

The first extract dated at Paris, October 14, 1754, reads as follows:—"Hier son le bruit s'est répandu
" ici, comme quoi la ville de Québec a été prise par
" les Anglais et que les Français avant de quitter la
" ville avaient eu un engagement avec ceux-ci, dans
" lequel ils avaient, non seulement subi de grandes
" pertes, mais avaient perdu leur général en chef."

Now there is nothing extraordinary in this, although the Editor says it is just as if the cable were in full swing. The news had been circulated the night before and the ambassador gave the Empress the news.

In the other dispatches the ambassador in London evidently repeats the news that was current in the court, and gives us some details which we do not find elsewhere. It is simply a budget of news such as one might gather for a letter. From one dispatch we learn that certain news was brought to Pitt at 9 o'clock the night before, the writer evidently wishing to be very exact. The ambassador in another instance gives the greater part of Wolfe's letter, of Sept. 2nd; and Townshend's letter of the 20th. of Sept. is given in full. In fact it is evident that they gave the Empress all the news they could gather, and the dispatches are not without interest to-day.

After having taken objection to the style of the dispatches, with which we have nothing to do, the Editor thinks that he has discredited the documents when he insinuates that Prince Galitzine is not an educated Russian.

"That an educated Russian should suppose a dispatch of 14th. of October, 1759, was addressed to the Empress Catherine, is as if a historian were to credit a dispatch of 1897 or 1898 to the reign of King Edward VII and quote it as addressed to His Majesty, which as Euclid says is absurd."