

much excitement here, and but little hope of the success of the negotiations is entertained. It is already rumored that they have been broken off. Many desire no armistice for the present, and that peace should be dictated in Constantinople. The threatening language of a section of the English press causes much irritation. The people say: "We don't wish a war with England, but if it is forced upon us it will be immensely popular." Much depends on the attitude of Austria, regarding which there are many contradictory rumors.

A special from Vienna asserts that Russia has invited Austria to take immediate possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Count Andrassy hesitates to acknowledge that the Russian conditions sufficiently respect Austria's interests, but he has discovered among them what he fears will be a *casus belli* for England. He has opened negotiations with a view of modifying the Russian demands. The new Greek premier belongs to our party.

Though it is the general impression in most of the European capitals that the Turks will accept Russia's conditions, and peace be concluded, yet much doubt and anxiety prevail, particularly in London and St. Petersburg. The latest advices from the latter place say that more confidence is felt since the peace conditions were submitted to Austria, and were objected to on her own behalf, thus minimizing the danger of an Anglo-Austrian alliance.

It is said the peace conditions, which were only made known at Vienna this week, have been submitted to Prince Bismark and approved long ago. If the conditions are known in London, the fact has not yet been made public.

Count Andrassy, fearing he saw reason for England's veto of the conditions, has undertaken to secure their modification.

The utterances of the reputed semi-official German newspapers are very conflicting.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence*, the organ of the Home Office, believes peace will be secured.

The Berlin *Post*, conservative, trusts the Czar will not occupy Constantinople, because in that case England must interfere.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the reputed Bismark's special mouthpiece, says the eventful entry of the Russians into Constantinople cannot longer be regarded as impracticable.

The *National Zeitung*, the organ of the national liberal party, also believes the Russians intend to go to Constantinople.

If the Russians attempt to go to Gallipoli or Constantinople, there is hardly any doubt but that the British ministry will interfere, if supported by the majority of Parliament, and they probably will be, although the most advanced section of the opposition in both houses would not regard the occupation of Constantinople as an interference with British interests on the ground for hostile action. Meantime the situation of the Turks is not so desperate as seemed during the past few days of the panic. Nevertheless the Porte is very anxious for a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding Suleiman Pasha's army is safe, and preparations for the defense of a short line across the peninsula at Tchataladjo are well advanced.

The depressed feeling at the Stock Exchange continues. It is rumored that the government will ask for a credit to-night. It is also said that large selling orders have been received from Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24. — The *Agence Russe* says the Imperial Government is aware of the importance England attaches to Gallipoli. It will neither be occupied nor attacked unless the regular Turkish army should be concentrated there; in which case it would be impossible to leave such a force on our flank.

LONDON, 25.

A Pera dispatch says: The stipulation that causes the greatest anxiety is said to be the demand for a temporary occupation of Constantinople. It is hoped that this may be avoided.

A special from Pera says: A portion of Suleiman Pasha's forces embarked yesterday, and that 12 battalions more will probably leave to-night.

The *Standard* says: The news that Russian terms of peace have been made known to the Porte, and

are now being discussed by it, comes apparently to temper the excitement and exaggerated alarm that foolish people might otherwise have felt at the intention of government to move, on Monday, for supplementary credit. We do not hesitate to say that the mere fact that a delay of four days is to elapse before the motion comes on, is sufficient indication that in the opinion of government the peril against which it to guard us is by no means pressing, though it is absolutely necessary Russia should receive a hint that she has tried our patience too long.

The *Daily Telegraph* prints the following from Constantinople: The Turkish delegates have been ordered to sign peace preliminaries. An armistice will probably be concluded to-day.

The conditions of peace are stated to include the following: Serbia to be independent without compensation; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Nicsies and Spuz, and a portion of Turkey bordering on Lake Scutari. Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of £20,000,000 is paid; the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men-of-war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebanon than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian governor for a long term of years, subject to ratification by the powers; Bulgaria's not understood to include Thrace, but only to extend to the line of the Balkans; part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This arrangement will satisfy the Russian military honor without involving the occupation of Constantinople. There is no mention of Roumania in this dispatch.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Carnarvon is making a long statement. He has now resigned.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on King Humbert.

Earl Derby was not present in the House of Lords to-night, but it is said he was in the lobby, and his resignation is in suspense.

It is stated that the report of the Russian conditions is substantially correct, although the terms are somewhat harsher than those which have been officially communicated.

It is believed that the Duke of Richmond will replace Lord Carnarvon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25. — Suleiman Pasha has informed Layard that the Porte had made a solemn engagement to keep the conditions secret until the treaty was signed. It had, to-day, telegraphed its plenipotentiaries to accept the conditions. It would communicate them to the ambassadors the moment they were signed.

It is again alleged that the Russians are advancing on Gallipoli.

BERLIN, 26. — The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 12,900,000 marks.

HAVANA, 25. — A rumor that Spain will sign a treaty with Santa Domingo, at the end of this month, assuming a protectorate over that island causes great excitement in Santa Domingo and Hayti, and serves to further increase the unpopularity of President Baez. The rumor is somewhat strengthened by the appointment of new Spanish consuls at several ports of the Dominican republic.

LONDON, 26. — A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: It is generally believed here that the danger of foreign intervention has passed, and that a solution has been found which can be accepted by all the powers. It is said that government has given assurance that it has no intention of excluding neutral powers from participating in the settlement of questions involving their interests. Last night very tranquilizing dispatches regarding the conditions of peace were sent to London.

A correspondent at Pera says there is a strange rumor afloat that the Russian conditions include a privy arrangement with the Porte respecting the Suez Canal.

The Pera correspondent modifies his previous telegram, relative to the conditions of peace, in the following particulars: Kars, Bayazid and Ardahan are to be held as security for war indemnity, and Batoum is to be ceded to Russia. The great powers are to arrange in regard to the opening of the Bos-

phorus and Dardanelles, and submit their arrangements to the Czar. The other points are almost identical with those published by the *News* this morning. Everything here is now quiet, and the public mind is tranquilized with the belief that peace is at hand.

It is believed that Earl Derby's resignation, which was tendered in consequence of the orders to the fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles, has since been withdrawn. It is also thought that government will not deem it necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate, and that a statement to that effect on Monday will accompany the announcement of the conclusion of the armistice. If the vote is persisted in in the face of Turkey's acceptance of the Russian conditions, it will be opposed by the liberals by all the means in their power.

A dispatch from Gallipoli, dated January 25 says the guns are firing a heavy salute at the Dardanelles. The English fleet is coming.

Later. — Admiral Hornby took the fleet up to the mouth of the Dardanelles, where, at the telegraph station, he received the countermand, and returned to Besika Bay.

The *Daily News* publishes what is believed to be substantially the terms of peace as follows:

Autonomy of Bulgaria similar to that of Lebanon. Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor of the province for a term of years, whose appointment must be sanctioned by the European Powers. Bulgaria to acquire some territory south of the Balkans.

Bosnia and Herzegovina to be assured of protection and reforms, and have a Christian Governor.

Security is to be given for the better government of the other Turkish provinces.

The independence of Roumania.

Serbia to be independent without compensation.

Montenegro to acquire Antivari, Nicsies, and Spuz, and a portion of the shore of Lake Scutari.

The cession of part of Bessarabia, and of Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum, with adjacent territory, to Russia. Indemnity to Russia, for the expenses of the war, to be paid in money, territory or otherwise.

The question of the Dardanelles to be reserved for consideration of the European powers.

LONDON, 27. — This morning papers publish the following official document. We are authorized to state that, after explanations with his colleagues and the stoppage of the fleet in Besika Bay, Lord Derby, who had offered his resignation at the same time as Lord Carnarvon, continues in office.

The *Standard* understands that Lord Derby is not opposed to the supplementary vote.

The *Post* says the Marquis of Hartington, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, will refrain from taking immediately an adverse attitude towards the supplementary vote, as government's proposals deserve consideration. The statements in reference to the terms of peace will be made in both evening. Even if the Marquis does not oppose the supplementary vote, Mr. Rylands, Liberal member for Barnby, will, as he has already given notice that he will make a hostile motion.

Mr. Gladstone writes, relative to the vote: "I have a firm conviction that this most indiscreet proposal will be steadily and powerfully resisted in Parliament. I hope the country will intelligibly express its opinion on the subject."

The *Times* says: Up to this moment a definite and official announcement of the terms of peace is not forthcoming, and the ministers may, on this account, justify their hesitation in abandoning the proposal for a supplementary vote.

A division of the French Mediterranean squadron left for Levant, to-day.

The Montenegrins on Saturday captured, after a violent bombardment, three fortified islands in Lake Scutari, and were preparing to attack the important fortress of Zabllac, to-day.

The *Agence Russe* contradicts the rumors that the Russians are marching on Gallipoli and that the peace conditions contain special arrangements relative to the Suez Canal.

A Constantinople correspondent says the Porte has received a telegram to the effect that the preliminaries of peace have been signed, and that the delegates and the Grand Duke Nicholas would reach Adrianople on Saturday.

The same correspondent states that England had the Porte's per-

mission to enter the Dardanelles.

LONDON, 28. — At the cabinet council on Sunday it was determined to persist in the demand for a supplementary vote. The summoning of the cabinet council on Sunday is regarded as an indication that the political atmosphere is not clearing.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England, on balance to-day, is £57,000.

The *Times* denies that part of the Russian army will embark at Constantinople for home.

A special dispatch says the Russian demands will encounter serious opposition from England and Austria. The latter is opposed to the retrocession of Bessarabia, and to any conditions doing more than to cripple Turkey.

Up to 9 o'clock last night the Porte had no advice as to the conclusion of an armistice, though orders were telegraphed the plenipotentiaries on Friday, to accept the preliminaries of peace. The delay causes an apprehension that the armistice may be accompanied by onerous conditions.

The Russians, Servians, Roumanians and Montenegrins are pushing military operations with great vigor.

Suleiman Pasha's army continues to embark. Six Egyptian transports have been ordered to Karola to assist in the operation.

Up to Saturday evening Safvet Pasha, acting foreign minister, persisted in his refusal to inform Layard, the British ambassador, of the terms of peace, showing that the Porte has been pledged to keep them secret.

Viscount Sandon, member of Parliament for Liverpool, will succeed Lord Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote accepted the suggestion of the Marquis of Hartington that after Sir Stafford's statement, when the supplementary vote is moved, that the debate should be adjourned until to-morrow. This was because the time of the House to-night is already otherwise appropriated to orders of the day.

ATHENS, 28. — The warlike manifestations were continued on Sunday, crowds of people shouting outside the residence of the ministers. A mob of 3,000, from the Piræus, was dispersed by the troops after some shots had been fired. Three of the rioters were wounded. The city is now (Sunday night) quiet.

The *Debats*, the organ of Minister Deligorogis, says Greece would incur inevitable ruin by declaring war against Turkey just now.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY OF PROVO.

Specially Reported for the DESERET NEWS.

The public examination of the students and pupils of this institution at the end of the second term, for this academic year, took place on Thursday, Jan. 24, from 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 4 p. m. Programme of proceedings as follows:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

9 to 10 a. m.
Conducting monitor, Mr. J. Greenwood.
Chart Class conducted by Miss Fannie Rogers.
First Reader Class conducted by Miss Teenie Smoot.
Arithmetic A. Class conducted by Miss Teenie Smoot.
Arithmetic B. Class conducted by Mr. Benj. Cluff.
Second Reader Class conducted by Miss Teenie Smoot.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT. B.

10 to 11 a. m.
Conducting monitor, Mr. J. J. Talmage.
Third Reader Class conducted by Miss C. Daniels.
Arithmetic Class D, conducted by Mr. J. Walton.
Arithmetic Class C, conducted by Mr. J. M. Tanner.
Geography Class B, conducted by Mr. J. B. Keeler.
Oral Exercises conducted by Mr. A. Greenwood.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT. A.

11 to 12 a. m.
Conducting monitor, Mr. C. Tietjen.
IV Reader class, conducted by Prof. Hardy.
Arithmetic A. class conducted by Prof. Hardy.

Grammar A. class conducted by Prof. Hardy.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Conducting monitor, Mr. Isaac Bullock.
V Reader class conducted by Prof. Maeser.
Arithmetic class conducted by Prof. Maeser.
Grammar class conducted by Prof. Maeser.
Class in phonetics conducted by Prof. Hardy.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

2 to 3 p. m.

Conducting monitor Mr. A. B. Thompson.
Latin class conducted by Prof. Maeser.
German class conducted by Prof. Maeser.
Common arithmetic class conducted by Prof. Booth.
Algebra and geometry class conducted by Prof. Booth.
Philosophy class conducted by Prof. Booth.
Phonography class conducted by Prof. Hardy.
Singing class conducted by Prof. J. E. Daniels.
Reading of report.
The press was represented by reporters for the DESERET NEWS, *Herald and Enquirer*; on the stand were Bishop M. Tanner, as chairman of Examining Committee, W. H. Dusenberry, Secretary of the Board of Directors, and several other leading gentlemen from Utah Co.

The exercises commenced precisely at 9 a. m., with singing by the academy choir, and prayer.

The above stated programme was strictly observed, the respective departments having been arranged by their conducting monitors previous to their entering the main hall for their exercises. This monitorial system, as it was demonstrated so successfully before us during the whole examination day, surpassed anything in order, discipline and management of school life we have ever seen, which was also the unanimous testimony of all the other visitors. The monitors had their classes ready in a minute, and the respective teachers merely stepped to the front of their classes, who received them standing, and then went through their exercise, until the monitor gave the signal with the bell for its termination, when the teacher, with a bow to the audience, left the class in charge of the monitor; the monitor himself was guided in his time-gauging by written instruction from the Principal. It was pleasing to see the young normal students do the work assigned them, either as teachers or monitors, with a quickness and precision that showed more than anything else the kind of normal training they were receiving at their academy.

To speak of the work of Professors Hardy, Booth and the Principal of the academy, would be really unnecessary, as their reputation as teachers has been established long ago.

A most beautiful feature of the proceedings was the singing of the choir, conducted by Prof. Daniels.

The Principal, before reading his report to the Board of Directors, defined the leading principles of to-day's proceedings, stating that it had not been to show so much the efficiency of the single students, for which there would have been no time nor opportunity, as to illustrate the method of teaching and organization in the B. Y. Academy, as nothing had been done or said that day, that was not taking place in the Academy every regular school day.

From the reading of his report, we learn that the statistics of the Academy were as follows:

	Registered	Left	Remaining
Primary dept.	75	1	74
Intermediate	101	4	97
Grammar	23	3	20
Academic	12	—	12
Normal	12	1	11
	223	9	214

The moral influence emanating from this school, is already being felt in Utah County, and the settlements south, as it is largely patronized from abroad. Prof. Maeser, through the instructions of President Young, has made theology the foundation of every branch taught in this institution. The good results arising from such a course, plainly prove that science and religion can be successfully taught in our public schools, and that, too, without jar or discord.