

a commission as ensign in a company of the embodied Militia, of which his brother was Captain. He was present at all the important engagements of that campaign on the Niagara frontier except the battle of Queenston. He fought at Chippewa and at Lundy's Lane, was at the siege of Fort Erie, and was one of the forlorn hope at the taking of Fort Niagara. After the war he received a grant of 500 acres of land on the River St. Clair, where he went to reside, but afterwards removed to Chatham, and thence to Thamesville, and finally settled at Florence in 1835. He was appointed post master here in 1841, which office he held until 1867, when he resigned on account of feeble health. He was also magistrate, and Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Battalion of Lambton Militia.—*Saturday Review*.

6. HON. EZRA CORNELL, one of the most eminent citizens of New York State, who died at Ithaca on Wednesday, was born at Westchester Landing, Westchester Co., N.Y., 1807. He removed with his parents to DeRuyter, Madison Co., when he was twelve years of age, and being compelled to work earlier in life than many boys, he had but few educational opportunities. He made the most, however, of such advantages as were within his grasp, and in manhood was possessed of as much useful knowledge as many who had the benefit of expensive schooling. He was a natural mechanic, and although never serving a regular apprenticeship at any trade, became well acquainted with the use of tools and machinery, in a very short time, and turned the knowledge thus acquired to excellent advantage during his lifetime. Shortly after the invention of the magnetic telegraph, Mr. Cornell became interested in the discovery, and devoted his time, talents, and energies to its introduction. He was justly regarded as one of its greatest supporters, and delighted in relating to his friends the difficulties experienced by him in convincing the public that it was of any practical use. In the days spoken of by him, Prof. Morse, himself, and other protectors of the telegraph were regarded as visionaries. Subsequently Mr. Cornell was employed in the construction of various lines in different parts of the country, and rapidly accumulated a fortune. He dispensed of his means with great liberality. His first public act of benevolence was the endowment of a public library in Ithaca, which he had made his home, a project in which he expended some \$50,000. His next act of liberality was the building and endowment of the Cornell University, now situated in Ithaca, where all branches of learning should be taught. Congress in 1862 passed an act granting public lands to the various States and Territories which would provide agricultural schools and colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Under this act land scrip representing 989,000 acres was given to New York State. This land was selected in the West, and appropriated, conditionally, by the Legislature to an institution supposed to be deserving of it. The stipulations of the contract, however, were not fulfilled, and in 1865 the land was transferred to Cornell University, upon certain conditions, among which was one that Ezra Cornell should give to the institution \$500,000, and another that one student from each Assembly District in the State should be afforded the opportunity of being educated free of cost. Mr. Cornell paid the \$500,000, and in addition munificently contributed about 200 acres of land, with buildings, as a site for the university and farm, and subsequently made other donations amounting to upward of \$110,000. The lands granted by Congress were disposed of to good advantage by the founder of the institution, and it now stands on a substantial basis. Since its establishment other wealthy men have endowed it with large sums of money, and Mr. Cornell, like Peabody, Peter Cooper, and similar great philanthropists, has had the satisfaction of seeing before his death the result of the benevolences created by him, successful and flourishing. The university is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the State, and with its beautiful grounds and admirable arrangements, rendering it in every way a college of the first order, is a noble monument to the memory of its founder.

## V. Educational Intelligence.

—UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual regular Convocation at the University of Trinity College was held on the 26th November. In the absence of the Chancellor, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., the Provost, Rev. G. Whittaker, M.A., presided as Vice-Chancellor. After prayer, the following degrees were conferred:—B.A.—Rev. Daniel Deacon, and Messrs. Patton, Wood, Stewart, Clark, Ross, Davis and Sills. M.A.—Massey, Rev. William. B.C.L.—Beaty, James, Q.C. *Ad Eundem* M.A.—Ambery, Rev. John (B.N.C., Oxford); Baldwin, Rev. Arthur Henry (Queen's College, Oxford). HONORARY, D.C.L.—Macdonald, Sir John Alexander. When Sir John's name was announced, as it was last, as the place of honour, it was received by the graduates and undergraduates with cheer after cheer, and, owing to this demonstration, it was some minutes before the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Mr. S. J. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., was able to present him, which, taking

Sir John by the right hand, and raising his cap to the chair, he did in these words:—“*Dignissime Domine Procancelarie et tota Universitas, Presento vobis egregium hunc virum ut admittatur in gradum Doctoris in jure civili honoris causâ.*” The Chancellor received Sir John, holding him by the hand and saying, “*Admitto te in gradum Doctoris in jure civili honoris causâ.*” Sir John then took the usual oaths, and assumed his seat on the right of the Bishop of Toronto, amid the same vociferous cheers as before. The following students then entered the divinity class:—Houston, Robert Leekie Mullock, B.A.; Patton, Herbert Bethune, B.A.; Wood, William Hugh, B.A.; Ledingham, George; Hanna, John Alexander; Elliott, Archibald; Pattee, David Chessee; Leslie, Henry Thurtell. MATRICULATED IN ARTS.—Ingles, Charles Leicester; Carroll, William Banfield; Irving, Æmiliius Paulus; Fuller, Henry Hobart; Gibson, George Sayer; Vankoughnet, Mathew Scott; Colwell, John; Halliwell, John Earl.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto handed the prizes to the successful students.

The Provost, then, in a cordial manner, asked Sir John Macdonald to address the assemblage, remarking that he regretted the absence of the Chancellor, who would have deemed it a great honour to extend the invitation, which it was the pleasure of the speaker to do.

Sir John Macdonald said—Mr. Provost, and Ladies and Gentlemen—This call upon me has been quite unexpected, I having only been informed a moment or two ago that I was expected to address a few words to you. However, I am the more emboldened to respond to the call, from the consideration that I am no longer a stranger to Trinity Hall. The very great honour conferred upon me to-day makes me feel at home, Mr. Provost. Although I have been in one sense a stranger to Trinity College, I can scarcely say that I have been an entire stranger, as it has been my duty to watch the progress of this institution, and indeed of all similar institutions in the old Province of Canada and in the present Dominion. And among all those (and there were several which did great credit to this young country) there is no educational institution, no seminary of learning, that has taken a higher position, if so high, as Trinity College. From its very earliest commencement it had some disadvantages, because it was apparently overshadowed by a large and wealthy seminary of learning, which had all the strength, and power, and influence which large revenues and State support could give it; yet from the very commencement of this institution it has been one success—one uninterrupted success from its commencement until now. And from the very cheering accounts afforded me to-day of the present position of Trinity College, I am happy to find that at no period of this institution did it stand so high, both in the number of the *Alumni* and in its prospects from a pecuniary point of view, and that its success is more assured than ever it has been at any former time. It has been my pleasing duty also to observe the course in life of many of the young gentlemen who have been educated at Trinity College; and I find they have done honour to the institution from which they received their earliest and latest education, before they went out into the battle of life. I am quite sure that those who are now present, and who are now enjoying the inestimable advantages of being under you, Mr. Provost, and under those who assist you in your great and important duties, will continue to do credit and honour to the institution in the same way as those who have preceded them. I have every reason to know and believe not only that the advantages gained here by the young men who become students of Trinity College are those of education, but that in moral and social trainings they are fitted for those exigencies and trials of life which they will meet in a country like this; and in fact, that the system of training has been little short of perfection. I believe that the true sound feeling—the English feeling, that exists among the *Alumni* of Trinity College, is one great cause of their success in life. I believe there is a real feeling of loyalty among the students of Trinity College. I am satisfied that the solemn oath taken so readily by the students at the table here to-day and on several other occasions, in which they pledged their allegiance to our Sovereign Queen Victoria—whom God long preserve—is not a mere lip loyalty, but that they leave Trinity College fully impressed with the idea, and with the design, that they will continue to be, under all circumstances, good and loyal subjects to her Majesty, and that the great nationality which is before Canada, is to be a nationality connected with the greater nationality of England, with the greater nationality of the Empire of Great Britain; and that while we are all “Canada First,” we are also “Empire First.” Sir, you were good enough to say that I have conferred an honour on Trinity College by my presence here to-day; but the honour is altogether conferred upon me. I feel it a very great honour, that in an institution of this kind, I can be reckoned as one of its graduates; and no doubt the very severe examination that I underwent in civil law—(laughter)—was the reason that I have had the honour conferred upon me. Allow me to thank you, sir, for the honour conferred upon me, and also to thank those who have listened to my very imperfect remarks in such a kind way.

The concluding prayer was then made, and the Convocation closed, but the students did not disperse until they had given three rousing cheers for Sir John Macdonald, the Provost, and the Professors, and her Majesty, and sung a verse of the National Anthem in Latin.—*Mail*.

—EDUCATION ON THE GRAND MANITOULIN.—Manitowaning, situated on the upper extremity of Heywood Sound, in the Great Manitoulin Island, is a very interesting locality. The purity of the atmosphere, and the attractions of the scenery around, will inevitably, and before long, render it a desirable resort for invalids. The universal tes-