



VOL. I.

DECEMBER 1ST. 1877.

No. 8

"Sitting Bull."

Many of our English readers may like to hear something of the conference between the noted Sioux Chief "Sitting Bull" and the American Commission from Washington, which took place at a Canadian trading post. The following is condensed from the account in the *Toronto Mail*:—

FORT WALSH, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, OCT. 18, 1877.—The United States Commission sent out by the Government to find and treat for peace and good will with the Sioux chief Sitting Bull, has at length succeeded in coming face to face with the redoubtable Indian chieftain and has failed to bring him to any terms. In short, the Commission has met Sitting Bull and Sitting Bull has dismissed it abruptly and disdainfully. The expedition has failed in its purpose, and the Sioux question is as far from a satisfactory solution as when Gen. Terry and his brother commissioners first set out on their long and tedious journey to the Northwest. Sitting Bull, it must be remembered, is the one leader among the hostile Sioux, who, after the retreat of 1868, and the pacification of the great chiefs, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, with their bands, held out implacably against the whites,

and kept his people to their original habits of life in the wilderness. He was never once known since that time to express a solitary friendly word towards the Americans. He regarded them from first to last with an enmity so deep and terrible, that it was felt by every effort on their part to conciliate him. It was fanned into flames of hatred by the treacherous violation of treaties with other bands of Sioux by the United States Government.

The Great Father, (the President) a name to conjure with in the cases of other chiefs, was a very inferior being to Sitting Bull in his own estimation. In the course of his long career he had never felt the Great Father's power, and did not believe in it. In many a battle he had seen feeble and disjointed bands of United States soldiers vanquished with apparent ease by his own people. He had never known defeat in war, and began to consider himself invincible. The very last achievement of his forces before he retired to Canada for rest and recuperation was the utter overwhelming of Custer and the slaughter of his troops.

Consequently he is to-day as secure in his dominion over the minds and fears of those about him as the war chiefs are in

the confidence of their followers in battle. Indeed he directs the events of war and peace with the skill of a Senate and the authority of a President united in one man. The arrangements for the talk between the Commission and the Indians were as simple as the most carping critic could desire. The largest room at the post was selected, and tables were placed for the members of the Commission and the two press correspondents who accompanied it. On the opposite side of the room buffalo robes were laid for the accommodation of the Indians. The apartment was just large enough for the Commission, its guests, and the chief. At three o'clock Sitting Bull entered, followed by Spotted Eagle and the rest of his train. Now, for the first time was visible to white men since the beginning of the late Indian wars the most noted Indian of the period, and now was made real Cooper's often derided vision of an Indian's face. Neither ignorance nor cruelty, nor outrages as barbarous as any displayed in savage history has detracted in the least from the expression of manhood and womanliness combined in Sitting Bull's physiognomy. Less rude than Satantus', less sharp than Spotted Tail's, more intelligent than Red Cloud's, his features like Goethe's made music to the senses. He wore a quiet ironical smile. His black hair streamed down along his beardless and swarthy cheeks over clean cut ears, not burdened with ornaments. His red mourning handkerchief was replaced by a wolf-skin cap. His shirt was a black calico speckled with white dots. His blanket wrapped negligently around him revealed below its edge a pair of rich beaded moccasins, the only finery he wore. Silent, stately and impressive, this model aboriginal leader, this scoundrelly "medicine man," this rascally foe and treacherous friend; this model, in sooth, of Machiavelli's own sort, squatted himself on a buffalo robe next the wall, and took out his pipe and smoked it, and expressed with his insolent manner the following sentiment:—"This Commission which has come to interview me can go to the devil."

The war chief Spotted Eagle, who sat next to the old Chief Sitting Bull, was a far more engaging and brilliant figure to the eye. He was naked to the waist, a belt full of Winchester rifle cartridges was slung over his bronze shoulders, his muscular breast and arms were daubed with white paint, his hair was knotted in front—the knot thrust through with an eagle's

feather—he wore a charm around his neck adorned with pendant plumes, he carried a lance with three projecting knifeblades attached to the staff near the top, forming a lance and a tomahawk in one. His waist and legs were swathed in a superb buffalo robe of almost silken texture. He fondled his knife. His every movement was graceful, defiant, lofty.

The Commissioners, who had taken their seats behind the table which intervened between them and the Indians, presented a very dignified appearance. The interpreters, one employed by the Commissioners and two by Sitting Bull, sat near. The utmost pains had been taken by the Commissioners to secure accuracy, by coaching the interpreters before the conference. The address was read sentence by sentence by General Terry, and translated in due order by his interpreter. In it he signified to the hostile Indians the desire of their Great Father the President for them to lay down their arms and return peaceably and quietly to the States. The past should then all be forgotten; no punishment would be doled out; but they would be provided with farms and cattle by which to gain their livelihood. The faces of the assembled Indians during the delivery of this address were as impenetrable as granite. There were two exceptions. Once a smile of more than ordinary significance curled the lips of Sitting Bull, and once the right eye of Spotted Eagle actually winked derision toward Colonel McLeod.

But until the finish all the Indians continued to smoke, smoke, smoke. Then, while Colonel McLeod sat in his chair and Major Walsh rested on the corner of a table, Sitting Bull, Spotted Eagle, and the rest continued to smoke. They smoked, they smoked, until the room reeked. They smoked as if they were smoking for their lives. Yet while they smoked their visages were as unreadable as the face of the Sphinx, and, although everybody felt some thing unpropitious in the air, no one would have ventured a prophecy until Sitting Bull arose, in his barbaric grandeur, and said:—

SITTING BULL'S SPEECH.

"For sixty-four years you have kept me and my people and treated me bad. What have we done that you should want us? We have done nothing. It is the people on your side that have started us to do all these depredations. We could not go anywhere else, so we took refuge in this country of the British. It was on

this side of the country that we learned to shoot and that is the reason why I came back to it again. I would like to know why you came here in the first place? I did not give you the country, but you followed me from one place to another, so I had to leave and come over to this country. I did not give you any country, but you took it away from us. (Here the speaker's eyes glanced defiance.) I was born and raised in this country with the Red River half-breeds, and we are going to that part of the country, and that is the reason why I have come over here (shaking hands with the English officers.) That is the way I was raised in the hands of these people here, and that is the way I intend to be with them. You have got ears to hear and you have got eyes to see, and you see how I live with these people. You see me here. I am, if you think I am, a fool. You are bigger fools than I am. This house is a medicine house. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any language used to me; that is to tell me such lies in my Great Mother's house (alluding to Queen Victoria). Don't you

say two more words. Go back home where you came from. This country is mine and I intend to stay here and to raise this country full of grown people. See these people here. We were raised with them (again shaking hands with the English officers). That is enough! so no more. You see me shaking hands with these people. The part of the country you gave me you ran me out of. I have now come here to stay with these people, and I intend to stay here. I wish you to go back, and to take it easy going back."

By "taking it easy," Sitting Bull meant that the commission should take such a long time in going that it would never get back. The "how hows" of the Indians interrupting this address showed the perfect sympathy between them and Sitting Bull. His note was the keynote. It convinced the commission at once of the policy which had been unalterably decided on by Sitting Bull and his braves.

Thus the American commission to treat with these Indians on Canadian soil proved an utter failure.

Wawanosh Home.

REPORT OCT. 1st. 1877.

IN the last issue of this paper a short account was given of the ways and doings of the Indian boys, at the Shingwauk Home, reserving for this number some mention of the sister establishment, the Wawanosh Home for Indian Girls. When first the Shingwauk Home was started, it was intended to educate and train boys and girls in the same institution, and the trial was made; but eventually it was found necessary to have separate establishments; hence arose the idea of the Wawanosh Home for Indian girls, under the supervision of a Lady Superintendent. Last autumn a five acre lot of land situated a mile and a quarter from the village of Sault Ste. Marie, was purchased; (the land then was in its primeval state); immediately the Shingwauk boys began to collect and pile stones, and to dig the foundations, and this spring the building was commenced, the wing of which is now built finished and furnished; about three acres is cleared, and before another year is past, we hope to have the main building with a frontage of forty-two feet, built substantially of stone; also to have a nice quantity of vegetable

—partly cultivated by the girls—growing in the garden, ready to stow away for winter supplies; and also some flower beds, to cultivate the taste for the beautiful which is generally found latent in the Indian.

But all this must depend upon the funds we receive, as it will require \$2000 for the building, besides \$1000 yearly for the general expenses of the establishment. The wing of the building was opened on the 1st. October and Miss Browne, the Lady Superintendent entered upon her duties. The establishment is as yet but small, and this winter we can only take ten girls, but when the whole building is complete we expect to have room for thirty girls.

The Wawanosh Home is a Church of England institution, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions; \$50 for board, and \$25 for clothing for each girl, being required annually in addition to the general expenses of the institution.

Our object is to receive girls about ten years of age, keep them until about fifteen or sixteen, give them a good Christian education, and fit them for domestic ser-

vice, by teaching all that is necessary in household work, and training them to be industrious cleanly and tidy. It shall also be our endeavor to instil into their minds, a sense of their own individual responsibility; so that in years to come, those who may become wives to the young men now being trained at the Shingwauk; may be able to fulfil a woman's noble mission, by assisting them to continue in the way in which they have been brought up at the Shingwauk; for it is generally conceded that a woman's softening influence is often made the medium in God's hand, for keeping a man from going astray, or recalling him, when in the wrong path.

It is now three years since the Shingwauk Home was opened, and when we see those intelligent, orderly boys, and witness the result of those years of patience and perseverance; of hopefulness, not only when the sun shone brightly, and prospects were cheering; but hoping still, when clouds were dark and progress seemed scarcely visible, with a simple trust, that as the work was according to God's will, our Heavenly Father would guide the helm, and the work would be blessed. When we see this, our hearts cannot fail us, but with true faith, trusting in the guidance of the same Father, we will go on, and expect to see the same results.

It has been said "We have enough to do with our white population, let the Indians go!" but, in a family, is it only the fair and promising who are cared for? Are those members who are considered, perhaps, less favored by nature and more prone to stray, to be left to the dictates of their own evil inclinations? Rather should our hearts turn with pity and strong compassion towards the poor wanderer. Has not God said "Go ye therefore and teach all nations? Then we know it is his will they should be taught; and has He not also said "If you love me keep my commandments"? Then let us try, by teaching them what true, pure, loving Christianity and civilization can do, to eradicate from their hearts the vices they may have learned from those with whom

they have come in contact; who, under the name of Christians, have no right principles.

Now in order that those who are already assisting in this good work may be able to picture to themselves the girls they are supporting, we will introduce them:—Elise Mahnedoowahsing is one of the biggest girls although she is only reading in the second book; she is forward in arithmetic, and can use the sewing machine, which Mr. Wanzer, of Hamilton, so kindly gave to the Wawanosh Home.

Marianne Jacobs is also one of the bigger girls; she is reading in the fourth book, and she, too, can work the machine nicely.

These girls were for some time at the Shingwauk Home; that is the reason they are so in advance of the other girls.

Mary Crampton has been suffering from a sort of inflammation in one of her eyes, but is getting better; she is as yet only in the second part of the first book.

Melissa Causeley, a bright girl of about twelve years old, is just beginning to read, but Miss Browne has great hopes of her being, by and bye, a good housemaid.

Catherine Refute, is ten years old; a gay child, and full of life, and requiring, at present, a great deal of watchfulness, to keep her in order.

Susan White, a dark little girl, with kind, gentle ways, is nine years old.

Susan Esquimaux, a girl of ten years old, with an honest countenance, gives the promise of rewarding the care bestowed upon her, by becoming a good conscientious young woman.

Martha Esquimaux is eight years old, and is like her sister in many ways. These last four little girls are just beginning to read short words and do their multiplication tables. Two of the bigger girls are on duty as cook and laundry-maid whilst the rest only do their lessons and sewing or knitting. Another week two more take their turn on duty; the little ones also assist as housemaids, so that all have some tuition in housework.

S. E. FAUQUIER.

PATRONESSES.

MRS. OXENDEN, *See House, Montreal.*
MRS. WILLIAMS, *See House, Quebec.*
MRS. TILLEY, *Gov. House, Fredericton.*

LADY MANAGERS.

1. MRS. FAUQUIER, *See House, Ste. M.*
2. MRS. APPLEBY, *The Rectory.*
3. MISS M. IRONSIDE.
4. MRS. WILSON, *Shingwauk Home.*

Lady Supt. and Secy.—MISS BROWNE. *Treasurer.*—REV. E. F. WILSON.

Chaplain.—REV. T. H. APPLEBY.

BUILDING FUND BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIVED.				Tinsmith		17 37	
Contributions, Canada	\$1952	23		15 acres land and cottage		442	00
" England	654	19		Clearing and draining		29	78
Envelopes	7	10		Digging foundations		17	64
Rent	36	00		Stone		144	75
				Lime		159	25
	\$2649	52		Teaming		87	75
				Brick		18	69
				Digging well		37	50
				Part cost Mr. Wilson's tour		72	14
				£10 to Madame Capelle, tr: ex.		48	40
				Furniture, &c		78	84
				Printing, advertising, &c		57	90
				Balance		424	24
						\$2649	52

EXPENDED.

Work completed on wing of the Wawanosh Home:—

Carpenter	\$ 560	00
Mason	22	00
Plasterer	81	93
Painter	49	34

B. F. CONTRIBUTIONS.

H. Rowsell	\$ 10	00	Mrs. Blogg	\$ 1	00
A. friend, Sault Ste. Marie	5	00	Miss Peache (April).	20	50
Christ Ch. Toronto	12	00	H. C. Harris	10	00
St. Stephen's	10	00	Per Rev. J. Cayley (for bell)	20	00
A. M. A. Montreal	12	50	Mrs. Lett	10	00
Grace Ch. Brantford	12	00	J. T. Little	2	00
Per W. Jarvis, St. John, N. B.			Ch. Ascen. S. S., Hamilton	25	00
Westfield, N. B.	1	00	Mrs. Hardinge coll. lot 7.	22	00
Proceeds of sale, per Rev. T. E. Dowling	81	65	Mr. D. F. Clarke	25	00
St. Anne's S. S., Campobello	11	60	St. Alban's, Ottawa	10	60
Miss Cochrane	3	75	S. F. Jones	1	00
Per S. G. Wood, Toronto			A lady on the boat	1	00
Gen. Off. Holy Trinity	8	53	St. Matthew's, Quebec	25	00
Children's Off. "	8	35	Robert Hamilton Esq.	25	00
By Miss Johnston	3	62	Young Ladies' Sa e, St. John,	109	00
Miss Wade	2	00	Coll. through Ch. Work	36	00
Mrs. Haldan	10	00	S. Sch. Trinity, St. John,	100	00
Mrs. Storer, Glasgow	24	10	Mrs. Berton's class	3	00
Miss Peache, England	20	50	Mrs. Tiley's sale, Fredtn.	300	00
Ingersoll S. School	10	00	Ladies, Dorchester N. B.		
Holy Trinity, Toronto	25	00	(ot 23).	40	00
Master Harry Sullivan	1	00	Coll. Trinity, St. John, N.B.	69	54
A. M. A. Montreal	25	00	" St. John	55	86
Miss Harvey, Derry	5	00	" St. Paul's, Portland	38	23
J. C. Phipps	5	00	Per Miss Macpherson	85	50
Bazaar, Sault Ste. Marie	202	93	St. Stephen's S. S. Toronto	15	00
St. Peter's S. Sch. Toronto	49	67	Per Mrs. Draper, £1	4	86
St. Paul's Toronto	30	00	Per Miss Burton	10	00
All Saints' Toronto	31	25	Coll. Barton Rectory	12	41
Miss Dora Bull	1	75	St. Thomas S. S., Hamilton	5	31
"Little girls' sale" per Rev.			Mrs. Jas. A. Miller	10	00
			Mrs. Hincks	2	43
			Chapter Hs. S. S., London	28	53

A. J. Broughall, Toronto	10 00	F. W. Cumberland, Esq.	8 00
Coll. Kincardine	11 63	St. Peter's S. S. Cobourg	24 00
St. James' S. S., Ingersoll	10 00	" For the clock "	8 00
St. Paul's S. S. Woodstock	16 79	St. Paul's, Minden	1 05
Rev. F. W. Dobbs	5 00	St. Paul's, Toronto	8 00
Miss Peache (July)	20 50	St. John's "	5 00
St. George's, Kingston	12 39	St. John's, Yorkmills	8 00
Osnabruck	28 65	Mrs. Gaviller	5 00
* English contributions	654 19	Rent of cottage	6 00
By envelopes	7 10	" land	30 00
Flos, Marion, and Birdie	3 25		
Tecumseth Par. Ass.	37 50		
			2649 52

* Owing to the unfortunate loss of a part of the M. S. sent from England, a detailed account of the English contributions must be reserved for a future number.

MAINTENANCE FUND BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIVED.		EXPENDED.	
Rev. J. D. Cayley	\$ 10 00	Passage ticket for girls	\$ 18 00
Ch. of Redeemer, Toronto	10 00	Board of girls (2½ weeks)	12 36
Geo. A. Schofield	10 00	Cord wood	22 00
Halifax Bd. For. Miss.	53 35	Man's wages	24 16
St. George's S. S., St. Cath's.	16 61	Woman minding girl's	2 65
Rev. H. Holland	20 00	Teaming and sundries	3 34
Smith's Falls, coll.	10 31		
St. James' Kingston	3 69		
Miss Mabel Henderson	6 00		
Clinton S. S.	2 50		
Stansted S. S.	2 50		
A. M. Ass. Montreal	12 50		
St. John's S. S., Belleville	2 50		
St. Peter's S. S. Barton	2 50		
Clifton S. S.	2 50	Balance	82 45
	164 96		164 96

E. F. WILSON, *Treasurer.*

NOTE.—About \$400 per annum is still required, in annual subscriptions, to meet the general expenses of the Home.

WAWANOSH HOME "LOTS."

LOTS OFFERED.	TAKEN BY.		
1. 5 acres of land	Mrs. Dowling's sale, St. John, N.B.	\$ 70 00	pd.
2. 70 cords stone	Mrs. Tilley's sale, Fredericton	245 00	pd.
3. The mason work	English contributions	600 00	pd.
4. Lime and sand for building	Bazaar, Sault Ste. Marie	200 00	pd.
5. Carpenter work	St. John, New Brunswick	420 00	pd.
6. Joists and sills		154 00	
7. 2 inch plank	By Mrs. Hardinge	22 00	pd.
8. 1 in. boards		83 00	
9. 1½ inch flooring		75 00	
10. 1¼ inch flooring		62 50	
11. Wainscoting	A. M. Ass. Montreal	24 00	pd.

12 Siding	All Saints' Toronto	28 00	pd.
13 Shingles		71 00	
14 Doors		70 00	
15 Window sashes		30 00	
16 Door and window frames		106 00	
17 Glass, putty, locks, &c		44 00	
18 Nails	Mrs. Tilley's sale, Fredericton	60 00	pd.
19 Plastering		875 00	
20 Painting		120 00	
21 Teaming, lumber, &c	St. Peter's, Toronto	50 00	pd.
22 Fencing		100 00	
23 A well	Dorchester, N. B.	50 00	
24 Verandah		100 00	
25 Bedsteads	Holy Trinity, Toronto	45 00	pd.
26 Mattresses		45 00	
27 Pillows	Mr. Schluss, England.	15 00	pd.
28 Bed-linen, towels, &c		100 00	
29 Blankets		97 50	
30 Coverlets	Galt	22 50	
31 Cook Stove		45 00	
32 Laundry Stove		85 00	
33 4 box stoves		45 00	
34 Stove pipes	St. Paul's, Toronto	80 00	pd.
35 Furn. L. Supt's rooms		200 00	
36 " Schoolroom		80 00	
37 Clock	A child's savings	8 00	pd.
38 Tinware and crockery		50 00	
39 Brooms, pails, &c.	Galt	10 00	
40 Sewing machine	R. Wanzer & Co.	85 00	pd.
41 Window blinds	St. Catharine's, ladies	20 00	
42 Furn. Dining Hall	Galt	20 00	
43 " Laundry		25 00	
44 School bell	St. George's, Toronto	20 00	

NOTE:—The outlay on the building is to be a good deal more than was at first intended, as it is decided to build it all of stone instead of part frame; extra land also has been purchased and a cottage. The extra expenses will, we believe, be covered by the contributions given for general purposes, without a lot being specified. So all that we require is for friends to take up and supply funds to cover those lots which have not yet been taken, we shall then have money enough to complete and furnish the main building next summer. E. F. W.

Correspondence.

Sarnia Indian Mission, Nov. 8th, 1877.

To the Editor of the Shingwauk Journal:—

Dear Sir,—Yesterday, Nov. 7th was a gala day on the Sarnia Reservation. A very large gathering of men women and children were present at the Council House to commemorate the birthday of their greatly esteemed and beloved friend and former Superintendent, T. Talfourd Esq., and to partake of a very excellent and bountiful repast provided by that gentleman. The attachment and love of the natives for Mr. Talfourd seem to grow larger and deeper every year. It would have given Mr. T. considerable pleasure, if he had been a spectator, like your correspondent, and to see the many happy faces, who were enjoying the bountiful and excellent repast. I need hardly try to enumerate all of the many good things that I saw loaded on the tables. I may mention only a few, viz., Turkeys, Ducks, Roast Beef, Pies, Tarts, Cakes, Cranberry Jam, Tea, &c., &c. All of the principal men were in attendance, such as the Missionaries, Teachers, Chiefs and Councillors.

After the Festival, a very enjoyable meeting took place in the Council Chamber. At this juncture I was obliged to leave, but afterwards learned of the following particulars. Rev. Mr. Weaver was called to the chair and presided over the meeting, speeches were delivered by Rev. H. T. Hanna, Mr. Andrew Jacobs of Walpole Island, Rev. Isaac Barefoot of Grand River, Chief John Sumner, &c. The addresses contained considerable intellectual and humorous treat. Mr. Talfourd was very highly spoken of as a true and loving friend, and showers of gratitude were tendered to him. To further the enjoyment of the meeting vocal and instrumental music was contributed by several young ladies, and by the Sarnia Indian Brass Band. At the close a Resolution was read and put to the meeting, and was unanimously and enthusiastically carried.

The resolution read as follows: "Moved by the Rev. J. Jacobs, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Wawanosh and supported by Chief J. Sumner, and resolved, that we, the Sarnia Indians do extend our most grateful and hearty thanks to our respected friend and beloved brother, T. Talfourd Esq., for another annual festival. We pray that God may prolong his life, and favor him and his beloved wife with many temporal and spiritual mercies."

Three rousing cheers were then given for Mr. Talfourd, and the assemblage dispersed, all wended their way home highly gratified and cheered.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

J. JACOBS, (KESHEGOWENENE).

Jottings.

A WEDDING AT THE SHINGWAUK HOME.

—On the 3rd. Nov. at the Shingwauk Home, by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, Jacob Wagimah, Indian of Garden River, Algoma, to Mary eldest daughter of Peter Jones, Indian also of Garden River.

The service was conducted in the Indian language, several of the Garden River Indians, besides the boys of the institution being present. The wedding guests were regaled with tea and cake after the service, and then left for their homes.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMN BOOK.—The Shingwauk printer is now busily engaged

with his Indian boys, preparing to print a new Church hymn book for the use of Sunday Schools. Some weeks ago we sent round a circular letter to the Sunday Schools which have been helping us, suggesting the idea. Several responded to our suggestion, and sent us a list of their favorite hymns. From these lists we have selected about 100 of the most popular and suitable hymns, and in due time it is hoped the little book will appear. It is to have a red cover, and is to be called the Shingwauk Hymn Book; the price being 5c. Sunday Schools should send to us for a specimen copy, and we will supply any number they may order of us.

ALCOMA MISSIONARY NEWS

AND

SHINGWAUK JOURNAL.

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NOTE.—A certain number of the Quarterly issue i. e. January, April, July and October, are still distributed gratis as formerly, but the intermediate months are sent only to subscribers. Address:—REV. E. F. WILSON, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SEND POSTAGE STAMPS.