

Who is Responsible for It? The Union, of yesterday's date, referring to the City Hall swindle, which was defeated by the prompt action of the citizens, says: "Whatever swindling there was contemplated in that affair, cannot be charged any more to the Republican party than the Democratic."

That is an exceedingly lame get-off, even for the Union. We should like to know what the Democratic party, that hadn't a ghost of a representative in the City Council, had to do with the matter. Democratic citizens exposed the turpitude of the Council, and have succeeded in defeating the consummation of the rascally scheme; but even that was in no wise a party action, but was simply the effort of business men, interested in the welfare of the city and responsible for its debts, to save themselves, in common with other citizens, from downright robbery.

But suppose that Mr. Waring had been an equal partner with Mr. Allen in every respect, and had never made any amends whatever, but had striven, like the other, to perfect the rascally scheme—could the Democratic party be in anywise held responsible for his merely individual action—the conduct of a man who occupies no official position? Is a political party blameable for the private conduct of every individual member of it? The fact that Mr. Allen is a Republican does not make his conduct chargeable to the Republican party; not at all. The public responsibility for that City Hall swindle rests upon the City Council. They were the servants of the people, the honored guardians of the public trusts, and they are the men that basely betrayed that trust, and, "for a consideration," shamelessly sacrificed the people's interests.

The New York Herald brags high on Grant, but is nevertheless very uneasy about his re-election. It shows this by its anxiety to get up a trump card for him in the matter of the annexation of Mexico. It thinks the American people cannot resist the temptation of a great land-grab. The Herald talks nonsense to be sensational. Annexation can be only effected by treaty or by a successful war. Mexican hatred of Americans will prevent the first, and we must become public robbers and international highwaymen to adopt the second. Besides, the time is not yet ripe.

W. W. Wing for Mayor. The convention of delegates from the citizens' clubs of the several wards in the city met yesterday, and unanimously nominated Mr. F. W. Wing as the citizens' candidate for the Mayorship. In our judgment, as also in that of every citizen whom we have heard speak on the subject, a more judicious and satisfactory selection could not possibly have been made. Mr. Wing is par excellence the working-men's representative. He is, we understand, a native of Massachusetts, but has lived for many years in this city. He has the confidence of the entire community as an honest, energetic and sagacious man of business; in short, fills the bill in every respect. A Republican in principle, as we are informed, he has, however, never supported those who call themselves Republican in their un-republican acts—such a Republican as an honest man of any party may vote for as Mayor of the city without losing his self-respect, and with a consciousness that he is subserving the true interests of the city. We have now a good ticket in the field—such a one as no citizen who has at heart the welfare of the city can but commend and support. There is left for us now nothing to do but to go to work steadily, earnestly and hopefully to secure their election. It is sickening to hear men—good citizens, too—croaking, and, in a lazy, indifferently tone, saying: "Oh! it's no use to try; the carpet-baggers have got the colored people completely under their thumbs, and they won't budge, except at their beck." There is no virtue in despondency. A citizen of Columbia who is content to sit listlessly, with his hands in his pockets, and make no effort to rescue the city, when he sees ghastly ruin staring her in the face, is unworthy of citizenship.

Contrast our city with Charleston. How wondrous we boastful Columbians to regard and speak of that venerable old town as a sleepy-sided, fossilized relic of past grandeur. We flatter ourselves that we are far ahead of our sister "city by the sea," in energy, enterprise and progress. Unless we make a vigorous and successful effort to cleanse our city government of corruption, and to place proper men in charge of her affairs, we can never with justice claim even equality in public zeal and spirit with the people of Charleston. Under difficulties far greater than ours, they elected a conservative and mixed ticket of white and colored, which has given satisfaction to both races, and proven a blessing to the city. We can and must do the same here, if every man will do his duty. Among the merchants, especially, there should be concert of action. They should meet and consult and agree en masse to devote the necessary time to carry the election. We hope to see on election day every store in the city closed and the people at the polls. Let every good citizen consider himself as a committee of one to see, talk with and explain the nature and objects of our movement and its necessity. We have a good cause, an unexceptionable ticket, and if now we only put our shoulders vigorously to the wheel, and give a strong push, a long push and a push all together, we will carry the city by a handsome majority, or else there is no strength in truth and honesty.

The New Hampshire Patriot declares the late result in that State was produced by the most infamous means ever employed in a popular election, and is a triumph of fraud, bribery and coercion, alike disgraced to the victors and to the State. By such means, an endorsement of General Grant and his administration was obtained. In the South, bayonets produce Radical victories, and in the North, frauds are substituted.

The Detroit Free Press says "the colored man is coming to the front in the Radical ranks, and is going to demand of the party a reward for his services commensurate with its importance." In the division of the spoils, the Radicals will say to the colored man, now we will take the turkey and you take the buzzard, or you take the buzzard and we will take the turkey.

The captain of a steamer from Genoa thus reports the stormy weather which raged in the Atlantic recently: "After leaving Gibraltar the vessel met with fine weather for six days, after which it encountered a continuation of gales from West South-west to North North-west, veering every few hours, and accompanied with squalls of terrific force. During twenty-five years' experience afloat I never encountered such weather. In the squalls the water was actually torn up in sheets and hoisted in the air. Rain poured in torrents; the mastsheads were enveloped in clouds; the lightning fairly blinded us, and the thunder cracked, as it were, amongst the masts, deafening all on board. Never in the tropic, or near the line, have I been in such close proximity to the lightning. This weather continued, more or less, up to the 15th instant, when it gradually moderated, enabling us to make some headway."

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER AT THE IRON WORKS OF JOHN F. TAYLOR & CO.—AN APPRENTICE KILLED—OTHER EMPLOYEES SERIOUSLY AND SLIGHTLY INJURED.—About 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a dull and heavy sound, similar to the reverberation of a distant cannon, was heard throughout the city. It soon got rumored abroad that there had been an explosion at the iron works of John F. Taylor & Co., in Pritchard street. There, a large number of persons repaired, and ascertained that the twenty horse horizontal tubular boiler, situated in the rear of the main shop, and used in driving the machinery therein and elsewhere in the works, had burst, scattering the iron casings, in which it was enclosed, the drums and fragments in every direction, some of them falling in the streets and premises in the vicinity. A portion of a drum was thrown on the boiler shop shed, and another portion into the yard of the carpenter shop of Sawyer & Ferguson, Hasel street. The entire back of the building, contiguous to where the boiler stood, was torn out, leaving nothing but splinters every here and there, the sashes and windows being shattered, and the interior generally injured. In some places in the yard, the earth was ploughed up, showing the fury with which the flying pieces had been sent forth.

The loss of life and personal damage were miraculously slight, considering the fact that the boiler was completely destroyed, and the place where it stood only recognizable by the indented square in the ground, where the base on which it rested lay. Frederick Barton, an apprentice fifteen years old, whose parents live in Johnson's Row, East Bay, who was firing up the boiler at the time of the explosion, was thrown to a great height in the air, and was seen by several persons in his rapid descent, doubling up and spreading out until he struck the plank road in Hasel street, where his lifeless and mangled form was found, with his face smashed in, his legs and arms and bones generally broken.

J. F. Lyons and Mike Blanche, employees of the works, were injured in the head by flying fragments. John Robinson, a moulder, had one of his legs broken and mashed. Wm. McLeish was struck in the stomach by a piece of wood and knocked over. John Quinn, who was standing within fifty feet of the exploding boiler, had a narrow escape, a piece of a flue having passed through his loose shirt. Alexander Knowles and John Earley were also slightly injured.

The buildings in the vicinity, and particularly those on East Bay, North and South of Hasel street, suffered from concussion in their windows, sashes and doors. The boiler had undergone a complete overhauling a month ago, and was regarded as perfectly safe, and had been visited by Mr. Kelly, the foreman, a few minutes before the explosion, and found, he says, to contain a sufficient quantity of water.—Charleston Courier.

THE OUTLAWS.—Mr. A. B. Henderson, the Herald correspondent, appeared yesterday at Moss Neck, as the train passed that point. He was apparently alone, although he stated that the outlaws were near at hand, and had forbade him to leave them yet. He spoke as though he was now really in fear of them, they having searched him and taken his pistol from him immediately on his return to them from Lumberton. They appear to entertain suspicions in regard to his business among them, and seemed to fear, particularly, that he might attempt to stupefy them with chloroform, should he entertain any idea of effecting their capture. He stated that he had promised to go with them, once more, to visit some of their old haunts that he had not yet seen, when they are to release him, and he will return again to civilized life.—Wilmington Journal.

DEATH OF THE CHARTER.—It becomes our duty this week to record the death of the town charter—killed by Radical assassins. The charter of the town of Laurensville was repealed by the Legislature, among the last business transacted by that party-colored body. As if in keeping with other dark deeds of that bright assemblage, they gave it the finishing blow that killed it outright under the cover of nature's mantle—in the night session of Wednesday, the 13th, just before adjournment at midnight—a fit time for dark deeds, and the assassin's favorite hour. They lingered long at their favorite haunt, loth to give up the grateful text that had yielded so many rich cups of stolen pap, and as the last drops of theadder are the richest cream, they were determined to "strip" it well.—Laurensville Herald.

A remarkable coincidence is related by the Lebanon (Ky.) Standard. Wm. Peyton, aged about eighty years, a resident of Casey, was on his way to Chelf's Mill, about three weeks ago, one windy day, and in passing through some heavy timber, a falling limb struck him upon the head, which resulted in his death in a few hours. This same Peyton, about thirty years ago, struck his wife upon the head with an oven and killed her instantly, pretending that she had bewitched him. For this crime, he was sent to the penitentiary, but was soon afterward pardoned on account of his craziness. His death occurred upon the same day of the week and month that his wife died many years before. So much for coincidence.

On the arrival of the Waterbury train at Hartford, two ladies stepped upon the platform. One of them, with firm step and quick motion, stepped up to the other, and clenching both hands into her curls and bonnet, pulled sharply and effectively. The bonnet was wrenched away and hair disheveled. It was the work of a moment. The attacked party, looking sharply at her antagonist, coolly hurled those words out: "All right! Your husband will pay for a better bonnet than this."

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.—Thirty-three prisoners arrived in Charleston, Friday, from Union County, where they were arrested in pursuance of the Ku Klux and illicit distilling acts. Thomas Morris, James Sinclair, and Allen Parr under the latter, and the balance under the former Act. They were committed to the custody of Sheriff Mackey, who transferred them to jail under the following letter: CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22, 1872. E. W. M. Mackey, Esq., Sheriff of Charleston County. Sir: You will receive into your custody the bodies of the following named United States prisoners, and safely keep them, subject to the further order of R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal, viz: Joseph F. Gist, John Rodger, T. E. Hawkins, Lewis Rodger, J. Rice Rodgers, H. T. Gallmore, N. R. Hawkins, A. G. Bentley, T. C. Nelson, W. I. McKissick, Charles W. Scott, R. F. Hawkins, Ira Willard, James Sinclair, W. F. Bentley, John Bevis, James Tramel, H. F. Floyd, William Little, Thomas Morris, Allen Parr, W. H. Bevil, C. F. Seales, William Johnson, William Nichols, Daniel Nichols, Wade Salter, Albert Lewis, John Dawkins, N. H. Hawkins, R. H. Greer, J. McSpencer and T. J. Greer. R. M. WALLACE, United States Marshal. By H. C. MOSELY, Deputy Marshal.

THE NEW GERMAN CONSCRIPTION.—The increased rate of conscription coming into force in Germany this year adds 40,000 men annually to the strength of the standing army. Thus in ten years the Government will have an additional army of 400,000 men at its disposal. It is not proposed to form those into new regiments, but, in accordance with the principle adopted since 1866, to attach fourth, and, in certain cases, even fifth battalions to existing regiments. When battalions muster 1,000 and 2,000 strong, the idea of a five battalion regiment converts in itself the impression of an army and a brigade—at all events, figures as a formidable force. The only possible difficulty is to find officers for the new force. It is believed, however, that there will be a sufficiency of retired officers of the line in time of war to fill the higher grades, and as for the lower grades, the one-year volunteer system supplies ample material for filling them. Thus it is shown to be one of the principal advantages of the German compulsory system, that besides providing men for the rank and file at a comparatively small cost to the State, it furnishes officers at almost no cost at all, because most of the educated men in the country, availing themselves of the privileges of the one-year service, are able to pass the necessary examination, and in a country where men are valued according to their military rank, they are eager to seize the easy opportunity for obtaining the coveted portie epee.

COMMERCIAL WEALTH.—Holland has hitherto been reported the richest country, all things considered, in Europe, and what makes her so (the New York Express insists) is her system of free commerce. Without much agriculture, she carries much of the agriculture of the world. Almost without ports or harbors, she sails an immense number of ships. She produces neither tea nor coffee, sugar nor spices, leather nor tin, yet her merchants are immense shippers of each of these articles. Of our own United States stocks and bonds her people own about \$400,000,000, nearly one-fifth of the whole sum out. Cornelius DeWitt showed how the Netherlands, while not producing a bushel of wheat, yet gave its citizens the whitest bread in all Europe; and, "though not producing a sheaf of hemp, a single plank, or any iron, had the best fleet which then ruled the sea." The secret of all this wealth and success has been an unshackled commerce—the right of her citizens to direct their energies to every field of enterprise, unburdened by taxes levied in special interests. American legislation has first killed commerce, and now proposes to galvanize it into a ghastly semblance of life by bonuses paid from the taxes drawn from all the other interests in the community.

RAILROAD MEETING.—We learn that President Magrath and Vice-President Tyler, of the South Carolina Railroad, were in this city on Thursday, and that they met here President Wadley and Superintendent Rogers, of the Central Railroad—the four officials holding a consultation at the Planters' Hotel on Thursday night. The object of the conference is not known, unless it was held, as some suppose, for the purpose of taking some action with regard to the aid extended by the Georgia to the Port Royal Railroad. The endorsement of the Georgia Railroad of \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the Port Royal Company makes the completion of the latter line no longer a matter of doubt. The road will be finished, and finished, its friends say, by autumn—certainly by the 1st of January. When it is opened, we will have not only a short and direct route to the sea, but the line will intersect the Savannah and Charleston Road, and give us new communication with the termini of that road almost as short as we now have by the Augusta and Savannah and South Carolina Railroads. If the Central and South Carolina Roads, forgetting former feuds, and uniting against a common danger, should get control of the Savannah and Charleston line, they might be able to prevent any competition of the character above mentioned. Probably this is what they are after.—Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

THE SHAMROCK.—A new branch of industry—that of creating shamrocks out of ivy leaves with the help of a scissors—was developed among certain enterprising juveniles of both sexes in New York, on St. Patrick's Day. One boy boasts of having in this way earned \$5 by ivy leaves appropriated from a church.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the Phoenix is five cents. The April number of the Selecta magazine is to hand, and a truly interesting number it is, too. Mr. Ainger, the agent, is still in Columbia, presenting the claims of his publication. Yesterday was a particularly delightful spring day. If you have not secured tickets for the Parim ball, to-morrow night, pay the committee a visit, and secure admission. It will be a magnificent affair. The Union Times extra made its appearance yesterday. Mr. Stokes announces that he has secured new material, and expects to resume his regular publication next week. Mr. W. C. Swaffield (of the firm of R. & W. C.) has just returned from a thorough examination of the New York markets, where he selected a magnificent stock of articles in the way of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. As the firm have the best of cutters and makers-up, the most particular customers can be satisfied. Capt. LyBrand's Firemen's Band received their new German silver instruments, yesterday. They are beauties. Mr. M. L. Kinard has formed a partnership with Mr. Wiley in the clothing business. We wish the new firm success.

PALM SUNDAY.—To-day is a notable day in the calendar of three religious persuasions, being the Palm Sunday of the Roman Catholics, the sixth and last Sunday of Lent in the Episcopal Church, and the first day of the Feast of Purim of the Israelites. The observance of Palm Sunday, in commemoration of the triumphal entry of the Saviour into Jerusalem, when the people "took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet Him, crying, Hosanna," &c., will, as usual, include the blessing and distribution to the members of the congregations in the various Catholic churches of branches and twigs of palm, which will be retained by the recipients during the service, and appropriate allusions to the lessons of the day, and the approaching commemoration of the death of the Saviour, will be made in most of the pulpits. Captain Stanley has on exhibition two specimens of carving which will repay a visit to that gentleman's attractive establishment. These medallions are the work of a native and self taught artist—a lady of one of our upper Counties. The first of these carvings presents a head of Sappho, the Greek poetess. The profile has faithfully followed the characteristics of the Grecian face, and the execution is a marvel of delicate finish and masterly workmanship. The second is a figure of a winged Cupid riding a griffin. In this the artist has exhibited, to a wonderful degree, the utmost fidelity in proportion, design and execution. The material from which these gems of art are carved, is South Carolina soapstone. The medallions are left with Captain Stanley for sale.

PHENIXIANA.—Misers are more forgetting than for-giving. A modern philosopher says: "The people go according to their brains; if these lie in the head, they study; if in their stomach, they eat; if in their heels, they dance." Sensible people have them from head to foot, and do all three. The most polite people living are the photographers. They "countenance" everybody. It is said that the more married men there are in the world, the fewer crimes there will be. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right and even. An editor says: "We are living at this moment under absolute despotism." We suspect he married the wrong woman. When you hear a man say "Life is but a dream," tread on his toes. If a man has got \$80,000 at interest, and owns the house he lives in, it ain't much trouble to be a philosopher. They don't call it "going to see a man" in Rensselaer, Indiana, but always "expect a letter," the post office being in the hotel bar-room. An Illinois farmer has just finished his husking. He had only 450,000 bushels of corn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church.—Rev. P. J. Shaud, D. D., Rector, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. St. Peter's Church.—1st Mass, 7 A. M.; 2d Mass, 10½ A. M. Afternoon Service, 4 P. M. Lutheran Church.—Rev. M. Waldo, D. D., 10½ A. M. Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Jos. R. Wilson, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Washington Street Church.—Rev. Manning Brown, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Marion Street Church.—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. Reynolds, 10½ A. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 23.—Nickerson House—W. D. Mara, Calhoun's Mills; W. O. Burnie, Louisville; E. C. Hubbell, Cincinnati; D. B. Wheeler, Newberry; Mrs. Reese, Georgia; Mrs. Annie Barry, Baltimore; Mrs. Wilson, Camden; Mrs. F. A. Scitgraves, O. Scitgraves, Rock Hill; J. J. Murdoch, Asheville; J. H. Henry, Laurens; D. W. Spencer, Virginia; S. T. Trappier, New York; W. T. Woodward, S. C.; D. L. Turner, Edg. Hill; L. Lorenz, Charleston; J. M. Heigler, Greenville; J. S. Coles, Augusta; John A. Adams, Baltimore. Columbia Hotel—C. Wolfe, A. Myers, Pa.; C. M. Paterson, G. Hunter, R. Swart, Mr. Earle, N. Y.; M. B. Euseman, Washington; J. B. Copeland, Miss. F. W. Lucas, Miss M. Franklin, Ga.; J. H. Averill, W. J. Magrath, W. H. Evans, Charleston; J. B. Mackey, H. S. Johnson, city; H. D. Gilbert, N. H.; H. M. Cobb, W. C. & A. R. H.; J. J. Pope, J. P. Sisson, Newberry; P. B. Dolney, Washington, H. Camps, N. Y.; W. C. Graham, New Mexico.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 3:00 P. M.; closes 7:15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4:00 P. M.; closes 6:00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6:30 A. M.; closes 6:00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6:45 P. M.; closes 6:00 A. M. Western mail opens 9:00 A. M.; closes 1:30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Acts of the General Assembly. Laurens and Asheville R. R. Co. W. D. Love & Co.—Opening Monday. Kinard & Wiley—New Firm. R. & W. C. Swaffield—Spring Goods. Man-on-Williams—Dedication. HOTEL ARRIVALS, March 23.—Nickerson House—W. D. Mara, Calhoun's Mills; W. O. Burnie, Louisville; E. C. Hubbell, Cincinnati; D. B. Wheeler, Newberry; Mrs. Reese, Georgia; Mrs. Annie Barry, Baltimore; Mrs. Wilson, Camden; Mrs. F. A. Scitgraves, O. Scitgraves, Rock Hill; J. J. Murdoch, Asheville; J. H. Henry, Laurens; D. W. Spencer, Virginia; S. T. Trappier, New York; W. T. Woodward, S. C.; D. L. Turner, Edg. Hill; L. Lorenz, Charleston; J. M. Heigler, Greenville; J. S. Coles, Augusta; John A. Adams, Baltimore. Columbia Hotel—C. Wolfe, A. Myers, Pa.; C. M. Paterson, G. Hunter, R. Swart, Mr. Earle, N. Y.; M. B. Euseman, Washington; J. B. Copeland, Miss. F. W. Lucas, Miss M. Franklin, Ga.; J. H. Averill, W. J. Magrath, W. H. Evans, Charleston; J. B. Mackey, H. S. Johnson, city; H. D. Gilbert, N. H.; H. M. Cobb, W. C. & A. R. H.; J. J. Pope, J. P. Sisson, Newberry; P. B. Dolney, Washington, H. Camps, N. Y.; W. C. Graham, New Mexico.

NOMINATING CONVENTION.—A convention of delegates, representing the citizens in the various wards, met yesterday, in the Court House, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of Mayor at the approaching election. Mr. M. H. Berry was called to the chair, and Mr. Andrew Crawford, Jr., requested to act as Secretary. The following delegates were present: WARD No. 1.—N. G. Barnwell, J. M. Stark, J. T. Sloan, Jr., and D. B. De Saussure. WARD No. 2.—O. F. Janney, F. W. Wing, Chris. Haynesworth, Robert McDougal and William Rose. WARD No. 3.—James M. Morris, M. H. Berry, James Troy and Page Biling-ton. WARD No. 4.—A. Crawford, Jr., G. W. Bearden, J. C. Bell and George W. Wright.

After a free conference among the members, F. W. Wing, Esq., received the nomination for Mayor unanimously. Mr. W. g. in a few appropriate remarks, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and accepted the nomination, stating that, if elected, he would discharge the duties of the office to the welfare of the city. Mr. O. F. Janney moved that a mass meeting of the citizens be held on some evening before the election, and that a committee of one from each ward be appointed to select speakers, and make all necessary arrangements for said meeting, and to advertise the same in the city papers. The following committee was appointed: Chas. F. Janney, N. G. Barnwell, J. M. Morris, A. Crawford, Jr. The meeting then adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Ward No. 1 was held yesterday, at Hibernian Hall. Mr. W. H. Gibbs was called to the Chair and B. Means Davis appointed Secretary. The Chair having stated the object of the meeting, Mr. N. B. Barnwell submitted the following ticket for Alderman: R. D. Senn, Mansou Williams and George Lever, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Barnwell offered a resolution, that a delegation of five, from Ward No. 1, be appointed to meet in convention delegates from the other Wards in the city at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a suitable person for Mayor, and that said delegates have the same powers that have been awarded to other delegates. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PALMETTO ORPHAN HOME.—We are glad to learn that an asylum for orphans of the State is to be opened in Columbia on the first of April next, with the title of the "Palmetto Orphan Home." The institution has been originated, and will be under the control, of Mr. Tilman R. Gaines and brother, who have a large weekly paper—the Working Christian—in this city. Rev. E. D. Buckner has been selected as general agent, and will spend much of his time soliciting aid and gathering up children for the home. The parties engaged in this enterprise are much encouraged by responses they have received from all parts of the State. Several orphans have already been selected, and will enter in April. The home will be opened in the Hurleyville cottages, we learn; and, as soon as possible, grounds will be selected and buildings erected for a permanent home for orphans. We commend the enterprise to our readers, and hope all will lead a helping hand in this good work. Anything in the way of clothing, provisions, crockery and money will be thankfully received. Anything for the orphans should be left at the office of the Working Christian, opposite the Phoenix building; or addressed "Orphan Home," Columbia, S. C., care of Working Christian.

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