

"NO MAIL FROM THE STATES."

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Hush the thunder and whirlwind,  
For old Uncle Sam!  
What a steady old codger!  
And always so calm!  
He cares not a shilling  
How long the world waits;  
He ne'er heard the whisper:  
"No mail from the States."  
So the Congress may fuddle,  
And fool away cash,  
For "dividing the Union,"  
And such little trash;  
Because there's no Speaker—  
No sense in their pates,  
Gives Satan a bargain,  
"No mail from the States."  
See the telegraph bearing  
The tidings of what  
Every corner is doing,  
Yet Utah's forgot!  
O'er glaciers and ices  
The post office skates,  
While Utah is crying—  
"No mail from the States."  
A word for all greatness  
When fools want the helm;  
And a hint to the Union—  
An old royal realm,  
Where blackguards and playcards  
Are split in as mates  
To wink at the crying—  
"No mail from the States."

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized interference in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

AID FOR KANSAS.—The Worcester (Mass.)

Spy gives an account of a great Kansas meeting in that city, which closes as follows:

"Mr. Pomeroy's remarks were received with many demonstrations of applause, and at their conclusion a collection was taken up in aid of Kansas; about fifty dollars were contributed in cash, and written pledges given to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars more, which is only a beginning of what Worcester will and can do for the cause.

At the close of Mr. Pomeroy's address, the President called upon Eli Thayer, Esq., to address the meeting, and Mr. T. responded in eloquent terms.

He said he was a peace man, and his offer to furnish a thousand superior rifles [Mr. Thayer is engaged in the manufacture of a newly invented rifle, said to be far superior to Sharp's], was based upon an earnest and sincere desire to prevent the shedding of blood. A large number of men were engaged in their manufacture in this city, and a portion of them would be completed in the coming week, but as it was desirable that some additional arms should be sent to the Territory at once, he proposed to pay for ten Sharp's rifles at \$25 each, on condition that during the coming week other citizens of Worcester would subscribe enough to make up the number to one hundred rifles. Several gentlemen subscribed for a rifle, and sent their names to the chair, and before the audience left the hall, twenty-three rifles, equivalent to the sum of \$575, were subscribed for. Mr. Thayer's generous proposal was received with great applause, and a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the requisite number. Of course they will find no difficulty in securing the material aid necessary.

At the close of Mr. Thayer's address the meeting adjourned."

Letter from Kansas.

Correspondence of The Boston Evening Traveler.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Jan. 25, 1856. } FREE STATE HOTEL, HEADQUARTERS. }  
As I write, the heavy and measured tread of the sentinel, as he paces his beat on the roof above my head, in the midst of a blinding snow storm, reminds me that I am at the very focus toward which all eyes are now turned. And well they may be.

This nation, at least the northern portion of it, are not aware that they are standing on the very brink of a volcano, just ready to belch forth its destructive torrents. Recent events, of which you are already cognizant, indicate a desperation on the part of the Slavery propagandists which will lead them to any length. Since the termination of the Shannon war, so called, outrages have been committed which indicate a savage ferocity which puts to shame the atrocities of early Indian wars.

The immediate condition of affairs is in this wise: The South are determined to have Kansas at any hazard short of self-destruction. The people of this Territory at least, and I hope of a part of the North, are determined she shall not, and so by fair means, and on these terms she cannot get it.

The climate, the soil, the scenery here, everything combines to make men and women prefer to die here rather than to live elsewhere. Multitudes of true-hearted men and women have planted themselves here as champions of Freedom on a soil they mean to defend against the curse of Slavery.

To a man, aye to a woman, they will die rather than yield. If you would see an exhibition of the spirit of '76, come here. Men are to-night in the midst of an inclement storm, not surpassed by a New-England north-easter, sleeping on their arms in the trenches, or pacing with silent and muffled tread their rounds on guard. The women too have been busily at work running the bullets and making the cartridges; and not a few of them take for their recreation a turn at the target to gain skill in the use of the revolver.

The truth is, we are liable to a surprise at any moment. Bands of picked men are being quietly organized in Missouri to rendezvous at different points, and then to rush in upon us like savages, under cover of night, and destroy our town and seize the leaders.

Gen. Robinson does not sleep at his own house, but takes his quarters here in this fortress, and sleeps sometimes in my room, where a company of soldiers are quartered in another near by. The roof of the building, three stories in height, has a parapet running all around it, with pierced loopholes, from which in a street-fight there could be poured a most destructive volley of rifle balls.

The thorough lookout which is being kept will, we think, prevent us being taken by surprise, and so long as we are supposed to be well and completely armed, and determined to die rather than be taken to be hacked to pieces by demons with wood hatchets, they will not meddle with us. But we need arms. We must have them; ammunition, men, all the needs of war. To be prepared for war is the best guaranty of peace.

A large commission has been sent West, North and East, to urge the necessity of immediate action. Let the South know that the people of the Territory are prepared to defend themselves and to hold out against a superior force until men can arrive from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and then from the Middle and Eastern States, and they will hesitate before they move. Missouri will not march upon us with the prospect of an invading army in her own borders and among her slaves. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Rather than run such hazards, she will leave the institutions of this Territory to be settled on the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that, as matters now stand and are likely to go, will give to Freedom the fairest and most beautiful land the sun anywhere shines upon; which done, the dark spot on the otherwise fair escutcheon of our Republic will grow less and less, until it shall finally disappear.

I have for a long time felt that the crisis had come, and that the question had to be decided

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR APRIL, 1856.

BY HENRY E. PHELPS.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Morning.			Noon.			Evening.			REMARKS.
		Thermometer, 6 a. m.	Weather, 6 a. m.	Wind, 6 a. m.	Thermometer, 12 m.	Weather, 12 m.	Wind, 12 m.	Thermometer, 6 p. m.	Weather, 6 p. m.	Wind, 6 p. m.	
Tues'y	1	28	hazy	e	49	hazy	w	41	hazy	w	Partially clear; chilly air.
Wed'y	2	38	cloudy	s	60	cloudy	s	50	clear	"	Partially cloudy; cold air.
Thur'y	3	37	clear	e	60	clear	n	61	clear	"	Warmer; light wind.
Frid'y	4	45	"	e	72	"	s	60	cloudy	n	Warm;
Satur'y	5	45	"	e	74	"	w	73	clear	still	Fine summer weather.
S	6	45	"	s	78	"	e	73	hazy	s	High wind south.
Mon'y	7	48	misting	n	40	cloudy	e	45	cloudy	n	Warm at 8 a. m.
Tues'y	8	30	hazy	e	49	clear	n	45	clear	"	Cool air from the north.
Wed'y	9	40	cloudy	e	70	"	n	64	"	"	Pleasant spring weather.
Thur'y	10	50	"	s	72	hazy	s	63	cloudy	s	South wind; appearance of rain.
Frid'y	11	40	"	s	56	cloudy	"	50	clear	w	High wind—unpleasant.
Satur'y	12	38	"	s	59	"	still	58	cloudy	n	Moderate weather.
S	13	48	"	s	80	"	"	42	"	"	a. m. fair; 3 p. m. raining.
Mon'y	14	40	"	"	51	raining	"	49	"	e	Several showers during the day.
Tues'y	15	37	"	n w	57	cloudy	w	45	"	w	Fine spring weather.
Wed'y	16	35	clear	e	49	clear	"	55	clear	n	"
Thur'y	17	38	hazy	e	63	"	s	70	"	still	"
Frid'y	18	48	clear	w	70	"	"	79	"	"	Dry and warm.
Satur'y	19	42	"	still	80	cloudy	"	64	cloudy	s	Very high wind south.
S	20	42	cloudy	s	63	"	w	64	raining	n	Raining at 3 and continued till 7 p. m.
Mon'y	21	39	clear	s	54	"	"	57	clear	w	Growing spring weather.
Tues'y	22	50	cloudy	still	53	clear	"	63	cloudy	still	A little air.
Wed'y	23	43	"	"	66	"	s	65	"	s w	Appearance of a storm.
Thur'y	24	37	"	n	44	cloudy	n	40	"	n e	1-2 inch snow; cold wind.
Frid'y	25	35	"	"	46	"	"	46	"	e	Snowing on the mountains all day.
Satur'y	26	40	clear	n	50	clear	w	56	clear	still	Fair weather.
S	27	40	"	"	60	"	"	67	hazy	s	Fair day.
Mon'y	28	51	cloudy	e	60	"	"	58	"	"	High south wind.
Tues'y	29	40	raining	w	48	snowing	n	50	cloudy	n	Stormy; rain and snow.
Wed'y	30	37	hazy	n	54	hazy	e	58	hazy	s	Fair weather.

HERE; but I did not know the desperation which the slave power would throw into this her last struggle, and the final decision of her fate.

Send us arms and ammunition from the Free States. Pledge us men, if needed, minute men and money for expenses, and we will see to it that the Republic receives no detriment. If we are massacred, and the sun of liberty goes down in darkness, the men of the Free States who delayed to send us aid must bear the blame.

Sandwich Islands.

Elder F. A. Hammond writes, that he hopes to be able to leave the Islands for this place, on his way to Utah, about the middle of May. He informs us that the prospects on Lanai—the island on which the Saints had gathered—were rather dull, the worms having commenced their ravages on this seasons' crops.

All complain much of the hard times; business of all kinds is down, and mechanics are leaving for this coast every chance. Troubles and perplexities are fast gathering upon the nation, and there is much suffering among the people.

The elders are all in the enjoyment of good health, with the exception of Elder S. S. Smith, who, br. Caine informs us, is complaining somewhat; however, it is nothing serious.

Prest. Smith intended to leave the next week for Maui to make preparations for Conference, and Elders Caine and Clough were contemplating a tour around the Island of Oahu previous to going to Conference. All the elders are actively employed in the duties of their calling, and appear to be filled with the spirit of their mission. The advance they have made in the language will enable them to lay the principles of the gospel more perfectly before the people than heretofore, and the work will receive an increased impulse thereby.—[The Western Standard.

Seal to Certain Public Documents.

Mr. Editor—You will confer a favor on the public by publishing the following act of Congress; it saves the expense and trouble of running to Clerks of the Supreme and District Courts, or to the Secretary, for a seal in cases of land warrants, depositions, &c. Come out those who have claims on government, and apply for pay and bounty land, before the land comes into market, and remember that Pre-emption rights take precedence.

W. W. PHELPS,

Notary Public for Great Salt Lake County.

AN ACT to authorize Notaries Public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgements in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths or affirmations, or acknowledgements, may now be taken or made before any Justice or Justices of the peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgements may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any Notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory, and, when certified under the hand and official seal of such Notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such Justice or Justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations when taken or made before any such Justice of the peace, shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a Notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: Provided always, That on trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the Notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such Notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the powers and authority conferred in and by the preceding section of this act upon Notaries Public, be, and the same are hereby vested in, and may be exercised by, any commissioner appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by any Circuit Court of the United States, under any act of Congress authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take bail, affidavits, or depositions, in cases pending in the courts of the United States. Approved, 16 Sept. 1850.

DIED:

On the 27th of Jan., 1856, at the residence of Edward L. Page, in Barry, Illinois, ABIGAIL W. SPEAR, aged 75 years, 8 months, and 3 days. The deceased was the widow of Frederick Spear, of Braintree, Mass., one of five brothers, who, with their father, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. She had been for nearly fourteen years a firm and consistent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and passed peacefully and without a struggle from the scenes of her earthly pilgrimage to join the illustrious dead of this and former dispensations; who, having kept their integrity, are prepared for that celestial inheritance which is secured to the Saints.—[The Mormon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Alphabet for Sale.

THE English Alphabet, in large type, Capitals, small letters and figures, for school and family use, can now be had at the Deseret News Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having cattle in the ten-acre grass lots on Mill Creek, west of the State Road, are requested to remove them forthwith. By order of the Committee, L. R. CHAFFIN, J. H. RUMELL.

LOST AGAIN:

A Dark brindle COW, about 7 years old, (I think) slightly lined back, branded C H B on the left horn, she was left over Jordan by the herd boy on the 18th of April last. The finder will be rewarded by 9-1t C. H. BASSETT.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Tuesday morning, April 29th, from the south west part of the 7th ward, one dark red COW, about 4 years old, branded J. PALMER on each horn. Also a red and white COW about 8 years old, branded T. ALLMAN on the left horn; both cows were giving milk. Any person bringing either of said cows to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded. MRS. J. PALMER OR T. ALLMAN, 7th Ward. 9-2t

NOTICE.

FLOUR baked into crackers and hard-bread on short notice. White Lime, a Fine Bureau, Saleratus—only 10c per lb., wooden bowls, pies, cakes, crackers, &c., &c., for sale by H. L. SOUTHWORTH, at the sign of the Elephant, South Temple Street, 1-2 block west of the Tabernacle.

BUYS, SELLS AND EXCHANGES. Wanted—500,000 bus Castor Beans, socks, bottles and vials—of all sizes, Flour, Butter, Eggs, &c. 9-1t

\$10 REWARD.

I OFFER the above reward for the delivery to me of a gray MARE, about 7 years old, branded P on left hoof, bluish in right eye, had very sore back or rather wethe's, scar 6 inches long, probably, when she left in December last.

I will give \$10 reward also, for a brown MARE, if delivered to me, branded P on the hoof and J S on the shoulder. She is 5 years old, with white face, and feet white; left me at Grantsville last winter. 9-3t JOHN SPROCE.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

WE take this method of informing the Citizens of this place and surrounding country, that the 15th ward Tannery is now in operation, and design keeping on hand a large and well assorted stock of leather of every description, which shall not only surpass anything heretofore manufactured in the Territory, but shall equal, if not surpass anything brought into this market for sale.

The mechanical branch of this business will be carried on under the direction of A. L. Toussie, who, having been engaged for years in the manufacturing of leather in Austria, Russia, France, England and the United States, has thoroughly satisfied himself by trial, that the very best article of leather can be furnished from the material with which this country abounds.

Call at Townsend's building, East Temple st., 2 doors above Kimball's store, and satisfy yourselves by a thorough examination of the article.

Hides of every description purchased. We the undersigned workmen of leather, take pleasure in recommending to the public, the article furnished by the 15th ward tannery of this city, and pronounce it equal if not superior to any leather, domestic or imported, ever offered for sale in this market.

WM. W. RUST, Shoemaker and leather dealer, AUGUSTUS P. HARDY, SAMUEL B. HARDY, THEODORE JOHNSON, L. W. MONTAGUE, Shoemaker, ALBERT LUTZ, DANIEL STUART, 50-6m

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Two Squares " : : : 1.50  
Three " : : : 2.00  
Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.