

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OSMAN PASHA.—The most distinguished, for ability and efficiency, of the Turkish Generals in Europe, the hitherto invincible defender of Plevna, is a native of Armassia, in Asia Minor, born in 1832, and educated in the Military School of Constantinople. He has never been in any European country, but speaks French. He is tall, of spare figure, and somewhat delicate in health; but active and intelligent, and attentive to his duties. He enquires personally into every detail of his army and its tactics, directing the mode in which they are to be executed. He has most urbane and agreeable manners, and is a favorite with his friends and intimate acquaintances. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who was lately at Plevna, is full of admiration for Ghazi Osman. He says that he really cannot find words to express the demeanor of this remarkable man:—"Looking after everything himself, for he trusts to nobody, even the supplies of ammunition, the commissariat stores and the medicines; receiving telegrams and messages from every part of the field continually, and while engaged in trying to out-manœuvre a numerous and wily enemy, he sat on a little stool, with a lead-pencil behind his ear sometimes, and sometimes stuck under the edge of his fez, with his field-glasses in his hand and a cigarette in his mouth, as cool and collected as though he had been listening to a lecture on the Arctic regions with physical illustrations. I could not but admire Osman commanding nearly 60,000 men in a most complex situation; he never for an instant spoke or acted hastily, maintaining his extraordinary coolness throughout the thirteen hours of the battle without an instant's change. Ready with a little joke now and then, always thoughtful even to the point of sending to me and M. Victor Louie a cup of coffee at four o'clock in the afternoon when we breakfasted, Osman Pasha furnishes a very good reason for the fear in which the Russians held him."

THE LATE SENATOR MORTON.—After a lingering illness, Senator Morton died at his residence in Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday afternoon, November 1st.

The deceased was born in Wayne County, Ind., on the 4th of August, 1823. When still a boy, he served with his brother at the trade of a hatter. At the age of sixteen he resumed the course of his education in the Wayne County Seminary. On leaving this institution he entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he gained the reputation of being the best debater in the college. He left the University without taking a degree, and began the study of law. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Lucinda M. Burbank, of Centerville. In 1846, Mr. Morton was admitted to the Bar, and soon attained a position distinguished enough to command a large and lucrative practice. Elected Circuit Judge in the spring of 1852, he soon gained a well-merited reputation for pains-taking industry and judicial impartiality. Up to 1854, Mr. Morton had been a consistent member of the Democratic Party. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, were, however, sufficient to disgust him with the party which had promoted these measures. From this time, therefore, he threw in his lot with the Republican party, and warmly exposed their crusade against the extension either of slavery or slave territory. After the nomination of Fremont, at Philadelphia, in 1856, the Republicans of Indiana, nominated Mr. Morton for Governor by acclamation. So overwhelmingly Democratic was the State, that Mr. Morton accepted the honor with a full consciousness that there was little prospect of election. He entered the campaign and labored zealously until its close, at great loss of professional business; and his opponent, Hon. A. P. Willard, was elected with a greatly reduced majority for the party. During the next four years, Mr. Morton devoted his time to his profession, but in 1860, the Republican party of the State again demanded his leadership, and he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, with Hon. Henry S. Lane, president of the Fremont Convention, for Governor. Mr. Morton entered into and worked vigorously through another long campaign, the result of which was in favor of President Lincoln and the Republican State ticket by 10,000 majority. On the 6th of January, 1861, Governor Lane resigned, to take a seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton became Governor of Indiana. He came to the office with the reputation of an able counselor at law, a powerful debater, and a fearless champion of Republican principles; and he soon developed great abilities as an executive. He was thirty-seven years of age, and, with one exception, the youngest executive in the United States. The war begun, Sumter was bombarded April 12th, and on the 15th Mr. Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men; but on that very morning, 18th, before receiving the President's message, Governor Morton had sent a despatch to Mr. Lincoln tendering 10,000 men from Indiana, to defend the nation and uphold the superiority of the United States, thus securing to the State the honor of being the first to proffer troops to the General Government. Indiana's quota of six regiments was rapidly filled, and her Governor, foreseeing the future need, offered six additional regiments without regard to length of service, and pledging his word to organize them in sixty days, if accepted. The Democrats carried the State in 1862, and captured the Legislature, which refused to receive Governor Morton's message, passed resolutions denouncing the war, and ad-

Journal without making a single appropriation to carry on the Government. Governor Morton was equal to the emergency. He organized a bureau of finance, and appealed to the people. Towns made appropriations; a railroad loaned \$15,000, and individuals proffered funds. Governor Morton went to Washington, was appointed a disbursing officer, and received \$250,000 from the General Government out of special appropriation for military purposes. In this way the State was saved, History records no similar case of an executive carrying a State for two years by individual effort, without any assistance from the State Treasury. In the contest for a re-election in 1864, with Hon. E. McDonald for an opponent, Governor Morton again swept the State. But his health gave way under the great strain, and in November, 1865, he spent five months in Europe, by advice of his physician. A third time he was elected Governor, sweeping the State. When the Legislature met he was elected to the United States Senate in January, 1868, and at the expiration of that term was re-elected. He was the champion of the Fifteenth Amendment, and forced it through Congress by sheer weight of will. He was the apostle of the Ku-Klux legislation and the Force Acts. He was a consistent opponent of amnesty. He was the natural ally of the Southern Republicans—their Congressman-at-large, as he has sometimes been called. His popularity with the Republican leaders of the South made him a more formidable candidate at Cincinnati than the actual ballots indicated. He took part in every important debate after entering the Senate, and served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, Agriculture, Military Affairs, Private Land Claims, and Privileges and Elections. His most thoughtful and ambitious report as a committeeman was the one which was presented in 1873, on the mode of electing the President and the Vice-President, and his crowning public service was rendered as a member of the Electoral Commission.

THE AUSTRALIAN PRIZE MEDAL.—By the courtesy of the Hon. John Young, Commissioner for Canada to the Australian Exhibition, we are enabled to present to our readers a picture of the medal awarded the successful exhibitors at Sydney, N.S.W. The number in Canada is over one hundred and forty, the names of whom have appeared in the columns of some of our daily cotemporaries. In our number of the 23d June last we gave an illustration of the building, as well as the gentlemen composing the Board of Commissioners. As an instance that has come under our special notice of the value of these world's fairs to our manufacturing and other native industries, we may mention that the firm of Messrs. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, Ontario, ship from Boston, on the 18th January next, eighteen of their celebrated reapers, mowers, and rakes to that country, which may be looked on only as a preliminary order. This has also been the case, we believe, with many others, and is a due reward and testimony to their business energy, enterprise and patriotism.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.—We publish two views of the result of the French elections on the 14th ult. The numbers in one of the pictures represent 1. The distribution of the ballots at one of the polling booths; 2. The interior of a polling booth; 3. The closing of the poll; 4. Counting the ballots; 5. The public awaiting the result.

ST. JUDES CHURCH.—The corner stone of this Church, which is placed in the north-west corner, was laid on October the 11th, by His Lordship the Metropolitan. There were also present the Rector, Rev. John H. Dixon, Dean Bond, Canon Elligood, Canon Evans, Rev. James Carmichael, and many other clergy of the city. The stone contains a copy of the *Herald*, *Gazette Star*, and *Witness*, and several coins of George III. date, besides others of present issues and denominations. The Church, when all completed, will be one of the model churches of Montreal. It is being built from the designs of Messrs. Goodwin & Mann, architects. The size of the building is 95 x 50, built of rock-faced stone, with buttresses and dressings of cut stone. There will be accommodation in the church, with gallery and chancel, for 800 sittings. The church will be fitted up in white pine, stained and varnished. The roof will be supported by six ornamental principals, resting on ornamental brackets, the walls and ceilings being all plastered, with ventilators in the roof. It is not the intention to complete the church at present; the tower and chancel will be dispensed with until the finances of the church will permit of that part being completed. The plans are prepared in such a way that a temporary chancel will be fitted up, and the end wall at the east end is also built in such a manner that at the time the chancel is required, it can be easily added. In the basement there will be a large school-room, with class rooms running down one side, with glass divisions and doors. The windows in the basement are lofty, which will admit of good light, very much needed in basement school-rooms. There is also provision made for the Sexton's residence at the east end of the basement, under the present chancel. The site for the church is all that could be desired, being on the south-east corner of Coursol and Vinet Streets. At present there are some very fine rows of dwellings close to the church, and no doubt that in course of a few years the streets to be opened out further west will contain houses of the most modern architecture and finish, and be a credit to the west end. The St. Jude's Congregation have to thank Judge Coursol for the liberal way in which he has so kindly come forward and met them in every manner.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

THE Direction of Public Works in Paris has been engaged since 1875 in consolidating the vaults of the catacombs. As this is a measure of public safety, it will, of course, be duly carried out, but will be a great expense, as already a sum of 600,000fr. has been expended, and there still remains about twelve miles of thoroughfare to be strengthened. In devoting each year a sum of 250,000fr. to the work, a period of fifteen years will be required wherein to terminate.

THE vintage is not yet terminated in the Hautes-Pyrénées. The vines are, so to say, inexhaustible. Everybody is seeking in all directions for casks. Never in the memory of man has such a rich crop, as far as quantity goes, been seen. As for quality, it will rival that of 1865 or 1870, and many people believe it will surpass them. No stoppage in the sap has taken place. They are full of juice, and the skin is fine and bright-coloured.

A NEW invention has been patented in France for "driving by electricity." Under the coachman's seat is placed an electro magnet, from which one wire is carried along one of the reins to the horse's bit, and another to the c upper, so that the whole length of the animal's spine forms part of an electric circuit. A sudden shock, which the driver can administer at discretion, will, it is said, bring the most obstreperous runaway to a sudden stop (?), and will arrest the most inveterate jibber. A series of small shocks will stimulate a "screw" to marvels of pace and style!

THE famous painter, M. Meissonier, gives all his work to a middle man who is more useful to him than a hundred amateurs. The artist entrusts him with errands and letters for his friends. Meissonier cannot touch a pen without making a drawing, and almost all his letters are illustrated by delicious little designs. Tedesco has not failed to notice this, and when delivering the epistles employs the most powerful temptations to secure these most precious relics. Meissonier's attraction to a bit of paper is well-known, and certain people leave paper about on all their tables. One gentleman derived quite a little income from this source. After dinner they went into a room to chat and smoke. The painter, almost unconsciously, covered the leaves scattered about purposely, with charming sketches. As soon as he was gone his host collected them carefully and sold them afterwards.

In his new romance, *Les Amours de Philippe*, Octave Feuillet thus analyzes a Parisian woman:—"The true Parisienne in her development is an extraordinary being. In this strange hot-house of Paris the infant is already a young girl, the young girl is a woman, and the woman a monster—a charming and formidable monster. The body is often pure, but the mind is keen and blasé. In the midst of the grand Parisian movement, in the saloons, in the theatres, in the exhibitions of all kinds, every century and every country has passed under her eyes and through her intelligence. She knows the manners, the passions, the virtues and the vices of them, revealed and poetized by art under all its forms. And all this forments night and day in her overheated brain. She has seen all, divined all, coveted all; yet, at the same time she is fatigued by all and curious about it all. She sometimes conducts herself well, sometimes badly, without great liking for the good, neither for the bad, because she dreams of something better than the good and something worse than the bad. This simple soul is often separated from wrong only by a caprice, and from crime only by an occasion."

THE papers have not yet finished their stock of stories apropos of M. Thiers' death. Lamartine has left behind a graphic description of his first meeting with M. Thiers shortly before 1830. The pair dined with Auguste Bernard at Vergy's, and it had been agreed that there should be no politics. M. Thiers, however, soon got on the question of the day, condemned the legitimate monarchy, and spoke in favor of the constitutional government. It was impossible to stop him; Lamartine listened with delight, and came to the conclusion that "that there was enough saltpetre in that nature to blow up ten governments." Lamartine was then a legitimist. He added: "I left the Palais Royal more convinced than ever of the fall of the Restoration, since Providence had raised up against it such an enemy. But I left it at the same time charmed to have met an enemy worthy of encountering; a mind brave and resolute in the midst of a legion of mediocrities." M. Alexander Dumas, *filz*, in a study on M. Thiers, remarks that "after having been the historian of the Revolution and the Empire, he found himself, after a second Waterloo and a second '93, charged with the destinies of this strange people. . . . Attentive, indefatigable, invisible, the chief of the executive power breathed movement, confidence and life into the army he had improvised and disciplined in twenty-four hours."

THE FREE LANCE.

Why is it that France suffers so much from internal disorders? Because she has a weak Constitution.

Free trade without Reciprocity is like the Ulster man's famous correspondence—"all on one side." And, of course, it doesn't pay.

There is some hope for Cartwright. I never despair of a man who can crack his joke.

Referring lately to Sir John's reiterated charge against him, that he was a Tory of the Tories, a pre-Adamite Tory, he said:

"Well, if I was a pre-Adamite Tory, I was a Tory before the fall."

An old maid, who had tried hard to get married, but in vain, went to confess her peccadilloes to the priest. When she had done, the pastor asked:

"Are you married?"

"No, father."

"Then, say your act of contrition, 'Through my fault, &c.'"

"I assure you, father, it is not through my fault," said the damsel.

It is ticklish to quarrel about national shortcomings.

Said an American to a Canadian:

"It was a very indecent thing to appoint a new Lieut.-Governor for Manitoba two whole months before the term of the old Governor had closed."

Said the Canadian to the American:

"I admit it was indecent, and should not have been done. But what do you think of the Indiana delegation at Washington holding a caucus at which the Governor of the State was present, and deciding on a successor to Senator Morton one week before the decease of that gentleman?"

"That was disgraceful," said the American.

"Then we are quits," said the Canadian.

Sir John is known as one of the best anecdotists of the country. His Halloween speech in this city was fairly dazzling with stories, but the following was "the flower of them all," and deserves to be embalmed in this column. He related that Scott was travelling from London on the north of England, and was taken suddenly ill in a country village. He sent for the village doctor, and, much to his surprise, he found that the doctor was a man he had known as a Scotch farrier, near Abbotsford, who had come down to the village, and was practising as a doctor of medicine in England.

"John," said he, "are you a doctor here?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"What medicines do you give?"

"Only a few simples—calomy and laudumy."

"Do you call them simples," said the astonished inquirer. "Don't some of your patients die?"

"Yes," said the doctor, "some of them dee, but it'll be lang ere we mak up for Flodden field."

LACLEDE.

LITERARY.

VICTOR HUGO writes on blue paper.

PROF. WILLIAM EVERETT is engaged on the life of his father, the Hon. Edward Everett.

WILLIAM CULEN BRYANT was eighty-three years old last Saturday.

GEORGE MACDONALD has gone to Italy to spend the winter, and write a novel.

"PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. Locke) has sold the *Toledo Weekly Blade* for \$70,000.

An article on "The Ultramontane Movement in Canada," by a prominent Canadian writer, appears in the November-December number of the *North American Review*, just issued.

GEORGE ELIOT's admirers will be glad to hear that Messrs. Blackwood are about to publish two short stories from her pen, which were written many years ago—in fact, about the same time as the inimitable "Scenes of Clerical Life."

MR. J. A. SYMONDS has finished a translation of Michelangelo's sonnets from the autograph edited by Signor Cesare Guasti. This is the first time that a complete version of these poems has been made in English. The same gentleman has completed a translation of the philosophical sonnets of Campanella.

MRS. SARAH J. HALE is, in point of age and continuous literary work, one of the most remarkable women who have lived. She is now in her eighty-ninth year, and still writes for *Godey's Lady's Book*, and attributes her mental and physical preservation to constant occupation.

THE November-December number of *The North American Review* contains the following articles: Resumption of Specie Payments, by Hugh McCulloch, Judge W. D. Kelley, Gen. Thomas Ewing, David A. Wells, Joseph S. Ropes and Secretary Sherman; Cavalier de la Salle, by Francis Parkman; The War in the East, by Gen. Geo. B. McClellan; The Functions of Unbelief, by Thomas Hitchcock; The Southern Question, by Charles Gayarré, of Louisiana; Michelangelo and the Buonarroti Archives, by T. Adolphus Trollope; America in Africa, by Gilbert Haven; The Situation in France, by Paris Resident; How Shall the Nation regain Prosperity? by David A. Wells; The Ultramontane Movement in Canada, by Charles Lindsey; Contemporary Literature. This number is published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. The Review in the future will be published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.