

difference with one of the judges, he threw off his barrister's gown, and never assumed it again. He removed to Toronto in 1832, and there commenced the practice of his profession. He also taught a private class in medicine, for there was then no regularly organized medical college in the Province. He was urged by Sir John Colborne to establish a medical college, and was promised every assistance; but being then engaged to some extent in political life, he was forced to decline. He then commenced the profession of medicine, for which he had received some preliminary training in early life, but continued always an attached friend and active supporter of liberal institutions, in the Legislature and out of it. He soon took the prominent position to which his liberal education and great abilities entitled him; and to his instruction and the love of knowledge, which to the last he never failed to inspire in those who came under the magic of his eloquence, many men who have since made their mark on the history of Canada owe their first start in intellectual progress. Notable among these is the present Chief Superintendent of Education, who has acknowledged that if he has achieved any distinction, it is mainly due to the love of knowledge with which he was inspired by the eloquence and example of Dr. Rolph, and who knows well the eminent services rendered by the deceased to the Wesleyan Methodist body. One of his most celebrated efforts was a speech delivered in Toronto in favour of the secularization of the clergy reserves, in which the whole question of the connection between church and state, was argued with eloquence and ability. With regard to the charge of treachery when sent with the flag of truce to the insurgents by Sir Francis Head, it has been so effectually refuted by his own testimony, by the testimony of Mr. Hugh Carmichael, and Hon. Robert Baldwin, that it is strange it should be alluded to as a question which has not yet been decided, even if McKenzie had not made the admission which he did—"that he might have been mistaken, and that Dr. Rolph might have returned a second time, as stated by Mr. Hugh Carmichael." He settled at Rochester, New York State, and remained there till the year 1843, when he returned to Toronto unmolested, and resumed the practice of the medical profession. He established the medical school, at first known as "Rolph's School," but subsequently as the Medical Department of Victoria College, and mainly through his own efforts, though in the face of the most uncompromising opposition, made it the first school of the kind in Upper Canada. As a teacher he had no superior. He had his own departments specially assigned him, ordinarily doing the work of two men; but were any of his colleagues ill or absent, he would lecture for them in their several branches, as thoroughly as if they were those which had been specially assigned to him. His readiness in this respect, and his thorough preparation, was a subject of astonishment to his colleagues. He nevertheless always succeeded in obtaining the assistance of men of talent and acquirements. The school has done much valuable work in training the physicians and surgeons of Canada. Its pupils are to be found, in fact, in all parts of America, and even in Europe; and all of them remember the charm which Dr. Rolph threw around his lectures by the beauty of his diction and the perspicuity and breadth of his views. Until two years ago Dr. Rolph continued his work of teaching. For only a short period did he abandon it to re-enter public life. He joined Mr. Malcolm Cameron in his crusade against the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government of 1848-50, and took office with that gentleman under Mr. Hincks, in 1851. He left office with his colleagues in 1853, and continued in Parliament to the close of the term for which he had been elected for the County of Norfolk, and then retired from public affairs. He was too old a man to return to the arena of politics, with any prospect of taking the position which his abilities as a speaker would have otherwise secured to him. In his early days he manifested many valuable qualities as a leader of public opinion, and did good service in securing for Upper Canada, the liberal institutions which she now enjoys. His chief weakness, one that apparently grew upon him with age, was a love of *finesse*, which marred his influence with the people, even when he had a good end in view. As an orator, and as a medical teacher, he deserves to take his place in the ranks of Canadian worthies, and his death will be noted with a sigh of regret by hundreds in Upper Canada, who remember the time when the term liberal was a mark of reproach, and who honoured with their highest admiration a man who did not hesitate to change his profession in middle life, as a protest against what he believed to be wrong-doing in the highest places in the land.—*Globe, Leader, and Stratford Beacon*.

2. MOST REV. THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

The venerable Archbishop of Quebec yesterday evening reached the goal of his earthly existence at the ripe age of 72. He had latterly filled a place in the public mind more prominent than usual, on account of the painful illness by which he was affected. He re-

turned from Rome, whose Ecumenical council he all along attended, in May last, in delicate health, suffering, we believe, from that malady, which was to assume a fatal form a few months later. His return home was warmly welcomed by his extensive flock, and regarded with more than passing interest by men of other denominations. This leads naturally to the consideration of his personal qualities and popularity. Though even to persons of another faith, like ourselves, the duty of recording the Archbishop's death is a painful one, it is yet a pleasant duty to bear cheerful testimony to his mild, kindly, liberal and paternal character—to amiable and excellent qualities—such as never fail to bridge over the differences of faith in social intercourse, and endear a man to his fellows, of whatever creed. Some men like the lamented deceased and the noble Archbishop of Halifax (Connolly,) can cultivate the virtue of tolerant silence, or theological reserve, to the extent of avoiding offence to the susceptibilities of their separate brethren. Such men prefer to exhibit the points of agreement with their neighbors, to those of disagreement; and to show that, though not one in all the articles of faith, they may be one in the spirit of Christian love and self-devotion to humanity's worthiest calls. The deceased bore the reputation of a good theologian and a scholar, though not a great preacher. Gifts of head, enough, he had; but who would not prefer to remember a man by his gifts of heart by those endowments and impulses which flow from the purest, the highest spring to which humanity has access? These are at once the loveliest and the strongest ties by which society is held together—the influences which banish the vile dross of selfishness, and display in the most attractive brilliancy, the truest metal of our kind. It is a maxim of universal acceptance, that no man's merits are fully recognized till he is dead, then the great gap made by his departure is seen in all its startling extent. But it is something for the living to be proud of when men in offices like the late Archbishop's, filled in mixed communities, succeeded in gaining, besides the esteem of their own denomination, the respect of those belonging to its rival. The deceased, after a long, laborious and useful life, has passed away with such laurels on his brow, and the deep grief of a multitude of friends and the sincere regret of a whole community. The Most Reverend Charles Francois Baillargeon, fifteenth Bishop and third Archbishop of Quebec, was born at Isle aux Grues, on the 25th of April, 1798, and ordained Priest on the 1st of June, 1822, by Bishop Plessis.

3. VERY REV. VICAR GENERAL GORDON.

The Very Rev. Edward Gordon, late Vicar General of the diocese of Hamilton, was born the first of November, 1792, in the city of Dublin. In 1796 a maternal uncle took him to the County of Wicklow, where he remained till 1811. From 1811 to 1814 he resided with the priest of the parish of Black Ditches (now Valley mount) in the county of Wicklow, under whose care and direction he pursued his studies until about the end of the latter year. In 1817, he left England and came to Quebec. From this latter place he went to the College of St. Raphael's, which had just then been opened in the County of Glengarry, by the late Bishop McDonnell. Here he remained until the completion of his theological studies, when he was ordained priest on the 29th of January, 1829. After his ordination he remained at this place for one year, and was then 'detailed for duty' at York (now Toronto.) After remaining for a short time as curate to the well known Dr. O'Grady, then parish priest of York, he was assigned to a parish which in the present day would be considered too extensive for any one clergyman, comprising as it did, all the country between and including the township of Scarboro on the east, the township of Nelson on the west, and the extent of civilization on the north. On St. George's day, 1834, he landed at the town of Niagara, of which place he had been appointed parish priest. In his appointment to this parish his circuit of duties had not been contracted for. In addition to the town of Niagara (then a garrison town of some importance), he had to look after the spiritual affairs of the Roman Catholics of that tract of country which is now comprised within the limits of the Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Monck. From his arrival at Niagara, including the days of the rebellion of '37 and '38 when he was on active duty, and rendered good service along the frontier from Niagara to Fort Erie, he never was absent for a day from duty. On the 13th Nov., 1864, he arrived at this city, and superseded the late venerable Vicar General McDonnell. From that time up to a few days after the arrival of his Bishop from Rome, he was never absent from his post, except for a few months when he went to Rome, expressly to pay his respects to Pope Pius IX., by whom he was most cordially and affectionately received. On his way home he visited his native city and the parish where he first went to school, but, as he said, found great and in many respects beneficial changes.