

of the Barreus, and during his stay in the institution the membership increased from 30 to 120. But the situation of the place was unhealthy, and to the profound regret of all, the neighbourhood had to be abandoned. All his staff were stricken by the miasma which exhaled from the overflowed waters of the river, and at last Father Lynch fell a victim to the unwholesome atmosphere. He was attacked by paralysis in the left side, and for a time his condition was critical. Soon after his recovery he was sent as a delegate from the congregation of the mission in the United States to an assembly of the order held in Paris; in 1849, he proceeded on a special mission to Rome, and while in the Eternal city, received from his Holiness many marks of favour. One of these was the bestowal upon Father Lynch of the right to hear confessions and absolve penitents in any part of the world. This is a boon rarely conferred, and only bestowed upon those of tried prudence and discretion. Father Lynch returned from Rome in 1850, and in response to the urgent solicitation of Dr. Timon, consented to found a house of his order in that diocese. In May, 1856, the institution which is known as the Seminary of our Lady of the Angels, was established at Niagara, where there is now a fine building and 320 acres of land. Dr. Lynch began the erection of this structure with one hundred dollars: what the institution is best attests his zeal, and the response that was made to his call. It was the connection of Father Lynch with the seminary that brought him prominently before the notice of ecclesiastical circles in Canada. In 1859, he was appointed by apostolic letters, bishop of Echenas in Partibus Infidelium and coadjutor of Monseigneur Charbonnel, bishop of Toronto. He was consecrated bishop at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on the 20th of November, in the same year, and in the following year Bishop Charbonnel retired, Bishop Lynch succeeding him in the vacant see. In 1862, he again visited Rome, and was created prelate assistant of the Pontifical Throne. In 1869-70, he was present at the Vatican Council, and made a speech in favour of the Papal infallibility, and he was upon this occasion appointed one of the consultors of foreign missions and Oriental rights. In 1870, Toronto was named the metropolitan see of Upper Canada, and of this see Bishop Lynch was created the first archbishop, and received the Pallium during the Council, 25th of March, 1870. Since his elevation to this high dignity, his grace has revealed in the fullest measure all the high

qualities of administration, and of organization which had been manifested throughout his previous career. Regarded merely in a lay sense, he is one of the ablest men in the country. His enthusiasm is boundless, and his people and the clergy seem never so happy as in responding to his calls. He is one of the ablest preachers on the continent, his addresses being remarkable for the depth of thought, their wide range, their culture, and their general impressiveness. His style is direct and clear, and there is behind all that he says, though held in artistic check, a passionate enthusiasm. The archbishop is a man of wide liberality, and is full of charity for earnest members of other denominations, whom he believes are doing the best according to their light. In education, in temperance, and in the promotion of all good works, it need hardly be said that he takes a profound interest. He has established in his archdiocese the Seminary of St. Mary and St. John; introduced the Redemptorist Fathers; the order of the Sisters Adorers of the Most Precious Blood; the Carmelite Monastery at Niagara Falls; a House of the Good Shepherd for magdalens; a home for working boys, and a home for respectable young women, besides many other educational establishments. He has been a great benefactor to his church and to the country of his adoption; besides, he entertains an ardent love of his native country, Ireland.

Holton, Hon. Luther Hamilton, (deceased), was born at South Leeds, Ontario, in January, 1817, and removed to Montreal in 1826. He was a son of Ezra and Anna (Phillips) Holton, both of whom were of New England stock. His education was derived chiefly through private tuition, he being mostly his own tutor, while in pursuit of his studies. In early manhood Mr. Holton engaged in commercial pursuits, and was for a long time a member of the firm of Hooker & Holton, merchants and forwarders. He also engaged in railroad building, and was a member of the firm of Gzowski & Co., who constructed the section of the Grand Trunk Railway running westward from Toronto to Guelph. Before he entered into public life, Mr. Holton held various important and honorable positions. He was a member of the corporation of Montreal; was repeatedly president of the Board of Trade, and of the Montreal City Savings Bank; was harbor commissioner; vice-president of a free trade association, and a director of the City Bank. Mr. Holton sat for Montreal in the Canadian Assembly

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