ement, at that I, in a letter ev. Messrs. R.

ne American Con* will justify us in

perican Preachers,

which was then ary Committee ary Committee the Methodist heir deliberate rovince, under were placed endent.

bruary, 1832.

ed with the Upper ng Missionaries in he last Meeting of ng been requested ct, they Report as

said Resolutions to Missionaries of the id leave the Upper ence, they informed exist, inasmuch as nee ceased upon an ind that when it was to make a similar

selves fully at liberty such a call as would or inciples of respect dy of British Emiine.

Canada, since the spect of the immense

number of settlers which have gone out from Great Britain and Ireland, and are still flowing into that Province in large numbers every year, was a decisive objection to the Committee's recommending it to the Conference to confine its Missions wholly to Lower Canada, or not to re-inforce the Mission they have had for some years in Kingston, or not to establish under such circumstances new Missions in that Province.

"4. That with respect to the principles urged upon the Committee in the Resolutions of the Canada Board of Missions, 'that the Methodists are one in every part of the World,' could only be applicable in the sense of the maintenance of fraternal affection, since a unity arising from the existence of but one form of Methodism in one Province, is now out of the question; several distinct bodies of Methodists now existing in Upper Canada, who refuse to place themselves under the pastoral charge of the Canadian Conference; and affording sufficient proof, that were our Missionaries to be withheld entirely from that Province, a considerable number of independent bodies of Methodists would grow up.

"5. That with respect to the Indian Missions, the original agreement with the United States General Conference did not in any respect relate to them, so as to exclude the Committee's endeavours to attempt their evangelization.—They were in fact never referred to in that agreement, but it has long been the Committee's intention to aid in this important work, in pursuance of a principle held sacred by the Committee, to endeavour to connect with missions near European settlers, attempts to benefit the aboriginal heathens of those countries where they may locate themselves—This the Committee attempted in Labrador, in connexion with the Newfoundland Mission; in New Holland; and by the blessing of God, very successfully in connexion with the South African Colonies. The extent of the Committee's exertions, and the demands upon their funds, were the only reasons which caused them to delay their endeavours to evangelize the Indians in America.

"6. That notwithstanding these views of the Committee, Messrs. Ryerson and Jones were informed, that the Committee intend nothing as to Upper Canada contrary to that brotherly kindness which ought to exist between two kindred religious bodies; but that they shall not consider that principle at all contravened, should they fix Missionaries in places of considerable population, although the Canada Conference may have societies in such places, the population being such as to afford reasonable ground to conclude that there is a sufficient sphere of labour for each, much less that it would be any infringement of the said principle, should a Mission be planted among settlers not yet provided with any religious ordinances.

"7. That in the agreement between the United States General Conference and the British Conference, it was explicitly stated, that, should Methodism deteriorate in its form or spirit, or should any just political offence be given by their Missionaries to the British Conference, the British Conference should be at liberty again