

POSTSCRIPT.

LI. The English General shall engage in case any Indians remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into town, and that they do not in any manner insult the subjects of his most Christian Majesty.

Answer—Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his most Christian Majesty.

LII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian Majesty who are to go to France shall be embarked at latest fifteen days after the signing of the present capitulation.

Answered—by the eleventh article.

LIII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian Majesty who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal and other ports which they now occupy till they shall be embarked for their departure, passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony to take care of their affairs.

Granted.

LIV. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France, who are prisoners in New England and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back as soon as possible to France when their ransom or exchange shall be treated of agreeable to the cartel, and if any of these officers have affairs in Canada they shall have leave to come there.

Granted.

LV. As to the affairs of the Militia and Acadians who are prisoners in New England, they shall be sent back to their countries.

Granted—except with regard to the Acadians.

Done at Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

Done in the camp before Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Immediately after the capitulation was signed preparations were made to take possession of all the outlying posts which the French still held in Canada, this task, one of no small difficulty and danger, was entrusted to Major Robert Rogers, the celebrated commandant of the New Hampshire Rangers; he was also charged with the delivery of despatches to Brigadier General Monckton, who commanded at Fort Pitt, (du Quesne). On the 15th September he started on his perilous errand, and on the 7th November he reached the mouth of Canajoharie River, the present site of Cleveland on Lake Erie, and encamped on the shore. Soon after his arrival a party of Indian chiefs and warriors entered the camp, and stated that they came as an Embassy from Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawa Indians, who directed that the English should advance no further without his permission. Shortly after he visited the camp, heard the object of the expedition explained and next day awarded his permission to proceed; he further aided them by compelling the Detroit Indians to forego hostilities, and on the 29th November was present when possession was taken of the Fort of Detroit.

Frasqu Isle, Le Bouf and Venago had been previously surrendered to Roger's on his passage to Fort Pitt, but the close of the season prevented possession being obtained of the other outlying posts.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH.

We take the following selections from an excellent article on this subject from the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal*.

"The old ideal of the 'pale student' wan with devotion to books, of cloistered scholar, severed from the companionship and the sports of his race, has gone by; in its place we have the stalwart ball player, the leader of the gymnasium, with his supple joints and thaws of iron. The old ideal sprang from that monkish notion of sequestration from the bustle and contention of life, for concentration of thought; and as in monasteries was locked up nearly all learning, and were assembled nearly all students, the division of physical strength to the soldier and mental growth to the student, became fixed. Soldier and student, sword and gown, lance and crossier, became symbols of opposite pursuits, the one depending on skill and strength of body, the other on skill and strength of mind. There were, indeed fighting scholars, and giant monks of old—as the legend of Friar Tuck symbolizes. But, in the main, the theory of despising, macerating, flagellating, and otherwise keeping under 'this vile body,' was the monastic, and hence clerical one; and its influence has decended more or less impressively to our time.

But, if that was the age of sentiment, ours is the age of utility. To-day we omnivorous and miserly of power. We cannot afford to lose a chance, to let slip a useful element, to part with a pawn in the chess of life. We demand that bodies shall be brought to the highest physical condition, so that minds may be brought thither also, and that we may get everything out of this complex machine of matter and spirit we have to work with which it is capable of yielding. The whole tendency of education—and a happy one it is—is to make the machinery strong enough to stand the maximum and the rack and vrench of the steam that drives it. And, considering the wrecked intellects, the ruined geniuses, the premature decline of great students, made famous for ages, due solely to neglect of physical exercise, the present tendency is a happy one indeed. It will also aid science and literature, by making them appeal to those who once regarded them as inimical to a robust life. We can well sympathize, according to the old theory of scholarly occupation, with the lines which Scott attributes to the Earl of Douglas;

Thanks to St. Bothan! son of mine,
SAYE GAWAIN, ne'er could pen a line,
So sware I, and I swear it still,
Let my boy bishop fret his fill.

In England, the great universities and public schools have long been famous for athletic sports, in which have been trained the brawny churchman who have founded the "muscular christianity" of the time. The cricketing of Eton and Rugby, the rowing of Oxford and Cambridge, the football of Westminster and Charterhouse, the military drills of the Duke of York's school and St. Olave's, and all such manly exercises, have been invaluable in giving to educated Englishmen the hardy frames and rosy gills which most of them possess. Here in America, until within a few years, physical education has been neglected. But no manly sports are more in vogue. Much of this commendable progress is doubtless due to the persistent efforts of intelligent friends of education, and to the patronage of society. One reason why Harvard gained her fame for scientific rowing was the encouragement she received from the friends of the univers-

ity. When the "collego crew" in their red bandannas, shot out from the boat-house to contend on the fourth of July or other gala day, with the champions of New York, Boston, St. John's, or Toronto the scene was very inspiring. Thousands of citizens lined the shores, the course was covered with boats like that of an Oxford and Cambridge match, the windows of the mansion on the mill dam were like the *loges* of an opera house, and bright eyes "rained influence" as at Grecian games.

While the gymnasium and field sports are excellent for the purpose of which we have been speaking, the military drill is specially adapted to give strength, health, address, training to muscles, and habituation to the use of arms. We have been sorry to see that in some schools where it was in high favor during the war it is now dropping into disuse, and more free and unrestrained sports are taking its place. Better these last than no exercise; but West Point and Annapolis give good illustrations of how the two systems of recreation, may be united. It is true that the military drill is in some measure the business, and the other the relaxation of the schools—but not wholly so, either, since there are teachers in both, and it is hard to draw the line between the duty and the pleasure. We shall not despair of seeing the day here when the colleges of the country will contend in military drill, or, at least, in rifle practice, like the English schools that exhibit so splendidly each summer at Wimbledon.

BATTALION DRILL.—The 30th or Wellington Battalion assembled for drill in Guelph yesterday. The Mount Forest Company left for headquarters on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, mustering in full force. A large crowd assembled to see them off, and three rousing cheers were given when the start was made. It is generally thought in this locality that a more liberal allowance for transportation might have been made by the authorities without serious detriment to the public interests. For conveyance to Guelph, each private and non commissioned officer of the Mount Forest Company receives the insignificant sum of fifty cents, or a little over a cent per mile, and the same for the return trip. This sum is not more than half the cost of the cheapest method of conveyance, to say nothing of the cost of sustenance on the trip, and the balance, unless some other provision be made, will have to come out of the pockets of the volunteers. The men, it was intended, should be billeted at the different hotels in Guelph, but it turned out that the public spirited hotel keepers intended to charge at the rate per day for each man of thirty-seven and a half cents, or nearly three times as much was recently charged the men of the Waterloo battalion in New Hamburg. This extortion the Colonel refused to submit to, threatening to take the men to Elora. The Town Council, however, saved the credit of their town by making arrangements with Mr. Ellis and a few other honorable exceptions among the hotel keepers, and with private parties, to board the men at twenty-five cents *per diem*. A parade on the morning of Wednesday, 1st July, closes the eight days' drill, after which such of the companies as can, will probably proceed to Elora to accept the hospitalities of the good people of that village tendered the Battalion on Dominion Day.—*Examiner*.