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SUMMARY OF EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

By the Eastern Mail, which arrived on Friday afternoon, but was not ready for delivery till Saturday morning, dates from New York, Albany and other eastern cities, to April 20th, were received. Unlike the mail of the preceding week, it was in good condition, and had not been suffered to get wet, by accident or otherwise, while in transit over the plains.

The papers from the east, north, and west—no southern exchanges coming to hand, were filled with the accounts of the movements of the people and of the Federal and State governments immediately after the attack on and subsequent surrender, or evacuation of Fort Sumter, the news of which occurrence, as it spread over the country in every direction, stirred up a spirit of 'coercion' among the people to a greater degree than was or could be made to appear in the dispatches, that have been received. The excitement produced by the reports from Charleston during the bombardment of Sumter, and for two or three days after its evacuation throughout the Northern and Western States were not and could not be more than hinted at, in the telegraphic dispatches; but those that were sent over the wires from point to point in the States were, as a matter of course, much more full and explicit than those which were sent westward from the frontiers.

The dispatches from Charleston were published in full, in all the principal papers of the North as fast as they were received, although but little credence was given to their truthfulness, further than, that Fort Sumter had been attacked, and the expected civil war had unquestionably commenced. The details that were given of the cannonading and the wonderful effects, produced by the "shot and shell" of the Carolinians, were generally considered as gasconade, which, so far as the real facts in relation to the assault have been ascertained, has measurably been found to have been the case.

Throughout the towns and cities of the free States, on the receipt of the President's proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand men, a spirit of war was enkindled, that cannot well be described. The doctrine of "coercion" at once became exceedingly popular, and thousands and tens of thousands were professedly converted to that faith who had previously been opposed to such measures, and had advocated a "peaceful dissolution" of the Union. Public meetings were held everywhere, belligerent speeches were made, the clarion of war was sounded from the east to the west, and there were seemingly but few in the land who were not ready, willing and anxious to march to the field of strife. Republicans and democrats vied with each other in their devotion to the Union, and in their adoration of the National flag; and those who were avowedly secessionists, or suspected of having such proclivities, had in some places, to flee out of the land for safety. Men residing in the South country, who were unwilling to join the standard of secession had also to flee in haste, and some who were a little tardy in their movements, if reports are true, were unceremoniously suspended from trees by ropes and grape vines.

The disloyal newspapers in the free States were objects of special attention, several of which, thought best to suspend at once, others continued their publication, but were subsequently compelled by the force of circumstances to hoist the Stars and Stripes, and cease from advocating the principles of secession, and the rights of the South. The *Herald*, *Daily Times*, *Day Book*, *Express* and *Journal of Commerce* were particularly objects of hate in New York, and on the 15th of April a crowd gathered about the *Herald* office, which had been previously threatened with destruc-

tion and, in anticipation of an attack, an extra police force had been stationed for its protection. As a precautionary measure the national bunting was also displayed from one of its windows, which did not, however, seem to satisfy the populace, some of whom occasionally shouted, "His head ought to be swinging there!" To which would be responded, "aye, and it will be soon!"

In referring to the course pursued by the editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, the *World* of the 16th, says.

The *Herald* office has capitulated. Alarmed by the rumors that have been flying about the city for the last few days, it yesterday hoisted the stars and stripes on its flagstaff and hung the national bunting out of its windows. It is gratifying to be assured that both in the surrender of Fort Sumter, to the Confederate States, and in that of the *Herald* office to the United States, "nobody was hurt."

In Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Jersey city, and in divers other places, the obnoxious printing establishments were visited, and compelled to display American colors, and change tactics, there being no alternative but suspension, or compliance with the dictum of the populace.

The "flag riot" so called which took place in New York City on the 17th, was quelled without the destruction of property, the loss of life, by the timely and efficient action of the police.

The insults that had been given to the national flag in that city, had aroused the indignation of the populace, and at about three o'clock in the afternoon, a crowd began to assemble around the *Day Book* office, which at first was not considered indicative of any serious demonstration by the two or three policemen, on duty there. In a few minutes, however, the crowd increased so rapidly, that two of the policemen put off for reinforcements, to the nearest station houses. Meantime, attempts were made to deliver speeches on the state of the Union, and the necessity of compelling the *Day Book* to display a flag. The mob fired up by the harangues and exclamations of violence that were freely uttered, were about entering the building by storm, when a police force arrived of sufficient strength to keep the crowd from breaking open the doors, till the *Sunday Times*, which owned the building, displayed the flag of the "Old Wigwag" borrowed for the occasion, which caused a temporary cessation of the demonstration, but shortly they became vociferous again, and the officers of the police advised the editor of the *Day Book* to hoist the Stars and Stripes, before the crowd became unmanageable. Convinced of the necessity of complying with the demands of the people, the publishers sent messengers to the *Times* and *Tribune*, requesting those papers to display their flags; as it would look too much like "coercion" if the *Day Book* was forced to yield to the requirement of the mob, and show its colors first. The *Times* and also the *Tribune* soon displayed their flags, and shortly after, the national bunting was displayed from the flagstaff of the *Day Book*. Tremendous cheering followed with shouts of "to the *Express*."

In a solid body, some three thousand men ran to the *Express* office, shouting on their arrival "hoist your flag," "show your colors" and other expressions, said to be more "emphatic than complimentary." After a short delay, convinced that a non-compliance with the mandate of the crowd, which, by that time, numbered five thousand, would subject the building and its contents to demolition, the proprietors flung the American ensign to the breeze.

Having accomplished their object in visiting the *Express* office, the tumultuous concourse started on a run for the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, which displayed its colors in less than three minutes after the demand was made by the infuriated multitude. One of the proprietors with a pale face, and a trembling voice uttered three indistinct huzzas and cheers for the Union, which were answered by groans from the multitude, who demanded the waving of the flag. Several other establishments had to display banners, to prevent their buildings from being entered by force, and their presses, types, etc., from being destroyed.

The *Herald* office, as reported, having previously hoisted the stars and stripes, on the day of the "flag riot" "with all the zeal of a recent convert, had three American flags floating from its windows." From the statements that were made by those who witness-

ed the scenes of that afternoon, it was very apparent that any refusal to display the American ensign, on demand by the populace would have endangered the personal safety of the individual, thus refusing compliance, and subjected their premises to complete annihilation.

Throughout the entire demonstration, after it became evident that violence was intended by the mob, the police, as reported, were at every threatened point, and were unusually active and energetic in their endeavors to preserve the peace and prevent the destruction of property and the shedding of blood.

The mob was at length dispersed, after several charges were made on them by the police who at the close of the demonstration, numbered nearly three hundred men. Several arrests were made, and many persons, including some of the officers, were hurt by brickbats and other missiles that were freely hurled, but none were reported killed.

On the morning of April 15th, St. James' Episcopal Church, New York City, was burned. Estimated loss about \$10,000. Insured in various offices for \$18,000. The same day in the afternoon, at Montreal, Canada East, the block of buildings, known as the Ashes inspection stores was destroyed by fire. Loss \$175,000.

Sixteen vessels from Southern ports, with Southern clearances were on the 15th ult., fined \$100 each, under the 17th section of the act of Feb. 19, 1783, and one ship from New Orleans forfeited besides all its foreign merchandise, worth over \$800, under the same law.

The St. Lawrence river, from being blocked up with ice, rose very suddenly at Montreal, on April 14th, submerging the lower part of the city, Griffintown, and several other villages in the vicinity, doing a vast amount of damage. The loss of property by the overflowing flood in the city was estimated at \$1,000,000. In the villages, it was proportionably great. There was a severe snow storm on the lakes, and all along the St. Lawrence, on the night of the 16th, and the river was still filled with ice, which was fast a few miles below the city, but the water had fallen some six feet.

Nathaniel J. Bowditch, died at Boston, on April 16th, aged fifty-six years.

The capital of the Confederate States, is to be called the "District of Davis."

It is asserted by some of the eastern papers, that it had been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the secessionists have been turning the United States mint, at New Orleans, to good account by manufacturing large quantities of debased metal struck with the stamps of the United States. The *Philadelphia Bulletin* says that quantities of it have been rejected by the banks in that city.

It was reported that Major Anderson would shortly be tried by a Court of Inquiry, which action does not imply a suspicion of his fidelity to his late trust in Charleston harbor, but is merely a military rule. If the court deem his case a proper one for a court martial, he will then be arraigned before it. It is also reported that all the commanding officers of the fleet off Charleston, will be brought before a Court of Inquiry.

Tithing Produce from the South.

Yesterday morning, a train of four heavy wagons, freighted with the products of the South for the General Tithing office, from Bishop D. Covington, of Washington, arrived in this city, attracting considerable attention. The freight consisted in part of fifteen barrels of molasses, eleven hundred and three pounds of cotton; the balance of bacon, beans, wool, lead and other articles. Surely Southern Utah does not "keep back" but furnishes the north with its productions. There being no quarreling about negroes and the extension of slavery, friendly relations may be expected ever to exist between the Northern and Southern valleys, and there are no apprehensions that Washington county will ever secede from the Union.

THOSE OYSTERS.—We were very happily surprised on entering our Office a few days since, after a short absence, to find on our table some of the productions of the "deep" and other "temporal comforts of life," accompanied by a note from Messrs. Calisher & Toklas, informing us that they were samples of their "late importations," which we can assure them and those who, like us, are not "insensible" to such luxuries, were not of an inferior kind.

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express from the East arrived in the city on Saturday afternoon, with advices received via Kearney up to the 6th inst. The news indicates extensive preparations for war.

WASHINGTON.

The Diplomatic Corps had ascertained from the State Department at Washington, the following points:

Vessels in blockaded ports, when the blockade took effect, would be allowed a reasonable time to depart.

Vessels bringing emigrants, though they had no notice of the blockade at the time of their departure, would not be allowed to enter the blockaded ports. As that class of persons came to the United States chiefly to settle in the upper States of the Mississippi river, it was considered better for them to enter an open port than to encounter the dangers and casualties incident to the insurrection.

The principal officers of the military department at Washington, were Colonel Mansfield Commander; Major Barnard, Chief Engineer; Major Buckner, Chief of Quarter-Master's department; Lieutenant Beckwith, Chief of Subsistence department; and surgeon Lamb, Medical Inspector.

Colonel Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, on their arrival were enthusiastically cheered.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was guarding the railroad from Washington junction to Annapolis.

The *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch says, the policy of the Administration henceforth was war, and the Cabinet was now a unit on this policy. It was stated that the navy yard, at Norfolk was to be immediately retaken, and re-built. Commissioners from Western Virginia, assured the President that if they were furnished with arms their portion of the State would be cared for.

The President had issued a proclamation, saying that the exigencies demanded immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, by suppressing revolutionary combinations opposing the laws of the Union, and he called into service for three years, unless sooner discharged, forty-two thousand volunteers, and directed an increase of the regular army by eight regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, one of Artillery, and eighteen thousand seamen, for not less than one nor more than three years' service. The plan of enlistment and organization would be submitted to Congress. He earnestly invoked the co-operation of all good citizens to aid in the suppression of revolution, the enforcement of the laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace.

The special Washington dispatch to the *Post* says that it was confidently asserted that the Government would commence active operations against the Confederate forces on the 8th.

Another requisition has been made upon Pennsylvania troops to proceed to Washington immediately.

Washington advices, of the 3d, are to the effect that the war would be vigorously opened in a few days by demonstrations upon Alexandria and Norfolk. A movement on Harve de Grace was also ordered to take place from Perryville. Three or four companies would cross the Susquehanna with a battery of Artillery and occupy Harve de Grace. Troops would then be sent forward ten miles to Bush river. The last movement might not be made for some days.

A strong force of carpenters and builders would be sent forward to Bush River to rebuild the bridge there. The bridges over the Big and Little Gunpowder rivers would be rebuilt as soon as a sufficient military force was sent forward to protect the workmen. The bridges would be completed soon and the road to Baltimore would then be opened and troops would be sent forward from Philadelphia to reinforce those at Perryville.

It was stated, upon reliable authority, in the city, that there were only one thousand Virginians at Harpers' Ferry; and they were not half armed and very short of provisions.

The *World's* special correspondent says that the Alexandria custom house and post office would be taken possession of soon by Federal troops.

It was contemplated to suspend all Southern mails at an early day.