

ping to see Cranmer and speak to him; but was disappointed, Cranmer being engaged in controversy with certain friars. On this we are told, "Ridley, looking back, espied Master Latimer coming after, unto whom he said, 'Oh, be ye there?' 'Yea,' said Latimer, 'have after us fast as I can follow.' So he following a pretty way off" they passed through the gateway, and arrived at the stake, in the centre of the vast crowd assembled to witness the murder.

It is easy to conjure up the scene. The crowd—the reserved space—the stake in the centre with the faggots scattered around—the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and some of the Commissioners sitting upon a form near it—Lord Williams, of Thame, the High Sheriff, and his men, and the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and Bailiffs, in charge of the two prisoners—the prisoners themselves. Ridley in a "fair black gown furred and laced with foina, a tippet of velvet furred likewise about his neck, a velvet night-cap upon his head, and a corner cap upon the same;" and Latimer "in a poor Bristol frieze frock all worn, and his buttoned cap and kerchief on his head, all ready to be fired, and a new long shroud hanging over his hose down to his feet"—the sermon preached to the assembly by Dr. South, from the words, "If I yield my body to the fire to be burned, and have not charity, I shall gain nothing thereby," and which scarcely lasted a quarter of an hour—the disrobing of the aged men (Latimer was 85 and Ridley 55 years of age)—the anxiety of the crowd to "pluck the points of Ridley's hose" as relics—the chaining to the stake—the firing of the combustibles—the look of calm Christian resignation with which Latimer uttered those prophetic words: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out,"—and lastly, the bright, roaring, crackling flames, sending up clouds of smoke into the clear blue heavens, and reducing the bodies of the holy men of God to ashes. Fiction takes as firm a hold upon the mind as history, and we never stand by the cross, in Broad Street, and recall this picture, unassociated with the Tony Foster of "Kenilworth" introduced in these words, "He they call Tony Fire—the faggot, because he brought a light to kindle the fire round Latimer and Ridley when the wind blew out Jack Thong's torch, and no man else would give him light for love or money." The incident is so natural that, having once admitted it as a possible fact, the mind always reverts to it as a real one.

Cranmer is said to have witnessed the martyrdom from the top of the tower of St. Michael's Church, which he ascended from Bocardo, probably passing through the door window now visible from the street. His own sufferings were postponed until the 21st of March, when, having in St. Mary's Church solemnly withdrawn his recantation, he was led to the Town Ditch and suffered upon the same spot.

The 300th anniversary of this day was observed by a special service and sermon, in St. Mary Magdalen Church. There had, we understand, been some idea of an open-air service either on the very spot of the martyrdom in Broad Street, or in the vicinity of the Martyrs' Memorial. This, however, was on further consideration, deemed inadvisable, and the more convenient course adopted. The church was filled in every part; but not uncomfortably crowded. We observed in attendance the Vice-Chancellor, the President of St. John's, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, the Warden of Wadham, the Warden of All Souls, the Master of University, the Principal of New Inn Hall, the Senior Proctor, the Public Orator, the Mayor, the Rev. R. Gandell, the Rev. G. T. Cameron, Rev. W. D. Maeray, and other of the local clergy. The Evening Service of the Church was read by the Incumbent, the Rev. Jacob Ley. The Rev. J. C. Miller, M. A., of Lincoln College, and Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, preached the sermon. The rev. gentleman selected as his text the words, "And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death."—Rev. xii. 11.—*University Herald*.

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Nov. 10.

#### ENGLAND.

The *Times* of Friday announced that it was not impossible that Lord Stanley, M. P. for Lynn, might become a member of the Palmerston Government. The noble Lord was to have attended an Education meeting at Fakenham on Thursday, but the previous night despatched a letter, excusing himself, and saying—

"The reason of that absence I cannot at this moment explain; I will do so when permitted; and in the

meantime I beg you to believe in my assurance that it is of a nature to leave me no option whatever as to coming or staying. I go down to Knowsley to-night."

The noble Lord returned on Friday to London, but it was only yesterday we were positively informed that he had in fact offered the seals of the Colonial Office, which he had declined:—

"We are in a position," says the *Post*, "to state that Lord Stanley has been prevented from accepting the important office offered to him. We are sorry that at such a period of consideration should influence public conduct. The welfare of the country in a time of war and difficulty should supersede the jealousies of faction. That the chief of the present Government is free from such feelings the offer of office to Lord Stanley is a proof, and we equally believe that the noble Lord is above those prejudices which would interfere with public duty. His refusal of office, attributable to influences which he could not disobey, is, we think, to be regretted; but we do not think it will prevent either himself or the candidly-disposed of his party from giving an honest support to Lord Palmerston's Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war."

The *Times*, in remarking upon the affair, is careful to follow up the impression of the *Press*, the *Daily News*, and other papers, in objecting to the revival of Lord John Russell. According to our contemporary—

"Lord Stanley was at first undecided, but ultimately he took Lord Derby's advice, and that advice being adverse to acceptance, he declined. We are not apprized of the grounds of difference; but certainly, when we remember the speech made by Lord Stanley on Mr. Disraeli's motion with regard to the Vienna Conference, we should not be surprised to learn that the refusal arose from the inability of Lord Stanley to acquiesce in the warlike policy of the present Government. If that were so, we can only regret that the prospect of obtaining Lord Stanley's services for the country at the present moment should be lost to us, but we must render justice to the honourable consistency which induced so young a man to refuse so high a position—a position which many holding similar sentiments would not hesitate to fill.

If by offering the Colonies to Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, as we are rather inclined to believe, placed a seat in his Cabinet at the disposal of one who does not go heartily with the people in their anxiety for the prosecution of the war and their aversion of a reopening of the Conference at Vienna, let not the error be committed a second time. The appointment of the new Minister will be regarded throughout Europe as an index of the present state of opinion in the British Government. No manifesto in favour of war could be so powerful as the appointment of a Minister thoroughly committed to its prosecution. Nothing could be done which would so effectually encourage the schemes of all those who hate and fear us as to raise to high office any one whom Continental Europe could in the least identify with the opinions of Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, or Mr. Gladstone."

Of course all the former names mentioned last week are again revived, with the addition that Lord Stanley of Alderley is to have the Post-office, Mr. Robert Lowe, the present Vice-President of the Board of Trade, succeeding to the Presidency.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st. May, 1855, the Lords of the Admiralty have issued the following regulations relative to the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any of her Majesty's civil establishments:—

"No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk who is under seventeen or above twenty-five years of age. (An exception to this rule may be made in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated to the establishments if under thirty years of age, provided that they were under the age of twenty-five when first temporarily employed.)"

Candidates will be required to produce before the Civil Service Commissioners—

"1. A certificate of age.

"2. A certificate from some medical man, to whom they are personally known, that they are free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of their duties.

"3. A certificate of good character."

They will then be examined in the following subjects

I. For the Admiralty, Whitehall.

1. Writing English from dictation.

2. English composition, and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.

3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

4. The leading points in English history.

5. Geography.

6. Translation from French.

7. Translation from Latin, or from a second modern language.

II. For the Departments of the Surveyor of the Navy, Accountant-General, Storekeeper-General, Comptroller of Victualling, Medical Director-General, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, &c.

1. Writing English from dictation.

2. English composition, and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.

3. Geography.

4. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

5. A knowledge of the principle of book-keeping, by double entry.

And the candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has received a liberal education by showing some proficiency in a subject comprised under one at least of the following heads:—

1. Latin, or a modern language.

2. The leading points of English or modern history.

3. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.

III. For the Dockyards, Victualling-yards, and Naval Hospitals at Home.

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.

2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

3. Book-keeping.

No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk in any of the above establishments who has not received from the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate of qualification for such situation.

A junior clerk will be nominated for six months on probation, and will not be finally appointed to the public service unless the head of his department transmits to their Lordships, at the expiration of that period, a report stating, after personal inquiry and investigation, that he has discharged his duties with efficiency and regularity, and has been correct in his general conduct.

If any officer, clerk, or other person employed in any of the above establishments shall be arrested or imprisoned for debt, or shall have given notice of his intention to take the benefit of any of the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, all the circumstances of the case shall be, without delay, fully reported to the Lords of the Admiralty, who will suspend him, unless very strong cause be shown to the contrary.

If at the end of twenty-eight days from the date of his suspension he be not free from debt, he will be superseded.—By command of their Lordships.

THOMAS PHINN.

LANDING OF THE WOUNDED FRENCH GENERALS AT MARSEILLES.—General Trochu was the first of the generals who landed. He is a handsome young man, but he appears to suffer acutely from a severe wound in the left leg. The fleshy part has been completely carried away. General Malinot landed some time after General Trochu. He is dreadfully wounded in the face. Both cheeks are bound up, and, from his emaciated appearance, he must have suffered severely. General Bosquet came ashore long after the others, and was received, not at the usual landing-place, but at the house of the Captain of the Sinatory Board, where he rested for a few minutes. He spoke to the attendants in the Provinciale language, and expressed himself happy to be once more in his native land. He suffers severely from the wound in his right breast and shoulder, received at the capture of the Malakoff. He is unable to use his right hand, and required to be assisted into General Rostlan's private carriage, which, escorted by a picquet of Lancers, conveyed him to an hotel. A more than usual crowd assembled on the quay to see General Bosquet land.

#### RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Peterburg says:—"The new recruitment has thrown the country into great terror. It is doubted if 400,000 men capable of service can be found. The towns and districts furnishing the recruits will be obliged to provide them with fur cloaks, which is a heavy burden, owing to the present high price of furs."

A letter from Odessa, of the 23rd ult., says:—"The Russian army having been encouraged by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, does not think of quitting the Crimea."

Admiral Birch, Governor of Nicolaieff, and Admiral-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet and ports, is dismissed. Vice-Admiral Metlin is appointed in his stead, with the additional command of the flotilla on the Danube.