

with flowers, evergreens, flags, inscriptions and views of Crimean scenes, and all which music, religious ceremonies by the priesthood, speeches, etc., could do, was done. Men-of-war anchored opposite the grounds, salutes were fired from on board and from an eminence near by, named, for the occasion, the "Malakoff," and everything went harmoniously until during the repast, when a band of rowdies created a disturbance, tore down the flags, destroyed the dinner, broke the dishes, and broke up the celebration. A viler outrage upon a peaceable meeting was never committed. It was a disgrace to the American name, although committed by the vilest of the vile.

The "consular difficulty," arising out of the trials of the Mexican and French Consuls, before alluded to, was settled on the 30th of November, in accordance with the terms agreed upon by the French and American Governments. The United States ship Independence saluted the French ship Ambuscade, in reparation to M. Dillon, the tricolor was again hoisted over his consulate, and thus amity was restored, never, we hope, to be again interrupted.

Some idea of the crushing nature of business, during the last year or two, may be inferred from the disheartening fact that, during the year 1855, one hundred and ninety-seven persons applied to the courts for the benefit of the insolvency act. Many of these failures were for large amounts, and although a large portion of the losses had to be borne by persons out of the State, the effects in the city were very serious and discouraging. Business reached a point of depression which had never been felt before. The city's head was bowed, and the whole business community tottered in consequence of the reverses which led to such results. And yet more than forty-five millions of gold were shipped from the city during the year, besides all which went by private hands, and which doubtless amounted to several millions, although not entered at the Custom House. Over thirty-one thousand persons arrived during the year. The arrivals of vessels from foreign ports were one thousand one hundred and sixty-three. Seventy-two millions pounds of flour were shipped for markets out of the State. The entire exports exceeded four millions of dollars in value. Freight, paid upon goods from foreign ports, exceeded four millions of dollars. During the year, two hundred and sixty-seven marriages occurred in the city; seventy-two applications for divorce were made, and forty-one petitions for a dissolution of the silken bands were granted. Instead of silken bands, perhaps the term gossamer were more appropriate. Nearly all these suits were commenced by the wives of the disagreeing pair. Comment is left to others. During the year, the losses by the various fires which occurred, amounted to over two millions of dollars. The enrolled and licensed tunnage, at the close of the year, amounted to 79,319 tons. The coinage in the mint, for two years, was over \$30,000,000. Arrivals of persons in three years, 117,292; departures, 76,407—leaving an addition of population of 40,885.

A large sale of three hundred and nine lots of land, belonging to the estate of Captain Folsom, deceased, occurred on the 10th of January, 1856, which brought \$607,695. A little while afterwards, the Limantour claim was confirmed by the United States Land Commission. On this immense track, which covers nearly or quite two-fifths of the surface of the city, perhaps twenty thousand persons dwell. The decision created an intense excitement among a large portion of them, some of whom had purchased their lots several times over, being covered over by various