

rians and the Turkish Commission respecting the Kangaroo Filibustering expedition to Circassia has reported implicating Ferid Pasha and Ismael Bey. The P. J. Capitans are now evacuated, and the British fleet has left the Turkish waters. Details of the battle of Bushire between the British and Persian cavalry had been received. It seems to have been a dashing victory to the British. Details of China news also received, confirming the previous telegraphic summary and repeating the report that the Chinese Emperor has ordered peace to be made; but doubts continue as to the truth of the statement.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN SHIP, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CREW.—The American ship Highflyer was wrecked at Formosa—all the crew 55 in number were murdered and the ship burned by the natives.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Wheat firm at an advance of 1s to 2s.

Flour quiet and unchanging.
Corn quiet at an advance of 9d.
Provisions—Beef firm. Pork quiet. Lard selling at 71s. Bacon firm at 1s. advance.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

Consols closed at 33½ a 93½ on Saturday for money; 93½ a 93½ for account.

The bullion in the Bank shows a decline of £335,000.

The steamer Emeu arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, and the Kangaroo.

The Leopold arrived at Southampton on the 3rd, and Hermon on the 4th.

Richardson Spence & Co's. circular says notwithstanding the continued dullness in the grain trade at Mark Lane and throughout the country our market on Tuesday was well attended, and with a better inquiry for wheat.

A moderate business was done at full rates, and 2d a 3d over the lowest amount. Over the lowest quotation of Friday for inferior and fine, at to-day's market there was but a small attendance of buyers and sales of wheat were very limited at the prices of Tuesday.

Flour freely offered at late rates, without leading to much business. Indian Corn little enquired for, and 6d. per quarter cheaper than on Tuesday, 30s. 6d. being the full value of mixed, 31s. a 31s. 6d. for yellow, 33s. a 33s. 6d. for white. We quote wheat, red 7s. 6d. a 8s. 9d., white 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d. For a few retail lots of white 9s. Flour, extra Ohio 29s. a 30s. Western 27s. 6d. a 28s. Beef, old, taken to a full extent at full prices.

FALLING STARS AND GARTERS.

Shortly may be expected a tremendous fall of stars. Not a shower of nocturnal meteors; but a depreciation of those signs of nobleness which Duncan in Macbeth compares to stars, and which, he promises, shall shine on all deservers. The stars about to fall—in value—do, indeed, shine upon some deservers, but they decorate not a few undeservers also. A decline in ribands and garters will be simultaneous with the decreasing quotations of the article in connexion with them; and there is no predicting the depth of discount at which such goods may arrive. They are, in fact, in extreme danger of being superseded in the honour-market by an entirely new invention, which has the merit of being an altogether unmistakable and undeniable mark of distinction, not to be obtained anyhow by a humbug or pretender of what degree soever, albeit as eminent in social rank as in knavery. This is the Victoria Cross—the badge of the Order of Valour. Personal courage is a quality which, though an impostor may boast of it easily enough, he cannot very well simulate. There can be no sham in catching up a live shell and tussling it overboard, or in keeping one's own head and decapitating several enemies under a shower of shot and shell. The insignia of St. George and the Bath may adorn a hypocrite, a rogue, a booby; perhaps even

a poltroon; the cross of the Order of Valour will at any rate surely denote a brave man. Courage is the quality which, more than any other, commands the approbation of man; and, what is more to the purpose, that of women. The George in a ball-room would have no chance against the Victoria Cross; and Sergeant Brown wearing the latter, would be a more interesting partner than my Lord Duke privileged to sport the former only; but, peradventure, for the obscurity of the Sergeant's ancestry, and the smallness of the Sergeant's pay, perhaps, in some cases, the Sergeant would be preferred to the Duke, notwithstanding these circumstances. And is there any kind of ball-room, fashionable saloon, or casino for the superior classes, whence Sergeant Brown, with the Cross of the Order of Valour on his chest, could be excluded on any consistent theory of aristocracy? Nobility of blood had some beginnings, subsequently to Adam, on the part of all those who cannot, like a few Welsh gentlemen, trace their pedigree in a right line up to the father of mankind, the original gentleman, the first that ever bore arms. Blood was first enabled, in these dominions, principally by having been exposed to be shed in a gallant and devil-defying manner. That which enabled blood in the time of William the Conqueror and Richard Lion Heart must be capable of imparting nobility to it still. What regulation of Society, then, shall deny the sergeant, the corporal, the common soldier, admission to Willis's-rooms, or any other superior casino, provided he is in full dress, that is, uniform, and has his toilet completed by the Cross of the Order of Valour? Will gentility post a sentry at the door of a county ball-room to tell any member of the Order of Valour that he is not to pass that way? He that bears upon his breast the certificate of having stormed a breach, one would think, should meet with no enemy who would dare to bar his march through any genteel thoroughfare. Having forced one passage, should he determine to make his way through the other, what Master of Ceremonies would venture to raise his pumps against him, with a view to kicking such a hero out; to kicking out an original nobleman; a noble member of the primitive order of nobility; that is, of Valour? It cannot be but that, to every species of assembly of a distinguished kind the distinction of the Order of Valour will be a pass-port. It will be a talisman, at the presentation whereof doors the most exclusive will fly open; and so, in all manner of select companies, public and private, the Victoria Cross will come into competition with all other crosses, orders, stars, badges, and swallow them up entirely, or leave so little of them that what remains of them shall be worth next or nothing. Ultimately, perhaps, the decoration of a K.C.B. will be spoutable only for its intrinsic value, and Georges and Garters unredeemed, will come to dangle for sale in windows of those shops which are surmounted with that other almost equally venerable symbol Two to One.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER PLÉNIPOTENTIARY APPOINTED.

From the New York Times.

The President has determined upon sending a special Minister Plenipotentiary to China, accompanied by a suitable naval force, and has appointed William B. Reed, of Philadelphia to that important post. Mr Reed is well known throughout the country as a gentleman of marked ability, an eminent lawyer, and for many years a prominent and active politician. Until the late election he had been a leading member

of the Whig party in Pennsylvania, but he was one of those who, induced partly by their personal regard for Mr Buchanan, and partly by their apprehensions of danger to the alleged sectionalism of the Republican movement, transferred their support to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Mr Reed will, as a matter of course, be provided with very full and explicit instructions for the guidance of his official conduct. That they will enjoin upon him the most careful abstinence from everything which can involve us in the quarrels and aims of European Powers, it is safe to assume. At the same time, we take it for granted that he would not be sent to China if it were not expected that he will have something to do. It is known that England and France have resolved to make an earnest effort to secure for themselves the right of being represented by Ministers at the Imperial Court. There are abundant reasons why this request, so reasonable in itself and so thoroughly in conformity with public usage and public law, should be conceded. We trust that Mr Reed will be instructed to urge the desire of the United States, that the application should be granted and that an American Minister should also have a right to reside at Peking. We do not expect much in the way of concession, from the secluded and complacent Monarch who rules the destinies of the Central Flowery Kingdom,—but it is quite possible that even he may understand the propriety and policy of conceding a demand, so just in itself, when earnestly pressed by the three great Powers of the Christian world.

Our trade with China is already large and is certain to increase. It is carried on at great disadvantage,—by concessions to, and under regulations from the Chinese authorities which are as humiliating as they are embarrassing, and without any of the safeguards which recognized international law throws around the commerce of the civilized world. If it is to be continued, it should be put on a more just and equitable footing. And we hope the result of Mr Reed's mission may be to secure for it a degree of protection suited to its importance and to the spirit of the age.

COLLEGE'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.—THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—*Just and Blackett, Great Marlborough Street.*—*Cellburn's* is this month a highly intelligent and attractive number. "The Life of Napier" is well summed up. "Voluntary Enlistment and Armies of Reserve" receive due consideration. "Widows' Pensions" (of Naval officers), "The Theory of War," "Regulations for the Army," "The Trenches," "Cavalry," "Austrian Soldiers and Statesmen of the Present Century," indicate papers that will engage professional attention. A most interesting contribution, entitled "The Boatmen of the Coast," and laudatory of the great heroism displayed during the recent terrible gales, will be read with profound emotion. The remaining papers are quite to the purpose. The *Dublin University Magazine* commences Chap. I. of a "History of Dublin Castle," a theme of real interest. "The Fortunes of Gleecore," "John Twiller" and "The Reveries of Mr. Esop Smith" are "continued." "Clerical Life in Ireland" is worth "making a note on." "Transportation" is a subject ably and specifically handled; and a story—"Tutors of the Young Men," by W. Blanchard Jerrold—now commencing, is not unlike the style of "St. Giles and St. James."

USE OF SALT IN COOKING VEGETABLES.—A German professor says that if one portion of vegetables be boiled in distilled or rain water and another in water to which a little salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the tenderness of the two. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior in flavor. This inferiority may go so far in the case of onions that they are almost entirely destitute of either taste or odor, though when cooked in salt water, in addition to the pleasant taste, is a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. Water which contains 1,420th of its weight of salt is far better for cooking vegetables than pure water, because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables.