

old Mexican landmarks disappeared; for although not erected by a Mexican, it was of truly Mexican architecture, and indicative of Mexican supremacy at its beginning. On the 15th of April, of this year (1838,) a daughter was born to Mrs. Leese, which was named ROSALIE, the first child of civilized parents born in Yerba Buena. The mother—a sister of General M. G. Vallejo—Mr. Leese had married on the seventh of the preceding April. In 1839 the first survey of Yerba Buena was made by Captain Juan Vioget, by order of Governor Alvarado, covering only the space now included principally within the boundaries of Pacific, Montgomery, Sacramento and Dupont Streets. In 1841 Mr. Leese sold out all, or a portion of his real estate, to the Hudson Bay Company, and removed to Sonoma. Three years later the place contained only ten or twelve houses and some fifty people; two years later still, the Hudson Bay Company broke up their establishment and departed. This, however, did not appear to have exercised any injurious effect on the place, as buildings and population had, by the close of the year, quadrupled within two years, and from this time the increase was still more rapid; for, on the 8th of July, the American flag had been hoisted in the Plaza, by Captain Montgomery, of the American sloop-of-war Portsmouth, in obedience to the command of Commodore Sloat, who had run up the same ensign on the previous day at Monterey. Under that flag population rapidly gathered; its shadow was a protection, and in its flutterings people heard the murmurs of approaching empire, wealth, freedom and prosperity. On the last day of the same month the ship Brooklyn, with a large complement of Mormon and other passengers, arrived in San Francisco. This may be considered the vanguard of the fleet of immigrant-loaded ships which, for years, came loaded with their adventurous, living cargoes.

Little occurred worthy of notice during the remainder of 1846. The population gradually increased and took the form of society; balls were given; Commodore Stockton received a public reception, foreigners and natives joining heartily in the compliment, and general quiet prevailed. With the American people the printing press goes in the van of emigration, and the newspaper is quite likely to give notice of the first sermon to be preached. Yerba Buena, peopled mostly by Americans and Europeans, not only had felt for some time the need of a newspaper, but, by 1847, was considered sufficiently able to support one. On the 7th of January of that year, Mr. Samuel Brannan published the first number of the "California Star," which was edited by Dr. E. P. Jones. It was published weekly—a small but prettily-got-up paper for a new country, "so far away from home!" This was the second newspaper published in the State, the "Californian" having been commenced in Monterey as early as August 15th, 1846, by Messrs. Colton and Semple. On the 22d of May, Mr. Semple transferred the publication of his paper to Yerba Buena, which, by that time, had almost eclipsed Monterey.

On the 30th of January, 1847, the settlement of Yerba Buena was christened San Francisco—the old name being dropped—by authority of an ordinance issued by Washington A. Bartlett, Chief Magistrate, or Alcalde—being the first person holding that office under the American rule. Being ordered to his ship, Mr. George Hyde acted temporarily as Alcalde. On the 22d of February, 1847, Mr. Edwin Bryant, subsequently author of "What I saw in California," was sworn into office as successor to Mr. Bartlett.