

Complimentary Dinner.

On the evening of the 31st ult. His Excellency Governor Young gave a complimentary dinner to our Delegate, the Hon. John M. Bernhisel, at which Presidents Kimball and Grant, Elders Parley P. and Orson Pratt, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, and Bishops Edward Hunter and Lorenzo D. Young were present, with their ladies. After being shown through the Governor's splendidly finished and elegantly furnished mansion, from the lofty cupola of which the guests had a fine view of the city, valley, and lake, beyond whose western range a darkly rising storm cloud was vividly streaming with lightning flashes, and brilliantly illuminated with the bright rays of the declining sun, they repaired to the library, and were entertained with music on the piano by Miss Charlotte Cobb. At 7 p.m. the company were seated at the dining table, which was loaded with a varied abundance of substantial and luxuries, crowned with a rich dessert of luscious grapes and peaches from His Excellency's gardens.

The evening was passed in social conversation, in which the Hon. John M. Bernhisel afforded much entertainment and instruction by short details of men and matters at Washington.

CHURCH HISTORY.—Those of the Saints who wish to inform their friends as to who and what we are, and what we have done, will do well to procure and forward to them this number of the 'News,' as it contains an admirably well written condensed history from the pen of our Historian and general Church Recorder.

ARRIVALS.—During the past few days, in advance of their companies, Elders Charles Smith, John Mayer, John W. Coward, Benjamin Brown, and Willard G. McMullen arrived from their missions to England. On the 31st ult., Elder Erastus Snow and Charles H. Bassett arrived from their mission to the States.

Sept. 3d, Captain John Hindley's company of immigrating Saints drove into the city, being the first arrival of the kind this season.

MISSIONARIES.—We learn by letter that Bishop N. V. Jones and Elder Fotheringham arrived in San Francisco on the 9th of July, en route for Utah. They were 4 months and 5 days in coming from Calcutta, stopping 10 days in Singapore, 5 in Macao, and 10 in Hong Kong, from which they reached San Francisco in 56 days. They expect to come through on the northern route, in company with Bishop J. L. Heywood.

THE LIST OF THE IMMIGRATION now crossing the plains was brought in by Elder E. Snow, but came too late for this 'News.' It was put in the compositors' hands at once, and as soon as it can be set up, a few copies will be struck off and pasted on the doors of the Post and Historian's Offices, and in other public places; it will also be printed in our next. In the meantime we request all interested to exercise a little patience, and not call at the printing office to examine the list, for they cannot do so without hindering the workmen.

On Thursday last a few thousand million grasshoppers descended in the Settlements in the north of Utah county, destroying every green thing in their way; the last prospect for bread in that region is therefore suddenly snapped asunder.

Bishop Evans on Sunday informed us that they were continuing their ravages when he left Lehi the evening previous.

The Hon. Ezra T. Benson informs us that the County of Tooele is also visited by a similar plague, cutting off the last ray of hope for the farmers, as about forty grasshoppers were at work on every stalk of corn; they destroy the silk first, which prevents the ear from filling and entirely destroys the crop, even if they remain on a patch but a short time.

RARE PRESENT.—Br. Charles H. Bassett will please accept our thanks for the gift of a large, ripe, and rich flavored apple, fresh from the frontiers and in perfect preservation. It reminded us forcibly of former strolls in splendid orchards; but instead of causing us to envy or covet the palatable and healthful fruit luxuries of the inhabitants of the States, it served to strengthen a determination to redouble diligence in giving our soil a fair opportunity to yield fine flavored fruit of every suitable variety.

As luscious fruit is healthful and palatable to almost every one, we trust that all who can, will use care and judgment in properly setting out all the fruit trees and shrubbery within their power this fall and again next spring, and so continue until our gardens, fields and side walks abound therewith.

Our brethren and friends abroad can effectually aid in this work, by bringing and forwarding every variety of fruit seed which they can procure.

News by California Mail.

[From the Sacramento Weekly Union to July 28.]
—It is said that wheat sufficient for home consumption has been raised upon the Sandwich Islands.

—A wire suspension bridge has been completed at Mormon Island across the South Fork of American river, a half mile above its junction and 28 miles from Sacramento on the road to Auburn.

—The grain and fruit crops in many parts of Cal. are doing remarkably well.

—Business is reported to be improving both in briskness and amount.

The remaining items of interest have been scissored from the Union and other exchanges, and from papers by the Pacific Express Co. and in our friend J. W. Sullivan's package, and will be published as fast as room will permit.

An EARTHQUAKE shook Baltimore, Md., ten seconds on the 23rd of June at 13 minutes past 12 a.m. It caused houses and furniture to vibrate, broke some windows, and frightened about half of the citizens out of their beds, many of whom dare not again seek repose that night.

Dear Baltimoreans, don't get scared so easily; that was a mere circumstance, a kind of gentle inquiry as to whether your mighty city contained 'TEN righteous men.'

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 3d inst., about sunset, br. William C. Davis was accidentally drawn upon the saw in Woolley, Snow & Co's saw-mill in Little Cottonwood canyon, and almost instantly killed.

—We call the attention of our readers to the notice for the meeting of the Horticultural Society at the Social Hall on Thursday evening, 13th inst., and trust that the Hall will be crowded with lovers of beauty and good fruit.

—Sept. 3rd, some lightning and thunder, and a few drops of rain. 4th, high south wind, and an occasional slight shower of rain. At 1 p.m., a "smart" shower, which laid the dust, and considerably cooled the air.

THE WAR.

SEBASTOPOL.—GEN. PELLISSIER'S DESPATCHES.
June 6.—10 p.m.—To day, with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and tomorrow, please God, we will take them!

June 7.—11 p.m.—At half past six our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side, our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

June 8.—Last evening we took possession of sixty two guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

June 9.—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 2d of May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.

Before Sebastopol, June 7.—The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the White Work and the Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

The next despatch was the following:—

June 8.—The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of. The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon, and those on its right, called the Ouvrages Blancs, and in these they took sixty-two guns, including eight coloms and four hundred prisoners. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts state that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely:—Colonel Shearman, Majors Bayley and Dickson, Captains Muller, Forster, Corbett, Wray, Lieutenants Laurence, Stone, Machell, Lowrey, 150 private men killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing. It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. General Pelissier's despatch informs us that his English allies carried the rifle works in the quarry.

Pelissier's latest despatches are
June 10, 11.30 p.m.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners (of whom 20 are officers), and 73 pieces of cannon.

June 11, 11 p.m.—We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still farther up. We are preparing new batteries.

(Signed)

PELLISSIER.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT.

June 8.—Evening.—Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg, evening of 8th June.—After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamtschatka, Selenghinsk and Volhynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamtschatka redoubt; but the French poured in fresh reserves, and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery—the French holding a lodgment near—whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably; in proof of which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men and seven officers prisoners, as well as two French cannon."

On the 18th of June the Allies attempted to carry Sebastopol by storm, but after a desperate struggle, involving immense slaughter on both sides they were compelled to retreat. The only official information yet received of the affair comes from Lord Panmure. He "regrets to have to announce that he has received news that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff towers, at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without the success that has hitherto attended their efforts. Both English and French have suffered considerably."

Despatches to the French Government, dated 17th and 18th of June, the first announcing that next day an attack would be made on the Malakoff Tower, the other stating that the attack had proved unsuccessful, the troops, although having fought most bravely, and gained a footing in the tower, being obliged to retire in the parallel.

The London Standard publishes a private account, which gives the loss of British officers in killed and wounded at seventy.

Amongst the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Chadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information has been correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unexpected battery opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great; but Lord Palmerston said; last night, that no additional information had been received. The Allies lost terribly by the springing of a mine, and during the confusion, the Russians recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

SEA OF AZOFF.

Gortschakoff confirms the success claimed by the Allies in the sea of Azoff, but says that operations were expected—that not having means to oppose the hostile fleets, the garrisons had orders to blow up the batteries and retire; that the grain stores burned by the Allies were mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supply of the army, inasmuch as, anticipating such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facility offered by sea.

The British Admiralty make public the following:—

Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, and Captain Setaiges (French) report that the naval operations against Taganrog, Mariupol and Glesk, which took place on the 3d, 5th, and 6th of June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous government magazines of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity, the allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers at Taganrog.

THE BALTIC.

On June 8th, the English fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, including three French, was anchored close to Cronstadt, and forming a line across the bay from shore to shore. Admiral Dundas had gone in very close with the surveying steamer *Merlin*, and afterwards with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians. All the ships in Cronstadt were dressed in their colors, from which it was inferred that the citizens were celebrating either a fete day, or the visit of some distinguished person.

Admiral Baynes' (English) squadron, numbering fifteen sail, anchored in the Great Belt on the 13th inst.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CRIMEA BEFORE THE LATE BATTLES.—The Paris Presse quotes Lord Grey's estimates of the loss of life, putting it at 500,000 men in all, 250,000 on the side of the Russians, and 250,000 on the side of the Allies. It then gives the Turkish loss as 120,000, leaving, by a very simple process of subtraction, 130,000 for England and France. 50,000 for the former, and 80,000 for the latter, are the conclusions of this estimate of human slaughter.

[From the St. Louis Luminary of July 14 and 21, kindly furnished by Elder Erastus Snow, in advance of the Eastern mail.]

BATTLE OF JUNE EIGHTEENTH.

New York, July 11.—Lord Raglan was ill, and had asked for a recall.

The official report of the loss of the Allies on the 18th, killed and wounded, over 5,000. Lord Panmure gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, and 150 taken prisoners; English loss, 1,424. Pelissier names 37 French officers killed, 66 wounded, and 17 taken prisoners; 1,544 privates killed and missing, 1,644 wounded.

Many rumors were circulating in Paris in regard to the defeat. One of them attributes the cause to the errors of the commanding British officers—first, in not passing fascines provided for filling up the trenches within the Redan; and secondly, for not having immediately apprized the French commander that they would necessarily be compelled to retire. The British, on their side, say they took the Redan, but could not hold it, because the French failed at the Malakoff.

Gortschakoff telegraphed that the Allies who crossed the Tchernaya, had again returned to the left bank of the river. On the night of the 22d, the Russians observed a great movement of the Allied squadron. Pelissier telegraphs from the Crimea, under date of the 26th, "Nothing new. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakoff, and hastening the construction of our advancing battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left attack."

Lord Panmure says, the French and English are proceeding in their approaches against the enemy's works, and erecting batteries which will be armed with heavier guns than the enemy's batteries contain.—The Allies retain possession of the Round Tower. The Russian fort in the Cemetery, from which the enemy was driven on the 18th, situated in the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of South harbor, removed. The British bombarded Hango, and destroyed the telegraph station.

The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat displayed a flag of truce, but allege that they feared a stratagem.

Lord Raglan died on the 28th June, and the command of the forces devolves upon General Simpson.

The French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 2nd July by the Emperor in person, whose opening speech calls in loud terms for men and money to carry on the war.

PETROPOLLOVSKI.—When the allied fleet arrived at Petropaulovski they found it deserted by the Russians. The only persons left in the town were two Americans and an American naturalized Frenchman. The Allies, therefore, proceeded to burn, blow up and destroy the arsenals, storehouses and all government buildings. Not a vestige of any public work was left standing, except the hospital, which, with the church and the dwellings of the poorer classes of the inhabitants was left untouched.

The inhabitants commenced deserting the place shortly after the garrison embarked. Accompanied by the authorities, they started on or about the 20th of April toward Tchink; but the Governor's wife being fencible, the flight continued only to the small fishing village of Avache, some twenty miles inland.

Rear Admiral Bruce, while at Petropaulovski, caused a handsome fence to be erected around the cemetery in which were buried the bodies of the killed of the Russians and the Allies, in the battle of last year. A large tablet, bearing a Russian inscription in commemoration of the fight, was erected, which, as it refers to all alike, will doubtless be respected when the Russian inhabitants return.

A dispatch dated in Petropaulovski, from Rear Admiral Fourichon of the French fleet, states that the Russian garrison, numbering (as *Le Journal* informs us) some 1,200 men, had doubtless sailed for the mouth of the Amour river, which drains the southern portion of Siberia, and flows into the Gulf of Saghalien, an arm of the Sea of Ochotsk.

They left for this point on the 17th of April, and were doubtless there before the French and English arrived at Kamtschatka.

This river is regarded as the dividing line between China and Asiatic Russia, and at its mouth is a very strong series of fortifications, which have been greatly strengthened from time to time by the Russians. It is thought by some that the immense armament of Petropaulovski was carried there with the garrison; and if this be true, there will be a western Sebastopol which may puzzle the Allies as much as has the strong hold in the Crimea.

The fleets have gone to cruise for the present among the Aleutian Islands, and will probably look in at Sitka.

An English and French squadron have proceeded by the China Sea to the mouth of the Amour river, where, the dispatch says, there will soon be severe fighting. There are about ten ships of war in these fleets, which would be joined by the steamer *Brisk*, now at Petropaulovski. The line of battle ship *Monarch* is the flag ship of the English fleet. The whole fleet is expected to arrive at this port in about three weeks for provisions.—[Alto California.]

EARTHQUAKE.—On the evening of June 10, our city was thrown into commotion by the most violent shock of an earthquake ever before experienced in this country. The walls of some of our most substantial buildings were riven from top to bottom. Nearly every house was deserted by the terrified occupants.

Some of our merchants have suffered severely from the damage they have sustained, in having their goods thrown from their shelves, and some of our brick buildings have been materially injured, although no walls have yet fallen down.

The shock occurred at precisely a quarter before 8 o'clock in the evening, as some pendulum clocks indicated in our jewelry stores, that were stepped by the oscillation, and lasted probably not to exceed five seconds.

We learn that a shock occurred here in 1847 but was not so violent as this. The shock was felt at the Mission of San Gabriel, at the Monte and at Cocomungo, some forty miles from this city.

We are informed that the shock was so violent at the Mission, that the bells of the church were thrown down, and the ground cracked open.—It is impossible to calculate the damage done to buildings in this city, as all are more or less injured. The presumption is that had a second shock occurred of equal violence, our city would have been a mass of ruins.—[Los Angeles Star.]