CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1870.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

JUDGE VERNON AT THE BAR.

A Postponement Until To-day-The senate Hangs Fire-Death of Mr. Wright.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, December 19 Mr. Thomas J. Mackey arrived in town this evening. He says that he has Bowens first wife in Washington to testify against that unfortunate Congressman, and that she can prove that the name of the judge attached to the divorce papers was forged. [This is a rather improbable story. Ed. NEWS.1

W. A. Wright, the proprietor of Nickerson's Ho tel, and a prominent citizen, died this morning. The argument in the Dabney-Morgan case was begun this morning in the Supreme Court. It took all day to read the papers. The case will last all the week.

The special committee appointed to report on facts mentioned in Judge Vernon's reply to the resolutions of contempt, presented the amdavits to-day and were discharged. Judge Vernon appeared before the bar of the House and asked for further time, and he was allowed till one o'clock

In the House, the bill repealing the act prohibiting the peddling of ardent spirits was killed. Notice was given of the following bills: By Ford, to compel the erection of school-houses at St. James Goose Creek. By Smith, to establish a farm for the poor at Charleston. By Andell, to authorize the land commissioner to purchase certain lands in Charleston County. By Smart, to provide for the appointment of stenographers for the circuit courts. By Reedish, to amend the criminal law by abolishing trespass on unfenced lands, and by punishing persons for decoying away indentured apprentices. By Briggs, a bill to amend an act to protect laborers. By Cain, empowering the militia of Abbeville to keep peace and order in that county. The committee on public lands reported

lands on Edisto and Wadmilaw Islands. In the Senate a communication was received from the State treasurer, in which he lays the blame of the non-payment of teachers' claims upon the State anditor.

on a bill to provide for the purchase of certain

A resolution offered by Arnim, referring the House message relating to the impeachment of Judge Vernon to a committee of five, was

' AFFAIRS IN CLARENDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANNING, S. C., December 15.

Nothing has transpired here recently, worthy the attention of your readers. Times are dull; planters are rather depressed, owing to the depreciation in the price of cotton, heavy obligations having been contracted by many in the purchase or fetilizers, when they looked forward to good prices for cotton.

A small building, recently occupied by negroes, the property of Mr. Galluchat of this place, was burned down on yesterday morning about halfpast three o'clock. It is conjectured that it was the work of an incendiary, as the building was unoccupied. I understand the premises were insured. Very cold weather. FRANZ.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 19. In the Senate a House bill regulating the classification of duties on sugar by striking out the words "raw or Muscovado" from the act of last session. was briefly considered. Mr. Vickers said that a large sugar dealer in Baltimore objected to the bill, and it lies over until to-morrow. A bill was introduced to admit Colorado as a State. The bill to indemnify J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., a Union man, for the destruction of his dwel ling during the battle at that place in 1864, was debated upon general questions of policy. out action the Senate adjourned.

In the House, McKenzie introduced a bill for the claims of Southern loyalists.

The judiciary committee agreed to report the Senate bill for the reli f of purchasers of lands sold under the direct tax acts in the South. The military committee disagrees to the Serate bill extending the time for the reduction of the

Among the bills introduced and referred were a bill to regulate the compensations in contested elections; a bill to prevent corruption in Congressional elections; a bill to enforce the right of citivote in the several States; a bill to authorize one cent postal cards; a bill to put tea and coffee on the free list; a bill to provide that accounts and claims disputed by the proper treasury officers shall not be opened except by law, and limiting the time for the presentation of claims and accounts; a bill making the issues of gold bank notes receivable for customs.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP. .

WASHINGTON, December 19 The Haytien minister has written to Fish dir wowing any in ention to criticise the President's message.

It is telegraphed hence that Pleasanton favors a uniform 25 cent tax on tobacco, and a dollar tax on whiskey, in which measure he will have the President's and Boutwell's support.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company owes the government nearly \$3,000,000 accrued interest, which Akerman decides must be paid now. A majority of the financial committees of both

houses oppose the repeal of the income tax. Drake took the iron-clad oath as judge of the Court of Claims-the only court which exacts

this oath. The agricultural report estimates the cotton crop at 3,500,000 bales.

There was a heavy northeast storm at Fortress Monroe to-day.

THE ERIE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, December 19. Several hundred brakesmen on the Erie Railroad have struck, alleging that it is simply impossible to sustain life on less than two dollars a day. The strikers carried away the coupling

pins at Hornetsville. Hundreds of Treight cars are blocked, and the stock in the cars are dying. Matters were so threatening yesterday that the sheriff swore in as deputies half the male population of Hornetsville, and subsequently called out a regiment of militia. The passenger trains are unmolested. SAN DOMINGO.

· NEW YORK, December 19. Advices from San Domingo to the 9th announce that the United States vessels are safe after the recent gales. Cabres insurrection, backed by Hayti, was assuming a formidable charac-

VIRGINIA NEWS.

RIGHMOND, December 19. The steamer Olive Branch passed through Butch Gap Canal to-day with a long tow, being the first vessel that has passed since the cana! was cleared out by the great flood. Governor Letcher-"Honest John"-is seriously

ill with pneumonia. The United States steamer Nipsic, Lleutenant Bryson Wilson commander, has arrived at Norfolk. The Nipsle is attached to the Darien sur-

veying expedition, and will sail for Key West to -Pices of shelter have been erected on the ramparts of Paris, at short intervals, for the National Guards on duty. These places have fres, and are protected overhead by a sloping roof of iron bars, strong enough to resist the fall of a shell. THE IMPEACHMENT.

THE REPLY OF JUDGE VERNON.

A Plain Statement and Logical Con-

Judge Vernon has submitted the following answer in the matter of the resolutions of the

Judge Vernon has submitted the following answer in the matter of the resolutions of the House of Representatives charging him with contempt:

I have been summoned to appear before the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, upon a resolution of that body to show cance, if any I have, why an attackment for contempt of the orders of the House should not at once issue against me, in this: "That on yesterday a resolution, by the plain terms of which the Hou. T. O. P. Vernon, judge of the Seventh Judge challenged of high crimes and misdemeanors, and, as appears from the report of the sergeant-at-arms, the legally constituted meaning the house was delivered (at the hour of seventhment of the said Judge Vernon by the House where the said Judge Vernon do the said Judge Vernon by the House, whereby the said Judge vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Judge Vernon was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and which said communication a certified copy of the said supplementation and misdemeanors, and which said communication alocalied the attention of the said Ju and, ferther, the said duage vertice that he cared naught for the mandate and order of the House, which the said communication conveyed to him." for answer thereto and for cause, 1, T. O. P. Vernon, judge, as aforesaid, respectfully show that neither by word nor by

for cause, I, T. O. P. Vernon, judge, as aforesaid, respectfully show that neither by word nor by act have I held in contempt the order and mandate of the House of Representatives.

The facts are briefly these: Certain persons, citizens of Laurens County, in this State, held in custody by the sheriif of Richland County, sued out before me writs of habeas corpus, and I was actually sitting as a judge in the said cases in the courthouse in the City of Columbia, when a resolution of the House of Representatives was handed to me. I do not now remember the hour, nor do I now remember whether I had then signed the order for the discharge of the prisoners upon ball when the resolution was handed to me by a person who, I suppose, was the sergeant at arms of the House. I do not now remember what words I used on the occasion or subsequently. I am sure I did not use the words 'I cared naught for the mandate and order of the House.' My recollection is, that neither then, nor subsequently, did I use these words. If the words were used, and were contemptuous, they were not used in the presence of the House, and, therefore, they do not render me amenable to an attachment for contempt. I am very sure I did say at the time that the resolution was served upon me, and porhaps subsequently, that I did not regard the resolution of the House as a suspension from office, or words to that effect. I do not admit that I "continued to execute the funcpension from that I "continued to execute the func-

pension from office, or words to assecute the funcnot admit that I "continued to execute the function of judge" after the service of the resolution.

If, in point of fact, and of time, I did sign the
order for bail after the service, it was not "in
open and flagrant disobedience of the order of
the House." Such was not my purpose at the
time. The intention of resisting the action of the
House in this mode and manner did not then,
nor has it since, induenced my conduct. I believe then, and believe L.DW, that I was
in the disobarge of my duty in hearing
the cases on habeas corpus; that this could
be construed into a contempt of the
"mandate and order of the House" did
not, for a moment, occur to my mind. The absence of such intention will, I think, be apparent
from my written communication to the House in
response to the resolution, which communication response to the resolution, which communication bears date the 14th instant. I am quite willing t assume the responsibility of my whole action in the premises, but I am not willing that that should be tortured into a contempt, which was should be tortured into a contempt, which was not intended as a contempt in point of fact, and was not a contempt in point of law. The question arises, Did the resolution of the House of Representatives, served upon me, operate as a suspension from office? I hold that it did not. A mere resolution of the House to impeach a public officer is not an impeachment. It is a mere resolve to do a thing which has not been done.

In section 1, article 7, of the constitution, it is provided that the House shall have the power of provided that the House shall have the power of impeachment, a vote of two-thirds shall be required, "and any officer impeached shall thereby be suspended from office until judgment in the case shall have been pronounced." A two-thirds vote is necessary to a resolution to impeach, but the officer is "thereby suspended" by what? Not by the vote on the resolution to impeach, but the officer is "thereby suspended" by what? Not by the vote on the resolution to impeach, but the impeachment (tself. Now, what is an impeachment (tself. Now, what is an impeachment.

peachment? Mr. Justice Story will answer the question. Taking that authority for a galide, "an impeachment may be defined to be a uritien accusation by the House of Represensatives to the Senate against an onlicer." The written accusation is called articles of impeachment. Until this written accusation is made to the Senate there is no impeachment. In this connection, Section 13, Article 1, of the Constitution of South Carolina provides that "no person shall be held to answer for any crime or odence until the same is fully, fairly, plainly, substantially and formally described to hun." The impeachment commences with the presentment from the House to the Senate. What is the mode of proceeding? When a person who may be legally impeached has been gailty, or is supposed to have been guilty, of some maltersation in office, a resolution is generally brought forward by a member of the House of Representatives, either to accuse the party of for a committee of inquiry. If the committee report adversely to the party, they give a statement of the charges, and recommend that he be impeached. When the resolution is adopted by the House, a committe is appeared to impeach the party of the barr of the Senate, and to state that the articles of indipeachment against him will be exhibited in due time and made good before the Senate, and to demand that the Senate then agrees to the articles of impeachment, and they are presented to the Senate by a committee appointed by the House to impeachment, and they are presented to the Senate in a committee appointed by the House to impeachment, and they are presented to the Senate in a committee appointed by the House of the Senate. This is the impeachment in accordance with section 13, article 1 of the Constitution of this State, directing that the offence be fully, fairly, plainly, substantially and formally described, and at this point comes into operation section 1 of article 7 of the constitution, directing that the offence be fully, fairly, plainly, substantially and formally describe Commons and tried by the Lords. Measured, then, by the rule of a common law indictment; I would ask, what is an indictment? It is defined in the

ass, what is an induced the property of one or more persons, of a crime or mi-demeanor, presented to and preferred upon oath or affirmation by a grand persons, of a trime of introduction by a grand jury legally convoked."

If, then, the House of Representatives stands as it were on the place of the grand jury, until the articles of impeachment are presented, how can a mere resolution of the House to impeach stand in the place of this presentment to the Senate, how can until there be a presentment to the Senate, and until there be an impeachment; and until there be a suspension from office, and until there be a suspension from office, and outil there be a suspension from office, and the House of Representatives to cease from exercising the functions of his office, how can he be said to be in open and flagrant contempt of the House of Representatives? In saying, then, at the time when the resolution of the House was served upon me, or at any time subsequently, that I did not regard it, and in letting to brain the prisoner with the senate, and until the mysterie not beyond the por transformation of the Heidsteck and Vau marvellous that I reckoned among the interesting the mysterie not beyond the por transformation of the Heidsteck and Vau marvellous that I reckoned among the interesting the mysterie not beyond the por transformation of the Heidsteck and Vau marvellous that I reckoned among the interesting the mysterie not beyond the por transformation of the Heidsteck and Vau marvellous that I reckoned among the interesting the mysterie not beyond the por transformation of the Heidsteck and Vau marvellous that I reckoned among the interesting the mysterie not beyond the por transformation of the House of Representatives to ease from exercising the functions of his office, how can there be a suspension from office, how can an office, how can an office, how can an office, how can are ALL OTTET IN PARIS.

fore or after the resolution of the House was served upon me, there could, in the very nature of things, be no contempt. 1. No contempt to the House of Representatives was intended.
2. There was no contempt to the House of Rep-

2. There was no contempt to the House of Repesentatives by writ or act.
3. There was no contempt to the House of Representatives in contemplation of law.
T. O. P. VERNON.

THE USURY LAW BILL.

[From the Abbeville Press.]

monds and Remorse.

A New York correspondent of the Troy Times draws a vivid picture of fashionable life in New York. He says: York. He says:

It is an old saying that all is not gold that glitters, and the history of the Fifth avenue will prove that the golden hue of luxury is generally little more than a deceptive show. If you live in the fable and the control of the c little more than a deceptive show. If you live in this fashionable spot you must pay either \$75,000 for a house (perhaps \$100,000,) or you must give an equivalent rent. Think of \$8000 rent to begin with. You cannot furnish this house at a less expense than \$10,000, and if pictures and statuary be introduced, you may treble that figure. To this is to be added your carriage and span of matched horses, worth \$5000, at least. Then look over your pay roll of servants. Here is the conchman, who with his family lives in a finished room over your stable. He must have \$800 per year, and will have it, even if he be obliged to rob the oat-bin in order to meet a deciency. Next is the footman, who on public drives is perched on the rear of the carriage and wears the same uniform as the driver. He must have \$30 per month and board. Add to these the cook at \$10 per month, chambermaid at \$10 per month, and narse (for the children must not be neglected) at \$12 per month. The housekeeper cass the list, for a fashionable lady would as soon take care of her children or do any other unbecoming work as attend to housekeeping dutles, and no housekeeper can be got for less than \$30 per month. I have only put down a half-dozen servants, which is a moderate number; but when we consider that each of these may be a thief, it is as many as you really need; and if you can meet the expenses and the peculation which your establishment involves, you must have an income of \$25,000 at least. this fashionable snot you must pay either \$75,000 peculation which your establishment involves, you must have an income of \$25,000 at least.

HOW TO KERP UP AN INCOME. Now to eer up an income.

Notwithstanding the immense financial resources of this clty, it is admitted that to keep up a regular income is a matter of no small difficulty. Business here is subject to incessant vicissitudes. Our social and commercial strata are volcanic, and sudden convulsions are constantly occurring. A man must be indeed fortunate who can hold his own year after year. A collapse like that of the Pacific Mail Company strikes out the support of many a princely house. Men here like that of the Pacido Mail Company strikes out the support of many a princely louse. Men here often become suddenly insolvent, but the disbursements continue. The pressure of these Fifth avenue families often becomes fearful. The credit system prevails here extensively, and as a consequence there is an incessant "dunning" carried on. The professional collector is on his rounds, and knows how to inflict his presence at the most annoying hours of the day. Then comes the appearances may be prolonged, but at last comes the grand finate—an explosion amid which the unicky family sinks out of sight of its former friends, and at list finds bottom in some lower stratum. To these exigencies are to be ascribed the frequent defalcations in banks, insurance comfriends, and at 1851 lines bottom in some lower stratum. To these exigencies are to be ascribed the frequent defalcations in banks, insurance com-panies, and similar institutions.

It will be found that after social ambition has been gratified by reaching the distinction of a Fifth avenue establishment, there is still a vast unrest. High life has its peculiar grades, and the Fifth avenue is anything but a level. The man Fifth avenue is anything but a level. The man who hires a house there is not on a par with one who owns his dwelling, and he, by the same rule, is not equal with the one who is admitted to be of higher wealth. There is a perpetual criticism and a looking down on one's neighbors because they are poorer, or a looking up to them because they are richer, and there is also a perpetual effort to reach the highest rank, at least in a social if not a financial way. Hence t is not to be imagined that social and domestic life here is like love in a cottage, or like the happy valley of Basselas.

It may be inquired whether there be much of what is called domestic life in the Fifth A renue. My reply is decidedly unfavorable. There are some exceptions to be found in the old-fassioned class of such people as James Brown, Robert L. Stuert, and a few families who are not only possessed of great wealth, but also of what is of more value—good principles. Domestic happiness cannot coexist with that artificial life which prevails here, and which is productive of so much misery. Indeed, the splendid misery, as it is sometimes called, of this famous street, would, if written, fill a volume. A LOOK INSIDE. written, fill a volume.

sometimes called, of this famous street, would, if written, fill a volume.

SPECIAL INSTANCES.

Having alluded generally to the misery inseparable from high life, let me now give a special instance. Here is a lady whose position is no doubt envied by hundreds of her acquaintances who only look at the outside. She has a carriage and all the accompaniments of metropolitan grandeur, besides which she can wear on proper occasions \$10,000 worth of diamonds. She is married to a heartless and abusive man, who is aliured by other female attractions which absorb his time and his money. As a consequence he treats his wife with harshness which is broaking her heart, but which she conceals from the world out of regard for appearances. I might designate another establishment of elegant character, whose owner is reputed to be worth a half million of dollars. The family are very showy and keep up an expensive equipage. The father is a retired merchant, and has a controlling interest in a great banking house which once was wealthy, but he has sunk most of its capital in stock operations. He is living at his usual rate of \$20,000 per year, and yet he knows that his frauts may be discovered at almost any time. He has been for several years on the verge of ruin, but he will keep up appearances for the family's sake as long as possible, and then when the collapse shall come, laudanum or the pistol will be a last resort. The question often arises, how long can this deception be continued? and the reply is, that it depends on goo! management and good suck. If no sudden pressure takes place, it may sudden change in affairs will at once bring it to light.

EIFTH AYENUE GUZZING.

sudden change in affairs will at once bring it to light.

If winc-drinking can make people happy, the fifth avenue should be in a state of extreme beatitude; for notwithstanding the high prices occasioned by the war, the most costly brains here ind a rapid market. If any one will stop of a pleasant afternoon at any of the first class grocery establishments in Broadway, he may witness the delightfultask of liquor tasting performed by little knots of the aristocracy, who stop in to leave orders. In all families, whether of the highest or less repute, we find wine a staple, and the way it is drank would excite the admiration of all tectotallers. Hardly a grocer's cart backs up to a house, but you see the champagne bisket. After dinner the wine circulates and is duly praised, for it is of good American manufacture. The only man in the secret is the fellow who comes round every week to buy the empty bottles. He takes them down to the bottling house, where they are filled, and in due time they are returned with fresh brands and silver tops. It seems absurd that the wine-drinking community should be ignorant of this, when almost opposite the Academy of Music there is a large warehouse devoted to this branch of trade. Here one may behold vast quantities of second-hand bottles received daily. There is no necessity of penetrating the mysteries of this place, for they are not beyond the power of good guessing. The transformation of Jersey cider and petrolean in to Heidsleck and Vauve Cliquot is so rapid and marvellous that it is a wonder that it is not reckoned among the fine arts.

WHAT EECOMES OF THEM.

It is said that life in the Fifth avenue is con-

reckoned among the fine arts.

It is said that life in the Fifth avenue is constantly changing, and that when a fresh parrenu comes in somebody must be going out. The quesion may naturally arise, what becomes of these decaying gentry, and the reply is that they generally go to ruin unless their course be delayed by the patronage of friends. The children of our once richest families have been found dwelling in tenement houses, and sometimes at a still lower depth. I know that a son of one of our first-class families died some time ago in the almshouse of this city. Laxury proverbially exhausts that capacity and efficiency which are necessary in the battle of life.

THE PARISIANS ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

Evacuation of Amiens-The Imperial Crown-Russia and Reform-Italy and

BORDEAUX, December 18. The Prussians, leaving the valley of Cher and concentrating on Loire, attacked General Chansey and were again repulsed.

Nearly a thousand Kabyle horsemen have been anded at Toulon, and will join the French army. The Mobiles who went to Algeria to replace regu lars, are to return to France, and will be replaced LONDON, December 18.

The Germans have evacuated Amlens, retreating towards Clermont, which is halfway between Amiens and Paris. The capture of Ham is reported. Twenty thousand Germans have passed Channey. General Fardherbe advanced beyond Amiens. The Bishop of Luxembourg thanks the King of Holland for his cheering language denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia. LONDON, December 19.

The bombardment of Paris is considered liable to begin at any moment, as the Prussian supplies and amunition have been fully recruited.

The St. Petersburg correspondent who furnish ed foreign papers with a synopsis of Grant's letter to the Czar concerning a joint mediation be ween France and Prussia, has been banished to Alonetz. The letter was considered private, and the publication of it a personal insult to the

KENIGSBURG, December 17. Five French frigates have been sighted off-Pil lan, twenty-five miles from this city. There is alarm in some quarters, but it is generally believed the preparations to meet the enemy are

ample. FLORENCE, December 18. A bul introduced into the Italian Parliament guaranteeing the Papal prerogatives and perfect reedom of the Œcumenical Council, has passed through a committee.

BERLIN, December 18. Four times the amount required for the new loan has been subscribed.

Russia's reply to Prussia's note regarding Luxembourg says the King of Holland must disprove the charges brought against the Duchy, or give guarantees that the obligations of neutrality shall not be violated again. If, however, the charges alleged are proved, Prussia is justified in annexing Luxembourg.

The French were driven from Vendome 'yesterday.

LONDON, December 17. The French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No fleet has appeared. The journals to-day, referring to the triumph of the peace party in the cabinet, say the government has signed English abdication as a great bower.

. FLORENCE, December 18. The King sails Monday.

CATONA, SICILY, December 17. The steamer Psyche, of the British eclipse expelition, has foundered. Her crew and instruments

were saved. BORDEAUX, December 17. The Prussians did not attack General Chansey restorday. Changey has received heavy reinorcements. It is understood that the generals commanding the armies of the Loire have conperted a plan for a simultaneous forward move ment, all having been largely reinforced. The Germans are retreating all along the valley of the Loire. The charge against General Cole, comnandant of T urs, is that he left behind guns and other war material, when no enemy was near the city. The French in the north have gained fresh advantages. Havre will be defended to the last.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Paris Provisioned-The Czar upon Reform-A Likely Story from Bordeaux. LONDON, December 19. News has been received from Paris that provi-

ions are plentilu Great confidence is felt in future successes. A large open air meeting was held in Trafalgar Square, London, to-day, when resolutions sympathizing with France were adopted.

The Germans have invested Laugres. Deserters from Paris are numerous, but are all repulsed at Versailles. The Baden Chambers have created a further credit for the prosecution of the war. The King

of Bavaria announces that all the German princes concur in bestewing the imperial crown upon the King of Prussia. Sr. PETERSBURG, December 19. The Czar has severely reprimanded the corpora-

tion of Moscow for petitioning in behalf of a free press, religious toleration and other reforms, EORDRAUX, December 19. Some journals assert that there have been

croubles in Paris, but semi-official advices state hat the city is quiet and animated with one seniment-that of the common defence. Reports from the forces in the north and east of

rance are good. There is some excitement here over the promulgation of false news under the forged signature of Gambetta. The purpose was, apparently, to cause a reactionary movement by disseminating intelligence unfavorable to the

Dispatches of this sort, purporting to come from Havre, appeared simultaneously in all parts of France. It was soon discovered, however, that it was a Prussian device. It is noticeable that the opposition journals are more violent towards Prussia than ever.

THE OCEAN CABLES.

NEW YORK, December 19. Notwithstanding the interruption of communication by the two English cables the accumulated dispatches have all been transmitted. The eable is clear, for the first time in two weeks.

-The artistic gold pen, in imitation of a quill, which was recently mentioned as having been made by Herr Bissinger, jeweler, of Pforzheim, with a view to Count Bismarck signing the treaty of peace with it, has been presented to the Count who, in acknowledging it, wrote: "Your beautiful and very artistic present has been delivered to me by Herr Jolly. I feel some difficulty in know ing how to express my thanks for it. At a time when the sword of the German nation has performed such illustrious feats, you render the pen almost too much honor in making it so costly. I can only hope that the use to which you have destined the pen in the service of our country, may conduce to its permanent welfare in a for tunate peace, and I can promise you that, with God's help, it shall in my hand subscribe nothing unworthy of German feeling and of the German s word."

-The alarmist faction is very strong among the Conservatives in England. A recent letter in the Times, in leaded type, says that in the evenof Prussia violating Belgian territory, England could, at most, only land 30,000 troops at Antwerp, to oppose 700,000, and to do that she must withdraw her regulars from Ireland, "which exist only to us as a source of anxiety and weakness." The writer suggests that the Prussian fron-clads with the French fleet-supposing them to obtain it-would be a powerful adversary against the English fleet, and pointing to England's political isolation, the unsettled Alabams claims, and the power of Prussia, urges the necessity of placing the army and navy on a war footing. British ministers are between two fires. When matters look pacific there is a howl about extravagant expenditure, while immediately there is war, or rumor of war, they are furiously denonneed for retrenching and reducing.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE FRUIT TRADE. A Chapter on the Fruit we Eat-Where

it Grows-When and How it is Imported-Its Increasing Importance. Charleston is without doubt the largest im-

porter of tropical fruits on our South Atlantic coast. Indeed, it may be said that it was the success of on fruit merchants thirty years ago, which, directing the attention of persons in New York to the mat ter, led to the establishment of the immense trade which now exists between that city, the West Indies and Mediterranean ports. The fruit business is of necessity a specialty, requiring peculiar risks in its management, and a peculiar experience in its managers. The nature of the crops abroad, the selection of fruit at precisely the right season to avoid rot, the style of packing, the probable demand at home, the prompt disposition of cargoes-all these considerations and more constitute the business one of peculiar hazard, and compel the exercise of the utmost energy, prudence and sagacity. The four artitles of fruit which are most largely imported into Charleston are bananas, oranges pineapples and cocoanuts BANANAS of the best quality come from Baracoa, on the east end of the Island of Cuba, and are known to our

citizens by their long, red skins, and large size. In New York at the beginning of the season they command almost fabulous prices. Here they are always reasonably cheap. There the trade commences about the 15th of March and goes on briskly until the latter part of August, when the red is succeeded by the yellow-skinned banana, known as the Ruatan, Aspinwall, Jamaica and Nassau banana. Here the season commences about the first of November, and continues during the winter, the yellow bananas generally following in February and continuing until the quaran ine is established on the first of May. This pretty effectually stops the trade. The fruit is perenial and common to most tropical countries. Its leaves are six feet in length, more or less, and about a foot broad in the middle. Unlike ourselves, the Spaniards have a superstitious dislike to cut a banana across; they always slice it from end to end, because in the former case the section presents an imaginary resemblance to the instrument our Savior's crucifixion. In the West Indies, the banana is fried in slices like fritters, and if the pulp be squeezed through a fine sleve, it may be formed into small loaves, which, after having been properly dried, may be kept for a great length of time. On the arrival of a vessel in Cuba, word is at once sent to the plantations in the interior, and the picking is commenced, the bunches being sent down on the backs of mules and cattle. Our Charleston schooners in the trade are gene rally of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty tons burden, and carry from twelve to eighteen hundred bunches. The Northern vessels are larger. On reaching this port, the discharging of the cargo generally occupies two days. What is unsold on the wharf, goes into store, but there is a virtual disposition of the fruit at the vessel.

ORANGES. We are now in the midst of the orange season The West India oranges come from Jamaica and Havana, but the latter are giving way before the Florida crops, which are not inferior in sweet ess, do not rot so easily, and give more satisfaction to both dealers and consumers. The Florida trade commences about the 15th of October, and continues until the 1st of March. When imported from the West Indies, oranges are packed loosely in the hold, sometimes to the number of three, four or five hundred thousand, and are sold by he barrel on their arrival. There is always more from fifteen to twenty per cent, but it varies ac cording to the stage of greenness at which the fruit is picked, the amount of handling and the length of passage.

PINEAPPLES are better between the middle of April and the 10th of June than at any other period of the year. They come in small quantities during the winter but do not possess that rich, luscious flavor which makes them so welcome an addition to the table at the season above referred to. The great of of this fruit is now shipped to Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, where it is canned in im mense quantities and shipped to all parts of the world. Their importation is attended with even a greater loss than on oranges, owing to the fact that they generate a vast amount of heat and rot rapidly. The sweetest pines come from Havana and an Island near Nassau, but we rarely taste them in their purest flavor.

COCOANUTS and bananas abound on the same plantation, and grow in great profusion. They generally constitute a part of the fruit cargo, and as an investment are safer, if not as saleable. The competition in this line is small, but the profits are more certain. Thirty or forty thousand cocoanuts often constitute the ballast of a large schooner.

SHADDOCK. This is a species of orange, but usually insipid o the taste, except during the months of April and May. They are much used for preserves by Southern housekeepers, are cheap, and in this ondition highly palatable. In the West Indies they are frequently fried like apples, and make delicious dish when properly prepared. As an article of trade they have little prominence. MALAGA GRAPES, FIGS AND NUTS,

with the exception of the pecan, which comes from Texas, are not imported direct into Charleston. New York monopolizes this trade, and supplies the country. The season for Malaga grapes s December and January, when the steamer bring them in large quantities, the fruit being packed in cork saw-dust, in kees holding about eigheen pounds each. The price ranges from 19 to \$15 per keg. THE MANNER OF . JETATION.

This, of course, varies according to the demand and other circumstances. Frequently a cargo of provisions, lumber and general merchandise is ade up here, and exchanged for fruit in the West Indies. Again, a vessel will sometimes stray into Charleston for a market, with a cargo which the captain or supercargo has taken on board as a venture, and if the fruit be good there is little difficulty in effecting a sale. The selection of fruit is always made by a commission merchant or other responsible party, and the captain, as a representative of the importer, is also expected to exercise proper vigilance in rejecting everything not merchantable. Much of the success of a cargo depends on this care.

The largest direct importers in Charleston are Messrs, Paul, Welch & Brandes, and Bart & Co. On the arrival of their cargoes, these firms have a busy time in dispesing of the same with the least possible delay. With them procrastination is a practical thief who ravages wildly-not merely a thief, but an assassin, who destroys in a night the best labors of a month. Hence by previous arrangements shipments are promptly made to Savannah, Wilmington, Atlanta, Augusta, and the West, and with equal promptness the fruit is there got into the hands of the consumer. Large quantities of fruit are also used in the interior of South Carolina, especially now, while the holidays are approaching. Mrs. Kenrick, on Market street, like wise makes foreign fruit a specialty of trade, and during the season has an establishment overflowing with bananas, oranges and pines. The Italians in the market seem never to be without them These patient fellows form a sort of close corpora tion, put their money into a "pool," buy as much of a cargo as they want, agree on the retail price to prevent opposition, and then, as every pater or mater familias who goes to market is aware, are eloquently incoherent in effecting a sale very

FLORIDA. In this connection it is not amiss to state that,

in both the North and South, business men are beginning to foresee that Florida will soon become the great tropical fruit-producing region of this

oranges, bananas and pineapples heretofor

made, and the character of the fruit produced there, renders it almost certain that with proper care and enterprise the fertile climate of the peninsula may yield abundantly all the product of the West Indies, while the superior and rapid communication by steamship and rall, which is ossessed by the State, will enable her to supply promptly, certainly, and with diminished rish the demand of almost the entire country.

IN CONCLUSION. The following figures, taken from an article published in the American Grocer on the 27th of June, 1870, by Messrs. Paul, Welch & Brandes, will show something of the character of the annu al Charleston fruit trade. "The following quantities of fruit were disposed off last winter Of the various kinds of oranges, Floridas take the preference, and command the highest figures. Jamaica and Havana next in demand. Oranges 2,200,000. Of these, 1,000,000, or 3000 barrels, were Floridas. Bananas, 11,000 bunches; cocoas 255,000; grape fruit, 20,000; plnes 42,000." Last year there were eighteen cargoes; this

year it is estimated that there will be twenty-five cargoes. The subject is an agreeable one to contemplate, and it is with pleasure that we inter juice it to the reader.

THE HOPE STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY. At the twenty-eighth anniversary meeting of this company, held last evening, at their hall, the following officers were elected : Wm. H. Smith, president; George O. Bourke, vice-president; O. P. Rouse, first director; John C. Cammer, secon director; James Buckner, third director; John T. McDowell, Jr., fourth director; H. T. Peters, Sr., secretary, vice W. P. Patterson, who declined re election; Isaac Lippman, treasurer; Charles P. Mousseau, engineer; John Riley, assistant engineer: James Kelley, Charles Ecleston, M. Maher and James Corcoran, axmen.

THE FREUNDSCHAFTSBUND .- The beautiful hall of the Freundschaftsbund, at the cerner of Meeting and George streets, was well filled last night by the members and their friends, all of them eager to witness the repetition of the stirring military drama whose first representation was noticed at length in these columns. It is no flattery to say that the drama went off with even more life and acouracy than when it was first performed. The music was charmingly played and sung, and Die Wacht am Rhein, with which the drama closes, was vociferously applauded.

After the drama, the members and their friends began the enjoyment of the pleasures of the dance, which lasted until a late, or early, hour.

THE BOWEN CASE .- The Louisville Courier-Journal of Friday, alluding to the pending indict ment against Congressman Bowen for bigamy says: "In order to ascertain the facts in regard to the Indiana divorce, a reporter yesterday called upon Mrs. Bowen at her residence in this city. She states that the published facts are true, with some exceptions, relative to the Indiana divorce. She denies that Bowen employed her counsel, or that the pétition was made upon any grounds other than that of adultery. On the contrary, she says that his treatment to her was always kind; that that far he was "the best husband alive." In her petition she prayed for alimony, but by some arrangement there was ompromise effected by which he agreed to pay her \$1500, in three instalments. She says he was married a few days before the divorce was granted, but the action was unintentional on his part, and resulted through some delay by the court in rendering the decree.

Special Notices.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of WM. B. McDOWELL, deeased will hand them in; properly attested. within thirty days, or they will be debarred payment. Those persons indebted to the Estate will make payment to WM. A. McDOWELL. Qualified Executor.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD Eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue New York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES .- Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, Nev GETTING MARRIED.-ESSAYS

for Young Men on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonia happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Howard Association, Box P, Philadelphia sep17-3mos

A GRAND EPOCH IN SCIENCE. From the time when, in 1834, Dr. RUGGE discovered "Carbolic Acid" and its extraordinary med cal effects, nothing in the history of Medicine has equalled it. Largely used by the French physicians in treatment of consumptive and scroft lous diseases, it was introduced by the Court Phy sician of Berlin, MAX ERNST HENRY, into Prus sia, and from thence to the United States. No thing else of the present day can equal HEN-RY'S SOLULION OR CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR. Patients get better after only one dose has been taken, and we cordially recommend it to the public.-[Editor "Argus." jan17 lyr

Amusements.

ROLLER SKATING THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC HALL. COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 1. The assemblies will be as follows: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS from 4 to 6 o'clock, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS from half-past-7 to 10. Admission to Night Assemblies 50 cents; Chil-

dren 25 cents. Tickets in packages of twelve, \$8 Use of Skates, 25 cents. Afternoon Assemblies, Ladies and Children, in cluding use of Sates, 25 cents; Gentlemen, including use of Skates, 50 cents. Season tickets of admission (good for all assem

blies during three months) for gentlemen \$5; for ladies \$3; for gentlemen and lady \$7 50. sep27-3mos

Tailoring.

FASHION EW CLOTHS, CLOTHING, AND FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

MENKE & MULLER. MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 325 KING STREET, Have just opened the largest and finest stock of Clothing ever origred in this city for MEN, YOUTHS AND EOYS, comprising a full assortment of DRESS and BUSINESS SUTTS, Derby Suits, Walking Coats, Overcoats, Pea-Jackets, &c. The largest portion is of imported goods, and manufactured into garments by ourselves—we can therefore recommend them as regards fit, wear and workmanship. wear and workmauship.
Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is supplied with

wear and workmanship.
Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is supplied with
the figuest selection of English, French, German
and Domestic Cloths, Doeskins, Beavers, Tricots,
Meltons, Vetvetine, Diagonals, Cheviots, Corduroy, Cassimeres, &c., and a large variety of modern Pants and Vest Patterns, which we make up
to order, by measure, in the latest style. The
foreman in this department of our business has
no equal in the artistic world for cutting and producing an elegant fit.
FURNISHING GOODS.—This department is suppiled with the Celebrated * * Shirts, English,
French an I Domestic Undershirts and Drawers,
Alexandre and Couvoissier's Kids, Buckskin, Cassimere, Silk and Thread Gloves, Linen and Paper
Collars, Neck Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Umbrellas, &c.
Our stock has been selected with great care,
and prices marked very low in plain figures.
Buyers in our line will find it to their advantage to call in and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

country. The successful experiments with Clothing and Inrusting Goods.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

SUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NEW SUPPLY OF ALL STYLES OF MORNING COATS, BUSINESS COATS, DERBY SACKS, DRESS FROCKS, OVERCOATS,

Of Chinchilla, Beaver and Waterproof, in Glengs-rin and Cape Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE TRAVELLING SHAWLS.

FURNISHING GOODS. The Leading Styles of CRAVATS, BOWS, TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c. CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERIES. MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SHIRTS AND NEGLIGE SHIRTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS.

GLOVES, OF FRENCH KID, CALFSKIN AND BEAVERS, ENGLISH BUCK, DEER AND CASSIMERE. BUCK GAUNTLETS.

The Celebrated STAR SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, Of all Qualities, and sold by me for the past 30

TAILORING DEPARTMENT supplied with & Full Assortment of Imported and Dom Cloths, Beavers, Coatings and Cassimeres, made un at moderate prices.

WM. MATTHIESSEN. B. W. McTUREOUS, Superintendent. deci9

NOVELTIES

OVERCOATS.

DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS DERBY SACKS
PRINCE OF WALES FROCKS
ENGLISH MORNING COATS:
DRESS FROCKS
SILK AND VELVET VESTS, and
LOW PRICED BUSINESS SUITS.

SCARFS.

HOSIERY.

CASHMERE, MERINO SHAKER, BRITISH, and GERMAN COTTON. PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS SCARLET AND

COTION FLANNEL AND JEANS

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS

CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S SUPER STOUT COTTON
SCARLET AND WHITE ALL-WOOL
COLORED AND WHITE MERINO
TRUE FIT SHIRTS
NEGLEGE SHIRTS

LINEN COLLARS.

HENSINGTON, FLORENCE FRANKLIN, GUARDS THE TRUNK PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

GLOVES. ENGLISH BUCK, CALF DOG, KID, BEAVER SILK, CLOTH,

CLOTH, and FLEECED-LINED COTTON. SUSPENDERS.

GUYOT BERLIN and ENG

TOILET ARTICLES.

VIENNA TRAVELLING BAGS
TRUNKS, LAP ROBES and
TRAVELLING SHAWLS
ROBES DE CHAMBRE and
SMOKING JACKETS For elegance, ease and comfort to the wearer, these Goods are recommended with

J. H. LAWTON & CO.,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING.

Men's Underwear. MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Shaker Flannel, Patent Merino Undervests, Drawers, and

> Hosiery. A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

At Extremely Low Prices.

STAR SHIRT EMPORIUM. MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET.