

but their rude entrance and violent gestures and bawling were met by a quiet demeanor, and continued employment in singing the praises of God.

The names of one hundred and eleven adults were given in to Mr. Sickles for Church members, all of whom evinced their resolution to walk in the way of the Lord's commandments, by taking from his hands the memorials of the Lord's Supper.

A school has been maintained by private liberality amongst the Caughnawaga Indians for some time. An effort was made to expel the Protestant teacher, and prevent his access to the youth of the band. This, however, has failed. Mr. Sickles visited the Caughnawaga band, preached again to a large audience, who also are anxious for further evangelical instruction.

*Letter from the REV. J. BORLAND, dated Sherbrooke, 7th Jan., 1870.*

Concurring with you in judgment as to the propriety of visiting the Lake of the Two Mountains at once, especially as Mr. Sickles was there, I left for thence on Monday. I arrived there on Tuesday afternoon, and found Bro. Rivet had left that morning for Montreal. I however spent the afternoon with Bro. Sickles, and attended with him a meeting in the evening. The meeting was large, the house being quite full. It was exceedingly pleasing to see with what marked attention they all listened to Bro. Sickles. His labors among them have been of eminent service. I spoke after him for about twenty minutes, which he interpreted for me. There was no lack of interest manifested by them from the beginning to the end. Mr. Sickles is taking down the names of all who wish to be considered Methodists. He began that evening, and will continue to do so till over Sunday; after which he purposes going to Caughnawaga for a couple of days, and then to return home. Bro. Rivet returned from Montreal just as the service was closing, which when closed I conversed with him about the law-suit, &c. I was glad to be informed by him that the suit was not the trespass,—which, as I understood, had been settled, and that against the Priest,—but for the assault which the Priest swore that the chiefs and others had made against him to drive him from the place. The facts, as you will recollect, are, that the Indians being

tired of the Priest and his religion, went, without any threatening demonstration, to warn him to leave, as they did not want his services any longer. This they thought they had a right to do, and at such a notice the Priest, they believed was bound to take his departure. This he swore into an assault, saying the Indians came with weapons, &c., and his life was threatened. On the strength of this averment he obtained a force of constables, who with revolvers came from Montreal, and in the night arrested the Indians and took them to Montreal jail. The Indians were bailed out, and a lawyer engaged to defend them. The trial took place at St. Scholastique. At the same time that the one for trespass was tried the latter one was decided, as I said against the Priest; and the other at his instance was postponed.

Mr. Sickles' visits are of immense advantage. He can talk with them so freely, and appears to have their confidence and esteem. Bro. Rivet stands high in their esteem because of his great efforts to benefit them. He is most important to them for their temporal interest; thus far, Mr. S. for their spiritual. I was glad to see that Mr. Sickles appears willing to come down among them, and labor there and at Caughnawaga and St. Regis. I was and am much impressed on the subject of the Committee on the French work in Montreal. To have one consisting of the authorities already at-