no danger rapidly increased, and in two days after that long-desired reunion the youthful hero was no more.

He was followed to his early grave by Lord Panmure, General Sir Fenwick Williams (who was for the first time personally introduced to each other on this melancholy occasion), by the Colonel of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry (the former regiment of the deceased), by Sir Benjamin Hayes, Colonel Munro, Major Graham, of the War Department, and by a few personal friends and relatives.

It has seldom been our painful duty to record so sad and sudden a termination to so bright and promising a career. But there is this reflection, which should assuage the sorrow of those nearest and dearest to him, that, in the path of duty, he sowed the seeds of death, and that as General Williams said in eloquent allusions to him at Dover, his widowed mother "would have this consolation that she had given her son to the service of his country."

And such earnest had he given of talent for future command, such forecast of future action, enterprise and energy, that it may as truly be said of him as of one more eminent, that "having lived long enough for fame, he had died too soon for his fatherland."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE COLONEL MACKESON, C.B.

This monument (engraved on page 40) has been designed by the eminent sculptor, Mr. Lough, for erection in the Cathedral Church, Canterbury, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Col. Mackeson, C.B., of the Bengal army. The monument and inscription, as well as a marble obelisk built on the spot where rest his remains at Peshawar, have resulted from a public meeting convened soon after his sudden and melancholy death, when a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for carrying into effect the above objects.

Lieut.-Col. Mackeson commenced his political service under Captain (now Sir C. M. Wade), C.B., then Political Agent at Ludiana, to whom he was appointed Assistant in 1832. Subsequently he was detached to Bahawalpore and Mithankote, to survey the Sutlej and Indus, and to facilitate their navigation. For several years he was stationed in that province, variously employed, now exercising his talents as an surveyor now unravelling the tortuous politics of the Punjab. In 1837 he was appointed to co-operate with Sir Alexander commercial mission up the Indus, and to Galat; and in occupied in forwarding the march of the army of the

time, had cause to mark his great ability, and the admirable prudence, discretion, and temper, which added tenfold value to the high soldierly qualities of his public character. The loss of Colonel Mackeson's life would have dimmed a victory. To lose him thus by the hand of a foul assassin is a misfortune of the heaviest gloom for the Government, which equated him among its bravest and best.

This monument was erected to his memory by his friends and admirers in India.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL REPORT OF THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

THIS annual document contains much more information than its title imports, not being confined to mere statistical details of emigration, but also containing a valuable summary of colonial progress in many of our transmarine possessions. In the very interesting details of Australia we are made acquainted with the acreage of land appropriated from year to year to private ownership, with the quantity brought under the plough, and with the extent of territory devoted to sheep walks. The advance of public and private works is carefully recorded, the formation of roads, the construction of harbours, and the area allotted to towns and suburban buildings. The enormous increase in the production of sugar at the Mauritius since its culture was abandoned by Creoles and undertaken by Colons, is diligently traced and registered, and an account is furnished of the improvements effected at Natal, one of our latest African acquisitions. Presented under this ample form, our colonial interests become highly instructive to politicians, for just as we call agricultural states into existence, so do we widen the markets of manufacturing industry.

It appears that from the close of the Peninsular War to the end of 1855 the total number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom amounted to 4,293,765 persons of both sexes. Between 1810 and 1850 the annual average was only 24,582; in the next fifteen years, or from 1830 to 1845, it rose to 78,909; in 1847, in consequence of the Irish famine, the tide of emigration began to roll in a fuller volume, and in the eight years ending 1845 no fewer than 2,444,802 persons quitted our shores; the annual average of the period being 305,600. The largest number recorded in a single year was 368,794; that was in 1852. Since that date there has been a very sensible decline, the emigration of 1855 only reaching to 176,807. It must, however, be considered, that we were then at war with Russia, and that many who have joined the army and navy who might otherwise have sought a new home on the other side of the Atlantic. It is worthy of notice that the departures from Ireland have very greatly diminished since 1851, in which year they amounted to 257,537; while, in 1856, they had fallen to 78,854. Here, no doubt, war had its influence; but perhaps the main cause in operation has been the Encumbered Estates Act, which has substituted a wealthy for an impoverished class of landowners, and given the peasant work and wages.

The Irish emigration displayed in a wonderful manner the generous and affectionate spirit of the Irish people. Those who arrived first in America recognised their earnings and remitted to their relatives and friends the means of defraying the voyage. The amount forwarded, so far as it can be verified by the Commissioners, from 1848 to 1855, reaches the enormous sum of £3,393,000, and during each of the last three years the remittances have been—

In 1855	£1,429,660
1854	1,739,090
1853	875,000

These returns have been furnished by the principal bankers and merchants connected with America, but the remittances that may have been sent through private hands cannot be ascertained.

An important fact is stated as to the course of emigration. In earlier years the tendency was to British North America, and continued so till the close of 1834; but in the following year the main stream began to flow in the contrary direction. From 1810 to 1834 the total numbers were 669,735, of whom 492,301 went to British America, and only 207,434 to the United States; but during the twenty-one years elapsed between 1st January, 1835, and 31st December, 1855, the total emigration being 3,053,294, no fewer than 2,223,912 have gone to the United States, and only 729,382 to British North America.

The attraction of the gold-fields appears to have been enfeebled, as the following comparative table shows:—

	Actual Emigrants	Unsettled	Total
1854 41,065 42,172 83,237
1855 28,616 24,263 52,879
Decrease 12,449 17,909 30,358

This decline is not to be attributed to want of funds, as the Commissioners are well provided with money from the three great importing colonies of Australia. The length of the voyage may dissuade many; the war must also have had its effect. Great and just complaint is made in the Australian colonies of the disproportionate numbers of men to women, and the authorities there have "urgently pressed on the home Government that, in order to counterbalance the spontaneous influx of males, a female emigration must be carried on by Government, not as a mere convenience or means of profit, but as a moral necessity."

In 1854 the purchase money for 83,400 acres of land in New South Wales amounted to £272,000—the average price of the town lots being 66s. and of the country being about 28s. The works for protecting Sydney Harbour, on the Middle and South Heads of Port Jackson, are completed, with some other defences constructed nearer the town. The machinery of the Mint was completed in 1855, and coins have been struck. Wool is largely on the increase; the clip in 1854 exported being eighteen millions of pounds, valued at £1,151,953. The land under wheat culture is insufficient for the supply of the inhabitants—there being only, in 1854, 74,837 acres, where 112,000 acres are required. The coal trade is on the increase, and is expected to be extended when the railway, constructing at Newcastle is