

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.—Five of the nine members of President MacMahon's new ministry are journalists or authors. The Duke of Broglie, who takes charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs, is fifty-two years old, has been distinguished for his thorough knowledge of foreign politics since 1848, and was for many years one of the principal editors of the Paris Correspondent. He is a liberal Catholic, and the author of some eighty highly respectable works. M. Ernoul, the Minister of Justice, is also a journalist and lawyer. M. Beule, the Minister of the Interior, has a high reputation as a scholar of varied attainments, has been an editor of distinction, and is the author of some twenty works of great research. M. Mogne, the Minister of Finance, is sixty-seven years old, and has served his country in nearly every office, from that of mayor of a small town to his present position; he was formerly Minister of Public Works and Under Secretary of the Treasury. Admiral D'Hornoy, Minister of the Marine, has no more of a marine record than our Secretary Robeson, although his hidden talents may be great. General De Cissey, the Minister of War, is sixty-one years old, belongs to a noble family, and during the Franco-Prussian war stood among the first French Generals. M. Batrie, the Minister of Public Instruction, is forty-two years old, and one of the best lawyers in France, has held several important judicial offices, and is the author of several able works on modern and ancient law. M. Desailly, the Minister of Public Works, is the author of works on architecture and civil engineering. M. Bonillerie, the Minister of Agriculture, is a noted statistician, and has held many offices.

THE LATE MINISTER ORR.—The following letter, with the accompanying copy of a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, was received on Saturday by V. Y. Leitch, Esq., of Charleston, a staunch and life-long friend of the late Judge Orr:

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27, 1873. BARON: We have just performed the last duties to Mr. Senator Orr, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Imperial Court, who died at St. Petersburg on the 23d of April (May 5). Although he had entered upon his duties but a short time previously, Mr. J. L. Orr had made a most favorable impression upon the minds of all who had been brought into contact with him. His Majesty the Emperor had deigned to receive him with special kindness, and, for my part, I had only reason to congratulate myself upon the personal relations existing between us. I need not tell you, therefore, how deeply his sudden death has affected us all, nor how general is the regret felt in consequence thereof. The sentiments entertained by me are shared by our august master, and it is by order of his Imperial Majesty that I request you to bring them to the knowledge of the American Federal Government. Receive, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1873. To W. Y. Leitch, Esq., Charleston, S. C. SIR: As it is inferred from your letter to this department, of the 6th instant, that you may have been a particular friend of the late James L. Orr, it has occurred to me that the accompanying translation of a despatch in regard to that gentleman, from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Ostenburg, the Minister of Russia here, might not be unacceptable to you and others, especially in South Carolina. I am, your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

It is understood that the remains of Judge Orr, when they arrive in New York, will lie in state, and that the municipal authorities, the Masonic fraternity and the diplomatic corps will take part in the ceremonies. GENERAL MCKENZIE.—General Randall S. McKenzie, the officer who followed and routed the band of Kickapoo on Mexican soil, is the son of Commodore McKenzie, of the United States Navy. His father's name, originally, was Slidell, but he had it changed to McKenzie, to please a relative of that name and inherit his fortune. He was a brother of the late John Slidell, of New Orleans, captured on the Trent as a Confederate Commissioner. Commodore McKenzie will be particularly remembered by his having hung, thirty years ago, at the yard-arm of his vessel, the brig Somers, a mid-shipman, the son of the then Secretary of War, John C. Spencer, together with Cockswain Cromwell and a private sailor, for mutiny. Randall Slidell McKenzie graduated at West Point, in 1852, and entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. He rose rapidly, and at the close of the war, he held the rank of brevet Major-General of volunteers, and Captain of Engineers in the regular army. He was made a Colonel and sent to Texas, in command of the Forty-first Regiment of Infantry, colored, where he has been operating since in defence of the border. His raid into Mexico has made him famous.

The latest great enterprise projected is a tunnel under the Hudson River, between New York city and New Jersey, for the purpose of allowing the transportation of freight and passengers.

REDEMPTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA—No. 3.

MR. EDITOR: I notice that your telegraphic despatches, on the 24th of May, announce the arrival of 40,000 immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, during the past week. Will the people of South Carolina allow this great tide of immigration to continue to flow into this great country of ours, and not make at least an effort to turn some of it into South Carolina? It is from this source that the North and West have so outgrown us in population, wealth and political power in the General Government. They have long ago known and understood this important subject, and have been making every effort possible to secure the citizenship of these people seeking homes in our country, while we in South Carolina have been sitting here idle and unwilling to do anything to secure this great boon for the development of the resources of our State and our political equality in the Government, and the result is, that while the Northern and Western sections of our country, under the very liberal naturalization laws of the United States, have grown rich in population, wealth and power, they have become our masters. It is estimated that these immigrants bring with them, on an average, \$50 in gold for each person; and if so, they brought over \$2,000,000 in one week. Give us 40,000 more inhabitants, scattered over our State, with \$2,000,000 more money in circulation, and no one can now form any idea what a marked difference there would be for the better in business affairs of every kind all over the State. City and country merchants would find many a dollar coming into their drawers that they do not now dream of; and farmers, millers and tradesmen of all kinds would find good and efficient labor seeking employment at their hands; owners of real estate would find an increasing demand for their lands, with better prices than they now ever expect to get. Citizens of South Carolina, do you desire these happy changes to be brought about? We believe you do, and we feel quite sure that their accomplishment is very easily within your reach.

The whole matter is in our hands, and if we fail, the fault is, as always has been, our own. We possess inducements not excelled, and in many instances not equaled, by any State in the Union. The pleasantness and salubrity of our climate is unsurpassed. In winter, we are free from those great, and in many instances destructive, snow storms, biting frosts and sharp, piercing winds of the North and West; while in summer we are equally free from the burning and accumulated heat of the more Southern portion of our country; and being thus centrally located, our productions are more varied than in any State North or South of us. Our rains in summer, as a general thing, are very regular, and we are not near so subject to those severe and destructive storms of wind and hail, so common in the North and West. The fertility of our soil is all that can be desired in a good, healthy country. By proper culture, we can produce, upon an average, one bale of ginned cotton, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds, or forty bushels of corn or wheat or oats, to the acre; and our rice lands are not equaled in the world in the production of quantity and quality of rice. With all these advantages in our favor, with thousands more not now mentioned, we can most certainly get all the immigration we desire. Fellow-citizens of South Carolina, we respectfully refer you to our communication on this subject, published in the DAILY PHOENIX, on Tuesday, April 29, where you will find the plan agreed upon by a number of large land-holders; and for the information and satisfaction of "A Land-Holder," whose communication appeared in the PHOENIX, on the 6th of May, we will here say, that we are slowly but surely carrying forward our plans to reach the ends set forth in our communication of the 29th of April. We thank him for the encouragement he thus gives us, and we wish that we had thousands more in our State like him. As soon as our list of land-holders represents 50,000 acres, (more than half of which we already have), we shall call meetings to organize. We have received several private letters from merchants and professional men on the subject, but have as yet seen but little from them through the newspapers of the country. It is through the papers that we expect to inform the masses of the people, and to discuss the merits or demerits, if any, of our plan to secure the immigration we so much need and desire. Come, then, farmers, land-holders, builders, millers and tradesmen, doctors, preachers, lawyers, office-holders and ye politicians; we respectfully invite you to correspond with us on this subject, through the papers and privately. Editors and proprietors of papers, as a general thing, are very liberal men, and will give us all the space we need to discuss this subject, and will, at the same time, give us all the aid and information they can. Let us vie with each other in this great work of the redemption of our good old State. We are all equally interested. Your correspondent having been appointed by the original combination of land-holders as their Secretary pro tem., will, for the present, receive and answer all communications on this subject, which should be addressed to

A FARMER, Box 20, Columbia, S. C.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON. It is now proposed to make the attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. Prof. Wise is willing to make the experiment, and the upper branch of the city government has passed an order under which, if the other branch concur, he may start from Boston Common on the Fourth of July, with the understanding that if he succeeds the city will handsomely compensate him for his expenses. [Boston Traveller.] Rochester's new city hall is to be graced with the bust of Frederick Douglass.

OBSEQUIES OVER THE REMAINS OF JAS. L. ORR.—A letter to the New York Tribune, from St. Petersburg, dated May 8th, says: The diplomatic career of Governor Orr came to a painful end before it was fairly begun. It is not quite two months since he arrived in St. Petersburg and presented his credentials to the Emperor. He was suffering at the time from a severe cold, contracted during the Atlantic passage, and about a week after his formal installation in his new office he was forced to take his bed. From that day he did not leave his apartments. Cold settled on his lungs, and afterwards passed to his liver, so that his blood became seriously affected. No serious result was apprehended, however, and on Friday, four days before he died, his friends thought he was slowly yet steadily improving; but on Monday last the last change came, and he died quite suddenly at 2 o'clock. The funeral services were celebrated to-day at the chapel of the English-American Society. There was no discourse, and the pastor simply read the impressive ritual of the Church of England, and closed with a short prayer. The gloomy little chapel was by no means full. There were some dozen ladies, English and American, half a dozen American gentlemen in black, and thirty or forty diplomats in their brilliant, yet sombre, Court costumes. The Austrian Ambassador was there and the Ministers of Brazil, Italy, Greece and the attaches of other legations as well as of the foreign office. Mr. J. L. Orr, Jr., the solitary family mourner, stood side by side with Gen. Pomutz, the Consul, who wore the familiar uniform of a Brigadier-General of the American army. The scene was indescribably sad. After the recital had finished the service, the diplomats walked around the coffin and dropped each upon it a little sand. The civilians present did the same.

A CHILD CHAINED FOR THREE MONTHS BY HIS FATHER.—Yesterday, Col. Edward O. Anderson, Mayor of Savannah, Dr. Arnold and Alderman Douglass, proceeded to the house of Mr. W. G. Yorke, a German who keeps a beer saloon on the corner of Bull street and Broughton street lane, to investigate an account that had reached their ears of the close and protracted imprisonment of a little son of Yorke, aged some ten or eleven years. The little fellow, whose name is Willie, was found confined by a chain attached to his right ankle by an iron shackle, the chain being about a yard in length and fastened to a table leg. He was nearly bare of clothing, and was in most uncleanly plight, having been kept in this position in the small kitchen of the establishment, by his own statement, since two weeks before St. Patrick's Day, which would make the time three months. At night he had slept on a lounge. The iron shackle during this period had worn the flesh on his foot and ankle, and the red and festering marks of the cruelty spoke their own tale. The little prisoner said his father had frequently bound his hands behind him with a tightly drawn rope that cut the skin on his wrists, and kept him tied thus for periods of a month at a time. The mother of the boy is dead, his father having a second wife. The Mayor ordered the boy to be washed and decently dressed, and assigned him a large and neat room at the police barracks. The grand jury has been informed of the circumstances.—Savannah Republican.

During the decoration ceremonies at Arlington, by the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 30th ult., Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmadge said there were three armies here—one the living sympathetic host, one the 15,000 army, and one "the Invisible Host that hover above us—the immortals who mingle on all grand and holy occasions, led by the Lord of Hosts, who is mighty in battle." He spoke with feeling eloquence of the occasion and its associations, urging that nothing should be done to wake the old feud between the North and the South. "I am told," he said, "that after a Southern woman had decorated the grave of a Southern soldier, a Northern man wearing a uniform took up the wreath and tore it to the winds. He may have had on the epaulettes, but he was not worthy the name of a soldier. I would that all the wreaths that have ever been laid upon the graves of the Northern and Southern dead might be lifted and linked together, each garland a link, and that with that one long bright pleasant chain, a chain of roses and lilies, the whole nature might be enrobed in everlasting unity and good feeling."

The New York Herald closed an article on the unfortunate Arctic navigator, Captain Hall, by styling him a soldier "faithful in futile fight against the freaks and frolics of fickle fortune," and a "fruitless frater in the former fate of faultless, fearless philanthropists." The alliterative author of this fearful flattery would doubtless have spelled "philanthropists" with an "f," if the printer had not already emptied the box of that letter.

COUNTY CONVENTION EXTRAORDINARY. The people of Iroquois County, Ind., in convention assembled, on the occasion of Mrs. Samuel Smith, of that County, giving birth to four children at one time, have requested the Governor to take such steps, through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, as will secure an appropriation to the father and mother, and to each of said children to one section of land.

THE EPIZOOTIC HEREDITARY.—The epizootic turns out to be an hereditary disease in Iowa. Colts in Plymouth County, as soon as they are foaled, show all the symptoms of the horse disease which attacked their progenitors last year, and are dying in large numbers; sixty deaths are reported in one township. [Boston Traveller.] Ruffs are now worn so large that they have to be stiffened with wire.

A SENATOR ON POLITICS.—Senator Carpenter spoke only a half truth when he counselled the people of New Orleans, in his recent speech, to let politics alone. If by politics the Senator meant the noisy slang and wordy reiteration of the hustings and of partisan journals, whose sole idea of their work is to whitewash their own faction and blacken the adverse side, he was right. Politics of that description cannot be let alone too severely. No man who has self-respect or any respectable vocation to follow, should ever touch the politics of the slums and gutters. But there is another class of politics which appertains to the administration of public affairs on fair, just, common-sense, business principles; and in this study, men are not likely to be too deeply interested. The danger is, that they may not take the interest in it that its importance requires. Senator Carpenter advised the people of New Orleans to pay attention "to their industries and business." Very good; but of what avail will it be for men to work hard and make money, if a profligate State Government devours their substance, depreciates the value of their property, and drives off commerce? The Senator would not be willing to see a State Government like that of Kellogg, the offspring of judicial usurpation, fraud and the bayonet, set over the heads of the people of Wisconsin. He knows very well that such politics as that would make Wisconsin desolate, and banish industry and trade from her borders. There can be no permanent business, no prosperous industry, in a State whose Government is like that of Louisiana. Mexico has been a standing example, for many years, of the evil influence exerted by unstable, violent, revolutionary politics over the industry and business of a country rich in natural resources. [Louisville Courier-Journal.]

MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS TO BE SUPPRESSED IN ROME.—The Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament has finally passed the bill for the suppression and abolition of religious corporations in Rome. There is little doubt that the measure will, in its completeness, receive the sanction of the crown. The Italian treasury needs money, and the property of the religious foundations has become valuable after careful culture, and by an agglomeration of endowments in many centuries. It partakes, however, of an international world wide ownership, to a very considerable extent. This fact may lead to many complications had some fresh difficulties to the Government of King Victor Emmanuel. Indications of such a result are, indeed, already apparent. The legislative accomplishment of the measure in Rome will add to the continental excitement which is radiating rapidly from Paris. A Roman journal says the list of religious houses which have been already suppressed by the Italian Government in Rome and the buildings converted to Government uses—barracks, military store-houses, a poor-house, army magazines and for the use of official clerks—numbers thirty-five.

RE-INTERMENT OF REMAINS OF SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.—Thursday was a mournful day in Richmond, Va. The memory of the lost, blunted by time, was revived on that day, by the arrival of 333 Southern soldiers, who had never surrendered, but laid down their lives in a cause they believed to be just, on the heights at Gettysburg. They were not met with music and orations and waving of handkerchiefs, but a solemn cortege of their surviving comrades, with muffled drum and arms reversed, followed their moldered remains through crowded streets, silent as death, where only the quivering lip and bright eye was the tribute to their memory. All along the line of march, stores were closed, and business in the city was generally suspended, to enable the citizens to participate in the re-interment of the dead at Gettysburg Hill, in Hollywood Cemetery, so sacred to Virginians. After the bodies were deposited in the vaults prepared for their reception, the Richmond Howitzers fired a salute, and the assemblage quietly dispersed.

CAPTAIN JACK AS A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE.—Now that Captain Jack has succeeded in detecting the weaknesses of United States troops in the matter of Indian fighting, suppose, when he is captured, as he no doubt will be eventually, unless he commits *felio de se*, his life be spared, upon condition of his exposing the white scamps who have been supplying him with ammunition and provisions, to enable him to protract the contest so long? Suppose he makes a clean breast of the whole system of frontier rascality, by which the Indians are kept on the war-path and white settlers in a continual state of alarm and dread, all for the benefit of a horde of villainous speculators, land-grabbers, whiskey-traders and renegade whites? Captain Jack as a Government detective might make some atonement for his past crimes. If the Government should not happen to be satisfied with his disclosures, it could hang or shoot him afterwards all the same.—New York Herald.

A life insurance case has just been decided by the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, Iowa. A wife brought suit against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for a policy on the life of her husband, who disappeared mysteriously at Chicago in 1867, and has not since been heard from. The company claimed that the disappearance was no proof of death, but letters of administration had been taken out, and the court decided that such letters were evidence of his death, and that the policy must be paid.

Henry Moore, Esq., formerly one of the editors of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, has been presented with a gold-headed cane by his associates and the employees of the concern.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. Singularly enough, none of the papers have yet said, in these days of bustles, every woman is a paper-carrier. Yesterday—June 2—was the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne and of Cold Harbor. The fence around the State Capitol should either be put up or taken down—it is now in a dangerous condition. See what Messrs. R. C. Shiver & Co. have to say as to new additions to their stock. Fires and thick clothing were in demand on Sunday, and yesterday morning there was but slight improvement. The name of the Charleston Bulletin has been changed to the Chronicle, and a little more fire and life breathed into it. The name of the author must accompany all communications. Our correspondent in Newberry should bear this in mind. The New York Graphic says that, in correcting children, we should appeal to the intellect before resorting to the other extreme. "Extreme" is good. Company D, 2d Infantry, Capt. Foulk, which has been stationed in Spartanburg for some time, passed through Columbia, yesterday, on their way to Atlanta, Ga. The new Board of Health promise to go earnestly to work to-day. The penalty will be inflicted on all parties whose premises are found in an improper condition. Flowers have succeeded feathers as bonnet trimmings. The mania for old laces again rages. Cold coffee produces the desirable tint of age quickly and effectively. It is useless for physicians to argue against short sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says the "right to bear arms" shall not be interfered with. Dr. Ensor believes in improvement. He is now constructing an immense drain, by which the refuse of the establishment will be emptied into a branch at the foot of the hill. On Saturday night last commenced the Jewish festival of Pentecost, which is generally observed throughout the world, in commemoration of the giving of the written law by Moses to the tribes. Yesterday was sale-day, but little property was disposed of—most of it having been withdrawn. The Sheriff sold several tracts of land, which, considering the stringency of the money market, brought fair prices. It is rumored that Mr. Joshua Kames, of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad Company, will arrive in this city to-morrow. He will be warmly received by the numerous members of the Legislature temporarily located in Columbia. Loderick A. Hathcock and Nelson Webb, convicted respectively of assault and battery and rape, at the last term of the court in Marlboro County, were safely lodged in the penitentiary Friday night. Webb is sentenced to ten years' hard labor. Gov. Moses has pardoned Washington Hersey, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for sixteen years, on conviction of the crime of rape, and who had served five years of his sentence. The pardon was granted upon recommendation of the Judge before whom he was tried and of other citizens. In a case in Sumter County, recently, Judge J. T. Greene granted a motion to make absolute the rule requiring the Sheriff to sell a defendant's homestead, in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, that the homestead law is no defence or protection against debts contracted prior to the passage of the Homestead Act. On Sunday afternoon, Messrs. Hannan and Dunn had a rencontre, in which clubs proved trumps. Mr. Hannan held a stronger hand than his opponent, and, therefore, was the winner of the game. The cause of the difficulty is supposed to be the publication of an advertisement in the PHOENIX by Mr. H., that Mr. D. was a rent-defaulter. No serious damage was done. PHOENIXIANA.—In making our arrangements to live, we should not forget that we have to die. As you give yourself, so the world takes you. Selfish people always think their own discomfort of more importance than anything else in the world. If you begin by apologizing for what cannot be defended, you will end by defending what cannot be apologized for. Let your tongue be silent in judgment when a brother falls; for what is one man's strength is another man's weakness. Infamy is a perpetual Messiah, which comes into the arms of fallen men, and pleads with them to return to Paradise.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Coleman, on Sunday, held an inquest over the body of William Foust, a notice of whose death was given in Sunday's PHOENIX. Dr. Darby made a post mortem examination, and the jury returned their verdict that the deceased came to his death from inflammation of the intestines; but what cause produced the inflammation, the jury is unable to say.

Promptness is pleasant in itself, and has an added spice of flavor from its rarity. Under the present regime, County officers are generally lax and inefficient in the discharge of their duties. But now and then there is an exception, and we are pleased to note one of these to-day. Major B. D. Dean, Treasurer of Anderson County, has just made his return to the State Treasurer, and paid in \$72,000, all the taxes having been collected in his County except \$180, and the State tax on the Blue Ridge Railroad. This has all been done without pressure or stress of any kind. The people were eager to be rid of the obligation, and crowded the Treasurer's office as soon as opened on the 13th of January. No piece of land was forfeited to the State, and only a few tracts sold, and those of non-residents. Mr. Dean, accompanied by Mr. T. J. Webb, Auditor, has gone on his way this morning to Anderson, having had the satisfaction of finding himself not behind, and very likely in advance of the officers of any other County in the successful despatch of the business entrusted to him. The people were prompt, the officer efficient. HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 2.—Wheeler House—P. Duffie, Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Patterson, Miss Wardlaw, S. C.; Joseph Hunter, Newberry; C. B. Hinton, S. K. Hyer, Capt. and Mrs. Falk, U. S. A.; S. D. Epstein, W. G. Beck, Columbia; Col. Closser, Savannah; W. A. Bradley, Augusta; Miss E. S. Taber, Miss E. A. Sylvester, Barnwell; F. S. Jacobs, New York; A. Blythe, Greenville; Miss Jennie McCullin, Elmira; J. Leighton Wilson, Sumter. Columbia Hotel—A. Anderson, city; M. O. Smith, W. C. & A. R. R.; J. N. Taliaferro, Augusta; R. E. Lloyd, N. O.; C. L. B. Marsh, Ala.; G. W. Waterman, city; G. W. Thames, N. C.; D. F. Catoles, West Virginia; J. S. Westendorf, Charleston; W. D. Kennedy, J. R. Randall, Augusta; Wm. Thomas, Edgefield; C. M. Douglass, Gadsden; J. D. Gardner, Jr., N. C.; A. P. Case, E. N. Scovill, New York; Richard Vearn, city; T. H. Symmes, Charleston; Fred D. Bush, G. & C. R. R.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. R. C. Shiver & Co.—Fresh Arrivals. Report Carolina National Bank. S. Pope—Cows for Sale. Report Central National Bank. Meeting Palmetto Fire Company. G. M. Walker—Hands Wanted. R. L. Bryan—New Novels. In the address of the Rev. Dr. and Hon. J. L. M. Curry, at the Baptist semi-centennial memorial in Richmond, last Thursday, occurs this passage: "Many historians, from political or religious bias, ignore or pervert most significant events. White writes the reign of George III, and makes no mention of Wesley or the rise of Methodism. A more prejudicial mistake would be to write the history of Virginia, or of the United States, or of Christianity, without giving prominence to the prolonged and gigantic struggle in this State for religious freedom, or the restoration of the Christly principle of spiritual worship. To describe an ingenious and useful mechanism, without mentioning the primary force and the inventor, would be unphilosophical and unjust. To tell of voluntarism in the United States and its success, as contradistinguished from and opposed to alliance of church and State, without an intelligible account of its genesis, would be to stop short just where the national or devout inquirer demands light and knowledge."

The New York World's special correspondence from San Salvador gives the details of an earthquake which occurred in that district March 19. The shocks were distinctly felt at the city of Guatemala, almost 180 miles distant. No unusual atmospheric phenomena were observed previous to the earthquake. It is stated that on the 18th, in Lake Ilapargo, South-west of San Salvador, there rose up a column of hot vapors and the cone of a small island, which afterwards disappeared. The shocks were felt at Santatealla, where some damage was done to walls, &c. The shocks were also felt at La Libertad, eighteen miles off. The total damage done by the earthquake appears to have been confined to San Salvador. President Gonsalves estimates the total loss of life at seventeen persons, but hundreds have been wounded. 500 buildings were destroyed, representing aggregate value of \$25,000,000. The Roman Catholic Mission founded for the conversion of the Southern colored people is making rapid progress. There are at present, says the Catholic Review, six American students at the College of St. Joseph, at Mill Hill, Middlesex, England, making the preparatory studies for this mission, besides five Englishmen, six Irishmen, three Germans, two Hollanders and one Belgian. The Savannah Republican, of Saturday, contains the valedictory of H. W. Scudder, Esq., proprietor, which announces that hereafter the two papers known as the Republican and Advertiser will be amalgamated and published under the name of the Savannah Advertiser and Republican.