

State, Col. Pickering, Halsted returned to Quebec to push his claims. They found that the Government would not recede from its position, and finally had to accept the appointment of a valuation committee; who, before acting, caused Halsted, and Mercier by his agents, to give a joint bond for £1,000, to be a guarantee of good faith that they would abide by the decision of the committee. The award, instead of the £1,200 demanded; allowed them 13 years rent, making £855,16,8 from which was deducted the value of the provision store, with the repairs and improvements to the whole property, amounting to £767. This left a balance in their favor of £88,16,8, and the property as it stood on the 4th October, 1797. For six years after its abandonment the wharf, etc., was left to go to ruin until repaired by the Government. Col. Caldwell's opinion of Halsted was verified, for in spite of the bond, Halsted wrote on 6th Oct., trying to get the committee to revise their decision.

With these MSS. the story ends, and from it an instructive comparison may be drawn between the manner in which the Revolutionists treated the U.E. Loyalists and the treatment of those two rebels, who, instead of having their property confiscated, had it returned to them by the British Government, with 13 years rent for its use.

In the 7th Series, published last year, the publication of the roster of Colonel Caldwell's regiment of British Militia that assisted in the defence of Quebec was