

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 1867.

HEAVY POSTAL TAXATION.

Besides the points in the postal law, to which we called attention in Monday's issue, there are some others which ought to be known. Upon examining this subject one is struck with surprise that such provisions, so manifestly unjust, should ever have been passed as a law by Congress. Its glaring injustice to the people residing west of the Kansas line and east of the California line is so apparent that the Committee of Congress to whom it was referred should have, immediately and emphatically, pronounced against it. If Utah were the only Territory which suffered from this unfair law, we would not be so much surprised. Doubtless, despite to Utah had some influence in passing the law; but the injustice has fallen heavily upon other Territories as well as upon this.

There are large quantities of valuable magazines, periodicals, lithographs, chromos and other articles, that are sent by the Overland Mail, which never reach their destination in Montana and Washington, and even Oregon, because the senders, probably ignorant of the unjust law in question, fail to pay let er postage on the articles they mail. If they were to send them by the Isthmus mails to Washington and Oregon, they would only cost, if miscellaneous mail matter, two cents, or if books, four cents for each four ounces. Quite a difference between that rate and the rate charged per Overland Mail—ninety-six cents per pound! Hundreds of dollars' worth of mail matter is now lying in the Post Office in this city which was mailed for the adjacent Territories, principally Montana, with insufficient postage. This will be sold here for the benefit of the Department. A quantity of mail matter which was detained for a similar cause, was sold a few weeks ago. One firm alone in Montana has paid within two months about three hundred and sixty dollars for postage on newspapers and periodicals. After paying this amount they changed their tactics, and had their parcels directed in another manner, hoping thereby to save the letter postage; but the law is inexorable. Their parcels were detained. The postage on them amounted to upwards of six hundred dollars. When sold for the benefit of the Department, the sum realized was not one-eighth of the amount due for the postage! This is an enormous tax on periodicals—nearly one thousand dollars in a few months—and is a very serious loss to news dealers. This case is only one out of hundreds.

The loss to this Territory since the passage of this law, can be counted by thousands of dollars. We have heard of large quantities of books, periodicals and other mail matter, which had been mailed for this Territory, being detained and sold in New York. This law falls oppressively upon our citizens. We are so isolated here, cut off from all communication with the East, excepting by mail, for half of the year, that we should be on an equality, so far as mail privileges are concerned, with the rest of the Union. But every person in the Territory who has depended on the mail for the transmission of books, periodicals, etc., has been disappointed. If they have received a book by that medium, it has generally cost more than its value for postage.

Under the provisions of the new Postal Convention, lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, books can be sent by mail from

this Territory to Great Britain or from Great Britain here, for six cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Pamphlets and periodicals, when not exceeding two ounces in weight, cost two cents each for postage; when over two ounces in weight, they, with other miscellaneous mail matter, cost four cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. A book weighing a pound can be received by mail from Great Britain by the pre-payment of twenty-four cents; other mail matter, to the same weight, can be received here from that country by the pre-payment of sixteen cents; but if a book, or other mail matter, weighing a pound, were to be sent from this city to Fort Bridger, a hundred and thirteen miles distant, or to Austin, three hundred and eighty-seven miles distant, or from either of those points to this city, a pre-payment of ninety-six cents would have to be made, or the article would never reach its destination! What can we say that will show up the inconsistency and odiousness of the obnoxious law that we referred to on Monday better than this!

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

NINE AND A HALF MINUTES BETWEEN LONDON AND WASHINGTON!

ALL THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS READY FOR ANNEXATION TO THE U. S.!

The Abyssinian Expedition moving on Favorably!

WAR EXPECTED AT AN EARLY DATE IN FRANCE!

BILL PASSED IN AUSTRIA FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS!

Shooting Affray in Helena!

THE WEATHER NORTH!

FENIAN ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE GLASGOW AND WARRINGTON GAS-WORKS!

Armed Blacks in North Carolina Assaulting the Whites!

THE DANISH COMMISSIONERS LEAVING UNSATISFIED!

MORE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND!

Difficulty in paying for St. Thomas!

THE ITALIAN QUESTION AGAIN BELLIGERENT-LOOKING!

FIVE HUNDRED EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS!

London, 24.

At a banquet of the Royal Polytechnic, on Saturday last, the Duke of Wellington sent a congratulatory dispatch to President Johnson, recognizing the indebtedness to the discoveries in science for the rapid intercourse between the two countries, which was nine minutes and a half in transmitting between London and Washington. The President returned a felicitous reply, regarding the ready communication between the governments of the two nations as an important agent in preserving peace throughout the world, and advancing all internal civilization. The reply occupied 29 minutes in transmission.

Washington news from the West Indies, is regarded in diplomatic circles as indicating a readiness throughout all the islands for immediate annexation to the United States.

London, 24. Accounts from the Abyssinian expedition, received from Massowah say, that all is favorable, and the army, which is steadily marching into the interior, is received in a friendly manner by the natives.

Paris, 24. The debate on the bill for the re-organizing of the army still continues in the Corps Legislatif. Marshall Niel defended the bill on the ground that such a measure will have a tendency to prevent war. Jules Favre spoke the second time against the bill denouncing it as a dangerous instrument. Oliver said as introduced, the bill proved that the government expected an early war, and thought France would be much better prepared for a hostile contingency, should a constitutional system of government be granted to the nation.

The unsettled condition of affairs causes much anxiety here, and charges impending by the Italian government, it is feared, will place Italy in a menacing attitude towards France.

The selling on the Bourse is uneasy. Florence, 24. The existing Cabinet will not be dis-

solved until some changes be made, but General Menabrea will remain at the head of the Government and the Ministry be re-organized under his direction. Vienna, 24.

The Reichsrath has passed a bill for the emancipation of the Jews. London, 24.

Dispatches from China state that owing to the formidable demonstration by foreign powers, Formosa promised to treat ship-wrecked sailors with humanity hereafter, and the Chinese Government guaranteed that that promise will be kept. Salt Lake, 24.

Helena, 23.—Some bogus dust was passed on several of our merchants last week, but there is no clue to the parties passing it.

It commenced raining at midnight and continued till daylight to-day. The weather is warm and pleasant, with the thermometer at 40°.

Virginia, Montana, 24. The thermometer is at 48°; the barometer is falling, with indications of a storm.

Helena, 24. A shooting affray occurred this morning between Richards and Orrn in which the former was mortally wounded and the latter shot through the arm. One of the bystanders was also shot in the arm. The difficulty was caused in trying to settle about property. Thermometer 50. Raining and very warm. Salt Lake City, 24.

A heavy rain storm commenced here yesterday morning and continued up to this evening. The rain storm extends west as far as the Sierra Nevada mountains, north to Pleasant Valley and east to Cheyenne. Lines not working either east or west, but the Helena line is working well.

New York, 25. Judge Field is canvassed as Territorial candidate for President on account of his war record and the anti test-oath decision. Hancock, however, still has the inside track.

Hayti correspondence to the 4th says Salhave made a general and indiscriminate conscription upon the streets and sailed for Cape Haytien. The Government was placed in charge of Ulysses Negre, who ruled with a despotic hand.

The Herald's special says the delay in ordering the appropriation for the purchase of St. Thomas has had a dubious effect upon the Danish Commissioners, one of whom has returned to St. Thomas, and the other is about going to Europe.

The steamer City of Chicago has arrived from Europe.

In France the Legislative debate on the German policy of Napoleon was quite animated, and the opposition exceedingly bold. Governor Pages asserted that France was left alone in Europe, every nationality being against her.

London, 25. There are extensive and unusual preparations of the Fenians. Judicial authority is in possession of information that a general attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners. The police are everywhere on duty, and other precautionary measures are adopted; which it is hoped will result in the preservation of order.

London, 24. The Fenians are still active. An effort was made last night to burn the Glasgow gas works; and an attempt was made the night previous to burn the gas works at Warrenton. Both were unsuccessful. Dispatches report that everything is quiet to-day.

Dispatches from Naples mention that the eruption of Vesuvius has increased in power and splendor.

New York, 25. The Commercial says the Adams, American, United States, and Merchant's Union Express, have entered into an arrangement to take effect from January 1st, by which the net earnings of the four companies will be consolidated and divided as follows: Adams 29 per cent., American and Merchant's each, 20 1/2 per cent., and the United States, 18 per cent.

A severe gale yesterday blew off the roofs of several houses in New York and Brooklyn. Several persons were injured.

The Post's special says prominent Senators believe that the Senate will refuse to ratify the purchase of St. Thomas by a large majority.

Great alarm exists in several counties of North Carolina, on account of the assaults of armed blacks upon unoffending whites, and prompt measures are necessary to restore quiet. Half the force of the ordnance department and the navy yard were discharged to-day.

Paris, 23. It is rumored that Rattazzi will resume the premiership of Italy, and will form a new cabinet hostile to France.

The French Government is seriously considering the necessity of ordering the French troops remaining at Civita Vecchia to return to Rome.

New York, 24. A Havana special gives advices from Hayti to the 20th. A battle has occurred between the Dominicans and the revolutionists under Baez, in which the latter were victorious. General Palances of the national army was killed. Baez has advanced his sphere of operations in consequence of this victory. The legislature chambers of St. Domingo have disapproved of the loan of ten million francs recently negotiated.

Paris, 24. It is reported from a high source that consul Savage has received a telegram from the American consul at Santiago de Cuba on the strength of which he telegraphed to Seward advising him to defer further proceedings with reference to the purchase of St. Thomas. A later telegram states that well informed persons in Santiago doubt the report.

Cabrella pronounces in favor of Baez. The new Captain-General has given a magnificent reception to the foreign consuls.

Havana, 24. Advices from Venezuela to the 6th, say the press is vehemently demanding an explanation from the Government concerning the arrest of three citizens for alleged political offenses while the country is tranquil.

The Tribune's St. Thomas letter says there have been five hundred shocks of earthquake felt.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at S. L. City, Utah Territory, on the 26th day of Dec., 1867; which if not called for within one month will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Brewster Miss Mary E	King Mrs Ann
Clark Mrs	Pugh Miss Olive
Davis Mrs S W	Shell Mrs Eliza
Davis Mrs E W	Swartz Jane
George Mary Ann	Walker Mrs M H
Johnson Mrs Pelt	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Bane John	Lewis Lemuel
Bacon John 2	Leroy Harry
Barnard Eugene	Lloyd Thomas
Bailey James H	Marrison Joseph
Beeler Wm R	Martin David
Bollman Henry	Merlin Edw
Borchell Thomas	Mesias A J
Broadhurst Saml	P
Bruner Herbert	Peck C E
Butler Philander	Peterson H H
Carroll William	Pengt Thomas
Carney Stephen	Poston R C
Carter Mr	Rayland J T
Chaffield Geo	Richards James
Clark A J	Rinehart H T
Clark L C	Ritchey J A
Clark Geo R 2	Ross R T
Davis Balls	Roberts Michael
Davis Wm G	Rogers A D
Davis John	Robertson Lewis
Derome Ludwig	Robertson David
Dubelz H J	Rupp W W
E	Sayres R A
Earhart J A	Shuster Jacob
Engberg Andres 2	Searce Edward
G	Seymore Jno A
Gilbert O P	Shaw E Perry
Giovachini Giuseppe 2	Sprague A G 2
H	Stevens C M
Harrison G	Summerfield Wm
Harkness H O	T
Holly Schuyler	Tracy Wm H
Howe Jno W	Trudane Jos
Howard Geo L	Tucker H L
Holt William	W
Jordan Nelson	Wilkinson Jno
Johnson Warner	Woodward Thos
Lampton Edw E	Wood Jos
	Wood L S
	Wright Thos

A. W. STREET,

Postmaster.

Since the first appearance of Webster's Elementary Speller, some thirty-five years ago, not less than forty million copies have been printed. Its actual sales during the past year were over one million, five hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars—equal to five thousand one hundred and thirty-one copies per day for the three hundred and eleven working days in the year, or five hundred and thirteen per hour, allowing ten hours per day—making an average production of eight and a-half books per minute, or one every seven seconds.

What the victorious ecclesiastical and legislatif party in Rome are at just now, is nothing more nor less than a dismemberment of Italy, a scheme openly advocated in their journals, both in France and Rome. Upper Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, would be assigned to Prince Humbert after the abdication of Victor Emanuel; central Italy, would revert to the Pope, and Naples, with Sicily, resume their allegiance to Frances Second. It remains to be seen whether the Menabrea ministry will be able to defend itself from this impending stroke.