

Halsted was, among other things, in the employ of Major Caldwell at his flour mill, situated at Point Levis near Etchemin at the mouth of the Rivière la Scie. Caldwell says in his letter to Gen. Murray: "On the 8th November they (Arnold's column) got to Point Levy when they took post, as also at my mill. The fellow whom I had employed to put the mill in order, and who was to have had a share in the profits of it, turned out a great scoundrel, put me to great expense, and has proved to be in the rebel interest. He contrived to detain some of my flour, and two hundred bushels of my wheat, which was at the mill, for the rebels' use; he afterwards was appointed their commissary of provisions, and acted in that position till the blockade was raised on the 6th May, 1776. (2nd Series Historical Documents of L. & H. Society.)

Nothing was heard of these two rebels until 1784, when they jointly laid claim to their property, as contained in these manuscripts, demanding from the Government rent for its use since they abandoned it; also compensation for the frame work of the store which Carleton had used for construction of batteries, etc., behind the Hotel Dieu, St. John's and St. Louis Gates. Besides, the Government had built a provision store on the foundations of the former frame work.

Although their letters and their agent Deschenaux's petitions lay unanswered, they pertinaciously hammered away for eleven years; when, soon after invoking the aid of the United States Government by a letter from Philadelphia on 3rd June, 1797, to the Secretary of