Our Indian Tribes.

It is a subject for sincere congratulation to the people of this country that the Indian tribes of the Dominion are so well content ed with their lot, and that their affection for the reigning Sovereign and thorough loyality to the British rule are so unmistakably manifest. This happy condition of things presents a marked contrast to the existing state of Indian affirs across the border, where it has now become impossible for the Pale face and Redskin to live amicably together, where extermination by an organized system of cruelty and slaughter, is the acknowledged policy of the nation, and which is in turn met by hatred, and, when he has the opportunity of showing it, revenge on the part of the Rod Man. We have not far to look for the causes which have produced such vastly different results; they are to be found in the policies pursued by the respective Governments Britain has proclaimed the equality of all her subjects and the right of every one of them to receive justice and fair play. The United States, in theory, has acknowledged the same, but in its dealings with the Indian has entirely ignored it. Instead of good faith there has on its part been deceit and treachery; in place of kindness to the weaker there has been cruelty and meanness; where pity might have been expected nothing but inhumanity and oppression have been practiced Britain, on the other hand, has been generous and kind, faithful in the carrying out of treaties, and has in all respects treated the Indian as a man.

We have been led to the consideration of this question by the statements of a gentle man intimately acquainted with the character and peculiarities of almost every tribe in the Dominion-we refer to the Rev G.o McDougall. It is a fact worthy of particu larnote that since the British flag was plant ed on the heights of Quebec not a single conflict has occurred between the Indians and the inhabitants of Canada.

As an illustration of the esteem in which our flag is held by the Indians of the plains, and with what immunity from danger those known to be British subjects may pass from "Ocean to Ocean," Mr. Macdong ill states that in proceeding from Montana to his home on the Canadian side of the line he and his party reached a point near to where a band of warlike Indians was encamped; an American frontiersman, whom they met warned them of their danger, and advised them to seek protection with the party to which he belonged. On-consideration Mr. Macdongall decided to proceed and boldy enter the Indian encampment, being con vinced that were he to accept the offer of protection he would thereby identify himself with the party in question, who were known to the Indians as their enemies. On reaching the near vicinity of the camp Mr. Macdougall and his companions were received by movements unmistakably hostile. Several warriors, fully armed, and evidently bent on mischief, swept down upon them. Mr. Macdongall having a small Union Jack in his possession, immediately unfurled it and than their demeanor changed, and at once friendly greeting, and the offer of hospitaliants are extended.

2nd. The limitation of the minimum call bre. 450 in "any rifles" will no longer be enforced. ty were extended.
We trust that nothing will occur to

change the current of the Red Man's love and regard for Britain and Canada. Noth-

ing will occur if the same upright truthful course be pursed in the future that in the past has worked so well and borno such valuable fruit. - Belleville Intelligencer.

American Rifles at Wimbledon.

(Erom Forest and Stream)

The impression created on the Irish riflemen during their visit here may be readily inferred from the interest they have taken in the Amateur Club. They have already made preparations to receive their American ilvals and friends at Wimbledon during the great shooting festival, but more than that knowing that under the Wimbledon rules our riflemen would not be allowed to compete, as they use a fille of 44 calibre instead of 45, as the former demand, they opened a correspondence with Capt. Mildmay, Socretary of the Wimbledon Association, and ex plained the fact to him, and he was kind enough to have the rule rescanded, so that our "team" can now show their power with the American breech loader. An important fact for our men to consider, were it not already understood, is the breech loaders will not be allowed to be loaded from the muzzle, it being considered a violation of the principles on which they are made. This, however, is a matter of small moment, as it was only done in an exceptional case here. The action of the Irish team in preparing the way for their American rivals and friends may be deduced from the letter of Mr. Rigby, which we append, as well as the response of Capt. Mildmy to his note of inquiry Our rillemen are certainly under a marked obligation to Mr. Rigby for the personal interest and effort he has taken in the matter:-

Drniin, Dec. 30, 1874

Editor Forest and Stream:

Duriny my stay in New York I become aware that almost all the American rifles used at Creedmoor were of a calibre smaller than the limit prescribed by the rules of the National Rille Association of Great Britisin, and that consequently American riflemen visiting England would be unable to use their own rilles in the competition at Wimbledon. Immediately on my return, I wrote to the Council at London, representing this fact, and suggesting that the rule limiting the calibre might be aftered. I took occasion at the same time to put another question, viz: whether in a competion open only to any breech loading rifle, it would be permitted to a competitor to load through the muzzle. This was the subject of an unde cided drotest under consideration of your National Rifle Association at the time. I received the following reply to those questions:-

> NATIONAL RIPLE ASSOCIATION, No. 12 Pall Mall, East, December 9th 1874.

My Dean Sin.—In reply to your letter of the 18th ult., which I submitted to the Council of the 4th inst., I am directed to state—1st. That it would not be permitted held it aloft; it being small, however, the warriors did not observe its nationality, which. Mr. Macdougall perceiving, shouted, "there are no stars upon it." This fact was noted, and no sooner was it observed the most did not be permitted to a compatitor to load his rifle in the manner described by you, viz., "inserting an empty cartridge case, closing the breech, and then loading through the muzzle" and then loading through the muzzle."

> Believe me, yours truly, E. ST. JOHN MILDYAY. Secretary N. R. A.

I think the Council of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain have shown good judgment in their decisions on both points, and am Sir, yours faitfully,

Jone Richy.

Shocking Accident.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN THE BAY-FOUR MEN INSTANTLY KILLED [From the New York Hearld.]

A shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, on a small island in the bay, adjoining the Jersey shore, known as "Black Tom." This island was constructed about seven years ago by driving piles and filling in with stone, The street rubbish and garbage of New York were dumped thereon. Two years after its construction a nitro glycerine factory was built on it, and shortly afterwards a powder factory was erected. In the latter a large quantity of powder has been recently stored. About one o'clock yesterday after noon a dense volume of smoke was seen is suing from the powder factory, accompanied by a half stifled explosion. No attention was paid to it at the time, but half an hour afterward some of the men employed in the nitro glycerino factory went over to ascertain wheather anything was wrong. Not one of the four men who had been employed therein could be seen. Search was made, and the bodies of three of the men were tound horribly burned. The names of the men were James Liverty, of Lifayette; Alfred Hopkins, of Hoboken; George Brown, No. 339 Sixth street, Jersey City, and William Liwe, of Brooklyn. One of the men was missing. It was observed that after the accident took place a man was seen rowing off from the island, and before he had proceeded far the boat capsized and the man was drowned. It is supposed that one of the men was smoking, when a spark fell on some powder which was lying on the floor, and the men were burned, to death. The bodies were blackened and fearfully scorched. Sergeant Smith, of the Fourth precinct station, went out to the place about six o'clock in the evening, no intimation having been previously given of the occur-When he returned he despatched rence. officers Ray, Lumberger and Blanchard to the island to bring the bodies ashore, but up to a late hour they had not returned. The pewder factory belonged to Mr. G. War ron, who resides at the Kaiser Hotel, Lafayette. The building was not damiged.

JAPANESE PEAS, 200 BUSHEL PER ACRE.

SOMETHING NEW.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS READ THIS

Agents Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

These Peas have been recently brought to this country from Japan and prove to be the fluest known for Table use or for Stock. They grow in the form of a bush from I to 5 feet high and do not require sticking. They yield from I quart to a gation of Peas per bush. A package that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of Peas with circulars living terms to Agents and full directions as to time and manuer of planting, will be sent post-paid, to any one desiring to act as Agent, on receipt of 50 cents. The seed I offer are FiteSII and GINUINE, they gars pro-liction. Now is the time to order, so you may be greated for early clanting. Address, L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

Tenn.

TESTIMONIALS.

We have cultivated the JAPANESE PEA the past force on a small scale, and we are convinced they are a perfect wescers. Their yield was en orm ast. For the table und for stock, they are a usurpassed by any other pea. They grow with out thin hand and are found to be No. 1 fer. its face.

A. J. WHITE, Trustee, Bradley County.
A. E. BLUNT, P. M., Claseland, Tenn.
I have cultivated the JAPANESE PEA, the past year and ruleed them at the race of 100 h shols to the acre. The bloom excels backwheat for boes. F. E. HARDWICK, J. P. Bradley County