

mules, horses, wagons, etc. As early as 9 o'clock there was a very general movement among stock owners and livery stable keepers, to drive out of the city, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, etc. All efforts at exit on the east were unavailing, and throughout the day large quantities of stock were driven across the Yolo bridge and down the levee and towards Sutterville. When the water at 10 and 11 o'clock reached the low portico of the city, at Fifth and Sixth streets, north of the railroad, its depth was so great as to set afloat and turn over a large number of houses in that vicinity. From very many of these houses, for the space of from one to two hours, women could be seen from the railroad at doors and windows calling for boats, or any means of transportation to the higher portion of the city. Boats were at first scarce, and for some time it seemed as though many lives must inevitably be lost. All the boats at the levee were soon brought into requisition; many were placed on wagons, and others were carried to the edge of the water, and were there manned and rendered heroic service in rescuing women and children from their perilous positions.

As the water arrived at the vicinity of the Pavilion, corner of Sixth and M streets, many families were driven from their homes and had no place of shelter. The doors of the Pavilion were locked, and there was no one present with keys. C. L. Knowles, with an ax, burst open one of the doors of the upper story, and then put a notice inviting families to take refuge within. The invitation was not taken away. During the day the Howard Benevolent Society accommodated in the building some two hundred persons, men, women and children—having kept four boats running constantly, bringing off from the flooded district those who were without the means of transportation. This number was fed by a crowd on being prepared for the supply of soup, and furnished with blankets at night for bedding. The water continued to back up from the R street levee, and flood in turn M, L, K and J streets. Soon after one o'clock these streets were from two to four feet under water. The inmates of one-story residences generally deserted them, while those who occupied two-story buildings engaged themelves actively in carrying into the second story all movable things.

At about eleven o'clock in the forenoon the chain-gang, under the direction of Overseers Long and Dreman, cut an opening in the R street levee, between Fifth and Sixth streets. When the water first commenced to pass through the opening towards Sutterville, there was a fall from the city side of from eight to ten feet. It rushed through in a perfect torrent, almost equaling in volume and violence the mouth of the American river on the occasion of a sudden freshet in it when the Sacramento is low. A large number of houses in the immediate vicinity had been fairly afloat for some time, and the discharge through the opening in the railroad was such that from twenty to twenty-five of these houses, many of them two stories high, were swept through and dashed to fragments as they passed on their way toward Sutterville.

Several openings beside that which was cut by the chain-gang, were created by the natural action of the water, and the great discharge through them all resulted in lowering the water on J and K streets, at three or four o'clock, about a foot. Later in the evening, when the equilibrium of water on each side of R street was established, the back water filled up all portions of the city, and attained a higher point than that of the earlier period of the day. At nine o'clock on Monday evening the business office, on the first floor of the Union building, was flooded by an inch or two of water.

During the greater part of the day the only dry portions of the city were the street, the river front, the R street levee and Poverty Bridge. The street and the levee were crowded much of the day with live stock, which was taken there for safety. In the evening many boats were occupied in taking passengers to and from the very few restaurants and hotels which were able to furnish meals to customers. The most of them had their fires extinguished, and were therefore unable to do their usual cooking.

After describing many of the distressing scenes caused by the tremendous flood of waters, the Union says that the flood came with the rapidity of a hurricane, and precipitated itself, without any warning, upon the people, who were wholly unprepared. The scenes witnessed and the sufferings experienced are said to have been indescribable, and the loss of property beyond computation.

The following from the Union of a later date will give some idea of the extent and violence of the flood:

All accounts from the interior unite in representing the late freshet as the most fearful which has visited the State since its occupation by Americans. The floods have been higher and more destructive on the Yuba and American rivers and their branches than ever before experienced. The water has in many localities reached elevations confidently supposed to be far above danger from high water, destroyed immense amounts of property, and in some instances life has been sacrificed when persons were so sure they were beyond danger as to remain until too late to escape. The loss of stock in the upper valley of the Sacramento, and on the Feather, Yuba and American rivers has been fearfully great. Of course no estimate can yet be approximated. Many farmers have been

stripped of everything except their land. Millions of feet of lumber and hundreds of thousands of cords of wood, and in many instances houses and barns have been swept away by the resistless current. Between this city and Sutterville, houses and furniture—including bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bureaus, looking-glasses, chairs, sofas and kitchen furniture of all sorts—are lodged in one indiscriminate mass on land a little higher than that which surrounds us. Bees and beehives may also be put into the list for hundred, if not thousands of them, have been sacrificed by the inundation. The destruction of horses, cows, hogs, poultry, etc., has been fearful. The real loss to the city can never be known, for a great portion is in that kind of property which adds to family comforts, but which can never be estimated. Upon the industrious poor, the men who have labored for years to purchase and adorn homesteads for their families, the loss is crushing.

The high tide of the American appears to have been precipitated into the valley in one great wave, as if produced by the sudden bursting of the walls of one immense reservoir. Scarcely a bridge on its branches is left standing. At Auburn the North Fork rose fifty-five feet above low water; at Folsom, the flouring mill of Stockton & Coover, situated on a bar in the wide canyon above the town, supposed to be above the highest water, was submerged to the second floor, and came near being carried away by the force of the current. After the volume of water rushed through the canyon at Folsom, it appears to have rolled over the country on each side in resistless waves, which prostrated everything before them. The devastation of the water before it reached the city was terrible. It overtopped the bank at Brighton—a thing before unknown, and spread over the plain south of the river with a force which removed fences, broke over and through the railroad embankment, depositing in its course trees and logs upon the track, some of which would measure four feet in diameter. In some instances the superstructure of the road was lifted from the track with the rails, and removed to some distance. On the opposite side of the river from Brighton, the flood took its way across the country towards the Sacramento, taking with it pretty near everything with which it came in contact. Norris' ranch, of tens of thousands of acres, was completely submerged, an event which had not before happened within the memory of the oldest Indian on the ranch. Thirty miles of fence made of redwood posts and boards, was lifted out of the ground, and with the lumber provided for building a new house, floated the owner knows not where. Hundreds of cords of wood, timber and uprooted trees have been deposited on the ranch, as well as incalculable quantities of sand.

The effect of the late flood upon the agricultural and mining interests of the State will be in the highest degree disastrous. The sudden rise and tremendous torrent of water which plunged from the mountains into the valleys demonstrates that gigantic works by human hands will be demanded before the floods which our mountain streams empty into the valleys can be confined within and over the beds of the rivers in those valleys. Such a mass of water as was discharged from the mountains in the recent storm, demands and takes possession of all the low grounds in order to make its way to the ocean.

For some eight or nine years, the farmers on the Sacramento have not been very seriously injured by high water, and many of them had probably concluded that the day of floods had passed. They have, therefore, gone forward in improving their farms, building houses and fences, intended as permanent improvements. Hundreds of thousands have been expended in this manner, and for improved stock, by men who have applied to the improvement of their farms any surplus dollars realized since 1853. In a single day all this has been swept from them by the remorseless torrent, and they are left to begin again in the world, if they have the courage to undertake a second improvement on land so much exposed to the devastating floods.

No event so disheartening to the farmers on the Sacramento, Feather, Yuba and American rivers has occurred since this valley has been in possession of the Americans as the recent flood. It has destroyed the labor of years, deprived men of the means for continuing their farming operations, and even if they had the means, the insecurity of their position is so great that few will have the heart to attempt to raise a crop.

From the mountains, the news received announces disaster after disaster from rushing torrents. The damage inflicted upon miners can never be known, but it must reach in amount to a startling sum. Reservoirs have been destroyed, ditches cut away, mining claims filled up, flumes torn up, cabins floated off, fences demolished, gardens ruined, orchards washed out by the roots, the water leaving desolation in its track. The loss to the mountain counties, in roads and bridges, will reach a figure which would astonish the country could it be correctly ascertained. The fury of the flood extended to the north portion of the State, causing as great a freshet in the rivers which empty into the Pacific ocean, and as great a destruction of property on them, as on the rivers which discharge their waters into the Sacramento valley.

This flood has caused more destruction of property, and more suffering in California, than the various campaigns in Missouri have caused to the property and people of that State. It may be classed as a terrible visitation.

The Story of Blennerhasset.

Two miles below Parkersburg, on the Ohio, is Blennerhasset's Island, with which is connected a veritable romance of real life.

Herman Blennerhasset was born in Hampshire, England, about 1769, of Irish parents. He was called to the Irish bar; but becoming discontented with the position of Ireland, and indulging in no hopes of her emancipation, he resolved on emigrating to America. He married Miss Adeline Agenew, a lady of remarkable beauty and accomplishments, sold his Irish estates and sailed for New York, in 1797. There he remained for several months, engaged in the study of the topography of the New World; and at length, attracted by what he heard of the region of Ohio, then almost a wilderness, he resolved to emigrate thither.

He was a man of handsome fortune, and of romantic tastes; and in the spring of 1798, having spent the previous winter at Marietta, he purchased a small island in the Ohio river, containing 170 acres, called Backus Island. This spot he proceeded to clear, and call after his own name. He then erected a noble mansion upon it, which he filled with rich furniture, while the grounds were elaborately cultivated and adorned. In the course of a few years, he spent not less than sixty thousand dollars in embellishments; and being a man of letters, of elegant manners and genial tastes, his home became one of the most attractive places in America. The stranger who was so fortunate as to be properly introduced, found, to his surprise, that, amid the rugged wilds of Ohio, he was surrounded by comforts and elegance. He discovered in his hostess one whose commanding beauty of person was enhanced by the charms of elegant culture. In her husband, he saw a man of refined mind, surrounded by books and philosophical apparatus who had voluntarily sought his romantic seclusion.

In 1805, during Blennerhasset's absence from home, Aaron Burr came to the island in company with a female companion—ostensibly to gratify his curiosity. Mrs. Blennerhasset, discovering who he was, invited him into the house, and an acquaintance was thus commenced which involved the family in ruin.

Burr having the following year engaged Blennerhasset in his Mexican schemes, he invested his means largely in boats, provisions, arms and ammunition. A proclamation having been issued against him by President Jefferson, he fled from the island and joined Burr's flotilla at the mouth of the Cumberland. The company sent to arrest him, found the island deserted and while their commander, Colonel Phelps, was temporarily absent at Point Pleasant, committed the most wanton outrages, burning the fences, destroying the shrubbery and hacking the furniture.

Burr's scheme resulting in a failure, he surrendered himself to the United States authorities. Blennerhasset having been arrested, was discharged, and thinking he had nothing more to fear from the Government, left Natchez, 1807, with the intention of revisiting his island and examining into his shattered fortunes. On his way thither, he stopped at Lexington, Ky., and while there was arrested and thrown into prison. Having secured the legal services of Henry Clay, he endeavored to get his discharge by the court. But this was not granted, and he was forced to proceed to Richmond, to take his trial for treason.

Burr having been declared not guilty, Blennerhasset was set at liberty, and returned to Natchez bankrupt in fortune. His island had been seized by creditors, every thing upon it which could be converted into money had been sold at ruinous sacrifice, and the beautiful grounds were used for the culture of hemp.

Coming into possession of a sum of money, by what means it is not certainly known, he now bought a thousand acres of land near Gibson's Point, Miss., for a cotton plantation. While settled at this place, he heard of the destruction of his former splendid mansion at the island, the house, used as a storehouse, for hemp, having accidentally been fired by some careless negroes.

The war of 1812 having prostrated all commercial enterprises, becoming poorer and poorer, in 1819, he removed with his family to Montpelier, but there again met with ill fortune.

In 1822, he sailed for Ireland, to prosecute a revisionary claim still existing there. In this, he failed; nor did he meet with any success in his application to the Marquis of Anglesey, whom he had formerly known. Pursued by ill fortune, he died in the island of Guernsey in 1837.

In the year 1842, Mrs. Blennerhasset returned to America, and memorialized Congress for a grant of money for the spoilation of her former home. The petition would doubtless have been successful, but before it could be acted upon, she died in New York in the most abject poverty, and was buried by strangers.

The island is now uninhabited, and fast returning to its former wild condition. Little would the voyager, passing by it, imagine that it had so romantic a history.

ANIMAL FOOD.—It is a well-established fact that, amongst those classes who get the least animal food, mortality is greatest and disease most rife. One of the most common forms of disease generated by an exclusively vegetable diet is scrofula, and when traceable to this cause, the most speedy remedy is the addition of animal food to the diet. There are also many other forms of disease produced by the want of animal food, which require for their cure but an abundant supply of the needed material.

A Regiment to be Officered by Methodist Ministers.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a visit from three distinguished and learned divines of the Methodist denomination, two of whom wore uniforms, and the third still retained his clerical habit. These gentlemen were the Rev. Dr. Carter, President of the Methodist Soule University, of Texas; the Rev. Mr. Boggs, recently a captain in one of the regiments at Manassas, and the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, our cotemporary of the *Christian Advocate*, and an eloquent and able preacher. Associated with these gentlemen in this enterprise is the learned and able Dr. Wilkes, of Texas, and several other prominent divines of the same patriotic persuasion. The gentlemen are commissioned to raise a mounted regiment in Texas; and as Methodist preachers in the South are all good horsemen, and are accustomed to field exercise, to the exposure and danger of camp life, this regiment promises to be one of the most formidable and efficient in the Confederate service.

The field and most of the commissioned officers will be composed of the same class of zealous defenders of the cause of the South and of Christianity. Dr. Carter is an experienced and scientific soldier, thoroughly versed in the art of war, and skilled in the use of all its appliances. Dr. Boggs has already seen much active service, and doubtless many of the one hundred and twenty Methodist preachers, who were included in the rolls of the army of the Potomac, will be assigned to commands in this regiment. The equipment of the regiment is to be a very complete one. The men are to be armed with lances like those of the celebrated Polish Lancers, with revolvers and double-barreled shot-guns. As the regiment will be officered by gentlemen of great sobriety, piety and propriety of conduct, and will naturally excite a peculiar interest and elicit the active and earnest aid of the large body of Christians, whose zealous patriotism and devotion it will represent in this noble struggle for liberty and right. We recommend the young men of the country, who are desirous of participating in the exciting drama, to join its ranks.—[N. O. Delta, Nov. 3.]

Fort Pickens—Its Defenses and Surroundings.

The following, from an exchange, in relation to the military defenses at the entrance of Pensacola bay, including Forts Pickens, McRea and Barancas, may not be wholly uninteresting:

Santa Rosa Island, upon which Fort Pickens is located, forms the sea enclosure of Pensacola bay, and the military works completely command the harbor. Fort Pickens is a first-class bastioned work, with walls forty feet in height by twelve in thickness, built of brick and bitumen. Its guns radiate to all points, and command Forts Barancas, McRea, the Navy Yard, and other points in the vicinity, in possession of the Confederate States. Its armament, at last accounts, was represented to consist of—in bastion, twenty-six 24-pound howitzers; in casemate, two 42-pounders, sixty-four 32-pounders, fifty-nine 24-pounders; in barbette, twenty-four 8-inch howitzers; six 18-pounders; twelve 12-pounders; one 10-inch columbiad, mounted, and four 10-inch mortars.

Fort McRea, in possession of the Confederate troops, is a strong castellated structure, built of brick masonry, the walls twelve feet in thickness. Its present armament consists of—Lower tier, twenty-two 42-pounders; second tier, twelve 8-inch columbiads; eighteen 32-pounders; in barbette, sixty-two 24-pounders, and three ten inch columbiads.

Fort Barancas is on the North of Pensacola bay, facing the entrance, and is a bastioned work of heavy masonry. Its armament consists of eleven 32-pounders; three 8-inch paixhans; two 8-inch columbiads, eight 24-pounders, five 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, eight 12-pound howitzers; flank defenses, two 18-inch mortars. Besides these works, there are several sand batteries which might offer much resistance.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE CZAR.—An American who has just been presented at the Russian court describes the Czar as of "tall figure, perfectly formed, and distinguished by as noble and martial a bearing as Nicholas I. himself could have boasted." Fair complexion and an oval face, set off by a neat, brown moustache. A nose not noticeable except for its utter freedom from the pug of his grandfather, the Emperor Paul. Hair cropped off close to the head in the summer style adopted by Frenchmen. A large, beautiful eye of the mildst blue, as clear and soft as a girl's, yet by no means insipid in expression. A pleasant, cordial voice, and a manner far removed from haughtiness as from any affectation of condescension. A noble, manly bearing, and physique set off advantageously by a military uniform. Altogether, a handsome, attractive personage, who would at once prepossess, although not impressing one at first sight with any idea of extraordinary ability.

FOUND.—Soon after the emigrants for the Cotton country commenced moving, there was a bundle of wearing apparel, found in the road near this city, and left at our office for the owner, which has not as yet been called for. It evidently belongs to some laboring man, and can be had on proof of ownership.