Before he marched off, Monsieur De Vaudreuil dispatched an Express to Monsieur le Chevalier De Levy, to give him Intelligence of the dreadful Catastrophe our Troops had met with, and to desire him to come and take the Command of the Army upon him, in the Room of Monsieur De Montcalm, who was dying. The Courier found the Chevalier at Montreal, where he was just arrived, coming up a Channel he had cut in the River of Cataracony, to secure that Part of the Country, which was threatened with an Invasion, from Sir William Johnson, the Conqueror of Niagara.

Monsieur De Levy set out from Montreal, immediately upon the Receipt of the Letter, and arrived at Jacques Cartiers the 16th of September. After a few Hours Conference with the Marquis De Vaudreuil, it was agreed between them, to write to Monsieur De Ramsay, Governor of the Town of Quebec, to acquaint him, "That a Resolution was taken to march to his Relief; that after the next Day, the whole Army would be in Motion; that a Disposition was made to throw a considerable Supply of Provisions into the Town; and, in a Word, to encourage him by all Means to hold out to the last Extremity."

The Courier on his Arrival at *Quebec* found the Capitulation already in train, and a Treaty entered into and carrying on between Monsieur *De Ramsay* and the Besieging General; one would have imagined that the Marquis *De Vaudreuil*'s Letter would have broke off, or at least suspended a while, the Issue of this Negotiation; but whether the Orders it contained, were not precise or explicit enough,

"" By Deferters we learn that Monsieur De Levy is come down from Montreal; some of fay, he has brought two Battalions with him, and that M. De Bougainville with 800 Men and Provisions was on his March, to fling himself into the Town the 18th, the very Morning it capitulated." Townshend.

This was exactly the Case at Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, the same Year; Monfieur De Bompar, the French Admiral, had actually landed a Reinforcement of 2000 Men, and a Supply of Arms, upon the Island, the very Day it surrendered to General Barrington; which Disembarkation, had it taken place but 24 Hours sooner, must inevitably have preserved the Colony, and the English Troops would have been obliged to have returned