

Siegmund Liebich, their minister and 52 husbandmen, Captain Williamson, mentioned in Lord Dorchester's correspondence, had engaged to have ready shelter, provisions, tools and every material necessary for their comfort and for clearing their land, but nothing had been prepared for their reception and but for Berezy's energy in obtaining provisions, the newly arrived settlers would have starved. The original document in German, with the signatures, is among the Archives, with a translation, evidently by the minister, Mr. Liebich. An extract from the third and part of the fourth section of the remonstrance states in somewhat German English:—

By our arrival we found not according to the promises of the association, some Houses ready to shelter us against the Rigor of the Weather and to preserve our vittels. Had we arrived all together as it was to be expected, especially if all the People engaged in Germany had arrived it had occasioned the greatest Distress, because if you (Berezy) had not purchased a House from an English Settler it had been impossible to lodge even the 50 men which are arrived the first, as it existed from Captain Williamson's side only two small Huts not able to contain 25 Persons.

By our arrival it existed near no Tools at all at Williamsburg, only the 30 men which came from the Painted Post had axes or some other Tools as Hoes Grobbing Hoes or Spades. But those from the friends' Settlement had all together only four axes, so that 26 men remained entirely without any Axe it all for near five weeks and they were obliged to work in the Woods where an axe is the first of all Implements.

The rest of the remonstrance is to the same effect, no shelter, no furniture, not even pails for water. Capt. Williamson had agreed to build saw and grist mills, a promise, it is complained, he did not carry out, and "Besides all that" says the remonstrance, "Capt. Williamson has hindered you to provide with for yourself nor "for us some Boards from any other place," than from Bath, a small settlement at which Captain Williamson lived and where he had a saw mill. The evidence all goes to contradict the statement by Liancourt, quoted by Dr. Scadding in "Toronto of Old" p. 108, that these settlers had been subsisted at the expense of Capt. Williamson.

In a petition to the King by William Berezy, describing himself "of York in the Province of Upper Canada" dated 27th March, 1798, after stating that the names of his associates were Dederic Conrad Brauer and Charles Lewis Brauer and son, of Bremen, and that the Council had consented to grant 64,000 acres, instead of the million asked for, he continues, that he proceeded to the State of New York, where his people were waiting and in June, 1794, brought more than 60 heads of families to Niagara. Other settlers followed, but, as Berezy alleges, he heard for the first time in October, 1796, that no deed or grant could be issued either in his behalf or in behalf of any of his settlers until after seven years uninterrupted residence in Upper Canada, he and they being aliens. The confidence felt by Berezy and his leading associates is evident from the remonstrance from Genesee, in which Berezy's exertions in favour of the remonstrants are cheerfully acknowledged, and from the following statement in the petition to the King, the truth of which is strongly corroborated by the narrative contained in the remonstrance. The petition says:—

These settlers altogether with their respective families I have supported in the Province of Upper Canada with all necessaries of life for sixteen months and the greatest part of them for near two years; I have stocked their farms with cattle and other implements and maintained at my expense for their Divine worship a Parson and for the preservation of their health a Physician with physic during three years and besides these excessive expenses, I have sacrificed all my time since I