

On this paragraph the Editor of *Old and New* makes the following comment :

" A good many," says Dr. Dionne, " will be surprised to learn that after Cadet, on his release from prison, had restored the six millions that he had stolen, he was still rich enough to purchase the barony of La Touche d'Avrigny, and that he became a *noble de la vieille France*. And it was Vaudreuil who helped him to attain that high position," " Now Dussieux not only told us this years and years ago, but he let us know why it was that Cadet was so well off in spite of his crushing sentence. Cadet, who had been " *munitionnaire général des vivres*," or commissary-general, in Canada, was one of the twenty-one accused ex-officials who, out of the whole number of fifty-five, ventured to appear before the lieutenant-general, and the twenty-seven judges, his assessors, at the Chatelet. On the 10th. of December, 1763, judgment was rendered. Bigot was condemned to perpetual exile, confiscation of property, a fine of 1,000 livres, and 1,500,000 restitution. Varin had a like sentence, save that his restitution money was only 800,000 livres. Penissault, " Corpron and Maurin had each to restore 600,000 livres. But Cadet, whose sentence was to be banished from Paris for nine years and to pay a fine of 500 livres, was called upon to make restitution of 6,000,000 livres—four times as great a sum as that which Bigot had to surrender. In a footnote Dussieux gives the reason of the disproportion. Cadet, he says, had claims against the Government to the amount of ten or eleven millions and, after examination, this debt was allowed to balance his defalcation. Soulavie is the authority for this explanation."

I have a copy of the second edition of Dussieux before me (Paris 1862) and I fail to find in the