

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Right Hon. Lord Otto Fitzgerald, member for Kildare County, produced and had read the Queen's reply to the address of the Commons on international arbitration, as follows: "I have read the address of my faithful Commons, praying that I would be graciously pleased to instruct my principal secretary to enter into communication with foreign powers, with a view to further improve international law, and establish a general and permanent system of arbitration. I am sensible of the force of the philanthropic motives dictating that address. I have at all times desired to extend the practice of closing international controversies by their submission to impartial friends, and to encourage the establishment of rules intended for the equal benefit of all. I shall continue to pursue a similar course, with due regard to time and opportunity, whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage."

The House received the document with hearty cheers.

LONDON, July 17.—An Irish Team have won the Elcho shield, at Wimbledon; the first time that Irish rifleman have carried the prize from English marksmen.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, has been created a baronet, and Sheriffs Thomas White and Frederick Perkins have been knighted.

Lord Westbury is hopelessly ill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—A despatch from Terbersoud says a fire is raging in the harbor of that port.

BAYONNE, July 18.—Don Carlos entered Spain on Wednesday, amid indescribable enthusiasm. His party had no arms, and dressed in citizen's clothes. A halt was made at a small inn on the Spanish side of the line, near the foot of the Pena Plata, where the Marquis of Valdespines and Gen. Lizzaraga were waiting with their staff and escort. Here Carlos donned a brilliant uniform, and mounted on a handsome English bay charger, the party proceeded to Zugarramardiz, where several thousand Carlist troops were encamped. A Te Deum was chanted in the church. All the Republican prisoners in the place were released. The cannon of the forts were fired, and the day was given up to universal hilarity. There are 4,000 troops here, but the main force is under Elio, on the coast of Biscay, to cover the landing of cargoes of arms and ammunition from English ships.

BAYONNE, July 18.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the Cure of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical robes, gone to Rome, and asked forgiveness of the Pope.

LONDON, July 18.—A St. Petersburg letter says 450 German residents of Russia have left in a body for the United States, because the Government declared them liable to enforced military service.

PARIS, July 18.—Henry Rochefort will be sent to New Caledonia on the 31st instant. It is reported that the Shah will return at once to Teheran, on account of the insurrection which has broken out within his dominions.

It is reported from the frontier that the Madrid Government has issued a proclamation suspending constitutional guarantees in the Basque provinces. The friends of Don Carlos entertain strong hopes of recognition of their belligerent rights by France, as soon as they gain possession of a regularly fortified city, wherein to establish their seat of government. The Carlists declare that the Republican General Calinetty was killed by his own men.

American Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A large unification meeting was held in this city, yesterday, at which 1,500 persons, two-thirds of whom were white, listened to an address. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the committee of 100, meet with the approbation of this meeting. [This refers to Beauregard's resolutions.] Resolved, That we, the people of Louisiana, white and colored, assembled en masse, pledge ourselves to support the enjoyment of civil rights to all citizens, irrespective of color, and shall unite all our influence and energies, and co-operate in the common movement to reduce taxation to a rate corresponding to the resources of the country; to investigate and correct the public debt; to suppress unnecessary offices; to diminish the high salaries and exorbitant emoluments attached to public offices, and to secure in Louisiana, as soon as possible, the establishment of an honest, economic and patriotic government.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—On Tuesday, General Howard visited the office of the Inspector-General of the Army, who has his headquarters in the War Department, and requested from an officer attached to that branch of service information as to what charges he could be tried upon should the department see fit to order a court martial in his case. He was informed that he could be tried for neglect of duty in allowing his subordinates to misapply money belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau, or under the 39th Article of War, for embezzlement. In a conversation had with the officer upon the subject of his troubles, it was suggested to him that he had the privilege to demand a court of inquiry, and inasmuch as the charges had become a matter of public notoriety, it might be to his advantage to request an investigation by a military court. Howard replied that with the feeling toward him entertained by many officers in the United States army, he did not think he could get justice; and hence had thus far declined to ask for a trial by such a tribunal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The Industrial Congress assembled at 9 o'clock, this morning. A resolution was adopted emphatically protesting against the importation of cheap labor. The Committee on Co-operation reported as follows:

That we recognize incorporation as the most feasible plan for the adjustment of differences between labor and capital; and that this Labor Congress recommend the enactment of efficient laws for the protection and encouragement of co-operative associations in the several States.

The Committee on Arbitration reported the following, which was adopted: Whereas it is evidently necessary to devise a more peaceable plan of settling difficulties between employers and employees than by strikes, they being usually detrimental to both parties, we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is deemed advisable by this Congress that all unions adopt a system of arbitration, and that all members of the industrial classes be urged to cast their votes for no man unless he be pledged to use his vote and influence toward the adoption of a law making arbitration a legal means of settling difficulties between employers and employees.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The light weight bruisers, Chambers and Siddons, fight for \$1,000, within fourteen days.

NORFOLK, July 18.—The Supreme Conclave of Heptasophis is in session here: They have elected the following officers: Supreme Archon, W. E. Foster, of Norfolk, Va.; Chancellor, D. W. McGaughey, of Mobile; Provoost, James Young, Jr., of Baltimore; Treasurer, Jacob Weaver, Jr., of Baltimore; Secretary, S. B. Wolf, of Richmond, Va.; Inspector-General, H. Healdsfielder, of New Orleans; Supreme Herald, Dr. H. C. Tabb, of Richmond, Va. The next annual session of the Supreme Conclave will be held in Baltimore.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 18.—A special despatch from Mt. Vernon, Ind., states that a panic prevails there on account of cholera. Forty deaths occurred within a week, and eight or ten yesterday. The people are fleeing from the city.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Nine fatal sun-strokes yesterday; thermometer 97°.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Advices to the Courier-Journal state that cholera is prevalent in Elizabethtown, Owensboro, Millersburg, and several other Kentucky towns.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Post's financial article says: "There is a lively contest waging in the market between the speculators for a rise and those operating for a fall. The former claim to control the cash supply in the market, and also that short interest is so large as to render a corner possible. The bears have in their favor the present condition of the foreign exchange market, and also count on all possible assistance from the Treasury Department." The total imports for the week \$6,500,000, including \$2,250,000 in dry goods; specie shipments to-morrow \$1,250,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Henry Roeb and Henry Fox, while laboring in an excavation in the lower part of the city, last evening, were killed by an embankment falling on them. Philip Moeser and Daniel Rock were badly injured.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Belknap has gone to Cape May.

The Government award of \$15,500,000 will be paid at the State Department September 6.

Gen. Howard says no fairer court than a court martial by fellow officers could be desired.

The Attorney-General decides that tax cases closed by the past Commissioner of Internal Revenue cannot be opened by the present Commissioner, because he thinks the past Commissioner erred in judgment. There must be new facts to authorize the opening.

The Government is said to have commenced suit to recover \$300,000 from Platte & Boyd, glass importers, for alleged irregularities in connection with their importations.

Probabilities.—On Saturday, for the Gulf States, rising barometer, Southwest to North-west winds, with generally clear weather, except on the immediate coasts; for the South Atlantic States, Westerly winds and rising barometer.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A committee of the Police Commissioners having recommended the formation of a brigade of 500 police, armed and drilled as a military body, to be called out in cases of emergency, in aid of the civil powers, Commissioner Duryea has certified to Mayor Havemeyer, that 800 breech-loading rifles, fifty infantry swords, and the attendant equipments, are necessary to enable the police to more effectually protect public and private property in the city, and the Mayor has signed a requisition on Governor Dix for these arms and stores. This military police is intended to preclude the necessity of calling out volunteer militia organizations in cases of disturbance too serious for the strength of the ordinary police force.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Noon.—Cotton steady—uplands 8 3/4; Orleans 9; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; sales of the week 71,000; export 9,000; speculation 5,000; stock 596,000, whereof American is 363,000; receipts 43,000, whereof American is 25,000; actual export 7,000; afloat 413,000, whereof American is 111,000; sales of American 7,500; from New Orleans, July delivery, 8 3/4.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Evening.—Yarns and fabrics dull but not lower.

LONDON, July 18.—Noon.—Weather favorable to crops. 10 40's 90 3/4.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes 56f. 27c.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Noon.—Stocks dull. Gold steady, at 15 3/4. Money easy, at 3 1/4. Exchange—long 9 3/4; short 10 1/4. Governments and State bonds very quiet. Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,670 bales—middling 21; futures opened as follows: July 20 7-16; 20 1/2; August 19 3/4; 19 15 16; September 18 3/4; October 17 3/4. Flour a shade firmer. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 2c. better. Corn quiet and nominally unchanged. Pork dull and heavy—mess 17 3/4. Lard dull and in buyers' favor—Western steam 8 3/4. Freights steady.

7 P. M.—The comparative cotton statement shows net receipts at all United States ports during the week 14,256; same week last year 2,343; total to date 3,526,443; to same date last year 2,692,736. Exports of the week 23,711; same week last year 5,795; total to date 2,440,007; to same date last year 1,830,132. Stock at all United States ports 191,190; last year 121,724; at all interior towns 30,462; last year 9,718; at Liverpool 896,000; last year 979,000; American afloat for Great Britain 111,000; last year 35,000. Net receipts cotton 460 bales; gross 1,123; sales of futures 10,400 bales, market closing as follows: July 20 1/2; August 19 15 16; September 18 5 16; October 17 13 16. Cotton irregular and quiet; sales 1,649 bales—middling 21. Flour active and firmer—common to fair extra 6 40 @ 3.00; good to choice 8 05 @ 10.75. Whiskey steadier, at 93. Wheat 1 1/2 @ 2c. better; light receipts and advanced prices—winter red Western 52 1/2; white Western 55 @ 65. Corn in moderate demand—white Western 67 @ 70. Coffee active and strong. Rice active—Carolina 8 @ 9. Pork lower, now 17.00. Lard firmer—Western steam 8 3/4 @ 8 3/4. Freights drooping. Money easy, at 3 @ 4. Sterling lower—9 3/4. Gold quiet, at 15 1/4 @ 16 1/4. Governments dull and steady. States very quiet—Tennessee firm.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour very quiet. Wheat dull and declined 5 1/2. Corn quiet and firm—white 84 @ 86; yellow 60 @ 62. Oats dull—Southern 50 @ 52. Provisions quiet and firm; prices unchanged. Whiskey firm and scarce, at 94. Sugar active and scarce, at 10 3/4 @ 11. Cotton quiet—middling 20 1/2; net receipts 455 bales; gross 455; exports coastwise 500; sales 375; stock 3,634; weekly net receipts 501; gross 1,116; exports to Great Britain 39; coastwise 1,254; sales 1,117; taken on contract 300.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour in fair demand and advanced—7.00 @ 7.15. Corn quiet, at 42. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork quiet and nominally 16.25 @ 16.50. Lard dull—steam nominally held at 8 1/4; kettle held at 8 3/4; jobbing 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. Bacon quiet—shoulders 8 1/2; clear rib 9 3/4; clear sides 10. Whiskey steady, at 91.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Flour unchanged. Corn in fair demand, at 53 @ 60 for shelled and sacked. Pork quiet, at 16 50 @ 17.00. Bacon easy, at 8 1/2 @ 9 for shoulders; 9 1/2 for clear rib; 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 for clear sides. Packed lard 8 3/4; tierce 10; keg 8 1/4.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn easier—No. 2 mixed 38 1/2, in warehouse. Whiskey steady, at 90. Pork quiet, at 16 50. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard dull; small lots refined 8 1/2; for tierces 9 1/2.

MACON, July 18.—Cotton quiet and firm—middling 18; weekly receipts 75 bales; shipments 446; stock 1,933.

BOSTON, July 18.—Cotton stronger—middling 21 1/2; net receipts 80 bales; gross 516; sales 350; stock 10,000; weekly net receipts 511; gross 4,198; sales 1,500.

MOBILE, July 18.—Cotton quiet—middling 18 1/2; net receipts 167 bales; exports coastwise 185; sales 75; stock 11,558; weekly net receipts 522; exports coastwise 1,532; sales 1,350.

AUGUSTA, July 18.—Cotton quiet—middling 18; receipts 118 bales; sales 178; stock in 1872, 3,048; in 1873, 4,184; weekly receipts 417; sales 496; taken by mills 287; sales 1,057.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton demand moderate—middling 18 1/2; net receipts 382 bales; gross 382; exports coastwise 1,049; sales 400; last evening 600; stock 31,411; weekly net receipts 1,886; gross 2,790; exports to Great Britain 7,353; to the continent 2,191; coastwise 4,810; sales 7,600.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Cotton steady—middling 19; net receipts 249 bales; sales 200; stock 4,327; weekly net receipts 1,632; gross 1,953; exports to Great Britain 8,125; coastwise 2,610; sales 1,300.

GALVESTON, July 18.—Cotton quiet—good ordinary 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4; net receipts 40 bales; sales 80; stock 14,016; weekly net receipts 390; exports to Great Britain 2,449; coastwise 1,982; sales 633.

WILMINGTON, July 18.—Cotton quiet—middling 18 1/2; net receipts 25 bales; exports coastwise 29; sales 21; stock 1,194; weekly net receipts 127; exports coastwise 513; sales 27.

NORFOLK, July 18.—Cotton steady—low middling 18 1/2; net receipts 391 bales; exports coastwise 345; sales 83; stock 4,012; weekly net receipts 3,569; exports to Great Britain 153; coastwise 3,361; sales 515.

COLUMBUS, July 18.—Cotton firm—low middling 17 1/2; weekly receipts 102 bales; shipments 207; sales 246; stock 1872, 310; 1873, 3,093.

SEMA, July 18.—Weekly receipts cotton 16 bales; shipments 111; stock 1872, 104; 1873, 506.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Cotton—low middling 18 1/2; receipts 461 bales; shipments 105; stock 10,660; weekly receipts 1,565; shipments 2,559; sales 1,800.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Cotton quiet—middling 20 3/4; weekly receipts 280 bales; gross 3,246.

CITY POINT, July 18.—Cotton—weekly net receipts 365 bales.

M. STROMBERY, July 18.—Cotton—offerings good; demand light—low middling 17; weekly receipts 46 bales; shipments 234; stock 1872, 741; 1873, 2,029.

PROVIDENCE, July 18.—Cotton—weekly net receipts 19 bales; sales 1,500; stock 17,500, of which nearly 11,000 are held by spinners; shipments 200.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Cotton very dull—middling 18 1/2; net receipts 59 bales; exports coastwise 807; sales 10; stock 6,273; weekly net receipts 2,025; exports coastwise 2,080; sales 136.

It is said that some of Jeff. Davis' former slaves serenaded him while he was in St. Louis, and that he invited them in, and after a little chat about old times, made each a present.

It is said that cork sews have sunk more than cork-jackets have ever saved.

Mrs. Emily F. Benjamin, of Laurens, died on the 14th, of consumption.

A Backwoods Election.

There is an old man living near me, who came into this section of the country fifty years ago, when he was a young man of thirty. He is now quite as vigorous as eighty as most men are at sixty; has a rosy, full face, and a bright eye, and has been known on occasions to go out into the harvest field and help his grand-sons get in the wheat. It is easy to see, from his massive form and limbs, that he must have been athletic and powerful in his youth; and the very few who still survive who were his neighbors then, say that he was strong as a horse, fleet as a deer, quick as a panther, and brave as a lion. But when Enoch Page first came here, and commenced to clear a patch of ground, all this was not so well known to the people as it was afterward.

I am writing now of times half a century past, when, instead of all these flourishing cities and villages, these productive farms and orchards, and these railroads and canals, there were dense forests, a few little settlements at the crossings of roads, and the roads themselves few in number and indifferent in condition. The population, sparse as it was, had buried itself in the woods, and by judicious and energetic use of the axe, was fast solving the first problem of civilization. But people were coming in rapidly, and at Blunt's, which was a central point, the settlement was fast increasing to the proportions of a village.

This was the condition of things when the first election in the new County took place. It was held at Blunt's; and being a novel occasion, it called out a large crowd. Several hundred voters were present, besides many who were not voters. The election was for sheriff, which in a new County is always an office of great importance. It was felt to be doubly important here, for a threatening element of secederism had lately been added to the population, which could be suppressed or held in check only by a firm and determined administration of the laws. The election was by ballot; but there being no printing press within a hundred miles, the ballots were all written out.

The candidates, by common consent, (for there were no caucuses,) were two—Col. Walton and Dr. Reed. The former was, perhaps, the most substantial man in the County, possessing education, experience and integrity, and was supported by the best men, those who were anxious to have law and order prevail. The latter was a quiet, inefficient person, wholly unfitted by nature and habit for the office; but he had been put forward by a clique of idle, dissolute fellows, who considered it decidedly for their interest to get a man elected who would not execute the laws. And knowing that they could not command sufficient votes to elect one of themselves, they did the next best thing in putting up a man whom they knew they could control if successful, and for whom they hoped to catch some respectable votes.

The ring-leader of this precious set was one Ham Perkins—a great brawny ruffian, who delighted in affairs and combats of all kinds, and he rallied his peculiar followers on election day, and they all put forth a united effort to elect Reed. The votes of this gang were all in within two hours after the opening of the polls, and they next began to exercise their terrorism over respectable voters. Many who detested them were compelled to vote for their candidate merely from fear of personal violence or of injury to their property; and so many there were who were willing to pursue this weak course, that at noon one of Perkins' party, who had kept a tally, announced that Reed was then five ahead. The intelligence was received with a whoop and a yell of exultation, and the rowdies became more insolent than ever.

The leaders of the Walton party were in anxious consultation, which seemed as hopeless as it was anxious; and affairs bore this aspect when Enoch Page, who had just arrived on the ground, came up to vote. As he approached the window a ballot was handed him by one of Col. Walton's friends. He took it and read the name, nodded approval to the man from whom he had received it, and stepped up to deposit it. Ham Perkins had witnessed the incident, and familiarly accosted the young man as he approached: "I say, my boy, you've made a mistake in the paper you've got there in your fist. This here is the ticket you want."

He held up the Reed ticket toward Enoch, who, without paying the slightest heed to the paper or the man who offered it, stepped past to the window. Perkins started and scowled, and then laid his brawny hand upon Enoch's shoulder. "Didn't you hear what I said, my lad?" he inquired, in a high and menacing key. "That ain't the name we're voting here to-day; you take this one and put it right in there."

Enoch shook off the hand from his shoulder, and returning the ruffian's bullying look with one of undaunted firmness, replied: "I believe I did not ask your advice on this subject. I shall vote for Colonel Walton. Stand out of the way, if you please."

It was the first manly opposition that the bully had met that day, and the words were spoken in a tone that told him he was dealing with a brave and determined spirit. But Perkins had wielded his peculiar power too long, to brook such a defiance as this, uttered in the ears of 100 men, who were now gazing at him, to see what he would do next. "Hol puttin' on airs, are ye, lad?" he vociferated, while his face reddened with anger. "Now, I say ye shan't vote that ticket—so!"

With the words, he reached out his hand, and, snatching the ballot from Enoch, tore it to pieces. With a promptness that amazed the crowd, and with an audacity that made them hold their breath with fright, Enoch seized the bully by the nose, and tweaked it vigorously; and then, with a dat dat, snatched

him on both sides of the face with a noise that sounded like the crack of muskets.

The young man took two steps back, and planting himself against the building, gathered his muscle for the onset that he knew would follow. It did follow immediately. Smarting with pain and fairly howling with rage, Perkins made a headlong rush, like a wild beast springing on its prey. The spectators shuddered, expecting to see Enoch strangled in the grasp of the infuriated ruffian. But he never reached him; a terrible blow from Enoch's fist, delivered with all the force that could be thrown into it, fell full on his breast, with a sound like a beat of a great drum. Perkins threw up his arms, and with a loud groan, fell in a heap at the young man's feet. Some of his friends raised him up; they saw him gasp once, and then all was over.

"Is he dead?" Enoch coolly asked.

"Yes; you've killed him—you've killed him!" one of his late adherents exclaimed. The Reed party carried off their fallen chief; and so thoroughly cowed were they by his tragic but merited fate, that they did not show themselves at the poll again that day. The result was, that Walton was elected by more than 100 majority, and rampant ruffianism never raised its head again in that County. The next grand jury formally investigated the circumstances of Ham Perkins' death, and emphatically vindicated the conduct of Enoch.

HORRIBLE.—One of the saddest cases of death, under terrible circumstances, we have lately encountered, was brought to our notice, yesterday evening. Mr. R. P. Mink, of Kalamazoo, Mich., road master on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, died under very remarkable circumstances. Last Monday, while giving some directions to the groom in attendance on the horses, he suddenly dropped, and, as was supposed, expired. The weather being warm, the body was packed in ice and brought down to this city en route for Valparaiso, Ind., for interment. Arriving at the destination, where full preparation had been made for the funeral, the friends and relatives were thunder-struck to find evident signs of life about the body. It perspired freely. The funeral was, of course, delayed, and yesterday afternoon blood flowed freely. Restoratives were applied, but without effect, and R. P. Mink is now a dead man; but it is past question that he was consigned to his icy tomb while life was still abundant, as the fact of his having so well withstood the awful confinement attests.

The rumors about the dangerous illness of the Emperor of Germany, recently circulated, were without substantial foundation. It is true, says a correspondent, that he fainted in his apartments at Babelsberg, some weeks since, and, though he is fully recovered in body, his mind seems to have suffered a shock of which traces now and then appear. He is less patient with his friends. He is keenly irritated at slight disappointments, especially in public affairs, and he shows in other ways the growing nervousness peculiar to old age. This is the substance of what may be said about the case. A regency is hardly yet a political possibility. The mention of such a scheme would not, the correspondent thinks, be tolerated by the Emperor, and might accelerate a crisis in his condition.

The Treasury Department is doing a heavy business in postage. It took less than a week to use \$200,000 worth of official postage stamps to such an extent that another requisition was made on July 5 for an additional \$200,000 worth.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Maria Garrett, an old-colored woman, dropped dead in Minor street on Wednesday night. She ate very heartily of water-melon on the afternoon prior to her death, causing an attack of apoplexy, of which the jury of inquest said she died.—Charleston News.

A COLORED MAN DROWNED.—A colored man, by the name of Sumter Campbell, was drowned at the Ashpole Ferry Bridge yesterday. He was taking a bath, and not being able to swim, got beyond his depth, and was drowned.

The petition of Phineas F. Frazee, bankrupt, for an extension of time in which creditors may prove lien, was granted by Judge Bryan.

The black fig seems to be more abundant than the green variety this year, says the Charleston News. Have times anything to do with the tint?

The rope with which the negro murderer, Jim Brown, was hanged at Suffolk last Friday, was divided among the crowd by the sheriff.

For out-of-doors the pale colors are most generally worn; the brilliant tints are reserved for in-door and evening wear.

The Prefect of Perugia has forbidden pilgrimages to the cathedral of Assisi for sanitary reasons. 2,839 emigrants arrived in New York Monday, by the different steamers from Europe.

Mr. A. S. Hall, for many years a respected citizen of Charleston, died in Barnwell last week.

Auction Sales.

By SEIBELS & EZELL. THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our office, the highest bidder, Two good PIANOS. July 19

F. M. BEEF.

A BARRER FULTON MARKET BEEF, yearling, open this morning, at 10 o'clock, at CANTWELL'S.

This Day, at MCKENZIE'S, PEACH SHORT CAKE, Frozen Peaches and Cream.