

Appendix

An Appendix to a petition presented to the Honorable the House of Assembly, dated Oct. 18th, 1854, and containing a fuller detail of the circumstances connected with the claims of the Clergymen, whose names are thereunto appended, as claimants for arrears of Salary.

The undersigned represent, that in the early settlement of Upper Canada, whenever a missionary was sent from the Mother Country, two-thirds of his Salary were usually paid by the Imperial Government, and one-third by the "Venerable the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

In the year 1813, Earl Bathurst proposed to the Society, that instead of granting a portion of the Salary of each Missionary as he was appointed, the Government would grant to the Society an Annual Sum of £16,000 Sterling, to aid in sustaining Clergymen, as Missionaries, in British North America.

The Society accepted the proposal, and thus became in effect merely the *Agent or Medium of the Government*, for the distribution of that sum, that the Society on the *full faith* of the continuance of that annual Parliamentary grant of £16,000 Sterling, made engagements at various times with the Missionaries, assuring them the *full Salary of £200 Sterling*, per annum; together with any advantages which they might derive from the possession of *Glebes*; while the people were expected and required to build Churches, and erect or provide Parsonages, for the Missionaries.

These engagements continued to be made by the Society, or their Agent and Representative in Canada, the Bishop of the Diocese, and usually on the same terms, until the year 1831, when the Society passed a General Resolution, that its *future* Missionaries should not receive a Salary to exceed £150 Sterling per annum, nevertheless, the Bishop of Quebec, as the Representative of the Society in Canada, and having no doubt discretionary power, did make special promises of £200 Sterling per annum, to some whose names are appended to the Petition, and on the faith of which, they were induced to leave their native Country; while others of the Petitioners represent, that they were at the time Students for Holy Orders, under the express promise or expectation, that when ordained, they would also receive the same Salary; that this state of things continued to exist until the Parliamentary Grant was reduced in 1832, and finally ceased in 1834.

By the discontinuance of this grant, the Venerable Society was compelled to announce to its Missionaries, the inability of the Society to pay the Clergy their Salaries out of its own income, this announcement naturally caused great anxiety, and the Missionaries immediately represented to the Society and to the Government, the extreme hardship of their position, the Society also strongly urged the claims of the Missionaries, and having no doubt discretionary power, did make special promises of £200 Sterling per annum, to some whose names are appended to the Petition, and on the faith of which, they were induced to leave their native Country; while others of the Petitioners represent, that they were at the time Students for Holy Orders, under the express promise or expectation, that when ordained, they would also receive the same Salary; that this state of things continued to exist until the Parliamentary Grant was reduced in 1832, and finally ceased in 1834.

The Society in its Report for 1833, page 37, thus refers to these transactions:—"The Clergy had accepted their appointments in full confidence that the Society would be enabled to make good the stipulated salaries, and to pay the pensions offered by His Majesty's Government in 1813. They had in many instances left their native land, and settled down in the wilderness, with the most implicit reliance on the fulfilment of these engagements." Their representations for relief were strengthened by the statements forwarded by the *Colonial Authorities*, both Ecclesiastical and Civil. The justice of the claim was admitted by His Majesty's Government, and they have concluded an arrangement with the Society, by which the "more immediate and urgent wants of the Clergy will be supplied."

The arrangement thus referred to, was to the following effect: The Imperial Government represented to the Society, that in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and a part of New Brunswick, there were Colonial resources available, from which they could pay the Missionaries, and accordingly they proposed to take these Missionaries from the Society's charge, if the Society would pay the Missionaries in Lower Canada, Newfoundland, and other parts of British North America. To this arrangement the Society at once consented, and the Missionaries in Upper Canada were accordingly transferred to the Government, and ceased to have any further connection with the Society. The Government, upon examining the means at their disposal in Upper Canada, found them inadequate to meet the full amount of their Salaries, which the Missionaries had previously enjoyed, and which had been pledged to them for life. The Government, therefore, while they fully admitted the justice of our claims, and recognized the principle of protecting from loss of income, those who were actually employed, yet at the same time found themselves obliged from the insufficiency of the means at their disposal in Upper Canada, to reduce the Salaries of the Missionaries to 85 per cent of their former amount, in other words allowing them only £170, instead of £200 Sterling, From the language used by the Government of the day we learn the view which it took of the nature of its obligations to the Missionaries. The Right Honorable E. G. Stanley (now Lord Derby), at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, thus expresses himself, "On a review of all the representations which have reached him, Mr. Stanley cannot but regard it as much to be lamented that the Missionaries should not receive the *emolument* of which the expectation was held out to them, when they proceeded to the Colonies. The principle of protecting persons actually in employment from loss was sanctioned by Parliament in the case of the rest of the North American Clergy, and although there are unfortunately not the means of carrying this rule fully into effect in the case of the Missionaries, Mr. Stanley feels the justice of acting upon it so far as circumstances will permit." * * *

"Mr. Stanley is constrained to acknowledge, that considering the limited means at its disposal, the Government cannot with propriety engage to provide the full amount of the Salaries of the Missionaries in Upper Canada, but he would not on that account abstain from making such an effort on behalf of the Clergy, as is practicable and commensurate with the means which the Government can command," and he then goes on to shew how, "though