

the beginning of June. A letter from New York in the same paper, dated on the 22nd of the latter month, states that three days previous she had sailed for Halifax with only the captain and three men on board, the rest of the crew being absent in prizes. Little mention of her movements then occurs until December, when, in company with the "Rolla," she took seven or eight small vessels off the mouth of the Connecticut. This seems to have been her last exploit, for the treaty of Ghent soon after put an end to hostilities. In the course of about twenty cruises under British colours, the famous little privateer had captured upwards of a hundred vessels, valued with their cargoes at more than a million of dollars, and made the fortune of her owner.

S T. R E G I S.

By the EDITOR.

The dates usually given by historians for the first settlement at St. Regis vary from 1755 to 1762, although the former date appears to be the correct one. The earliest entry in the register of the parish or mission is in some measure responsible for this variance because it is not only much faded but the last figure in the date appears to have been altered or written over.

In the N. Y. Col. MSS., Paris documents, at pp. 266-7 of Vol. X., the following reference appears in a letter from Duquesne to de Marchault—probably Secretary of State—dated at Quebec, 31st October, 1754 :

"My negotiation with the Mohawks succeeds admirably, as you will see by their propositions, but they cannot settle in the village of the Sault St. Louis, because the lands in that quarter are exhausted, so that more than thirty families belonging to that mission, being unable to collect where-withal to feed themselves, are going to settle at Lake St. Francis, twenty leagues above Montreal, on the south side,