

BY TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—Russia's reply to the invitation to the conference arrived to-day. It is in the affirmative, but declares that Russia would prefer another place of meeting.

Servia has asked Russia for admission to the conference with a consultative voice.

The report of the capture of Domoco is false. There has been no collision yet between the Turks and the Greeks. The citizens and peasantry are arming to protect Athens.

The foreign representatives having assured government that the Hellenic provinces of Turkey would be protected and the Greek question submitted to the approaching conference, government has ordered the advance of the army across the frontier stopped. Warlike preparations, however, continue.

The Roumanians did not stop hostilities around Rustchuk and Widdin until Monday afternoon. They vigorously bombarded Widdin on Sunday and Monday, and the position of the garrison was considered desperate.

ATHENS, 7.—A correspondent says: In consequence of the representations of the powers, Greece seems disposed to stop the further advance of her troops, referring the questions of their withdrawal to the decision of the conference. She also demands, pending such decision, that hostilities against the insurgents in Crete be suspended.

LONDON, 7.—The *Advertiser* says: We have reason to believe that government has received information of the entry of the Russian army into Constantinople. At any rate, if the government is not in possession of this news the Russian embassy is.

A special to the *Standard* from Pesth announces that the Turkish men-of-war on the Danube have been surrendered to Russia.

A special to the Vienna press, from Tirnova, states that Turkish men-of-war have already left Sulina and Verna. The Turks have agreed to evacuate Verna.

The *Standard's* Pesth special says the evacuation has already commenced.

LONDON, 7.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to a question about this morning's rumors, said he received yesterday afternoon a telegram from Layard, dated February 5. At that time, notwithstanding the armistice, the Russians were pushing towards Constantinople. The Turkish troops had been compelled to evacuate a port on the Sea of Marmora, notwithstanding the protest of the Turkish commander, which the Russian general refused to receive. The Russian general declared that according to his orders, it was necessary he should occupy Tschak Taldka that day. The Porte is in great alarm and cannot understand the Russian proceedings. Representations have been made to Grand Duke Nicholas. It was also stated that the Servians have destroyed a place called Urauj and are advancing on the railway towards Salonica. Five days have elapsed since the signature of the armistice, and the preliminaries of peace and the protocol have not yet reached the Porte, which is in ignorance of some of its terms. Another telegram, dated yesterday, received last night, states that the Russian government had requested that the Chekmadje lines shall be abandoned, which will leave Constantinople undefended. The Russians had occupied, in considerable force, Tchataldja, which is part of the Turkish lines of defense, extending across the peninsula and less than 30 miles from Constantinople. May be the steps now being taken by Russia are in pursuance of the conditions of the armistice, because we do not know the conditions; but it appears the Porte is equally in ignorance, and is perplexed as to the meaning of these movements. By telegram to-day we have asked Russia to give us some explanation on the subject, and we have called attention to the declaration made by the Emperor to Colonel Wellesley, in July last, that he would not occupy Constantinople for the sake of military honor, but only if rendered necessary by the march of events. Considering that the Turkish resistance has ended, it does not appear to Her Majesty's government that there can be any necessity for the advance of the Russian troops. Lord Derby added that it was possible that instructions had

not been given the Russian troops at the time Layard's telegram was dispatched, and that the various steps which were taking place were not in contravention of the provisions of the armistice, the exact terms of which Her Majesty's government did not know.

The following additional points of the armistice conditions are asserted: "That the railway between Adrianople and Constantinople be repaired and operated, and also the telegraph line between Adrianople and Odessa, via Constantinople; the raising of the blockade of the Black Sea and the Danube for everything except ammunition; the Russians to occupy the Black Sea coasts, from the Russian frontier to Balchik, and from Missioni to Derkio; on the Sea of Marmora the Russians to occupy Batjak, Chakmadje and Isharkio, and on the Aegean Sea from Enor to Mekri." These are in addition to the points held by the Russians at the signature of the armistice.

A special from Constantinople, dated February 1, by way of Syria, says: It is stated that Grand Duke Nicholas and staff will come to Constantinople during the armistice.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated February 1, confirms the report of the opening of the telegraph line to Odessa. The quickest communication with Constantinople is, therefore, through Russia.

Russia's motive in delaying the acceptance of Austria's invitation to the conference is now explained. Russia makes the distinction between bases for the preliminaries of peace and the preliminaries themselves. The bases having been signed, Russia is now intent upon concerting preliminaries which are to be founded upon those bases. Only after the completion of the preliminaries does she intend to go to the conference. For the completion of the preliminaries General Ignatieff is going to Adrianople.

The delay in signing the armistice is caused by the refusal of Server and Namyk Pashas to accept the condition creating the principality of Bulgaria, which they declared would be the destruction of the Turkish empire in Europe. Grand Duke Nicholas was not authorized to modify the terms, so the negotiations came to a standstill. The plenipotentiaries telegraphed the Porte for instructions, but up to the 28th of January had not received them, so the Russians continued to advance on Constantinople.

The *Daily News* gives the statement of several members of the plenipotentiaries' suite, declaring in much stronger terms than those of Server Pasha, that Lord Beaconsfield and Layard were responsible for the Turkish persistence, and that Layard uniformly declared that England would intervene.

ROME, 7.—News of the Pope's death has already been officially announced. At 8 o'clock on Wednesday night the Pope felt a sudden suffocation. He rallied several times, but said to his physicians, "Death wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said: "Guard the church I loved so well and sacredly." The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made humors mount into the lungs and brain.

The conclave has commenced. Cardinal Simeoni has demanded troops and Government has acceded to his request. The ambassadors accredited to the Vatican have gone in a body to view the corpse. The Italian Government insures the independence of the conclave, and offers any services that Cardinal Simeoni may demand.

A telegram from Tirnova states that the Russians are receiving large reinforcements. The Russian troops in Roumelia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

A Vienna correspondent says Russia won't accept the treaty of Paris as the basis of negotiations.

The *Times*, in a leader, considers Prince Gortschakoff's telegram an evasion, not a contradiction of Layard's.

Various specials state that no confirmation of the alleged entry of the Russians into Constantinople has reached Vienna, Berlin or Paris.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* commenting on the Russian occupation of the defensive lines of Constantinople, says: The mystery which still envelopes the conditions of the armistice leaves plenty of room for further surprises. Thus

it looks very much as if the evacuation of the Danubian fortresses by the Turks will turn out to mean the occupation by the Russians. These surprises seem to be bad preparations for a conference.

In accordance with the armistice conditions the Russians will occupy Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradjik and Erzeroum.

The ambassadors of the Powers are still ignorant of the conditions of peace.

Nedjib Pasha, with 27 battalions, has left for Volo.

Accounts have been received at Constantinople, of depredations committed by the Russian troops in the houses of the Mussulmen in Adrianople and neighboring villages.

An official telegram from St. Petersburg confirms correctness of armistice conditions made public yesterday. The only additional condition mentioned is evacuation of fortresses and Sulina.

A great meeting will be held at Cremorne Gardens on Saturday, to endorse Government's foreign policy.

A dispatch dated Constantinople 5th, via Syria, says: The Russians have occupied Chatalja Silvia, on the sea of Marmora, and Osmanli.

Suleiman Pasha has gone to Larissa, the capital of the province of Thessaly.

There is a Cabinet crisis in consequence of Parliamentary criticisms of the Government's abolition of the Grand Vizierate without consulting Parliament, and of the contemplated policy of Ahmad Vesik Effenda, the new President of the Council of Ministers.

6 p.m.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated a summary of terms of the armistice. He said they disclose such a state of affairs that the government, in view of possible disturbance in Constantinople, has ordered a portion of the fleet thither, not as a departure from neutrality, but as a protection of life and property. Government has notified this step to the other powers, asking whether they will join in the movement. It has also notified Russia.

The stock market opened quiet but firm, this morning. Consols opened at 95½. Russian securities strong and one percent better than at the close of yesterday.

The steamer *Utopia*, before reported in collision with the steamer *Martin*, was cut down to the water's edge, and is now moored to a buoy on Gravesend.

ROME, 8.—The Conclave will assemble immediately at the Vatican. The Pope left instructions which will be unsealed, to-day, and read *praesente cadavere* by the Chamberlain to all the Cardinals now here. Probably the Hall of the Consistory will be chosen for holding the ballot for the new Pope. Prince Chigi, Marshal of the Conclave has assumed his functions, and given orders for the customary walling up of the doors of communication, and the removal of the persons now living on the same floor on which the Conclave assembles. The Cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the Conclave.

The French Cardinals are expected to arrive, to-morrow, and the Austrian and Spanish Cardinals on Sunday and Monday. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the remains lying in state. Cardinal Vicar's announcement of the death of the Pope says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, and orders prayers for the deceased. Later.—The congregation of cardinals, to-day, heard the late Pope's last wishes relative to the conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Billio, Pecci and Dipietro will govern the church pending the election of a pontiff. All the church bells in Rome are tolling.

Funeral services will be held in all the churches, but the requiem in St. Peter's is expected to be very imposing. The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, and finally be placed in the crypt. The conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private. The Pope's last act was to provide for the continuance of his servants' salaries and pensions of their widows.

ROME, 8.—Forty-three cardinals are now here and ten more have sent notice by telegraph of their intention to come.

A public lying in state of the Pope's remains is anticipated. The ultramontane candidates for the papacy are Cardinals Luigi Billio and Antonio Panabianco. The

liberal candidates are Cardinals Innocente Ferrieri and Camilla di Pietro.

The Portuguese government, which enjoys a right of veto in the papal election, is endeavoring in accord with other Catholic powers, to obtain the election of a Pope who will put an end to the conflict between Church and State.

As soon as the Pope died the ambassadors to the Vatican asked the camerlengo to follow the ancient usage regarding the funeral and the election of a successor. Cardinal Pecci replied that such was the intention of the majority of the Sacred College.

The official declaration of the physicians who attended the Pope during his last illness is published. It states that the immediate cause of death was paralysis of the lungs.

All the cardinals here, except Monsignors Amat and Ponabianco, who are sick, attended the preliminary congregation in the hall of the consistory to-day. They decided that the Pope should lie in state three days in the basilica of St. Peter. The ceremonies will will last altogether nine days, after which the conclave will meet.

DIED.

In Spanish Fork City, Jan. 25th, 1878, of dropsy, the effects of an attack of measles in 1872, at the residence of George B. Hicks, NEPHI, son of George A. and Elizabeth Hicks.

Deceased was born at Hamilton's Fort, Iron County, June 9th 1868; was a boy of bright intellect, and his loss is severely felt by his bereaved parents and family.—Com.

At Wellsville, Cache County, February 4, 1878, of pneumonia, JOHN GREER, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, November, 1806; emigrated to these valleys in 1852.

Brother Greer was a member of the 24th Quorum of Seventies; was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and died in full faith in the great work of the last days.—Com.

Yesterday, at 5 p.m., in this city, of asthma, SAKAH, wife of James Dudman, aged 65 years.

She was a native of Somersetshire, England; embraced the Church of Jesus-Christ of Latter-day Saints some thirty years since, and died in full faith and fellowship.

The funeral will take place at North Ogden to-morrow, at 4 p.m., at her son's residence (Mr. F. Dudman). Friends are invited to attend.—Ogden Junction, Feb. 8.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of CATHERINE ROBERTS, deceased.

To the creditors of the said deceased:

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to me, the undersigned administrator of said estate, at my residence on Ninth East, between Fifth and Sixth South Streets, Salt Lake City, JAMES P. PAUL, Administrator of said Estate.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 9, 1878. d83 w2

NOTICE.

Meeting of Wool Growers.

A MEETING OF THE WOOL GROWERS of Utah, and all others interested, will be held at the Council House, on Thursday evening, February 14th, at 7 o'clock, to consider the question now before Congress relative to the tariff on foreign wool. As the subject is of vital importance to the wool growers of this Territory, it is expected a large number of those interested will be present.

SAMUEL BENNION, D. DAVIDSON, JOSEPH HARKER, WM. SMITH, JONAS BRICKSON, HENRY RODDY, JAS. W. CUMMINGS, H. B. CLAWSON, JOHN MURDOCK, FRANCIS WEBSTER, ARCHIBALD GARDNER, JOHN IRVING, MORRIS BROS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One light red 4 year old STEER, crop off left ear and small notch in.

One brown 3 year old BULL, crop off left ear, branded G on right hip, bush of tail white.

One red and white, red necked, 4 year old STEER, branded X on left shoulder.

If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, they will be sold at public auction on Thursday, Feb. 14th, 1878, at one o'clock, at the estray pound, Coalville.

JOSIAH RHEAD, District Poundkeeper. Coalville, February 4, 1878. dsw

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Feb. 7, 1878, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson A	Gamble J	Mendenhall M
Ames C	Grant R	Moser M
Anderson G	Hoagland Mrs	Malloway M A
Allbrand M	Haven J T	Patterson A
Beesley A H	Hoff I	Perry C
Bleish C	Holebrook J A	Pendleton E
Busby E	Henrikson M	Potter G
Bergland E	Hall S	Richardson E
Brown M E	Haskin H	Rosenberg E
Brady F	Haslam L	Richardson D
Berkenshaw M J	Hansen M	Ransom L
Crouch Mrs	Hyde M N	Ritchie M
Cottle C	Hollman M	Read M
Crocker F	Hardy W	Ricketts M
Corn E	Hendrickson	Richards S G
Chandler G	Jorgensen M	Ramzell S
Coon L	Jane B	Svens A C
Crawford M	A Jensen K	Stewart A
Davis S H	Keats R	Spillers M
Danans Mrs	Klunson R	Smith M A
Davis Mrs	Klunson R	Stokes R
Dawsonfield C	Ledingham A	Symons S
Duke L	Lepper H	Shires S A
Evans A	Lewis M J	Stratton S A 2
Ericson C	Luke M	Thorne Mrs
Ford S L	Lyon S E	Thorpe L
Fletcher S	McEver Mrs	Taylor W
Fletcher W B	Miller M	Tipond H 2
Forsyth N	Myers E	Wopashaw A
Gardner M	Malin J	Winans Mrs
	Miller J	Wells M A
		Webb S

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Alston C	Hill F	Nelson J A
Anderson C G	Howard E A	Newson W D
Allen W L N	Hall G J	Olsen A
Armstrong W	Hubert G E	Ostrom I P
Adkins G H	Holmes J	Osborn T A
Anderson G	Hoffman J	Pringle A
Brunker A	Herridge J	Pendleton J
Backman A	Hong S A	Perry J
Burles C	Howarth R	Fatten H 2
Bennett W A	Holmes R	Pilago G
Busby J E	Holley W A	Paul J P
Boyle H G	Ingram W H	Reckwell P
Brand G	Jacobs Capt	Rothermel P
Berlin N	James D W	Roy W
Berkenshaw C	Jessen J	Schneider C
Crown S	Johnson J	Selander C
Collett R	Jarvis J	Sims E
Court T	Jones S C	Southfield E
Connell W	Kirkpatrick C	Southworth H
Case A	W T	Samson J
Duncombe D	Larsen J Z 2	Smith W G
Duncan J J W	Lamb J	Smith R
Demers L	Lawson J	Sproat J
Davis L	Leavitt J	Thomas J W
Davis W	Larsen J C L	Thomas J W 2
Everett W	Larsen J L	Thorne J R
Engberg E	Lish J	U
Eckman W	Lawson J	Urli J W
Fisher J	Larsen M	Woodruff Mr
Glen A A	Moury A J	Warren G R
Gordon J & Son	Morgan F W	Waddell I
Gillespie P	Mack H	Whittaker I
Gleason S 2	Mortimer J	Workman O G
Hoy C R	Miller R B	Wheeler W
	Morris R & Co	Wilmer R C
	Newcomb S A	

Persons inquiring for the above letters are requested to state when advertised.

J. N. O. T. LYNCH,

POSTMASTER.

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER the following for sale: Twenty-two acres of farming land, twelve of meadow, fenced; a house of four rooms, rock cellar and good granary, stable, cow stable, sheds, corral, stack-yard, and other small buildings, also a fine young orchard, 75 fruit trees bearing. Good water privilege.

TIMOTHY GILBERT, South Jordan, Salt Lake County. w3t

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