

his wife and seven children, being 50,000 acres in all. In support of this claim he gives an estimates of his losses, which is here reproduced in a slightly abridged form.

Loss of real and personal property.....	£16,000
Half pay that he was entitled to, £405 sterling per annum, in lieu of which 10 years purchase has been paid to other officers.....	4,050
Lands promised by Congress and received by other officers of his rank, worth at least at the time.....	10,000
	<hr/> £30,050

N. B. The before mentioned lands are worth at the present time, thirty, or forty thousand pounds (Q. 283 p. 327).

Other correspondence follows. The petition above referred to is at page 325, with correspondence, &c., to page 334, 337 to 341, and at page 345. One condition on which Arnold was very pressing was, that he should not be obliged to come to Canada to take possession of his land; another, that the grant might be made general, so that he could select his land in any of the British provinces in which land was available. Some correspondence was exchanged between Mr. King and General Simcoe, and the remarks of the latter in his answer of the 26th of March, 1798, are very clear as to the estimation in which Arnold was held by the contemporary loyalists. In this Simcoe says:—

To answer your first query is there any objection to Arnold and his children having any grant of lands in Upper Canada?—I say, there is no *legal* impediment (on American grounds), provided they have not already had any grant in the Province of New Brunswick, but General Arnold is a character extremely obnoxious to the *original* loyalists of America; his not intending to reside in Upper Canada does away in some measure that objection (Q. 225, p. 417).

Further remarks on Arnold appear to be unnecessary.

On the 17th of May, 1794, is the following entry in the minutes of Council on the waste lands of the Crown:—"William Berezy and Associates. Memorial proposing to bring forward two thousand families and praying for a grant of one million of acres. Ordered:—That a tract of land to the extent of sixty-four thousand acres be granted, and that when they shall be properly settled, the petitioner "may be at liberty to make further application."

In January of 1792, William Berezy published a prospectus showing the benefits arising from the purchase and settlement of 800,000 acres of land in the State of New York, bought at the rate of two shillings and three pence sterling or £90,000 less £10,000 allowed by the seller, being an actual cost of £80,000. The net profit for seven years with accumulated interest was shown, by the prospectus, to be £179,939. 8. 4., the prospectus winding up with the assurance that "not even the shadow of risque attends the object, and consequently the dread of loss can never occur, to occasion a moment's anxiety to those who can spare the money for a few years and shall chuse to invest it in this species of property." Encouraged by this prospectus an association appears to have been formed, and a number of German settlers forwarded to the Genesee Valley, which they reached about the middle of November, 1792, and found no preparations made for their reception. According to a remonstrance to Berezy, dated Genesee, 6th August, 1793, signed by George