

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties mutually engage not to have in the Black Sea any other vessel of war than those of which the number, the force and dimensions are hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves each to maintain in that sea six steam vessels of 50 metres in length at the line of flotation, of a tonnage of 800 tons at the maximum, and four light steam or sailing vessels of a tonnage which shall not exceed 200 tons each.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of the month of March, in the year 1856.

(Signed)

ORLOFF,
BRUNNOW,
AALI,
MEHEMMED DJEMIL.

III.—CONVENTION BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, RESPECTING THE ALAND ISLANDS.

Signed at Paris, March 30, 1856. Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856. In the name of Almighty God.

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to respond to the desire which has been expressed to him by their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, declares that the Aland Islands shall not be fortified, and that no military or naval establishment shall be maintained or created there.

ARTICLE II.

The present convention, annexed to the general treaty, signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

(Signed)

CLARENDON,
COWLEY,
A. WALEWSKI,
BOURQUENEY,
ORLOFF,
BRUNNOW.

THE HOMICIDE AT WASHINGTON.

May 8, 1856.

To-day, shortly after 11 a. m., P. T. Herbert, a California member of the House of Representatives of the United States, went over to breakfast at Willard's Hotel, where he takes his meals, and sent a boy from the breakfast room for his breakfast. In four or five minutes after a portion of his breakfast was set before him, and the boy then told him that at that hour it would be necessary for him (the boy) to get an order from the office to have a breakfast sent up from the kitchen.

Herbert told the boy to 'Clear out, you Irish son of a b——.' He turned round to another waiter, Thomas Keating, who was standing near by, and exclaimed, 'And you, you damned Irish son of a b——, clear out, too.' The answer of Thomas Keating was not comprehended by our informant (an eye witness.)

Herbert, on being answered by Thomas, rose and struck him on the neck behind, with his fist. Thomas Keating seized a plate and threw it at Herbert. Herbert seized a chair and threw it across the round table at Thomas Keating, striking him with it.

They then clinched and fought. Another Californian, whose name we have not heard, came in at the door and ran to Herbert's assistance, and also struck Thomas Keating with a chair.

Patrick Keating, the brother of Thomas (and the steward of the house), at that time coming in the room, ran to his brother's assistance and seized Herbert, who immediately drew a revolver. The other Californian at that time was striking both the Keatings with a chair.

As Herbert drew his revolver, Patrick Keating seized it by the barrel; and they struggled over it for some moments, until the French cook of the house came in and separated Herbert and P. Keating, who let go his hold of the pistol barrel.

Thomas Keating and the other Californian were mingled in that particular part of the fray between Herbert and Patrick. After Patrick let go the barrel of the revolver, Herbert seized Thomas (who had clinched him and was struggling for the pistol) by the collar, and, putting the pistol to his breast, shot him through the lungs, killing him in five minutes.

After the shot one of the other servants threw a piece of chinaware at Herbert, but none of the others interfered.

Herbert and his Californian companion left the room and house immediately, by the Fourteenth street door, where Herbert took a hack and drove away. Subsequently he delivered himself up at the office of Justice Daniel Smith, on Eighth street.

His examination for killing Thomas Keating, aged about 34 or 35 years, (who leaves a wife and two children) will take place at the guard-house at 4 p. m. this afternoon. Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle are counsel for Herbert.

The two Keatings were civil men, and were favorites with the boarders in the house.

This account of the affray we take from the

lips of the servants, an aged man, who saw all of it.

Some items in the examination of Herbert copied from report of the investigation, with a portion of the Courier's comments thereon:—

'Mr. Key, the district attorney, stated that the only witness yet to be examined on the part of the prosecution was Mr. Du Bois, the minister from the Netherlands, and as foreign ministers were not liable to the ordinary process of law, he had addressed a note to the Secretary of State to request the attendance of Mr. Du Bois, to which he had received the following answer:

Department of State,

Washington, May 9, 1856.

Sir:—I have to inform you that, pursuant to the request contained in your note of this date, I have addressed an invitation to Mr. Du Bois, the minister of the Netherlands, to appear as a witness against Mr. Herbert, and have had an interview with him upon the subject, but he declines for the present to accede to my request. He deems it necessary, before making up his mind, to consult the other members of the diplomatic body.

It is not probable that he will be able to do this before to-morrow or next day.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

To P. Barton Key, Esq., Washington.

Mr. Key disliked to put the prisoner to any hardship, but felt it his duty to ask a postponement until this testimony could be obtained.

Now, we learn that M. Du Bois alleges, that M. Sartiges, the French minister, earnestly protested against his appearing as a witness; and that considering the dictation of the French minister as of far greater weight than the request of the President of the United States made through the Secretary of State, he peremptorily declined to become a witness, while he continues to declare publicly, that the act was a foul and most unprovoked murder!—[Courier and Enquirer, May 14.]

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Prospects.

In addition to the drouth and destruction by insects last season, to the severity of the past winter and consequent heavy loss of stock, and to the destitution we are still suffering, the long continued dry weather, the scant supply of water at command for irrigation, the entire destruction of crops by grasshoppers in Cache county, and the like destruction in portions of Box Elder and Utah counties, the general ravages of tobacco and other worms upon potatoes and corn, and the parching of whole fields of grain before the heads are filled are far from promising a surplus of food for the Saints now here and the thousands already on their way to the mountains.

Strong faith in the wisdom of the providences of the Almighty, great skill, strict obedience to the commandments of the Lord and the counsels of his servants, the most rigid economy and untiring well-directed industry may enable us to escape starvation until a harvest in 1857. But those who have not the above-named essential qualifications, and who do not intend to strive for them, will be apt to have their feelings sorely chafed and their stomachs severely pinched, ere plenty again gladdens our quiet homes.

And until the elapse of at least another year, emigrants and others will fail in their dependence upon Utah for sustenance, and will run great risk of starving unless they bring their supplies with them, and that too not in gold, silver and merchandize with a view to exchange advantageously, but in such an amount of provisions as they may need until August 1857, and for how much longer we are not informed.

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived 6 p.m. of the 28th, bringing 1 iron and 12 brass-lock sacks, the number started with from Independence. None of the 11 sacks known to be missing were brought in, the conductor and carriers perhaps being instructed, as it was reported other carriers have been, not to take on any sacks previously left by the way. Or perhaps they were knowingly started with only one team, in order that they might not be able to bring in the large number of sacks known to be somewhere on the route.

Were it not so fast an age, it might be presumed that common civility would have prompted that specimen contractor, the efficient (over the left) Mr. Magraw, to at least have cleared the track of old mail matter before vacating, especially after having made so rich a haul of public funds (\$50,000 a year) for performing almost no service, and actually losing but little more than is previously known as incidental to the route and covered by the biddings.

Most strange to relate, this mail arrived within contract time, the first occurrence of the kind since Oct. 1854.—Some have accounted for this singular circumstance by suggesting that, peradventure, the conductor left Independence without an almanac, forgot the day of the month and unexpectedly reached here in good time, much to his surprise.

The mail left at 10 a.m. of the 1st inst.

VERY STRANGE.—The June number of God-ey's Lady's Book came safe to hand by the last eastern mail, though the wrapper had been taken off, the leaves cut and the wrapper loosely tied on, but wonderful to relate the Book was forwarded in good time. Now we do not altogether dislike the chap who cut up that caper, for he took a peep at the pictures, &c., doing no material damage, and sent on the tempting article. We wish we could say as much for the person who has for years regularly plundered our copy of Harper's Magazine. Brass-locks are now an effectual safe-guard this side of Independence, except when sacks and locks step out together, but this stealing is done somewhere beyond the Independence locks.

The June number of Graham also arrived safe, the first for a long time except the May number.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on the evening of the 24th. It brought but few letters, and only a small number of papers and packages. Among the latter were Nos. 11, 12 and 13 of The Western Standard, May Lady's Books and a few papers from J. W. Sullivan of the News Depot, but no Harper's nor Graham's Magazines.

CALIFORNIA MAIL.—We are informed that according to schedule, lately received from the P. O. Department at Washington, the California mail will leave this city and San Pedro on the 5th of each month, and arrive on or before the 3rd.

This arrangement has doubtless been made to facilitate connection with the latest down mail steamer from San Francisco, and will probably accommodate us with nearly a month's later news from Upper California by each mail, and materially favor the correspondence of the business men and offices in this city.

GENOA, CARSON COUNTY.—Elder Orson Hyde writes, under date of April 20 and 27, that their winter had been comparatively mild, but they had rather a cool March. Quite a breadth of land had been and was being sown and planted. No rain nor snow at the sink of Mary's river for nearly a year, hence little or no grass there.

Bread-stuff was scarce, and of course would remain so until harvest, except they procured flour from California.

Stock looked well, and grass was good and plenty.

The inhabitants were in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, and Elder Hyde was rapidly recovering from the effects of the severe freeze he got while endeavoring to cross the mountains last winter.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—Prest. Charles C. Rich writes, June 3d, that the general health was good, weather excessively hot, and grass drying. Large herds of cattle were being driven to the mountains, to save them from starvation. The crops throughout the State would probably be light, and in many sections owners are turning their stock into the wheat and barley fields.

They were harvesting their barley, which is quite good, and their large crop of corn looks well, but the wheat does not promise a very abundant yield.

Elder James Graham and John S. Eldredge had lately arrived, en route from their Australian mission, and br. Eldredge expected to soon leave for his home in Utah.

OUR THANKS are tendered to the Noisy Carriers, of San Francisco, for a goodly package of well selected papers.

Summary from the last Cal. Mail.

The Indian war was still prosecuted in Oregon and Washington Territories, and the Indians were troublesome in the northern portion of California and upon Kern river.

—Drouth and grasshoppers had done and were doing much damage in parts of California.

—James King of Wm., editor of the Evening Bulletin, was shot in the streets of San Francisco, on the 14th of May, by James P. Casey, editor of the Sunday Times. Mr. King lingered until the 20th, when he died. On the 18th the

newly organized vigilance committee marched to the jail, took Casey and Cora (another murderer) from the officers of the law, and on the 22nd hung them at the old Appraiser's Building on Sacramento-street, San Francisco. 2750 of the Vigilance Committee were present, formed and under arms.

A lecture on morals and government comes with an ill grace from a community where murders and illegal hangings transpire in the broad light of day, and in the crowded thoroughfares of a great city. Society is sadly awry out west, and it would not be amiss for many of their journalists, priests, statesmen, &c., (including one Mr. Remy and Mr. Norman) to give a little more heed to an ancient wise saying, found in a book whose precepts are far too little practised, and to first cast the BEAM out of their own eyes, before indulging in so constant a peeping to discern, if possible, a mote in their neighbors' eyes.

Unfounded allegations come with an ill grace from such a source, and discerners of truth will justly pass them as unworthy of credence.

San Francisco, please cease your senseless pratings and preachings about Utah, at least until you are able to make your own citizens observe civil law, good order and the common decencies of civilized society, to a much greater degree than they have hitherto done.

Monthly Summary.

[From the N. Y. Herald of April 23 to May 26 inclusive; May 12, 18 & 22 missing.]

The treaty of peace between Russia, Turkey and the Allies was signed at Paris on the 30th of March. The Allies had raised the blockade of Russian ports and of Russian vessels in neutral parts, and were preparing to withdraw their troops and war material.

—Famine was severe in the Cape Verde Islands so late as March 8, and had killed from 5 to 6000 out of a population of 120,000.

—A fire broke out on the south side of East North street, Philadelphia, about 11½ p.m. of April 30, and destroyed some forty buildings, many of them valuable stores, mostly on the north side of Market street from 219 to Sixth street, the east side of Sixth street to North, and the western ends of North and Commerce streets. One fireman was killed by falling walls, and a man was mortally stabbed in a row between two fire companies. Loss, \$700,000.

—The village of Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., was almost wholly destroyed by fire on the night of April 30 and May 1; the bridge was also burnt down. Loss not stated.

—Indians fired upon a scouting party under Maj. Arnold, at Big Cypress, Florida, April 7, killing 1 and wounding 7; Indian loss unknown. The running fight lasted about six hours, during which the Indians retreated, scattered, and were pursued until all traces of them were lost.

—Fire destroyed the business portion of Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 4th of May; loss nearly \$100,000.

—Thirty five camels, imported by the U. S. Government for experiment on the plains, were put ashore at Indianola, Texas, May 13.

—A tornado, early in May, swept over a portion of Dallas county, Texas, clearing a track some 16 miles north and south and from 2 to 300 yards wide, sweeping everything in its course and killing people, horses, cattle, hogs, &c. At Cedar hill 9 persons were killed and many wounded. One church and several houses were blown down, and stables, fences, &c., were sown broadcast.

—Indignation meetings were held in Boston, Lowell and Worcester, Mass., May 25, in which speeches were made and resolutions passed strongly denouncing the outrage perpetrated upon Senator Sumner by Mr. Brooks.

—Senator Sumner was confined to his room so late as May 25, and it was probable that several days more would elapse before he would be able to attend to his duties.

Bloodshed and the destruction of property in Kansas, the probable dismissal of Mr. Crampton (the English minister at Washington) for his course in enlisting soldiers upon American soil, the Central American question, the doings in the halls of Congress, the Indian wars, the caucus conventions for nominating candidates for the Presidency, the excitement preceding the Presidential election and the corruption prevailing everywhere all tend to render State news rather spicy and to keep Uncle Sam in quite a stew.

INFORMATION IS WANTED, by Mrs. Mary J. Sloper of Shasta city, Cal., of the whereabouts of her father, Miles Randall, who is aged about 48 years.