LATEST NEWS.

[PER PRESS ASSOCIATION TELEGRAMS.]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The "Times" says Sheffield stock improved ½ in [illegible] of the intimation that the company are [illegible] for the Newark accident; Great [illegible] lower; Metropolitan ½; [illegible] firm. The market for foreign [illegible] stocks was heavy, but the tone was less adverse at the close.

The "Daily News" says the funds were dull during the greater part of the day, but closed at an improvement of ⅛; bank stock fell 1.

The "Times" says the first Fenian trial arising from the recent Canadian raid, begins at New York on Monday, General Starr being indicted for violating the neutrality laws.

The island of St. Thomas has been again placed under the protection of Denmark, in consequence of the failure of the United States to ratify the annexation treaty.

The Denham murderer, who gave the name of John Jones, has been identified by his relatives as John Owen, of Bayfield, near Daventry, Northamptonshire.

The "Post" states that should the infallibility dogma be declared by the Œcumenical Council, there will probably be an extensive return of perverts to the Church of England. It learns that several well known quondam Anglicans are corresponding with one another on the subject.

The completion of the telegraphic communication between England and India was celebrated on Thursday night in the House of Commons, Mr. Pender, Chairman of the Company, presiding. The Prince of Wales sent congratulatory messages to the Viceroy of India, the King of Portugal, the Khedive of Egypt, and the President of the United States. After a short interval he received replies.

The "Times" says the Lords amendments, revising the scale of penalties on the land bill, will not be agreed to by the Commons. It cannot but lament the passing of that amendment on the most important issue. The change effected would be pitiful, even if it could be enduring. It will necessarily be ineffectual, as it can only serve to mar the grace that would have characterised a cheerful acceptance of the bill.

The "Daily News" considers the modifications introduced into the compensation scale indicate a haggling and niggardly spirit, but with this exception, the peers have approached the measure in a sober, sensible, and business-like spirit, which does credit to them, and deserves respectful acknowledgment.

The "Telegraph" says no doubt the Lords amendments will again be reconsidered by them, possibly with modified and enlarged views of the subject, in some of its most important bearings.

The "Standard" thinks Lord O'Hagan completely failed to answer Lord Cairns' speech, but admits he made a much better defence than the English Chancellor.

Mr. Tillett issued an address at Norwich on Friday. He invites any other liberal desiring to contest Norwich, to submit the question to the last ballot. Mr. Cochrane's victory in the Isle of Wight was celebrated by a dinner on Thursday night by the Ryde Conservative committee.

The nomination for the Bristol election took place on Friday. The proceedings occupied fifteen minutes. Messrs. Hare and Hodgson were proposed. The show of hands was in favor of the latter. Poll demanded.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—FRIDAY.

Only a moderate business was done in wheat, at a decline of 2d to 3d per cental. Flour neglected, and values are almost nominal; beans in buyers favor; peas, owing to scarcity, 1s per quarter dearer, and barley firm; Indian corn with little offering, advanced 3d to 6d per qr.

ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT BATESON HARVEY.

On Thursday night Sir Robert Bateson Harvey was thrown off his horse and very seriously injured.

SERIOUS FIRE.

The Lace and Silk Manufactory at Bridfelt, Nottingham, was burnt to the ground on yesterday (Friday) morning.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

The market was dull with a downward tendency in prices. English dull, and in some cases a slight reduction has been made. Foreign heavy at a decline of 1s. Country flour also 1s. lower. American barley 6d cheaper. Barley dull. Oats 6d. less, and the money has been accepted. Maize very dull. Beans and peas without change. Wheat (British) 4,500. Foreign 20,10. Barley (Foreign) 8,000. Oats 45,000. Maize 15,210. Flour (Foreign) 2,250 sacks, 3,150 barrels.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships met at 7.20, and having gone into committee on the Irish Land Bill, the discussion on the amendment moved by the Duke of Richmond last night to Clause 3, with the view of providing in case of the assignment of a tenancy, or otherwise, than by the operation of the law, the assignee shall not be entitled to compensation unless accepted as a tenant by the landlord, was resumed. The amendment was opposed by Earl Granville, who submitted a modified proposal, which he said applied only to existing tenancies, leaving the question of future tenancies perfectly open.

After some discussion, a division was taken, which resulted in the amendment being carried by 116 against 82.

The Duke of Richmond moved another amendment for the purpose of doing away with the qualification enabling tenantry to sub-let pieces of ground for cottages or gardens to agricultural labourers. The integrity of this portion of the clause was maintained by the Government in the interest of the agricultural labourers.

On a division the amendment was carried by by 120 against 89.

The Duke of Richmond moved an amendment reducing the period within which a tenant may claim compensation under the Clause 3, from 31 to 21 years.

A lengthy discussion ensued in the nibbling to which the bill was subjected, and

The Duke of Richmond denied that he brought forward any amendments that had not been indicated in his speech on the second reading.

The House divided, and the amendment was carried by 40 against 111.

The Marquis of Salisbury's amendment to reduce the annual value of yearly tenancies, entitling to compensation for disturbance from 150th of the amendment, was strenuously resisted by the Government, and after considerable discussion, during which

The Duke of Richmond said he could not support the amendment of his noble friend,

The House divided, when there were

For the amendment ...	119
Against	101
Majority ...	18

Several verbal amendments to the clause were made without a division, and the clause as amended was ordered to be added to the bill.

The other orders were disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 1.20.

FRIDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Sir Massey Hopes gave notice of his intention to move a resolution declaring that the increased taxation should not be thrown upon local rates for national objects until steps were taken to secure that every description of property should bear an equal proportion of the burthen.

Mr V Harcourt gave notice of his intention to move, on the education vote in the Civil Service Estimates, that provision should be made to give the parents of the children a fair representation in the management of the schools.

The adjourned debate on the motion for going into committee on the Elementary Education Bill was resumed by

Mr Mundella who generally supported the bill of the government in its amended form, but regretted that the education to be established by it was not of a more compulsory character.

Mr W H Smith said he was prepared to sink all but vital principles, and to assist government in passing some measure this year.

Mr Walter objected to many of the provisions of the bill, but could not support the amendment.

Mr Horsman intimated that he should vote for the amendment as a protest in favour of unsectarian education in preference to the extension of the denominational system.

Mr Gladstone contended that the bill had been framed in no grudging spirit, to a certain extent it was a compromise, but it was not an illiberal one towards the Non-conformists who gained many concessions without sacrificing anything. He defended the amendment of Mr C Temple, which had been adopted by the government from the charge of having the door open to denominationalism, and he made a strong appeal to the house to pass the bill without further material alteration.

The house divided, and the numbers were—

For Mr Richards' amendment	60
Against	421
Majority	361

The house went into committee, and at once resumed the sitting suspended at seven o'clock.

The house resumed at nine o'clock, but before any business was actually proceeded with, was counted out a few minutes afterwards.

SPORTING.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

FRIDAY.

Goodwood Stakes—100 to 6 on the field (offered), 20 to 1 agst Indian Ocean; 20 to 1 agst Miss Sheppard (taken); 20 to 1 agst Adolphus (t), 20 to 1 agst Robert Diavolo (t), 20 to 1 agst Sweetsound (t).

Saint Leger—5 to 2 agst Kingcraft (t), 9 to 2 agst Macgregor (off), 6 to 1 agst Sunshine.

Hampton Stakes—Busby Starthistle 1, Corbay 2, Arvid 3.—9 ran.

Hampton Garnic Nursery Plate—Our Tom 1, Olive 2, Sea Anemone 3.—7 ran.

Hampton Railway Plate—Master Dick 1, Jersey 2, Outpost 3.—10 ran.

Hampton Wolsey—Electricity 1, Cymbol 2, Theodore 3.—7 ran.

Her Majesty's Plate—Ventnor 1, Careldron 2, Wamber 3.—3 ran.

Hampton Steward's Cup—Royal 1, Sir Robert 2, Rockerty 3.—5 ran.

Prince of Wales's Stakes—Tit Bit 1, Breach of Promise 2, Theodore 3.—9 ran.

Hampton Visitor's Plate—Flask 1, Wilful 2, Juanite 3.—6 ran.

King Hall Stakes—Crusade 1, South Durham 2, Alexander Hawthorn 3.—8 ran.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR—A MAN KILLED.

An accident of a painful nature occurred at Ballinderry limestone quarry on Wednesday, which resulted in the death of John Byrne, a quarry man. The facts of the case are as follows:—Byrne had laid a fuse for a blast, and finding it not igniting, he went for the purpose of laying a second, when the rock exploded, striking the unfortunate man in the head, and killing him instantly. Medical aid was promptly procured, but life was utterly extinct in a few hours. Byrne leaves a wife and six children, who were dependent upon him for support. The quarry belongs to Mr. Wm. Foley. Such accidents are very distressing, especially when, as in the present instance, a young family are beggared by being deprived of its chief support. There will be an inquest on Thursday.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Magistrates present—H. W. Briscoe (chairman); T. B. Wilson, Clement Sadlier, T. Lalor, Carberry Scully, O. R. Slacke, R.M. R. M'Laughlin, S.I., occupied a seat on the bench.

Head-constable Baines had twelve cases of light weights. Fines were levied in each case.

Cornelius Moore, charged with wilfully destroying the trees in the park, was sent to jail for one month.

The court then adjourned.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

The magistrates present were Alderman Jacob and Capt. Brenan.

ROBBERY.

William Rourke, an electioneering character, was charged with robbing a little crippled boy named Raleigh of 2s. It appeared the boy asked a captain of a ship for a shilling, and Rourke told him if he gave one, he (Rourke) wanted another; they did so, and the boy left; Rourke followed him, and took the money from him; Rourke said he was drunk, and didn't know what he was doing, and that he only asked for his own money. A man named Smith, a reluctant witness, was examined by Constable Flewellin to prove that Rourke took the money. The court sent him to jail for a month at hard labor.

ABSCONDING SERVANT.

Mrs. Tiffin, of the Mall, summoned her servant girl named Hanly, for deserting her service. On last day the case was adjourned at Mrs. Tiffin's request, and then it appeared, there was some mistake in the Christian name, and the defendant not appearing to-day the magistrates did not feel justified in going on with the case in her absence, and dismissed the case without prejudice.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF FRUIT.

John Cahill was charged by James Hennessy with stealing a quantity of pears out of his garden in Stephen-street. Mr. Hennessy gave evidence that he saw Cahill put his arm through a lattice work, and drag in the bough of a pear tree, but he could not say that he took pears. A witness deposed that Cahill was not the person who pulled in the bough of the tree. The man who did it also came up, and said Cahill was not there. The case was dismissed.

IMPORTANT TO PAWNBROKERS.

Mrs. Mary Bragg summoned Mr. Flynn, pawnbroker, Mayor's-walk, for compensation for damage to a trousers pawned with him eleven months ago. The plaintiff said the trousers was worth 10s, and she got 2s on it, and when she went to take it out it was all moth eaten. The trousers was produced, and they were all in moth holes.

A decree was given for 5s, the 2s lent on it to be stopped out of the money, and the costs of court.

This finished the business, and the court adjourned at a most unusually early hour.

THE FIRE OF BAAL.—On Thursday evening, St. John's Eve, the old custom of lighting the bonfire called the Bealtenna, a practice handed down from the Pagan times, was observed by some of the farmers in this neighbourhood. The custom in olden times was to drive the cattle through the fire, a piece of superstition which has fallen into disuse of late.

THE NEW COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN, WATERFORD.—This very fine structure, situate on an eminence at John's Hill, and surrounded by extensive grounds, is now just approaching completion. It is one of the most commodious collegiate buildings in the United Kingdom, having spacious cloisters, and a beautiful chapel, with glass stained window. Mr. Goldie is the architect, and Mr. M'Mullin, of Cork, the builder, and the work has been most satisfactorily and speedily carried out, under the able superintendence of Mr. Scanlan. This week the president of the college, Very Rev. Dr. Delany, received 1,000*l.* from America, being the second or third remittance from our countrymen in the new world towards the fund for building the college. It is expected that the building will be formally opened in about six weeks hence, when a grand inaugural ceremonial will take place.

THE RIOTING AT CORK.

CORK, THURSDAY.—At the police-office to-day, Mr. Julian, solicitor, attended to complain of the inactivity of the police during the riots. He made the complaint as a private citizen, and expressed the belief that if, in the early part of the evening, the groups had not been allowed to congregate, the riots would not have occurred. The police combated this statement. Mr. O'Connell, solicitor, concurred with Mr. Julian. Mr. Macleod, R.M., said that the magistrates were determined to adopt stringent measures in future to preserve the peace. Mr. Starkie, R.M., said the city was in a desperate state.

Michael Mahony was then charged with forming one of a disorderly mob, and assaulting Constable Tobin. The constable identified the prisoner, and deposed that the mob shouted, "Kill the scoundrel." The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes. David Tierney was charged with throwing stones at the police, and sentenced to two months. Robert Nunan was charged with assaulting Mr. Lee, a master tailor. Police proved that while protecting Lee from the disorderly mob, prisoner struck him in the mouth. He was sentenced to two months. Other persons were also charged with complicity in the riots. Some were discharged through want of evidence, and others let out on recognizances. Evidence was given of the desperate violence of the mob, how the police were assaulted and wounded, and property destroyed. The Mayor announced that he had summoned a meeting of the master tailors and operatives, in the hope of an arrangement.

When Major Townsend, one of the presiding magistrates, was leaving court, he was attacked and severely beaten.

CORK, MIDNIGHT.—To-night the riots were renewed. In the early part of the evening the mob began to assemble and throw stones at houses that were wrecked the previous night. Police were immediately on the spot, accompanied by two resident magistrates, who read the Riot Act, and advised the mob to disperse. The advice was not taken, and the rabble continued to increase, crowding generally at the corners of streets and lanes. Volleys of stones were flung at the police, who in turn charged the rioters. This continued for some time, and it was thought necessary to send for the military. A company of infantry and a troop of cavalry arrived. These, also, were pelted with stones, which fell thick and heavy on the men. Some revolver shots are said to have been discharged, by whom it has not been ascertained, certainly not by the police or military, who throughout exercised great forbearance and coolness. The conduct of the mob was most exasperating—first flinging missiles, then yelling and shouting. As midnight approaches things are assuming a more peaceable aspect. A bullet was found to-day embedded in the shutters of Allen's establishment, which was attacked the previous evening. Major Townsend was struck with a stone, but it is said the missile was intended for one of the obnoxious masters. Several persons were injured by being knocked down and struck with bayonets, but none seriously.

FRIDAY, 2 A.M.—Tranquillity is now perfectly restored. The police continue to patrol the city. Several persons have been arrested for rioting and being on the streets three hours after the Riot Act was read. The military returned to barracks. Many of the constabulary received severe wounds. One mounted man was unhorsed by a blow of a stone, and several houses were wrecked.

AMERICAN OPINIONS OF DICKENS

The "New York Times" is of opinion that, except Sir Walter Scott, no other writer besides Charles Dickens has ever done so much to while away the weary hours of young and old. "In lonely places of the earth," it says, "his books have been an unfailing solace to many an exile, and they have shed hope and light in many a sick room, and comforted many an afflicted heart. Over the whole range of the domestic instincts Mr. Dickens possessed a thorough mastery. There, indeed, was his stronghold.' His name, it says in conclusion, will be spoken with gratitude and affection as long as our language endures.

The "Tribune" says that without a suspicion of demagoguism, and without uttering one insincere word, Charles Dickens made himself as truly the poet and prophet of the people, in prose, as Burns was their chosen singer in verse. "It is for this reason," it adds, 'that wherever the English language is spoken Charles Dickens was cherished as a friend.'

At the weekly prayer meeting of Plymouth Church, on the 10th, the Rev. Mr. Beecher spoke of the deceased author, and said that there was not a line in his writings that tended to produce licentiousness or dissipation. On the one subject of drink, however, an exception must be made, for Mr. Dickens belonged to the old school that did not advocate temperance principles—a school that was passing away. Mr. Beecher said, in conclusion, he could not but be grateful to God for Charles Dickens. 'He had performed a great and a good work, which it seemed God had sent him to do. He had fulfilled his allotted part in the great cause of human progress—well, bravely, nobly. Peace be to his memory.'

The *New York Herald* says—Let us, while dealing generously with the dead, deal justly for the truth and for the living. Charles Dickens was a great novelist, and in his sphere, we may say, he was the greatest among his contemporaries. But when his enthusiastic admirers rank him in genius with Shakespeare they are too enthusiastic. Dickens was a man of genius, but his was not the comprehensive genius of Shakespeare; nor did he possess the exquisitely beautiful perceptions of character which we find in Walter Scott; nor the polished sentimentalisms of Bulwer, nor the analytical descriptive powers of Victor Hugo, nor the critical faculties of Thackeray, nor the orientally poetical and philosophical mind of Disraeli. Compare the last work of Dickens, 'Edwin Drood,' as far as printed, with the last novel of Disraeli, 'Lothair,' and the difference will be seen between the limited range of Dickens and the boundless field of thought, instruction, and philosophy opened by Disraeli. In what, then, lies the world-wide fame of Dickens, as a literary genius? It lies in his graphic descriptions of low life, in his very living characters among the struggling masses, good and bad, and in his never-failing purpose to encourage the good, to discourage the bad, to correct abuses against the weak and defenceless, and create sympathy and kindness, not only for suffering virtue, but towards the ignorantly or helplessly vicious and unfortunate. He lived an industrious and useful life, and he leaves behind him a fame and a name which will live respected, fresh and green, for generations to come.

ROYAL VISIT TO STRAWBERRY-HILL.

The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., were honoured by the company of the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner on Wednesday evening at Strawberry-hill. Their Royal Highnesses, who were attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, arrived about 8 o'clock. They were to meet the royal guests at dinner the Count and Countess de Paris, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Royston, Lord and Lady Dufferin, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., Dr. Quinn, &c. The banquet was followed by a play and ball, a stage being erected in the ball-room. A few minutes after ten o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other distinguished visitors, entered the apartment, and were conducted to seats immediately in front of the stage. The dramatic entertainment then commenced with "The Young Widow," the character of Manderville being sustained by Mr. Weguelin; Splash, by Mr. Ward Braham; Aurelia Fairlove, by Miss Le Fanu; and Lucy, by Miss Osborne. Among the illustrious and Royal personages were her Imperial Highness the Archduchess of Wurtemburg, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Wurtemburg, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Dube de Penthieve, the Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite Prince Phillip of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince de Joinville and Princess Teck and Prince Teck, and Prince Licthenstein. At half-past 11 o'clock, the stage, &c., having been removed, dancing commenced.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

Sir Joseph and Lady M'Kenna gave a musical soiree on Wednesday evening at their residence, 84, Lancaster Gate, London. The following were amongst the company:—Mr J Brady, M P, and Miss Brady; Mr H Goldney, M P; Mrs and Miss Goldney; Mr David Chadwick, M P; Mr James Ashbury, Mr Henry Edwards, M P; and Miss Edwards; Mr Harvey Lewis, MP, and Mrs Lewis; Mr M'Cullogh Torrens, M P; Mrs Torrens, and Miss Gray; Sir William Rose, Mr and Mrs George Boucicault; Mr G F Hardy, and Mrs Symes; Mr David Mahony, Mr Turquand, Mr W O'Hara, J ; and the Rev John Lynch, P P, Ballymena; Mr and Mrs John E Wallis, Mr and Mrs Cashel Hoey; Mr Hume Williams, Mrs D D Fletcher, Mr George Crofton, Major Clinton Henshaw, Mrs Henshaw, &c

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