

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

NO CONFERENCE—DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN—NAPOLEON'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH—COLLIERIES EXPLOSION—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE—MURDER IN IRELAND.

PARIS, January 1.—The conference on the Eastern question is postponed, and its meeting is improbable.

The official journals say that the Emperor Napoleon, in addressing foreign ambassadors on New Year's day, will compliment them upon the exertions made by the Great Powers to settle the Eastern question, as a new pledge of the peaceful policy which Europe desires.

It is reported that the conference, if held, will adhere to the Turkish ultimatum. A dispatch from Athens says that the Greek Assistant Minister of War has gone to Crete to disband the volunteers raised on that island.

Madrid, January 1.—Disturbances have occurred in Malaga, where barricades were erected in the streets by some of the people; but the disorder is likely to be easily suppressed. The Carlist agitation continues in Navarre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 1.—The Turkish Government, since the departure of the Greek Envoy, shows a good feeling towards the Greek residents of this city. The "Turquie" newspaper says that the Porte will draw the ultimatum sent to Greece before the conference assembles.

LONDON, January 1.—A dispatch from Wigan reports that a terrible explosion has occurred at the Haydock colliery. Twenty-two dead bodies have already been taken out of the mine.

DUBLIN, January 1.—Colonel Bates, a justice of the peace at Tipperary, was shot dead by unknown parties. No arrests.

WASHINGTON.

NEW YEAR'S DAY—LIQUOR PROHIBITED.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The day has been very disagreeable, but nevertheless there were the usual number of receptions, a very notable feature of which was that no wines or liquors were offered to guests.

Beast Butler and Senator Morton paid visits to the President, and General Grant's staff called in a body.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, was inaugurated yesterday.

A Mrs. Wilkinson has obtained a verdict of \$7500 against the Chicago Tribune in a libel suit.

Windsor and Morton, express robbers, were turned over to the United States authorities yesterday by the police of Windsor, Canada.

AFFAIRS IN ORANGEBURG.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] ORANGEBURG, S. C., December 31.—What has been the result of '68 in this section of the State? It opened to the people—as does the defect to the weakest traveler—ruin, defeat, despair, debt, mocked their prayers, and escape seemed hopeless; yet energy was left them, and with faith they again held the plough and harrow. A general spring, a splendid summer, and a fine autumn, have followed, and to-day they regard the piles of provision with gratitude. The merchants of Orangeburg, anticipating a full share of trade, laid in one half of cotton and set out five barrels of corn. They rented over two hundred acres of land, and to my certain knowledge, have paid only thirty-six dollars, (being one cent of their crop and to-day have not a peck of corn to go on next year.

The Orangeburg News has changed hands, and will probably its sentiments, *mais nous verrons*.

Charleston is well represented here among the merchants, Messrs. John A. Hamilton, George W. C. Kenney and G. S. Shiner having located permanently. Mr. Kenney will be 69 years of age as he was born in 1799, and a brighter era will dawn on his history.

CHARLESTON AND THE WEST.

The Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River Join Hands.

[From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel, Dec. 23.] One of the greatest drawbacks to trade and to the rapid development of enterprise in this city—and not only has it been felt here, but it is felt all through the South—has been the want of through railroads lines to connect the great mart of America, New York, with the trade center of the South, and the Mississippi River, the great artery of goods were so long in reaching their destination that much valuable time has been lost and the demand for the goods so shipped would tend to be retarded.

On the other hand, we have had the elements of our command the elements of this beneficial enterprise, and that it only required properly directed effort to develop it. The completion of the Bono Road has provided the connecting link, and at once energetic effort was made to accomplish this grand result.

The merchants of our city and Jackson have long looked anxiously forward to the time when the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean might be linked together by one unbroken line of railway, where unity of action and harmony would tend to bring about the most desired purpose. The necessity of it has been so imperatively felt that futile efforts have been made to accomplish it in the past, but unfortunately they have all failed.

Now we are gratified in being able to announce that through the indefatigable efforts of the officers of the Bono Road, the last obstacle has been removed, and that a line of rail will be laid by which goods have been shipped from New York via Charleston and delivered in Rome, Georgia, in four days, and along the line of the Bono Road in five days, and could have been delivered in this city in six days.

An shipment of cotton was made over this line by Messrs. Lankin & Egbert, and it is to be expected that it will be repeated in Charleston on the 20th, just four days' interval. This shipment beyond a doubt will be delivered in New York in ten days, and it is to be expected that it will reach that city two days earlier than that which missed the Charleston and New York steamer, and was therefore compelled to remain in Charleston waiting shipment by sea. On another which left two days later. The rates are as low as the lowest, being from New York to Vicksburg per 100 pounds, first class freight, \$2.75; second class, \$2.50; third class, \$2.25.

One great advantage possessed by this line is that there is only one re-shipment between this city and New York, and that occurs at Charleston when transferred from the steamer to the cars.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Closing up the Work of Amnesty—The Tortured Prisoners—Grant and the Radicals.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, under date of the 29th instant, says: There is good reason for believing that President Johnson has concluded to finish up the work of amnesty as early as possible.

The opinion of three members of his Cabinet to-day urged him to do so. It was argued that consistency demanded that those guilty of lesser offenses should not be allowed to suffer in prisons while free pardons were granted to those who have been fortunate enough to escape imprisonment.

A distinguished and distinguished man in a position to know, strongly intimated this afternoon, after the regular Cabinet meeting had adjourned, that the political sufferers who are now in prison should be released from their imprisonment. Mr. Johnson expresses great gratification at the spirit in which the Radicals have so far received by the whole country—a few sore-headed politicians only excepted.

The efforts which are being put forth by the Radical leaders, make General Grant a very party instrument in the executive chair, or indeed persistent and herculean. Yet those who are the more intimately associated with the President are not so much alarmed at the failure on the part of these managing politicians.

General Rawlins, who is believed to be the only candidate of General Grant, has grown the more determined as his political fortunes to enjoy an occasional laugh at the discomfiture of the Radicals, who fail in their efforts to bring General Grant the slightest intimation as to the future.

General Grant has left town. Quid nunc are basely employed in manufacturing great political capital, and the extent of the same is known, however, that his visit to the North is a dodge to avoid calling on the President on New Year's Day, which etiquette would require of him.

Probably did not wish to set an example of insubordination in this respect. This is not soldierlike, and I have heard him "booming out" smartly to the Radicals.

GRANT ON ROTATION. The recent statements in the correspondence of the New York Tribune purporting to give General Grant's views, and alleging that he did not renounce the expediency of the grounds alone, have no trustworthy foundation. It is well known to all of General Grant's friends that he is, and has been at all times, in favor of the rotation of office, and that he whom he finds in place; and in talking to his friends he speaks freely of "Copperheads" and rebels, and never conceals his dislike for them.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" A few days ago a respectable-looking lady appeared at General Grant's headquarters and asked his influence to secure the office under the name of the late General Grant, and upon the plea that she had two sons killed in the late war. General Grant heard her story, and then turned her over to General Dent, inquiring into her case, and she was finally sent to her home.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. It is believed in diplomatic circles that the changes in the protocol for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which were suggested by the British Government, and accepted by the United States, have been accepted by the British Ministry, and that the settlement of the claims is now a matter of course.

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TERRIBLE NARRATIVE.

Further Details of the Loss of the Hibernia—Marvellous Escape of some of the Boat's Crew—Suffering of the Passengers become Insane and Leap into the Ocean.

Our English files are filled with the harrowing details of the loss of the steamship Hibernia, which recently foundered at sea on the passage from New York. We copy the following narrative of Mr. Davis, the second officer, who had marvellous escape in one of the ship's boats.

When we left the Hibernia, we had in our boat two barrels of biscuit, three cases of water and several tins of preserved meat. Two or three of the crew were with me, and the boat was so full that we deemed it necessary to throw one of the barrels of biscuit overboard to make room for the passengers. The boat was crowded with men, women and children, and another infant of six months old.

It must be apparent to every one that the revolution which has been made in our system of labor, has made necessary a new system of agriculture, and that the growth of cotton, as heretofore depended, does not appear to be increasing or likely to increase.

Having, during the experience of many years, observed the losses in cotton crops, we were led to the conclusion, that the want of deep preparation of the soil in preventing the roots of the plant from penetrating to the subsoil, and the moisture, I adopted the method of digging furrows from fifteen to twenty inches deep and two feet square, throwing out the clay and filling with manure, and so on.

Our ploughing is done generally four inches deep. Cotton planted with such preparation early in the season, and with the soil well watered, and the roots of the plant, when drought overtakes it, the fibrous roots and the tap roots being near the surface are destroyed, or more or less injured by heat.

On the improved plan above indicated the roots of the plant penetrate from fifteen to twenty inches deep, and the soil is well watered, and the roots of the plant, when drought overtakes it, the fibrous roots and the tap roots being near the surface are destroyed, or more or less injured by heat.

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HINTS ON AGRICULTURE.

Poullain's System of Cotton Culture—The Details and Economy of the System—Its Profitableness and the Limit of Production.

In a letter, published in the Georgia papers, Mr. Philip Poullain has given an explicit information in regard to his system of cotton planting. He says: It must be apparent to every one that the revolution which has been made in our system of labor, has made necessary a new system of agriculture, and that the growth of cotton, as heretofore depended, does not appear to be increasing or likely to increase.

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