

titles besides that of Limantour. An excitement of a different kind occurred on the sixteenth, when the people of the city were shaken from their propriety, and some from their beds, by an unmannerly earthquake, which created no little terror. It was by far the heaviest which had been experienced, and was severe enough to throw down some parapet walls and crack others. Had the shocks lasted as many minutes as they did seconds, there is no telling how great would have been the destruction. It commenced by a loud report, which sounded like an explosion of a steam boiler, or magazine of powder, and immediately the rumbling and trembling motion commenced. It occurred in the latter part of the night, and pretty effectually aroused the people from their slumbers. The shock was more severely felt in those parts of the city which had been built on the new land, made where the waters of the harbor had previously flowed. The fright created was, however, greater than the damage done.

A Mormon newspaper, called the "Western Standard," was issued on the 23d of February. Nearly every sect, party, profession and interest, has now its editorial vindicator. There seems little room, henceforth, for any new newspaper enterprise, unless some enterprising person, emulous of editorial honors, shall start "The Putty Prices Current." Here's an opening for genius.

A suit, which had been instituted by Henry M. Naglee, Receiver of the effects of Adams & Co., against Alfred A. Cohen, previously appointed Receiver, was decided on the 8th of March, against the defendant, for \$269,046. Under the operation of this verdict, Cohen was held in jail until discharged by the Supreme Court, about the close of September. The yearly amount of correspondence between the State and the great abroad, may be conceived from the fact that 257,175 letters were sent from the city to the Eastern States during the first three months of this present year, and 216,175 were received. The least postage on each of these letters was ten cents—more than three times the amount charged the citizens of the other thirty States for their correspondence with each other. But California is used to these oppressions in the shape of onerous and unjust discriminations against her. Distance may lend enchantment to the view, but in the instance of our own geographical position, its enchantment is not of the most favorable kind.

In April, the traveling facilities of the city and State were diminished by the stoppage of the Nicaragua line of steamers. General Walker having seized and confiscated the steamers and other property of the Transit Company in Nicaragua, the communication was broken up, and the ships ceased running, with the exception of the Sierra Nevada, which, being under the control of, or owned by, Messrs. Garrison and Morgon, has continued her monthly trips. The grand Bulkhead project came before the council and the citizens during this month and created much discussion, being severely handled by the press and the public generally, though strongly urged by a company formed for the purpose of obtaining the grant to build this wall along the front of the city. The opposition had the effect of defeating the proposed measure.

But all these causes of excitement were soon to sink into comparatively nothingness before an event and its consequences, which tore up the very foundations of society in the city and State, and fell like a thunderbolt upon quiet people here and elsewhere. On the 14th of May, Mr. James King, of William, Editor of the