

who also applied for a British missionary, and received one in the person of the Rev. Richard Williams, who arrived in that city about the time the American appointee, Mr. Burch, who had remained through the war, was returning to the United States. The British party, being the majority, retained the chapel on the plea that the money which built it was mostly collected in England. Soon after, other missionaries arrived, and took up the St. Francis country and other places in Lower Canada. The Revs. Messrs. Black and Bennett, on behalf of the British Conference and the missionaries, met Elders Ryan and Case, from Canada, at the General Conference of 1816, to try and adjust the embroglio. The interpellations drew forth a cautionary letter from the Missionary Secretaries of London to their agents in Canada, but it proved an ineffectual expedient, and by 1820 their missionaries had entered the Upper Province also, and located themselves in Cornwall and other parts adjacent, Kingston, and Bay of Quinte, and in and about York and Niagara. In 1820 there was an interchange of delegates between the British and American General Conferences, which led to an agreement that the European labourers should be withdrawn from Upper Canada and the American from Lower Canada; thus, like Lot and Abraham, dividing the country between them.

Nevertheless there were many persons calling themselves Methodists in Upper Canada restive under American jurisdiction, or who shrank from it altogether. To meet the prejudices of these persons, the expedient of an Annual Conference was tried in 1824, and by 1827 all the Methodists were brought over to the idea that independence was best, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada was created in 1828.

That Church had the right of legally settling its church property, and of solemnizing matrimony on the part of her ministers, to secure. The endeavours after these naturally allied the Church to the so-called Reformers in politics. This led to private representations from individuals, and the irresponsible colonial authorities, to England, that the indigenous Methodists were disloyal, and to request Wesleyan missionaries to be sent into the country. These the British Conference thought might now be stationed in Upper, as well as Lower, Canada, without any breach of the compact with the American General