

Mr. Marsden said that, though separated by the Atlantic, and though variations existed as to modes of discipline, yet the American Methodists and ourselves were one family, and he was of opinion that to send a Representative to the next General Conference would promote union among the Methodists throughout the world, and would also strengthen the union of the two countries. He therefore proposed that their respected Secretary, Mr. Newton, be requested to become the Representative of the British Conference to the General American Conference, to be held in May next.

Mr. Reece seconded the motion, convinced that such a representation would conduce to the profit of the whole Methodist body.

Mr. Newton said, that he was favourable to the object proposed, and was sensible of the kind regards expressed by his brethren; but he thought that he was not the man for the purpose, and believed he could serve the connexion better at home. He then alluded to domestic sacrifices which had long been made by his family and himself, for the good of the Connexion, and hoped the motion would not be pressed.

The Conference was evidently impressed with the importance of the reasons on which Mr. Newton's objection was founded; and there was a loud and general call for the Ex-President: the names of Mr. Dixon and Mr. Waugh were also mentioned; but it was ultimately proposed by Dr. Bunting, and resolved unanimously:—

1. That it is highly desirable that a representative be sent.

2. That, if the Secretary can reconcile it with his domestic feelings and interests, to be their representative, the Conference do hereby now appoint him, leaving him to judge afterwards whether it will be practicable for him to fulfil his mission;—and,

3. That Dr. Hannah be appointed to prepare a letter to the General Conference of the United States, to be presented by Mr. Newton, or otherwise sent, as circumstances may require.

The Resolutions of the Committee of the Auxiliary Fund, were read by the Rev. J. Scott, the Treasurer, and the Rev. T. Eastwood, the Secretary.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

The Rev. W. Naylor presented the report of the Senior's Fund: the thanks of the Conference were given to him as the Treasurer, and he was re-appointed to the office for the ensuing year.

The Committee to whom had been referred the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Dixon, on the scheme of "National Education," and on the proceedings of the "United Committees" in reference to it, brought in their report; when Mr. Galland rose, and was heard at considerable length in defence of "the Scheme," and in opposition to the Resolutions now proposed. Several other Ministers were desirous to express their sentiments on a subject and on an occasion of so much importance. But a general understanding existed, that the proceedings of the Conference would terminate on this day, and it was apprehended that a lengthened debate would prevent the execution of that design. The unanimity which so evidently prevailed on that question, appeared also to supersede the necessity of prolonged discussion, and there was a general call for Dr. Bunting; who at once rose, and, with his well known powers of reply, successfully answered, one by one, the arguments and objections of Mr. Galland. At the conclusion of Dr. Bunting's speech, the call for the question became so urgent, that the President rose and put the motion. Mr. Galland expressed his unwillingness to disturb the unanimity of the decision, and requested permission to withdraw; the vote was then taken, and the resolutions unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

**Question.**—What is the judgment of the Conference with respect to the measures which were adopted by the London United Committees, to promote petitions in the various societies and congregations of the Connexion against the grant of public money in support of the plans of education proposed by the recently appointed Committee of Privy Council?

**Answer.**—1. The Conference, in its deliberate judgment, resolves, that the occasion, which especially called for vigilant and active exertions, constituted a full and perfect justification of the proceedings in question. The attempt to allow the introduction of the Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures into the Normal School, which it was proposed to establish and support by a grant of public money, could not but appear eminently calculated to afford facilities and means for the countenance and propagation of the corrupt and tyrannical system of Popery, highly detrimental to the best interests of this country, and to the security of the Protestant faith, and the spiritual welfare of the community at large, particularly of its children and youth. Besides, as several parts of the proposed measure had a directly religious bearing and tendency, deeply affecting our body, in common with all other Protestant Churches, it was imperative on our regularly constituted authorities to pursue such a course as might most promptly and affectionately call forth the united efforts of the Wesleyan Connexion, to defeat a project so fraught with danger. The Conference takes this opportunity of recording its sorrow and alarm at the methods employed by different parties to revive and extend the influence of Popery in the United Kingdom, as well as in our colonies; and considers itself called upon, by fidelity to God, and his truth, as also to its own well-known principles, to pledge itself to the employment of all the Christian and legitimate means in its power to arrest the progress of this evil, and to support the general Protestantism of the country, as well as our own faith and institutions in particular.

2. The thanks of the Conference are due to the Preachers and gentlemen who formed the London Committees, and they are hereby respectfully and cordially tendered, for their watchful attention, exemplary zeal, and wise and Christian exertions, on this important occasion. And, farther, as the Committee of Privy Council is still in existence, and retains the power of promoting a scheme of National Education, which would, if carried into effect, put to hazard the Scriptural Christianity of the Church—trench on the right and duty of Christian Churches to educate in their own principles the children of their charge,—endanger the foundations and progress of evangelical truth, by introducing a merely secular or essentially pernicious system of education in its place,—taint society at its very springs, by bringing the children and the youth of the age under a defective, irreligious, and worldly system,—and thus, in several ways, prepare the public mind for the reception of the dangerous errors of Popery,—these United Committees are affectionately directed by the Conference to watch the progress of this great national and religious question, with a view to afford a connexional assistance to the defeat of all movements tending to establish a corrupt and anti-scriptural scheme of Education at the public expense.

3. As these Committees are especially appointed by the Conference to be the official and executive organs of its business and discipline during the intervals of its sittings; and, moreover, as their proceedings must necessarily pass in review before that body, it is obviously improper for any Wesleyan Minister to assail those proceedings, previously to the deliberation and judgment of the Conference, by appeals to the world, through the medium of the public press, or otherwise; and such a practice is hereby prohibited.