

to avoid the fury of an outrageous multitude, who, after the most inhuman treatment of him, still threatened his life."\*

Thenceforth Mr. Peters became a refugee in England.†

He is supposed to have been a resident of Canada for a few years, but does not seem to have had any spiritual charge in the country, and his name does not figure in the usual clergy lists. Mr. Peters was the candidate favoured by Governor Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and must have been possessed of excellent qualifications to have enjoyed his friendship, and to have received his strong recommendations for so exalted a position.

The proposal of Mr. Peters for the office was made by Governor Simcoe in a letter to the Colonial Office, dated from London, June 2, 1791.‡ He declares that it is "indispensable that a Bishop should be appointed for Upper Canada." He has, he says, strongly recommended Mr. Peters, late of Connecticut, as a proper person for the Episcopal functions. Should the appointment be made, Mr. Peters would go back to Connecticut for the purpose of inviting the loyal clergymen of the Church of England, or those Puritans who would embrace the doctrines of the Church, to settle with their parishioners and others, in the proposed capital.

The interest felt by Governor Simcoe in the establishment of a Canadian See, and especially in the appointment of Mr. Peters, is shown in a subsequent letter to Dundas,§ in which he makes the practical offer to forego £500 a year of his own income towards the Episcopal stipend, in case the appointment of a Bishop for Canada is withheld on account of the expense.

There is a letter from Samuel Peters to Lord Grenville, dated Pimlico, 19th November, 1791, stating that his friends in America desire to know, if possible, not later than January, whether he will be appointed to the proposed See, and go out as Bishop of Canada. If the appointment is made, he suggests an early arrangement to enable him to reach Upper Canada before the snow and ice disappear the following spring. February and March are the best months for travelling on the snow.|| There are several letters written by Mr. Peters, but as they are connected with political matters, or

\* S. P. G. Records, p. 43.

† Do., 853.

‡ Canadian Archives, Series Q, Vol. 278, p. 228.

§ Do., Vol. 57-1, p. 176.

Do., Vol. 57-1, p. 197.