

experienced 21 shocks between the 21st of June and 17th of July, 1808; and the church of San Juan Capistrano was destroyed by a violent earthquake four years afterward, when 41 Indians perished in the ruins. In 1829 and 1839, several severe shocks were again experienced in San Francisco. In 1812 the Russians formed a settlement at Bodega, which they maintained for thirty years. In 1822 California became a Mexican Territory, on the separation of all the Americas from Spain. Internal disturbances commenced about the year 1830, and a decree was issued in 1833, confiscating and secularizing the property of the Missions. Soon afterward the Natives became dissatisfied with the national government that succeeded the milder sway of the clergy, and more than once declared their independence, but just as often rejoined the confederation. Occasionally the ports were visited by trading vessels for grain, and the hides and tallow cured at the Mission stations; and bands of immigrants, from time to time, crossed the Rocky Mountains, enduring hardships, and even horrors, in that slow pilgrimage of 2,600 miles! Thus, however, commenced the development of the resources of the country; the beaver and the otter assisting in the good work, by enticing across the Plains the hardy Trapper. In 1845, the Americans revolted and fought under the "Bear Flag" for independence. On the 7th July, 1846, Commodore Stockton took possession of Upper California, by raising the national flag at Monterey, and on the 2d of February, 1848, the country was ceded, by treaty, to the United States. About this time (19th January, 1848,) the statements of the early voyagers were verified, *gold was discovered!* "On the wings of the wind the glad tidings were conveyed throughout the world. Suddenly labor arose in value, and industry was universally stimulated. From the shores of the Atlantic and of the Pacific—from the isles of the Ocean and across the wide plains, the gathering of a multitude commenced." The military government was superseded by one based on a Constitution, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of November, 1849. Thus, California became a State, and as such, was admitted into the Union on the 9th of September, 1850*

Annals of San Francisco.

Prior to the year 1835, no human being had ever resided north of Mission Creek, where the city of San Francisco is now built. Within the limits of this peninsula, there was scarcely any spot more lonely. The few ships that found their way to this sequestered harbor, anchored in a little cove near

* The following is a list of all the *Governors of California* with their respective nationalities, and the dates of their assumption of office, viz:

Spanish—1767, Gaspar de Portala; 1771, Felipe de Barri; 1774, Felipe de Nevo; 1782, Pedro Fegas; 1790, J. A. Romeu; 1792, J. J. de Arrillaga; 1794, D. de Borica; 1800, J. J. de Arrillaga; 1814, José Arguello; 1815, Pablo Vincente de Sola.

Mexican—1823, Luis Arguello; 1826, José Ma. de Echandia; 1831, Manuel Victoria; 1832, Pio Pico; 1832, José Figueroa; 1835, José Castro; 1836, N. Gutierrez; 1836, M. Chico; 1836, J. B. Alvarado; 1842, M. Micheltorena; 1845, Pio Pico.

United States—1846, Military Government; 1850, P. H. Burnett; 1851, John McDougal; 1852, John Bigler; 1856, J. Neely Johnson; 1858, John B. Weller; 1860, Milton S. Latham; 1860, J. G. Downey; 1862, Leland Stanford.

For much valuable information, reference is made to Randolph's brilliant address on the History of California.