

chairman, MR. LOWE, to report on the manner in which the partial account of the proceedings was communicated to the newspapers. MR. LOWE took refuge behind a technical rule and did not furnish the information, but MR. DISRAELI'S amendment was carried all the same. The result of the whole business seems to be to establish the freedom and immunity of the Press in publishing news of the sort, and the entire responsibility of Parliamentary committees for furnishing it.

The revolution which commenced in Michoacan, Mexico, in consequence of the publication of church reforms, and the expulsion of Sisters of Charity, is extending and gaining ground in other States. Michoacan is suffering greatly; all business is paralysed, and the inhabitants are leaving. The village of Jucuba has been pillaged and burned. The Legislature of Michoacan, alarmed at the progress of the revolution, has been convoked in extra session, which commenced on the 23rd ultimo. It will discuss measures for the extermination of the rebels. The rebels at Queretaro attacked a convoy on the 20th ultimo, and took a quantity of arms and merchandise. At Arroyo Seco they attacked a diligence, when the passengers fired upon and killed one bandit. The whole body then opened a terrific fire on the passengers, and made them descend from the diligence. They assassinated Louis A. Chavez, a deputy, Miguel Canz, a Spanish merchant, and Luis Flores. Among the passengers were three ladies and a Sister of Charity.

Our Nova Scotia friends have an original and off-hand way of doing things which smacks of the artistic. The manner in which they have just got rid of the Speaker of their Legislature is unprecedented in the history of Parliamentary governments. MR. DICKIE did not suit them, and they told him so in a series of resolutions which were carried by a vote of 20 to 12. Unlike HENRY WARD BECHER, the Speaker took the gentle hint and forthwith stepped down and out. This was funny enough, but more singular still is the fact that the Government whose nominee he was and who could not prevent the *fracas*, as one of the papers appositely calls it, have accepted another Speaker and gone on as if the matter did not concern them at all. Over here the thing looks to us uncommonly like a vote of want of confidence.

Official statistics show that since the prosperous season of 1872, fully twenty-five per cent. of the skilled mechanics of New York city have been driven away either across the ocean or into other States, and that of those left more than one-half have had nothing to do during the past winter, and that one-third will fail to secure employment this coming season. The unemployed men, a great majority of whom have passed through long apprenticeships, have lived in crowded tenement houses through the winter, in some cases in the greatest destitution, and glad to secure the poorly-paid work which laborers have always done on the docks and the boulevards.

A committee has been formed in England to erect a suitable memorial to the late general SIR JAMES LINDSAY. As the militia of Canada are almost mainly indebted to him for their organization and efficiency, the Ontario volunteers, with their usual spirit of initiative, have resolved to take a hand in the commemorative movement. MR. GZOWSKI, of Toronto, has undertaken to remit to the London Secretary any sum forwarded him for this purpose. The Province of Quebec and the city of Montreal, where the distinguished officer lived for several years, do not remain behind. A committee has been appointed and will set to work without delay.

Advices from Port au Prince are to the effect that the attempted revolution was discovered during a national festival on Saturday last while the President was at Church. Government troops proceeded at once to arrest Bryce, Monplazier, Pierre and Canal, aspirants for the Presidency. Each of them resisted arrest and fought furiously. Bryce was wounded and died at the English Consulate; Pierre committed suicide, and Canal sought shelter of the American Consulate. Order was restored on Monday. Arrests of implicated parties still continue. Only two foreigners were killed during the outbreak, and they accidentally.

Some of the French journals treat the reports of the alarms about trouble with Germany as unfounded, and others consider them greatly exaggerated. All are confident that the Czar is in favor of peace.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NIAGARA.

Having given an account of the consecration of this prelate in our last issue, we accompany our sketch of the ceremony by a biography specially prepared for this journal. The portrait of the first Bishop of Niagara was published in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of May 1st., the very day of the consecration. The friends and diocesan of the Right Reverend Prelate would do well to secure a copy.

Thomas Brook Fuller, D.C.L., and D.D., the distinguished clergyman who has lately been consecrated at Hamilton, was born in Kingston, on the 15th July 1810. His father, Major Thomas Richard Fuller of H. M. 41st Regiment, was a native of Ireland and a lineal descendant of "Worthy Master Fuller," the Church historian. His mother was also connected with the army, being a daughter of Captain England of the 54th Regt., whose cousin, Sir Richard England, commanded the 3rd Division in the Crimea. Both the Major and his wife, died while their only son was a child, and he was adopted by an aunt, a lady of great force of character and intellectual attainments. The late Bishop of Toronto was a great admirer of this lady, we have heard, but she married the Rev. Wm. Leeming, for 40 years Rector of Chippewa. Young Thomas Fuller received through their kindness the best grammar school education that the country could supply, and at 19 years of age entered the Theological School at Chambly, going through the four years course, and learning practically the duties of a missionary, by acting as Catechist and Scripture Reader among the adjacent Protestant settlements. He was ordained deacon in 1833, in the Cathedral of Quebec by the Honorable and Right Rev. Dr. Stewart, and after a brief residence at the Bay of Quinte, was selected as curate for the Parish Church of Montreal. Shortly after his appointment, the cholera visitation fell on the city, and with the late Dr. Atkinson, he laboured day and night amid the awful scenes of the pest houses, amid the dying and the dead. He was also instrumental then in establishing a free service in a neglected part of the city, and which has since developed into the worthy and important parish of St. George's. In January 1835, he was ordained to the priesthood in Toronto, and a few months later, married Cynthia, eldest daughter of Samuel Street, Esq., of Niagara Falls, a noble specimen of a true wife for a clergyman in the highest and best sense of the expression, and most liberal in her magnificent gifts to church objects. After he removed to Chatham about 1836, no travelling missionary in the Dominion ever worked more faithfully. For four years the whole Counties of Lambton and Kent were his daily field of missionary labor, a tract now occupied by eight or nine clergymen. When appointed to Thorold, he established congregations at several points in the vicinity of the canal, while at the same time he was the main-spring of the District Branch of the Church Society, and his hospital mansion was the centre of all Church work, and where his less experienced brethren always met with kind counsel and good cheering words in their trials and difficulties. Soon after he left Thorold he made that parish a present of \$11,000 he had advanced towards the erection of their beautiful church, having given them his services for over twenty years gratuitously.

The high estimation he was held in by the clergy throughout the district where he had spent so much of his life, was proved by the touching address presented to him, signed by all, on his removal to Toronto. His departure from the district was a sore loss to them especially, for he always labored to break up that narrow spirit of isolation—that practical Congregationalism into which some of our clergy are wont to drift—by effecting interchanges of services and lectures in each other's parishes, thus proving to the laity that the clergy felt they were brethren indeed in the unity of the One Faith. Few are aware also that it was owing to his resolute firmness and unflinching courage, backed by others of like zeal, that the Sunday traffic on the Welland Canal was effectually stopped, though thousands of

dollars have been spent in efforts to re-open it again. When he went to St. George's, Toronto, he found that heavy liabilities, combined with unforeseen commercial depression, had seriously embarrassed the parochial finances, but he has now by his eminent administrative abilities, backed by zealous lay helpers, placed that Church in a remarkably prosperous condition, and in possession of one of the most perfect specimens of a parsonage in Canada. Last year it stood at the head of all the parishes in its subscriptions to the Mission fund, amounting to \$568.

As Archdeacon the whole diocese of Toronto can bear testimony to his zeal and energy, his manifold labors, as well as his good common sense and sound judgment. His deep sympathy with the hard-working and struggling missionaries was evinced by his successful efforts in the Synod of 1870 to raise their stipends from \$600 to \$800, and in 1872, by passing the by-law securing them quarterly payment, and which together had the effect of increasing the amount previously subscribed by parishes from \$8,000 to \$25,000 per annum. Few, save his intimate friends, are aware of the large amounts that from time to time, by example as well as precept, he has been the means of having devoted to Church purposes. For instance, it was owing to a powerful appeal made by him, that the late Mr. Leeming, of Ancaster, presented \$2,000 to the erection of the Ancaster parsonage, and \$4,000 to the Mission fund. As the result of a similar appeal, Mr. Street endowed the Chippewa Church with \$8,000, as a thank-offering for a merciful deliverance, to which in his will he added \$4,000 more. He also may be thanked for the large legacy left by Mr. Leeming, of Chippewa, to the Mission funds.

As a churchman he is moderate in his sentiments, sound and consistent in his allegiance to the Prayer Book, and free from all trace of party spirit. His various tracts, charges, sermons, &c., that have been published, are replete with the same judicious, practical views that have characterized his life.

Some months since, a pamphlet of his was in our possession, written so far back as 1836, entitled, "Thoughts on the present condition and future prospects of the Church of England in Canada." At that period there was not a self-supporting congregation in the Province. All were dependent on external support. Heshewed that action must be taken forthwith, or that the Church would wholly fail in its mission. For in emphatic language he foreshadowed what the tendency of the times would result in: the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the fate of the projected University of King's College, and the loss of the income of the Bishop, which had been paid by the Imperial Government. As a remedy he boldly suggested the necessity and benefit of calling on the Laity to unite with the clergy in the Councils of the Church. This idea, for the first time publicly broached in the Colonial Church, was taken up a few months after by the late Bishop Strachan—then Archdeacon, and elaborated in an able address to the Clergy in Toronto, Bishop Mountain presiding. Thus was the idea first introduced, which has since extended to all the Colonies of the British Empire. By no other system could the sum of \$50,000 have been raised for Missionary work—the amount paid during the last year in the Diocese of Toronto.

During his residence in the city of Toronto he took a very active part in educational and benevolent schemes, and on the eve of his departure for consecration, a most touching and complimentary address was presented to him, signed by Dean Grasset and all the clergy in the city. The Episcopal robes were also the gift of the ladies of his late parish.

We heartily congratulate the new Diocese on the selection of so eminently practical and devoted a clergyman as its Bishop. Many in his affluent circumstances would have been tempted to make clerical duty of secondary importance, but in his case it has always been the great business of his life, to do it heartily, and we have no doubt, that the same energy and administrative ability which have wrought so many good works, will make the new Diocese honoured and respected throughout the entire Dominion. Already he has signified his determination that, every missionary in the Diocese in priest's orders shall have \$1000 per annum as a minimum, and every deacon \$800, and we feel confident he will accomplish what he has resolved to do.

AT WORK AGAIN.

We believe the sentiment of the whole country irrespective of party, will chime in with the homage paid to Sir John A. Macdonald in our front page cartoon. It is a merited tribute to a great man, who, whatever his faults may have been, ruled this country for twenty years, and retires in a condition of relative poverty. Setting political bickerings aside, there is no man who has done more for Canada than Sir John A. Macdonald, and the part he took in the master-work of Confederation will render his name immortal. His administrative talents amount to genius. He is fit to be Prime Minister of Britain, or any other country. At Washington, during the negotiation of the Treaty, he was generally regarded as the ablest man on the Commission. In Europe such a man would be pensioned after such brilliant and protracted services. But he probably looks for no such recompense. He is able to work and willing to return to that profession of which he is a shining ornament. But in any event, the country has her eye on him, and he will never want for anything.

LA BELLA DI TIZIANO.

There is no need whatever to say more of this picture than that it is one of the celebrated canvases of the world, a masterpiece among the masterpieces of its author, and known to every lover of art. It represents an imperishable type of Venetian beauty which had won the heart of the great Titian himself. We reproduce it in all the perfection of the steel engraving, and our readers can congratulate themselves on seeing it, that they are in possession of a real gem of art. We shall reproduce it on heavy plate paper and mail it to any address for one dollar. We recommend its purchase to all our subscribers who desire a real parlor ornament, at a rate one-sixth the ordinary price.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO VENICE.

Editorially, a few weeks ago, we described the events and the high significance of the visit of Kaiser Franz Joseph to Venice, where he was met by Victor Emmanuel and received enthusiastically by the whole population. In our sketch we represent, to-day, the procession of gondolas escorting their Majesties on their way from the Grand Canal.

SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Our letter press description having got ahead of our illustrations of the scenes in the North-West, we have held it over for some issues. The sketches given to-day, have already been described. In our next number, we shall publish the conclusion of these papers, describing the return of the expedition to Fort Dufferin.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

EVERY man thinks that he can tame a shrew except the poor fellow her husband.

THE best band to accompany a lady vocalist—A husband.

YOU should not stone your neighbour, but you may rock his baby.

WOMEN charm, as a general thing, in proportion as they are good. A plain face with a heart behind, is worth a world of beauty. Men who have tried both uniformly agree to this.

A MORMON female seminary was recently started in Salt Lake City, which succeeded very well until the male principal eloped with and married the whole school.

A candidate for county clerk in Texas, offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent undismayed, promised to do the same, and "throw a cradle in."

"THE kind of woman that I particularly abhor," says an old bachelor, "is the one with a spirit of disputation in her soul, who picks me up on the point of a sharp sentence as though I were a dropped stitch in her knitting work."

A VERY excellent lady was desired by another to teach her what secrets she had to preserve her husband's favour. "It is," replied she, "by doing all that pleases him, and by enduring patiently all that displeases me."

DR. CHALMERS used to say that when one is in the act of tipping his hat to a lady whom he supposes to be an acquaintance, it requires a good deal of tact to make believe that he is only scratching his head, when he finds she is a stranger.

"WHAT is the difference between attractive and engaging?" asked a rich bachelor of a literary lady.—"Why, you furnish an illustration of the difference yourself," was the reply. "The young ladies all say that you are very attractive but not at all engaging."

OLD Mother Hubbard: A photograph of a group in Connecticut, representing five generations of the Hubbard family, is on exhibition. The group consists of Mrs. Hannah Hubbard, aged seventy-nine; her daughter, aged fifty-nine; her grand daughter, aged forty; her great-granddaughter, aged seventeen, and her great-grandchild, aged one year.

A LADY girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the instant the fairy called ten dwarfs, who dressed and washed the little girl, and combed her hair, and fed her, and so on. All was done so nicely that she was happy, except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

VARIETIES.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, late candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, who has been prostrated for a long time with a paralytic attack, has been greatly strengthened during the past few weeks, by the transfusion of blood into his veins. At the first operation two ounces were injected, and at the second one four ounces, the patient having first been deprived of two ounces by bleeding. A favorable change has taken place, the patient manifesting increased consciousness and articulating more distinctly. The *St. Louis Republic* describes the transfusion process as follows: "The blood for transfusion is drawn from the veins of a healthy man into a vessel, where it is allowed to remain in contact with the oxygenising properties of the atmosphere, a short time, but not long enough to commence coagulating. It is then sucked into an exhausted receiver to which a tube is attached and connected with a vein of the patient's arm. The blood is then forced by a piston in the receiver into the general circulation of the system. On the side of the exhausted receiver is a scale of gum lines, and the quantity forced into the vein is graduated and timed under the practiced eye of the physician."