





bright and in good condition; and the early training which the Southerners undergo in shooting squirrels as soon as they are able to handle a gun gives them a facility in using their weapons and a correctness of aim and reader their fire unusually formidable. The commissariat seemed to be most efficiently administered.

A large depot of breadstuffs is placed in convenient position, whence the different crops are supplied in waggon drawn by four horses, one of which a negro generally rides. The resources of the country produce the fresh meat necessary for the enormous daily consumption, and the frequent saw scores of cattle and sheep driven along the roads from the condition of which it was evident that their journey had not been long. Indeed, a country gentleman informed us that there were animals enough in two counties of Virginia adjacent to the seat of war to last the army for two years.

We were naturally anxious to inspect the ground upon which was fought the great battle, called in England "Bull's Run," but in "Seecession" that of "Manassas Plains," the former name being in America applied to the engagement which took place on the 18th of July, three days previous to the great battle.

The open space which formed the battlefield is scarcely a mile in length and considerably less in breadth. Ungulating ground declines the centre of this clearing, through which the Warrenton high-road, upon these slopes the struggle took place.

The object of the federal general was to cross the valley and fall upon the flank of the Confederates, who were drawn up in line of battle along Bull's Run, at right angles to the road.

General Johnston had therefore to change his front when he found a powerful attack being made upon his left, and the whole force of the enemy had already overlapped it and was descending the hill of the Warrenton road.

General McDowell skillfully avoided the defenses of the Confederates, and with great ability succeeded in conducting the troops to a point from which success seemed inevitable. He reached the top of the hill without much opposition, and began ascending the broken ground in front. There the battle really began. Again and again the Southern brigades, as they came up in succession, were thrown into confusion by overpowering numbers, and forced to retreat into the woods at the summit of the hill. General Johnston and Beauregard came to the front at this crisis, rallied the wavering troops, and turned the tide in favor of the South.

Gen. Kirby Smith who happened to be passing with troops for Manassas, hearing the engagement going on, he stopped the train and brought at this seasonable moment four regiments into action. In another hour the war was over, and then took place that remarkable "fall back" so graphically and truthfully described by Mr. Russell.

More than four thousand small arms and twenty-eight field pieces, belonging to United States army, fell into the hands of the Confederates.

The Southern official account has not yet been published, but when it is, we think the public will read with surprise the list of articles actually "carried over" to Gen. Johnston's stores after the 21st of July. It will be seen that the celebrated mated batteries must have been altogether a myth, the battle having taken place at least two miles from where the nearest Confederate gun was situated on the morning, and at right angles to the position at which the attack was anticipated.

Several wounded soldiers were walking about the ground the day we visited it, who took great pleasure in showing us where the hottest parts of the contest took place. One of them an Irishman, belonged to the gallant band of 800 who bore the whole brunt of the enemy's left for the first two hours in the morning. He told us that this force consisted of two companies from New Orleans called respectively "Tigers" and "Wild Cats," 6th and 7th Georgia regiments. He said he himself was "hate up" him, and when General Beauregard did up his reinforcements in the afternoon and told the "Wild Cats" they had done enough—Bead they went to the rear and got a few glasses of whiskey, and him back to the front as fresh as the flowers of May.

Our remark that we had heard of the 69th Irish New York regiment had fought very bravely on the side of the North, he replied, "Indeed they did, sir, I'd be a better. Troth, the Irish did the best part of the fight on both sides, and no mistake."

A small pillar, in all respects like a millstone on which the Confederates fell, was engraved upon it—"They killed me, boys, but don't give up the fight." This is the only monument as yet erected; but numbers of graves are to be seen round the brow of the hill where the final struggle took place.

We have heard it frequently remarked that the volunteer system was tried and found wanting at the battle of Manassas; but surely the best reply that can be given is such a statement as that of the Southern army is composed; and we saw many regiments which arrived in Virginia only four days before the action.

The time which we allowed ourselves for our American tour being nearly spent, we returned to New York, where we found most persons altogether in ignorance of the feelings and intentions of the South; and so strong is the confidence generally reposed in the numerical strength of their vast army, and alleged efficiency of their navy, and the great wealth of New England States that few persons are to be met with who think gloomily of the future. The hundreds of contractors, who are making large fortunes by the war, form no inconsiderable part of the public. The taxation of the consequent upon the State spending nearly £300,000 a day has not yet fallen upon the people while their worst passions are excited by an insatiable and one-sided press. Better men, and far more true to the Constitution, than the Government, would then be heard. Genius, virtue, and integrity, now languishing in Fort Lafayette, if too late to save the Union, will then be at least exerted to bind together what remains.

But, alas! a raging democracy now supports a ministry which leans no reproach, and will endure no criticism; and signs pregnant with those consequences eloquently predicted by Sir Bulwer Lytton, are rising in the political horizon. General Fremont has been removed from the command of an army over which he possessed undoubted influence and although no success has hitherto attended its efforts, the supporters of the Union in the West are ardent admirers of its late chief. Whether he is destined to become the head of an abolition Cabinet at Washington, or the director of a North Republic, we cannot attempt to men if he be contented long to remain in a subordinate position. One thing is however certain, his removal will not offend Southern politics. By this measure, of course, Mr. Lincoln wishes to impress upon the seceded serve the "institution" in all its integrity; but such a policy is too late. The South cannot believe in men who merely catching at a straw, repudiate in the hour of peril the doctrines which they have hitherto held, and to which alone they owe their advancement.

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but we cannot help sympathizing with ten millions of people struggling for independence; nor can we think that the condition of the negro in the Southern States will remain long what it now is, but that if European intervention coincided with the Confederacy, and she be admitted into the family of nations, commerce, always favorably to freedom, will then gradually but surely effect far from human results than those that the most sincere abolitionists can ever attain.

#### THE GREAT CALIFORNIA FLOOD. HUNDREDS OF CHINAMEN DROWNED.

Our latest California exchanges are largely taken up with accounts of the remarkable flood which recently visited that State, causing an immense destruction of property.

The flood was caused by heavy rains which melted the snow in the mountains, by which the various streams were rapidly swollen and rose to a great height. At Sacramento the levee of the American River first gave way, letting an immense volume of water in upon the eastern section of the city. The tendency of the water was to flow south, a section of the city—the R-street levee damming it up and preventing its natural flow toward Sutterville.

The streets in that quarter were quickly filled by the advancing waters, which moved so fast that the residents had hardly time to realize their situation before the floods were upon them. Many women and children were in the water before they got away from their homes, and had to be rescued by means of horses, mules, wagons, &c. As early as 9 o'clock in the morning, says *The Sacramento Union*, there was a very general movement among stock owners and liveable keepers to drive out of the city horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c., and throughout the day large quantities of stock were driven across the Yolo bridge and down the levee toward Sutterville.

The water at 10 o'clock was so deep at the lower portion of the city as to set afloat and turn over a large number of houses in the vicinity of Fifth and Sixth streets. From very many of these houses women could be seen at doors and windows calling for boats, which were for a time scarce, and for a while it seemed as though many lives must inevitably be lost. All the boats at the levee were soon brought into requisition for the purpose of rescuing them, and they were removed to a place of safety.

When the water arrived in the vicinity of the Pavilion, corner of Sixth and M streets that building was thrown open for the reception of the flying refugees, and during the day the Howard Benevolent Society accompanied by a large number of persons, keeping boats constantly running, to bring off those who had no means of transportation. This number was fed by a cauldron being prepared for the supply of soup, and a supply of blankets was furnished them at night.

The floods continued to advance, and soon after 1 o'clock, M, L, K, and J streets were under 2 to 3 feet of water. The inmates of one-story residences generally deserted them, while the occupants of two-story houses hastily removed their property into the upper story. The cellars in the town were, of course filled with water, and large quantities of stores were destroyed. Boats, saws, rafts and every imaginable kind of property were brought into requisition.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the chain-gang cut an opening in the R-street levee, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The water rushed through in a perfect torrent, and a large number of houses in the vicinity were swept along and dashed to fragments. This operation had the effect of reducing the depth of water on J and K streets about a foot, by 3 o'clock.

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 part of the day. Several persons were drowned during the day. During the day the water rose to such a height that portions of this city were 1 street, the river front, the R street levee, and Poverty Ridge. I street and the levee were crowded with 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 that were able to furnish meals. The most of them had their fires extinguished, and were therefore unable to do their cooking. The steamer Swallow attempted to pass through the drawbridge, in the afternoon, but was dashed against the pier, staying in her side, and severely injuring two of her passengers Miss Elizabeth Nease and Mrs. M. Wier.

The railroads were obliged to suspend operations, and toward night the road of Sutterville and Camp Union was rendered impassable. At sundown the water was 12 feet above low water mark, but at 10 o'clock had receded an inch or two. On the 13th of December the flood had so far abated that the principal streets were in travelling condition through a part of their length. The general appearance of the flooded city on the 20th, and some idea of the damage done, and thus described and given by *The Union*:

The morning sun yesterday rose bright and beautiful over our city, but its beams fell upon a desolate and dreary scene. The waters had subsided during the night three or four feet, leaving L street and all the streets north of it beds of mud, strewn with planks from sidewalks and crossings, and amid which boats and rafts used in their navigation the day before, lay helplessly stranded. South of L street, however, all the city was still submerged, and boats and rafts afforded the only means of locomotion in them.

The scene in this part of the city, where the first fury of flood was spent, was one of dismal devastation. Scores of capized houses lay where they had been lodged, and the great wealth of New England States that few persons are to be met with who think gloomily of the future. The hundreds of contractors, who are making large fortunes by the war, form no inconsiderable part of the public. The taxation of the consequent upon the State spending nearly £300,000 a day has not yet fallen upon the people while their worst passions are excited by an insatiable and one-sided press. Better men, and far more true to the Constitution, than the Government, would then be heard. Genius, virtue, and integrity, now languishing in Fort Lafayette, if too late to save the Union, will then be at least exerted to bind together what remains.

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four days, so as to enable the cars to run to the Ridge.

The reported rapid falling of the American river at Polono gives ground for hope that we have seen the worst of this disastrous flood; for if the river should continue to fall the lower streets will be gradually drained through the openings made in the R-street levee.

The flood was also very severe at Marysville, and accompanied by startling catastrophes as we learn by the Marysville Appeal. That paper of the 14th ult. says: Marysville is slowly emerging from a flood more disastrous and extensive in its character than any which has been known since the place was settled by white people. On Saturday the rivers were slowly rising, but not rapidly enough to justify the opinion that there would be much of a flood, but on Sunday morning at daylight it was found that the Yuba had backed up into the slough to such an extent that the lower part of the town below E street was in danger, and the flats were fast filling up with water. The rain continued to fall in torrents during all of Sunday and by night one sheet of water was stretched from the slough above Third street to the Yuba making islands of most of the buildings below E street. All night long of Sunday the rain fell in sheets, and the wind blew furiously, adding to the terrors of those who watched through the night.

About daylight on Monday morning the outer side wall of J. K. Eaton's store, on the Plaza, fell, with a tremendous crash, the foundation having been completely undermined by the water, which had now risen to such an extent as to cover the whole of that part of the city, except where the street was higher than the adjacent lots. Mr. Eaton's family reside in the upper part of the city, and he hurriedly gathered up some of his family clothes and taken to the Merchants' Hotel around the corner, on First street and about ten minutes after the fall of the store he was in the water, and the horror of every one, the floors of that building gave way, and a great portion of the interior of the hall was precipitated in ruin, the whole of the cellar supports being cut, and the water rushed in, and many of the houses women could be seen at doors and windows calling for boats, which were for a time scarce, and for a while it seemed as though many lives must inevitably be lost. All the boats at the levee were soon brought into requisition for the purpose of rescuing them, and they were removed to a place of safety.

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The morning sun yesterday rose bright and beautiful over our city, but its beams fell upon a desolate and dreary scene. The waters had subsided during the night three or four feet, leaving L street and all the streets north of it beds of mud, strewn with planks from sidewalks and crossings, and amid which boats and rafts used in their navigation the day before, lay helplessly stranded. South of L street, however, all the city was still submerged, and boats and rafts afforded the only means of locomotion in them.

The scene in this part of the city, where the first fury of flood was spent, was one of dismal devastation. Scores of capized houses lay where they had been lodged, and the great wealth of New England States that few persons are to be met with who think gloomily of the future. The hundreds of contractors, who are making large fortunes by the war, form no inconsiderable part of the public. The taxation of the consequent upon the State spending nearly £300,000 a day has not yet fallen upon the people while their worst passions are excited by an insatiable and one-sided press. Better men, and far more true to the Constitution, than the Government, would then be heard. Genius, virtue, and integrity, now languishing in Fort Lafayette, if too late to save the Union, will then be at least exerted to bind together what remains.

But, alas! a raging democracy now supports a ministry which leans no reproach, and will endure no criticism; and signs pregnant with those consequences eloquently predicted by Sir Bulwer Lytton, are rising in the political horizon. General Fremont has been removed from the command of an army over which he possessed undoubted influence and although no success has hitherto attended its efforts, the supporters of the Union in the West are ardent admirers of its late chief. Whether he is destined to become the head of an abolition Cabinet at Washington, or the director of a North Republic, we cannot attempt to men if he be contented long to remain in a subordinate position. One thing is however certain, his removal will not offend Southern politics. By this measure, of course, Mr. Lincoln wishes to impress upon the seceded serve the "institution" in all its integrity; but such a policy is too late. The South cannot believe in men who merely catching at a straw, repudiate in the hour of peril the doctrines which they have hitherto held, and to which alone they owe their advancement.

In these islands, of course, we all pray for universal emancipation. We have made enormous sacrifices in the cause ourselves;

but we cannot help sympathizing with ten millions of people struggling for independence; nor can we think that the condition of the negro in the Southern States will remain long what it now is, but that if European intervention coincided with the Confederacy, and she be admitted into the family of nations, commerce, always favorably to freedom, will then gradually but surely effect far from human results than those that the most sincere abolitionists can ever attain.

The flood was caused by heavy rains which melted the snow in the mountains, by which the various streams were rapidly swollen and rose to a great height. At Sacramento the levee of the American River first gave way, letting an immense volume of water in upon the eastern section of the city. The tendency of the water was to flow south, a section of the city—the R-street levee damming it up and preventing its natural flow toward Sutterville.

The streets in that quarter were quickly filled by the advancing waters, which moved so fast that the residents had hardly time to realize their situation before the floods were upon them. Many women and children were in the water before they got away from their homes, and had to be rescued by means of horses, mules, wagons, &c. As early as 9 o'clock in the morning, says *The Sacramento Union*, there was a very general movement among stock owners and liveable keepers to drive out of the city horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c., and throughout the day large quantities of stock were driven across the Yolo bridge and down the levee toward Sutterville.

The water at 10 o'clock was so deep at the lower portion of the city as to set afloat and turn over a large number of houses in the vicinity of Fifth and Sixth streets. From very many of these houses women could be seen at doors and windows calling for boats, which were for a time scarce, and for a while it seemed as though many lives must inevitably be lost. All the boats at the levee were soon brought into requisition for the purpose of rescuing them, and they were removed to a place of safety.

When the water arrived in the vicinity of the Pavilion, corner of Sixth and M streets that building was thrown open for the reception of the flying refugees, and during the day the Howard Benevolent Society accompanied by a large number of persons, keeping boats constantly running, to bring off those who had no means of transportation. This number was fed by a cauldron being prepared for the supply of soup, and a supply of blankets was furnished them at night.

The floods continued to advance, and soon after 1 o'clock, M, L, K, and J streets were under 2 to 3 feet of water. The inmates of one-story residences generally deserted them, while the occupants of two-story houses hastily removed their property into the upper story. The cellars in the town were, of course filled with water, and large quantities of stores were destroyed. Boats, saws, rafts and every imaginable kind of property were brought into requisition.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the chain-gang cut an opening in the R-street levee, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The water rushed through in a perfect torrent, and a large number of houses in the vicinity were swept along and dashed to fragments. This operation had the effect of reducing the depth of water on J and K streets about a foot, by 3 o'clock.

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 part of the day. Several persons were drowned during the day. During the day the water rose to such a height that portions of this city were 1 street, the river front, the R street levee, and Poverty Ridge. I street and the levee were crowded with 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 that were able to furnish meals. The most of them had their fires extinguished, and were therefore unable to do their cooking. The steamer Swallow attempted to pass through the drawbridge, in the afternoon, but was dashed against the pier, staying in her side, and severely injuring two of her passengers Miss Elizabeth Nease and Mrs. M. Wier.

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the national debt, which is so rapidly rolling up to an enormous sum. We shall not be much surprised if the southern rebellion be followed by a Western secession.

It appears that Canada is not the only country cursed with bad government if we may judge by the extraordinary revelations which have just been laid before congress, regarding the extent to which the army contractors have been cheating the army and plundering the nation. We find in the "Globe







