FOREIGN.

Speculations on the Anticipated Deficiency of European Crops.

De Lesseps' Views Regarding the Practicability of the Canal Scheme.

He Estimates that the Total Cost Will Not Exceed $50,000,000.

Virtual Abolition of Flogging in Her Majesty's Navy.

Nearly the Entire Town of Irkutsk, Siberia, Destroyed by Fire.

The English Grain-Market Review of a Discouraging Character.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says: The agricultural prospects cause very grave apprehensions. Should rain continue, the hay crop will be useless except as manure.

The condition of wheat is unimproved. Barley in heavy land is nearly ruined. Nothing but the speedy advent of sunshine can prevent the almost general failure of the principal crops.

In consequence of the weather and light supplies in England, wheat has improved a shilling per quarter in a majority of the country markets, but despite the firmness of holders it has been difficult to establish any advance for home-grown in London in the face of

LIBERAL ARRIVALS

and low prices of foreign varieties. Previous rates, however, have been well supported, especially for choice parcels, and the tendency is rather towards an advance than a decline. Large foreign arrivals have not caused a scarcity of granary room, as a large proportion has gone direct to millers, who bought freely to arrive,—transactions on the spot having lately been confined to the retail wants of small millers.

Maize has varied little, but is rather against sellers. The arrivals at ports of call have been small.

Off-coast wheat was firm at slightly improving prices, particularly toward the close.

Maize was steady and unchanged.

A good business was done in forward wheat,

PARTICULARLY FOR RED WINTER,

July, August, and September shipments, and prices improved sixpence per quarter.

Maize was not freely offered. Though late cheap purchases could not be repeated, the demand is still slack.

Last week's sales of English wheat amounted to 34,904 quarters at 42s 4d per quarter, against 18,202 quarters at 46s per quarter for the same period last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 28 amounted to 1,415,942 hundredweights of wheat and 214,288 hundredweights of flour.

At Mark Lane to-day (Monday) the supply of English wheat was again small, and prices advanced one to two shillings per quarter. The supply of foreign wheat was fair, and it advanced one shilling.

Flour advanced 6d per barrel, and oats 3d to 6d per quarter. Maize and barley were steady.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 8.—The scene in the House of Commons last night causes a sensation. A section of the Liberals having obtained from the Government great restrictions on the practice of flogging in the army and navy, endeavored by obstruction to force the total abolition of corporal punishment. The Marquis of Hartington repudiated all responsibility for their action. Mr. Chamberlain, member for Birmingham, amidst Radical cheers, said: "The Marquis of Hartington, who was formerly a leader of the Opposition, is now only the leader of a section." Hereafter flogging in the army and navy will be limited to acts which are liable to be punishable by death.

COTTON FAILURE.

LONDON, July 8.—Ogle & Pickard, cotton-spinners, of Burnley, have failed. The liabilities of the firm are stated at £25,000.

RAILWAY DECISION.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railway bonds were very flat yesterday, owing to a decision of the Master of the Rolls in the suit of the Erie Railway Company against James Mellenry, which is stated to be entirely in favor of the Erie Company.

HOP CROP.

LONDON, July 8.—Advices from Kent state that the hop crop threatens to be a more disastrous failure than for years past.

BENEFIT FAIR.

LONDON, July 8.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended a fete and fancy fair at Royal Albert Hall yesterday, for the benefit of the French Hospital and other benevolent institutions in London. It is estimated that £6,000 have already been realized.

CABLE REPAIRED.

LONDON, July 8.—The Duxbury and St. Pierre section of the French cable was repaired July 6.

MURDERED HER MISTRESS.

LONDON, July 8.—Kate Webster has been found guilty of the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, and sentenced to death. It was ascertained that Mrs. Thomas' body was boiled and thrown into the Thames, and the head destroyed by burning.

FINANCIAL.

The Manchester market is again disturbed by reports of monetary difficulties.

J. O. Taylor & Co., dyers, of Beerstall, have failed. Liabilities, £50,000.

NOTICE OF REDUCTION OF WAGES.

BLACKBURN, July 8.—Various iron foundries here have given notice of reductions of wages from 20 to 30 per cent.

RUSSIA.

DR. WEIMER.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—Dr. Weimer, who furnished Solovieff with the pistol and poison at the time he attempted to shoot the Emperor, is a friend of Joachim Gestein, the revolutionary agitator and editor of *Der Glockner*, in exile, who was expelled from Geneva several months ago.

CONFLAGRATION.

The latest official telegram states that the houses of fourteen out of fifteen wards forming the most important part of Irkutsk, Siberia, were destroyed by fire on the 4th, and many of the inhabitants are homeless.

FRANCE.

FRENCH HARVEST PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Times* says: "The firmness of the French Exchange is said to be due to the prospect of a demand for gold for the United States in consequence of a deficient harvest. Accounts from the French wheat-growing districts are certainly unfavorable, but, looking at the enormous accumulation of gold, both here and on the Continent, it seems rather premature to speculate upon the probable effects of the drain thereof to America. The contingency of Americans preferring to take their own bonds, as was the case last year, must be considered, and the probabilities are in favor of some improvement in our general business with America. It is also too early to assume as a certainty that European harvests will be seriously deficient."

THE DARIEN CANAL.

PARIS, July 8.—M. De Lesseps stated at the last meeting of the Geographical Society that he does not think the total of expenses of the construction of the Darien Canal will exceed 250,000,000 francs. The difficulties of the work were not so formidable as those which had been overcome in the construction of the Suez Canal, as a railway already existed along the course of the proposed Panama Canal, with a large town at each extremity.

De Lesseps states that the caution money, 2,000,000 francs, required by Venezuela, anent the Panama Isthmus Canal, has been already paid.

BANQUET TO DE LESSEPS.

LONDON, July 9.—A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* reports that a banquet was given last night in honor of M. De Lesseps and the Panama Canal scheme.

GERMANY.

THE TARIFF.

BERLIN, July 8.—On the third reading of the Tariff bill in the Reichstag, it was finally resolved, on motion of Count Stolberg Wernigerod, that the tariff on flour and fats shall come into force immediately; the tariff for grain and wood on the 1st of October, and for all other articles on the 1st of January, 1880. This arrangement postpones a change in the tariff on all other articles for three months. The Count pointed out that the preparations would not be sufficiently advanced for the enforcement of the complete tariff on the 1st of October, as proposed by the Tariff Committee.

REJECTED.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Reichstag has rejected without debate the bill in favor of a retrospective tobacco duty.

GAZETTED.

BERLIN, July 8.—The provisional imposition of the new import duties on tobacco and petroleum has been gazetted.

The Reichstag has adopted a clause in the tariff subjecting imports from countries treating German productions unfavorably to an increase of 50 per cent on the duties provided by the new tariff. The Government originally demanded that such duties be increased 100 per cent.

REVENUE FROM THE NEW TARIFF.

LONDON, July 8.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that the new tariff will realize 120,000,000 marks more than hitherto, half of which will be required to cover the deficits of individual States, and 22,000,000 for fresh supplies recently voted to the Empire. The net revenue for the States is thus reduced to 38,000,000 marks yearly.

SPAIN.

WILL PUNISH SAN DOMINGO.

MADRID, July 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that he had ordered two frigates to prepare to support the protest of Spain against the action of San Domingo. Senor Castelar demanded that the Government insist upon the summary punishment of the authorities of Puerto Plata.

MEXICO.

THE STOLEN WAR-VESSEL.

HAVANA, July 8.—Additional advices from Mexico announce that the Mexican war-vessel Libertad, the crew of which mutinied, returned to Vera Cruz on the 30th of June and surrendered. There were several dead bodies and prisoners on board, some of the crew having made a counter revolt at sea.

BELGIUM.

PLOTTERS.

BRUSSELS, July 8.—The *Etoile Belge* announces that a fresh placard has been found on the walls of the Palace of Justice threatening the life of the King if he ratified the bill recently passed by the Belgian Parliament depriving the clergy of the control of elementary education.

BULGARIA.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

VARNA, July 8.—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, had here an enthusiastic reception.

ARRIVAL AT TIRNOVA.

TIRNOVA, July 8.—Prince Alexander has arrived. His reception was one of indescribable enthusiasm.

ROUMELIA.

PROTESTS.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, July 8.—The British Commissioners have made strong representations to Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Roumelia, concerning his unsatisfactory administration.

ROME.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, July 8.—The *Diritto* announces that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican are likely soon to result in a general amnesty to the transgressors of the May laws.

BURMAH.

DISTURBANCES.

SIMLA, July 8.—Serious disturbances have broken out below the town of Bhamo, Upper Burmah.

CUBA.

REDUCTION IN TAXES.

HAVANA, July 8.—News from Spain of the reduction of direct taxes is received with joy, especially by the planters.

INDIA.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rangoon says the cholera among the British troops at Thayetmyo is spreading.

BY MAIL.

A RECONOISSANCE IN WHICH THE PRINCE IMPERIAL PARTICIPATED.

London Times, June 20.

The following account of a reconnoissance in which the Prince Imperial took part, before the one in which he met his death, is taken from the *Natal Witness*, the correspondent of which was with Brigadier Wood's Flying Column:

MAY 16.—I returned this afternoon from a three days' patrol, in which little was done, little was seen, and many were disappointed. The force numbered about sixty of the Frontier Light Horse, under Capt. D'Arcy and Lieut. Blaine, forty of the Basutos, under Capt. Cockcroft and Lieuts. Henderson and Raw, and about eighty of Baker's Horse,—the whole being under the direct command of Col. Buller. This active commander was accompanied by the Prince Imperial, Lord W. Beresford, A. D. C. (who has already made himself familiar with the country), and Mr. Drummond. We first went to Conference Hill, where the tents of the Ninety-fourth are now pitched; and a more uninteresting, bare, and stony spot to pitch tents on could not be discovered elsewhere outside of the Kalihara. The forts are, it must be said, really good. They are firm, square, grim, and fixed. From Conference Hill we went afterwards to a farmer's house about five miles off, and here we bivouacked while our horses fed contentedly in the mealie fields. At dawn next morning the troops took a slightly southerly course, crossing the Blood River, and passing on to a hill from which one could see Rorke's Drift, some four miles distant. The country from Conference Hill is open, and a good road might easily be made between the two camps. We off-saddled at a kraal where the Zulus had been overnight; in fact, a few of their number had been there that morning, but did not wait for us. I saw them making off up Sirayo's Hill, just opposite, and they did not stop until they reached the top, when they took instant proceedings to call a gathering of the clan. The Town-Crier, on a gray horse, gave due notice to all the citizens living in kraals; and very soon we beheld, from our halting place below, a respectable assembly of blackskins on the ridge above. The man on the gray horse acted as General as well as Town-Crier, and divided his forces judiciously. He posted his infantry on the left, and his cavalry on the right of the pass. The infantry, I should say, numbered fifty, while the horsemen could only muster eight. Opposed to this army was Col. Buller's Irregular force. Some of the young bands thought a bloody conflict was about to be fought out on the hillside; the older hands calculated that the Zulus would disappear as soon as we moved upwards. The older hands were right. When Lieut. Raw, who had been sent on ahead with six of his Basutos, reached the summit, he found himself in undisputed occupation of the field. After galloping about from point to point, the Prince espied a Zulu on a distant kopje, and made after him. Off went Lieut. Raw and the six Basutos after the impatient Prince, and on came Baker's Horse in the wake of the Basutos. The kopje was reached in time for them to see a few scared Zulus making off across the country, far down on the plain below. In the hope that one bullet out of fifty might find a billet in a black man's body, Baker's Horse opened fire on the flying specks beneath. There were no casualties. On our right was Isandlana; about us the valleys in which the Zulu army concealed themselves before making that terrible onslaught on the unsuspecting troops. Away on the left rose the flat-headed Mhlazatze. Round the base of the hill on which we were, Col. Buller noticed four large kraals, and at once decided upon burning them. Baker's Troop and the Frontier Light Horse went away down the northwest slope of the mountain, and burnt the kraals there; while Col. Buller, with the Basutos, descended on the southeast slope, coming out upon a kraal where the Zulus had been recently engaged in shelling mealies. When the horses had had their fill these were destroyed, and we proceeded to another kraal, where we were joined by the other mounted men. After this we proceeded homewards. The wind blew cold, most bitterly so; and for those who had no blankets there was no sleep that night. The Prince was among the forlorn and coverless ones, and he wandered up and down discoursolately. Next day nothing occurred. We breakfasted, we dined; we saw no Zulus, killed nothing; met with no accidents, and got into camp as quiet as you like. Those who know the Zulus say the patrol has done great good in burning the kraals, as such acts teach the natives that we mean to thoroughly suppress them. One thing has been ascertained, and that is that there are no Zulus in any number in the northeast corner of Zululand.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

PREPARING FOR NEXT YEAR'S FIGHT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—Whether this be a nation or not, one thing is certain—its integral constituents are becoming hungrier and hungrier for office every day. Previous to the War it was seldom that a man announced himself a candidate even for Congress until along in the spring of the year in which the election was to occur; and it was the rarest of acts for a man to make any canvass whatever for a State office below that of Governor previous to the meeting of the Convention. Ambitious men generally contented themselves with securing their own counties or districts, and left everything else to popularity, prestige, or that old-time spirit of fairness which never failed to divide up the candidates among the several portions of the State. Gradually, however, a change in the good old way has been brought about, until now it is the rule that no sooner is a man installed into office than he begins to intrigue for his succession or promotion to a higher one. Sometimes the people rebel against this dictation, as was noticeably the result with Gov. Beveridge, Auditor Lippincott, and Lieut.-Gov. Glenn. But others have been more successful, and are to-day—a year in advance of the meeting of the Covention—working arduously for office again. One other thing, aside from personal ambition, contributes to this periodical onslaught on the part of candidates upon the rural politicians, and that is the freedom with which railroad managers distribute annual passes among politicians. I have in my mind now an ex-member of the Legislature who is a candidate for an important State office, and who has been continually on the go since the Legislature adjourned, but who, had he not passes on the leading trunk roads of Illinois, would not pay his fare ten miles from home to secure a delegate. This promiscuous issuing of passes to everybody who by some accident or other happens to write "Hon." before his name is shameful; and, being shameful, it is also true to that extent that is is disgraceful.

The State campaign of 1880 has already begun. Indeed, so much of the rascally and worthless legislation of last winter was done in, the interest of ambitious politicians, that one is justified in saying the campaign began last winter. Without desiring to be misunderstood as advertising any of these fellows, the following gentlemen have so far signified their willingness to serve the State as either to go out canvassing themselves, send out friends, buy or subsidize newspapers:

REPUBLICAN ASPIRANTS.

For Governor—Shelby M. Cullom, present incumbent; Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac L. Morrison, Jacksonville; Col. William H. Thompson, Chicago; John B. Hawley, Rock Island; John I. Rinaker, Carlinville; Joseph G. Cannon, Danville; Thomas S. Ridgway, Shawneetown; Greenbury L. Fort, Lacon. To this formidable list his personal friends demand the addition of the name of Richard J. Oglesby.

For Lieutenant Governor—John M. Hamilton, Bloomington; ex-Speaker James, Highland Park; A. J. Kuykendall, Vienna; Joseph G. English, Danville; Benson Wood, Effingham; L. D. Whiting, Tiskilwa.

For Attorney-General—James K. Edsall, present incumbent; John R. McFie, Coutlerville; Washington Bushnell, Ottawa; Henry A. Neal, Charleston; E. B. Sherman, Chicago; L. B. Crooker, Mendota.

For State Treasurer—Edward Rutz, who has held the office twice, and who has followed Gen. Bates' example, and moved to Chicago for another nomination; John W. Bunn, Springfield; K. K. Jones, of Quincy, the standing candidate; Washington Cockle, Peoria; E. C. Hamburgner, Quincy.

For State Auditor—Thomas B. Needles, present incumbent, and ex-Auditor Gen. Lippincott.

For Secretary of State—G. H. Harlow, present incumbent; ex-Senator Henry D. Dement, Dixon; Edward C. Lovell, Elgin.

DEMOCRATIC ASPIRANTS.

For Governor—Gen. James W. Singleton, Quincy; William Brown, Jacksonville; Bernard H. Trusdell, Amboy; Congressman A. J. Sparks, Carlyle; Congressman William M. Springer, Springfield; John C. Black, Danville.

For State Treasurer—William R. Prickett, Edwardsville; and Abraham Mayfield, Lincoln.

The Democracy, not being so certain of success, have not brought out candidates for the other State offices. But the usual hungry horde will be on hand convention-day. Since the late judicial election in Chicago, the Macomb *Eag'e*, Springfield *Monitor*, Danville *Post*, and other Democratic papers, have brought out Carter H. Harrison as an available candidate for Governor, but Harrison repudiates anything of the kind. Carter realizes that the General Assembly elected in 1880 will be called on to reapportion the State for Congressional purposes, and he evidently designs bending all his energies to the making of a Congressional district which will last him ten years,—infinitely preferable to a barren nomination for Governor. I think you will find this Congressional reapportionment matter the secret that governs Carter in his Mayorial appointments.

MENDOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 8.—Owing to the act lately passed by the Legislature empowering City Councils to elect their officers by ballot, Mendota has again a Marshal, a Street Supervisor, and a City Attorney. The seven Aldermen who have for the past two years opposed the Mayor's nominations for said offices alone voted, five others refusing to vote, on the grounds that Forrestall, for Marshal, and Noisly, for Supervisor, were not the men their constituents wanted. The meeting was a stormy one, and the session lasted till midnight. Mr. Frank Snyder is the City Attorney.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

POURING THEM INTO MAINE AND OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The Democrats are busy sending off their campaign material, and have had the arrogance to take possession of the committee rooms at the Capitol instead of hiring quarters for themselves, as the Republican Congressional Committee has done. The quarters chosen are the rooms of the Military Committee of the House. The objective points of the Committee at present are Maine and Ohio. The speeches chosen are the constitutional arguments of Carlisle, Randolph Tucker, and Frank Hurd, the speech of Wallace on the Army bill, and Gen. Ewing's speech on the Warner Silver bill, large quantities of which are being sent to Maine. It is noticable that the fire-eating speeches delivered early in the session, in which the last-ditchers announced their programme, are not receiving a large circulation. This fact of itself is a confession of judgment by the Democratic Congressional Committee that the Democrats in Congress did surrender.

LOUISVILLE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—The Republicans of the city and county held a Convention at Leiderkranz Hall this evening, and made the following nominations: For Senator, A. E. Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Treasury under Secretary Bristow, from the Thirty-sixth District; O. G. Holt for the Third District, and Lecksten Kemper for the Thirty-fifth District. For Representatives, Phil Vollmer, Jacob Ranbold, A. J. Ballard, L. W. Dembitz, Elias Thomason, Theodore Conrad, and H. S. Irvin.

Pamphlet Describing the Proceedings in the Case of Maj. Andre.

Westchester (Pa.) Republican.

A few days ago Charles Keech left with us a pamphlet which would be interesting to our antiquarians. It is entitled "Proceedings of a Board of General Officers Respecting Maj. John Andre," and dated Sept. 29, 1780. It opens with a letter from Gen. Washington to Congress, dated from Robinson's House, in the Highlands, which recites the capture of Andre and the attempt to prevent the escape of Arnold to the enemy. Following this letter is a list of the Board of General Officers who tried Maj. Andre. It consisted of six Major Generals, including Lafayette and Steuben, eight Brigadier Generals, and John Lawrence, Judge Advocate General. Then came the opening proceedings, including a letter from Andre to Washington, in which he says he came to treat with some person for important intelligence. To favor this he agreed to meet this person on grounds not within posts of either army. Day coming on, he was concealed. "Against my stimulation, my intention, and without my knowledge beforehand, I was conducted within one of your posts. Your Excellency may conceive my sensation on this occasion, and will imagine how much more I must have been affected by a refusal to reconduct me back the next night as I had been brought. Thus become a prisoner, I had to concert my escape. I quitted my uniform, was passed another way in the night without the American posts to neutral ground, and was informed that I was beyond all armed parties, and left to press for New York. I was taken at Tarrytown."

A pass was laid before the Board from Gen. Arnold to John Anderson—Andre's assumed name; also a letter from the Rev. Mr. Robinson, dated from the war-ship Vulture, demanding Andre's release; and a letter from the same place from Arnold, asking that protection be afforded his wife and she be allowed to return to Philadelphia.

The Board considered these subjects, and concluded that Andre was a spy and should suffer death.

News of the judgment was immediately sent to the enemy's camp, and every effort was made by Andre's friends to release him. Sir Henry Clinton even sent Gen. Robertson and two friends, under a flag of truce, to plead the cause of Andre; but all in vain.

A letter from Arnold also begs for clemency for Andre, and contains the following threat if it be not extended: "Forty of the principal inhabitants of South Carolina have justly forfeited their lives, which have hitherto been spared by his Excellency Sir James Clinton, who cannot in justice extend his mercy to them any longer if Maj. Andre suffers."

The pamphlet concludes with a request from Andre to Washington that he may be permitted to die a soldier's death, and not upon the gibbet. In all his communications Andre speaks of the kindness he received at the hands of the Americans up to the dread day of the 3d of October, 1780, at 12 o'clock noon, when the closing scene was enacted.

CROP REPORTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WARREN, Lake Co., July 8.—Flax and oats are cut short by drought 25 per cent. Corn will all be laid by this week. Meadows light. Hay-crop short.

SHELBYVILLE, Shelby Co., July 8.—Winter wheat better than last season. Oats are short. Corn doing finely. Hay will not be half a crop.

NEOGA, Cumberland Co., July 8.—Winter wheat ten bushels to the acre. Grain excellent. Cut short by drought. Oats half a crop. Corn promises better than for five or six years. Clean and growing fast. Hay may make half a crop.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Hardin Co., July 8.—Winter wheat crop better than last year. Corn is in better condition than for three years.

DELHI, Jersey Co., July 8.—Winter wheat will yield ten bushels to the acre. Three bushels less than last year. The oat crop is almost a failure. To short to cut. Hay is in about the same fix. Corn in fine condition.

JERSEYVILLE, Jersey Co., July 8.—Quality of winter wheat better than last year. Yielding from fifteen to sixteen bushels. Corn is better than for years.

CORINTH, Williamson Co., July 8.—Winter wheat yielding ten to twelve bushels. Crop better than last year. Poor stand of corn. What there is of it good. Pastures and meadows short. Hay crop short.

NEW CANTON, Pike Co., July 8.—Winter wheat will yield seventeen bushels to the acre. Oats have suffered by the drought. Corn doing well. Hay poor and scarce.

KANE, Greene Co., July 8.—Winter wheat will yield eighteen bushels to the acre. Put up in fine order. Short growth of oats. Corn is booming. Early planted over a man's head. Hay not over half a crop.

BLUE PRAIRIE, Hamilton Co., July 8.—Winter wheat yielding eleven bushels to the acre. Shortened by drought, but better than last year. Oats hardly worth cutting. Corn from five to six feet high.

GENESEO, Henry Co., July 8.—Chinch-bugs and drought have ruined most of the spring wheat. Very thin. Do not expect more than half a crop. Corn very uneven. Oats have improved. Hay will be a better crop than we expected.

ELLISON, Warren Co., July 8.—Oats short. Chinch-bugs have injured spring wheat badly. Some have plowed it up. Never saw a better prospect for corn.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 8.—Crop reports from many points in Northwestern Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota, received to-day, indicate a much better condition of things than had been hoped for after the severe storm of Sunday. The cool, breezy weather of yesterday and to-day has done a world of good to the standing grain. The reports from all points west of Lanesboro, forty miles from La Crosse on the Southern Minnesota, are all favorable. Wheat suffered little or no damage from the storm. East of Lanesboro, in the Root Valley, the hillside farms were pretty badly washed. Probably 300 acres of grain were destroyed in this section of Wisconsin. More than half of the wheat this year is winter, which the farmers are now busy cutting.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., July 8.—Winter wheat being stacked. Have had very heavy rains since harvest, and grain has been sprouting in the shock. Creeks have been very high, and some fields nearly all washed away. Wheat will yield fifteen bushels. Oats about ready to cut, and much improved. Corn never looked better. In the silk. Weather hot and sultry.

COTTONWOOD, Chase Co., July 8.—Winter wheat half a crop. Drought hurt oats badly. Corn doing finely. Seven feet high.

MINERAL POINT, Anderson Co., July 8.—Winter wheat stacked in good order. Crop better than last year. Oats too poor to cut. Corn very good.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHADE, Athens Co., July 8.—Winter wheat mostly cut. Will come up to last year's crop. Oats not more than half a crop. Corn very backward and uneven. Pastures and meadows short. Hay will not be more than one-third of a crop.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Telegraphic advices indicate that the general rain-storms that have prevailed in the interior and southern portions of Ohio and Indiana the past few days have been of great benefit to the growing corn. The wheat has been damaged to some extent, though not sufficiently to materially affect the general result.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HARRISVILLE, Alcona Co., July 8.—Winter wheat not cut yet. Prospects for a good crop. Pastures slim. Timothy fair. Clover good.

ELK RAPIDS, Antrim Co., July 8.—Drought has not injured us. Spring wheat fine. Oats are very good. Will have a good crop of hay.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., July 8.—Reports received today from all points on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad are favorable as to the condition of the crops. Not a single station reports any serious damage from the rain of Sunday and Monday.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD CITY, Grant Co., July 8.—Winter wheat nearly all in the shock. Good crop. Quality fine. Corn very small for the time of year. Flax and oats are good.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 8.—Lewis Frost, of this city, 23 years old, committed suicide this afternoon by taking laudanum. No reason for the act can be assigned.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—At an early hour this morning Peter Gestner, a well-to-do German citizen, for thirty-four years a resident of Milwaukee, and about 61 years of age, suicided by cutting the arteries of his wrists with a razor, and then shooting himself under the chin with a shotgun. Mental aberration, resulting from excessive labor in perfecting a new water-wheel, is ascribed as the cause. Gestner resided at No. 915 Mill street.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—A *Courier-Journal* special from Maysville says that Miss Bettie Kidwell, aged 17, living at Franklin Mills, Fleming County, killed herself with poison. Disappointment in love is the alleged cause.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 8.—A Mrs. Tyler, a woman of the town, being ill and discouraged, took morphine at Alleyton, Newaygo County, last night, and died from the effects of it this morning. But little is known of her history or antecedents.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 8.—An old man named Foust, living near Humboldt, committed suicide by hanging himself with a fence-wire. His relatives ordered him buried under the tree from which he swung.

CANADA.

Drowned—Quarrel—Pisciculture—Crops in the Northwest—Cannibalism—The Duke of Argyll—A Church Suit—The Case of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, July 8.—The boat in which the six left here last Thursday night for Buffalo has been found by a detective in Benjamin Ellsworth's farm-yard, near Fort Erie. Ellsworth says he found the boat on the beach Friday morning, and took it to his place, intending to advertise it. Parties are searching along the beach for the bodies, the finding of the boat leaving no doubt as to their fate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 8.—Capt. Kirwin, editor of the *Catholic Evening Post*, and the hero of yesterday's bloodless duel, to-day assaulted Mr. Baldwin Hart, another member of the Club. The parties met on St. James street, when the pacifistic journalist knocked off Hart's hat, and called him a coward and a cur. Mr. Hart did not retaliate at the time, but it is almost certain there will this time be a real duel.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Gov. Laird, of Keewantin, has sent his family to Prince Edward's Island on account of the threatened trouble among the Indians of the Northwest. During the past month there were thirty-seven deaths from small-pox in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 8.—By an Order in Council, the waters of Rice Lake and tributaries, together with the River Trent down to the Bay of Quinte, and also that portion of the Otanabee River extending from its inlet at Sand Lake to Lock's Bridge, Peterboro, in the Province of Ontario are set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of fish during the space of three years from the 1st of May, 1879.

Another delegation from the Nova Scotia Government has arrived here, and had an interview with the Cabinet in relation to procuring better terms for the Province as to the Provincial subsidy. The mission has not been successful.

Col. McLeod, of the Northwest Mounted Police, has been appointed a Commissioner for the apprehension and surrender of criminals from the States.

Intelligence from the Northwest represent the crop-prospects as excellent. The crop-reports from different parts of Manitoba are encouraging, though considerable loss has been sustained by the heavy rains in certain localities.

An Indian has been arrested at Fort Saskatchewan, near Edmonton, for murdering and eating his wife and four children. The Mounted Police found the bones, which had been boiled and the flesh taken off, and the skulls, which had been smashed and the brains extracted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 8.—An instance of the shrinkage in value of real estate is afforded by the fact that the residence of Mr. William Brown, known as Marchmont, and adjoining grounds, were sold at Sheriff's sale for $5,650. Five years ago Mr. Brown refused $50,000 for it, one of the handsomest places in or around Montreal.

In a letter to Donald Ross, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, the Duke of Argyll says: "My son and the Princess have indeed every reason to be gratified, as they are, with the reception they have met with in every part of the Dominion. I am very sorry that it will not be in my power, on this occasion, to visit Nova Scotia; but I am well assured of the kindness and hospitality with which I should be received in that Province."

The important case of Dobie against the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church is in progress here. Besides the evidence of the Rev. Gavin Lang, the evidence of James Croil, the Rev. John Macdonald, Douglas Brymner of Ottawa, and the Rev. J. S. Mullen has been taken en enquete. The Rev. J. S. Mullen was examined by consent. The evidence adduced goes to show that the fund in question was obtained by virtue of the connection of the Synod of Canada with the Church of Scotland, and that the act of incorporation of the Board specifically set up this fact. Mr. Croil stated that, since July, 1875, the capital had been reduced by $74,251.52. The Rev. Mr. Lang produced a letter from the Conveners of the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, addressed to him as Convener of the Corresponding Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, intimating that the Rev. Mr. Spratt, one of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, had been sent as a delegate to the General Assembly to convey cordial greetings, —thus showing that the Synod in Canada had connection with, and was recognized by, the parent Church in Scotland.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 8.—In the House of Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Joly moved the House into Committee to consider resolutions embodying an address to the Government setting forth the reasons why Lieut.-Gov. Letellier should not be dismissed. Mr. Joly spoke to his motion. He contended that the Province of Quebec had an autonomy of its own, and its Legislature was only inferior to the Federal Legislature when it did wrong. He pointed out that, according to some people's pretensions, the Lieutenant-Governor was only a salaried officer of the Federal authorities. He showed, however, that the Dominion Government had nothing whatever to do with the dismissal of a Lieutenant-Governor,—the Governor-General having that right vested in himself by the act of British North America. He asked how it could be possible that a party-vote could break the corner-stone of a political edifice. He earnestly deprecated party-votes on such important matters, and spoke of the necessity of guarding jealously the autonomy of the Province.

It is announced that the present Government intend creating a Department of Education,—the Commissioner to be a member of the Cabinet, and hold a seat in the House.

JEFF IN LUCK.

Dispatch to Evening Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—It is learned that the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Mississippi, who died in this city last week, leaves a will bequeathing her whole estate to Jefferson Davis. In making this bequest Mrs. Dorsey refers to the great services and sacrifices of Mr. Davis on behalf of the South, reproves his countrymen for their failure in gratitude and appreciation for such services; and regrets this small contribution which she is able to make for his relief. The estate embraced in this legacy includes two large plantations in the upper part of the State, and the elegant villa at Beauvoir, on the seacoast, where Mr. Davis is now sojourning, the climate and situation of which have proved especially favorable to Mr. Davis' health and his present occupation of study and labor in the preparation of his book defensive of his administration of the office of President of the Confederate States.

FOSSILS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 8.—The State Natural History Society met here last evening, and arranged for the exploration of the Illinois River and Valley to the westward. To-day the whole party, consisting of a dozen or more members, set out, divided into two parties, by boats and wagons, for a week's investigation among the rich geological specimens and formations of the valley. They will give particular attention to the study of those natural curiosities, Starved Rock, Deer Park, and Split Rock, beside seeking information among the other branches of science.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 8.—Mr. Green Miller, of this city, died to-day, aged 70. He was a native of Mason County, Kentucky; moved to Illinois twenty-five years ago, and has lived in Bloomington and Chenoa ever since. He was once wealthy, but had lost nearly all his possessions. He was a most estimable and much respected citizen.

LITTLE PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., July 8.—In the United States Court to-day Justice Miller gave an opinion for an injunction in the case of Foss & Hunter against The Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, and ordered the defendant to make monthly returns on oath of all profits, and pay 20 per cent thereof into the Registry of the Court for the complainants, to abide the event of the suit; also required the defendant to allow complainants access to the mines and books, to verify said returns. This preserves the complainants' interests until they can have determined the validity of the Trustees' deed whereby they claim their one-fifth interest was conveyed to the defendant without authority and without consideration. The property is valued at something like $5,000,000, although the stock of the defendant is $20,000,000.

DENVER, Col., July 8.—In the case of Foss & Hunter vs. The Little Pittsburg Consolidated Company, Justice Miller, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day declined to grant an injunction or appoint a Receiver, but ordered that the Company make sworn monthly returns of its earnings, that one-fifth be deposited in Court, and that the complainants be permitted to examine the books of the mine.

THE STORM.

Its Ravages on the Shore of Lake Pepin.

Special to St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 4.—Here at Lake City, the storm of Wednesday night was one of unprecedented severity. In the morning every one was astonished to find that but little damage had been done in the city or its immediate vicinity.

The steamer Pepin, which arrived here early in the day, brought the news of great destruction at points on Lake Pepin above this city. Immediately after dinner, a large party was made up here to visit the upper lake neighborhood,—the steamer Pepin, Capt. Murray, taking the party up. We first visited the Village of Maiden Rock, on the Wisconsin side, and seven miles above Lake City. The appearance of the little town we found to be truly lamentable and hard to describe faithfully. The village is located along the narrow strip between the lake and the bluffs, and up a large ravine which comes into the place at right angles and about the middle. This ravine extends back into the country two or three miles, and up this ravine lies the road running to Plum City. Along each side of this road, for a considerable distance back, lies a large portion of the town, and down this great gully came the torrent in the blackness of the preceding night, with a force and destruction that made the stoutest hearts quail in its presence. We found not so much as a drop of water, where a few hours before the rushing waters came down to the depth of eight or ten feet, reaching from bluff to bluff, and sweeping everything before it. The bed of the ravine is a "loose rock" formation, and, as far up as we went, an irregular gully had been washed out from ten to thirty feet in width, and six or eight feet in depth, the very rocks having been washed into piles like driftwood, leaving a ragged, savage-looking wreck of the whole little valley. We saw one rock weighing near half a ton, which had been scooped out of the bottom of the washout and hurled like a cork clear out of the yawning ditch and over onto the side of the ravine. Along this ravine, on either side, barns, stables, woodsheds, and one or two residences had been torn to pieces, and carried a mass of debris to the lake half a mile below. Several cows, hogs, and other domestic animals were either smashed by the falling buildings or swept away in the flood. A corn-crib