

LONDON POLICE.

MAXIM HODS.—Thursday, Sherman, the porter of the Auction Room, who was under a fine examination, on the charge of selling three diamond rings, the property of Mr. Isaac.

The Lord Mayor—Mr. Sadler, is the shopman in any way in partnership with you? Mr. Sadler—Not in any respect.

Mr. Isaac said he never meant to cast any imputation upon Mr. Sadler, who, with his shopman, were, he considered, undeserving of blame, as it was all an error.

Mr. Isaac immediately took two rings from the parcel, and said they were diamonds. Mr. Sadler said there was a proof that even good judges might be deceived.

Some pawnbrokers who were present said, that a species of quartz was made up by the French so closely to resemble diamonds, that the first judges in the trade had been deceived by them.

The only direct evidence against the male prisoner in this case was his own confession. The depositions were taken for his own confession, and that of his wife, when, upon the examination of Mr. Isaac, that gentleman stated, that he had told the male prisoner that he would save a great deal of trouble if he would confess.

DEPERATE AFFRAY AT PADDINGTON.—Last evening, between six and seven o'clock, a most desperate affray occurred at Paddington between a party of the Grenadier Guards and some running dustmen residing on the spot.

the evidence adduced, he committed them to Clerkenwell New Prison, to await the Coroner's Jury. The body of the unfortunate sufferer was taken into the Red Lion, at which place the inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

LONDON.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

There have been no arrivals from Paris this morning of any importance. The Duke d'Angoulême is now at Port St. Mary, and one expectation at least is disappointed, that his arrival would be the signal for immediate overtures on the part of the Cortes.

We have received the following advices from Bayonne this morning:— BAYONNE, AUG. 21. The news received by the Army Courier is not of much importance in itself; but it is, however, our duty to say, that nothing extraordinary has occurred.

Frankfort Papers to the 22d instant have arrived this morning. The following are extracts. FRANKFORT, AUG. 8. In consequence of representations made to the Senate of Frankfort by a Great German Power supported, it is said by another German Cabinet, several political writers have received an invitation to quit Frankfort.

His Serene Highness the Duke, who, by letters patent of the 8th instant, annexed to the Duchy of Oldenburg the principality of Twer, ceded by the Emperor Alexander on the 18th of April, at Warsaw, are also published, by which the Emperor Alexander cedes this principality to the younger branch of the house of Holstein Oldenburg.

It is generally reported that the large Greek ships have returned home, because the Senate cannot pay beforehand the four months' pay promised. The sailors that have returned home have turned pirates, and a Sardinian ship (we suspect farther particulars with impunity) on the 25th of July a heavy cannonade was fired, and it was reported in Corfu that the Greeks were defeated near Patras, and pushed into the interior of the Morea.

Brussels Papers to the 26th inst. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts. BRUSSELS, AUG. 23. The Duke of Wellington has arrived here at five o'clock in the afternoon, coming from Oudenarde. Before his Grace entered the city, he examined the works of the Citadelle and of the Casernes.

His Majesty has issued a decree, dated August 20, in consequence of repeated representations addressed to him by the Chamber of Commerce and Provincial Assembly, requesting him to make use of the prerogative reserved to him, to impose higher duties, or wholly to prohibit, certain articles the produce of France; various ordinances successively issued in France having imposed great restraints on the commercial relations with this kingdom, though they are favoured by the laws of the Netherlands, many articles the native produce of the Netherlands being charged with excessive duties or wholly prohibited in France; and all his Majesty's edicts failed, his Majesty orders.

Art. 1. The following articles, so far as they are of French origin, or imported from France into our kingdom, shall be liable to the following import duties:— Porcelain, white or painted, per 100lbs. 30 francs. Fayence of all kinds, 20 francs. Earthen ware, 15 per cent. Stockings, Caps, hats, and other articles of Wearing Apparel, of Cotton, Wool, or Thread, either knit or woven, 20 per cent.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, AUG. 9.—We have never observed less business transacted on our market than this morning, the Factors still demanding the same prices as last Monday, which the purchasers as pertinaciously refuse to give them, while they know that our supplies are accumulating, and the weather becomes rather favourable for the harvest, expect a reduction in prices, and unless the former give way we see no prospect of any sales. Our prices of all grain must be quoted nominally as on last Monday, but Oats are rather a trifle lower.

IRISH MEETING.

An advertisement some days since appeared in the Public papers, stating that a Public Meeting would be held on Thursday, the 28th of August, at the Missionary Society's Room, No. 18, Aldermanbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration the State of Ireland. The Meeting, it seems, was called by a Gentleman of the name of Leigh, but, from some cause or other, only three persons (the proceedings) were present at the hour of one o'clock. Shortly after that hour, Mr. Leigh observed, that as the time for holding the Meeting had arrived, he thought it would be better, without further delay, to appoint a Chairman. He had some documents which he was his wish to submit to the consideration of those present.

A gentleman observed, that it would perhaps be more advisable to allow the meeting to appoint a Chairman. Mr. Leigh (with honest warmth).—Well, I call upon them now to do so. The Gentleman.—Where is the meeting? I hope you do not mean to persuade any rational being on the face of the earth that this is a public assembly. Mr. Leigh enthusiastically replied, that he would rather be tight with five hundred, than wrong with five thousand and instantly succeeded in gaining possession of the Chair. He then proceeded, "Gentlemen, I have taken the Chair, because that will give to our proceedings the air of a public meeting, but I will now read to you a letter which I received a few days since from Worthing. It comes from a Member of the Hibernian Society, and he recommends that Subscriptions shall be set on foot in order to increase the Funds of that Society. There were already many distinguished subscribers; among others, Dr. Macarty, Professor of Medicine in Trinity College Dublin.

The Chairman read the Letter. "I shall now," said Mr. Leigh, "proceed to read a series of resolutions which I intend to move, and which may thus find their way into the public papers." A Gentleman interrupted Mr. Leigh, and said, "I really cannot consider this attempt to force these resolutions upon the public as the recorded sentiments of a public meeting, but as a mere mockery, and as an insult to the distressed people of Ireland. The attempt cannot succeed; and really, Sir, it is quite time that you should abstain from trespassing upon the attention of those who do not care to hear you with any other feeling than that of respect for your motives, but with the conviction that this obstinate adherence to address as a public meeting is as unwelcome to us as it is to those who are present to day, and who are at least dissatisfied by the real friends of Ireland."

Mr. Leigh said, that the meeting was called by public advertisement; it was not his fault that it was not more numerously attended, and he thought those present were competent at least to discuss the plans for relief which he wished to submit to their consideration. Here somebody observed, that Mr. Leigh's principle was a good one; but, unfortunately, on the present occasion, Mr. Leigh was not right, neither in right or wrong with 500, or even with five. (A laugh.)

Gentleman here observed, it would be better to call another meeting.

Mr. Leigh declined compliance with this suggestion. Hereupon two of the five persons who composed the Meeting, left the room, and were immediately followed by the Reporters.

THE LATE POPE.

The deceased Pontiff was named Barbani Chiaramonte, born at Cesena, in the Romagna, on the 14th of August, 1742, and elected Pope, at Venice, on the 14th of March, 1800; he was therefore at the time of his decease in the 57th year of his age, and in the 24th of his Pontificate.

This venerable personage was Bishop of Imola in 1796, when Buonaparte entered that town with his army; and the reception which the French experienced from the latter the favour of the Republican General, whose influence was supposed to have been afterwards employed in promoting him to the Cardinal's purple, and finally to the Papacy. Pius VI. died on the 26th of August, at Valence in 1792, at the advanced age of 82; but it was not till 1798, that it was found possible to proceed to the election of his successor, when Cardinal Chiaramonte, being chosen, assumed the name of Pius VII. He did not take possession of Rome itself till November 1801, when a medal was struck there, with the inscription, Soli refugit. His occupation of the throne was marked by an act of liberality, in remitting to the distressed inhabitants of Pesaro their taxes. He also made many provisions for the relief of the poor, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on the celebrated Canova. In the years 1800 and 1801 he caused no less than ten vacancies in the College of Cardinals to be filled up, among which was the nomination of his Private Secretary, Hercules Consalvi, whom he received at Rome with great pomp the body of his venerable predecessor, which Buonaparte caused to be transported thither, wishing to conciliate the good opinion of the Catholics, who had already been already benighted by the Church of Rome, and with this view a Concordat was signed on the 25th July, 1801, and Pius VII. in September following sent Cardinal Caprara as his Legate a Latere to Paris; together with the bull of ratification of the Concordat. A new circumscription of Dioceses was agreed upon, and the Legate was authorised to institute the new Archbishops and Bishops. On the 24th of May, 1802, his Holiness delivered a remarkable allocution on this subject in a secret Consistory.

His Holiness delivered a remarkable allocution on this subject in a secret Consistory. Buonaparte assumed the imperial title, he persuaded Pius VII. to an allocation on this subject; on the 29th of October, 1804; left Rome on the 2d of November, and reached Fontainebleau, where Buonaparte received him in great state on the 25th of that month. On the 2d of December the Coronation took place, and from this time Buonaparte, having obtained all that he wanted of the Pope, began to prepare for depriving him of all his power. "At one contemplation," says he to Mr. O'Meara, "had it in my contemplation to take away all his temporal power, and make him a simple Abbot." In the 3d volume of La Cœter Journal, Buonaparte is described as speaking in the most contemptuous terms of the discussions which took place on the part of the Pope with him at this period. He does not, however, state whether he gratified the Holy Father by solemnizing a regular marriage with the Empress Josephine. It is probable that he did, and that his subsequent marriage was consequently invalid, and he was the genuine, though the mistaken possessor of the House of Austria, who never after this period to be fully investigated.

On the 16th of May, 1809, the Pope reached Rome, on his return, and was received with great joy by his subjects. In the course of 1807, Buonaparte having made many demands on Pius VII. with a threat of occupying his capital on non-compliance, the latter, on the 2d of February, 1808, published a solemn protest against such occupation. This was answered on the 2d of April following by a Decree, in which Buonaparte said, in considering that the Pope had constantly refused to make war on the English, the provinces of Ancona, Urbino, and Macerata should be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. His Holiness then departed to pray the request of the Decree might be executed, but Buonaparte refused to attend to them. "Your Bishop is the Spiritual Chief of the Church, but I am its Emperor," and on the 17th of May, 1809, he issued a Decree, annexing the Pontifical States to the French Empire. Pius VII. opposed to all these violence nothing but the purest Christian humanity, but he combined with the most unobscuring firmness. He never would a theathemize the English nation—he never would make war on them—he never would declare that they were the enemies of the Church. Buonaparte caused him to be seized by night, and dragged, at nearly seventy years of age, from Rome to Fontainebleau, where he was left as a State Prisoner until the downfall of the tyrant in 1814, when he was immediately restored to his dominions, and proceeded to reinstate them without delay. His Proclamation at Cesena, on the 24th of May, on his return, is highly interesting, and exhibits a mind of great strength at so late a period of life. The same day he once more re-entered Rome, in the midst of a popular and enthusiastically delighted reception. He immediately employed himself in re-organizing all the public institutions, and has ever since devoted himself exclusively to the affairs of the Church, leaving the directions of civil and temporal affairs almost wholly to his Minister, Cardinal Consalvi.

Pius VII. was admitted by Buonaparte himself to be mild and amiable; he abandoned in real Christian charity; and though so long subjected to the most unjust persecutions, never evinced the least symptom of a vindictive spirit towards his enemies; which his friends and benefactors, and particularly to the English Nation and Government, he always testified the warmest gratitude. The following is a private letter from Paris respecting this lamented event:—

"PARIS, MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK. The Christian world has now to lament the loss of its brightest ornament—the virtuous, the enlightened, the Christian Pontiff, Pius VII. is no more. His Holiness departed this life on the 20th of this month. The particulars of his death are not yet known, but the melancholy despatch, it is probable that the late agent, which befel his Holiness, joined to his advanced age, has been the cause of his dissolution. The Sacred College will of course assemble immediately, in order to elect his successor. There are no means of knowing which of the Cardinals will be elected to the tiara. The attention of the whole of Europe will therefore be called to the proceedings of the Conclave at Rome. Notice has been given to the Cardinals of France, who are the Archbishops of Sens and the Archbishop of Toulouse, to proceed immediately to Rome to attend their duties in the Conclave."

EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

Several returns were made to the House of Commons, in the course of the last Session of Parliament, respecting the means of Education afforded by the Diocesan Parochial Schools in Ireland. The following extracts contain a summary of the information thus obtained as to the interesting subject:—

DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.—It appears by the returns that there are sixteen of these Schools in Ireland, in which 486 scholars are educated. The amount of the income appropriated for that purpose is £1,338 2s. 7d. The greater part of that sum is derived from charges made upon the Bishops, Clergy, and Lay Impropriators, pursuant to the 12th Eliz. cap. 1. Of this charge one-third is on the Bishop.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The returns under this head are very imperfect. From some parishes no returns have been made, and this occurs in almost every diocese. We give the results as they occur, under the heads of the separate dioceses, arranged alphabetically.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ARMAGH.—In this there are twenty nine Parochial Schools, giving education to 439 boys and girls. There are fifteen parishes which have no school house; two parishes in which the number of schools is not stated, and eleven parishes in which the number of schools is included in the above; but the names of scholars not stated.

CASHL.—In the thirty four parishes from which returns have been made, there are thirty schools, containing 1,491 children.

CLOUGH AND KILMACHAUGH.—In the returns from eight parishes, we find eighty schools, containing 1,687 children.

CORK AND ROSS.—The returns from this diocese are very vague, and give no details of the state of education. The Registrar, who makes the returns, states, "In the diocese of Cork and Ross there are seventy four benefices, of which six are sinecures, and nine small benefices, without churches or glebe houses, the incomes of which are insufficient to support resident Clergymen. In these dioceses there are, according to reports made to the diocesan episcopate, fifty parish schools kept, and supported at the expense of the respective benefices, and probably others not notified. It appears also, from the registry of the dioceses, that twenty five private schools have been licensed, many of which are supported by voluntary subscriptions. There are in the city of Cork several schools supported by charitable donations and bequests. The number of scholars in the different schools is likewise ascertained by a knowledge of."

DOUGLASS.—In the fifty eight parishes from which returns are made, there are thirty eight schools, containing altogether 1,689 scholars.

DURRY.—In fifty two parishes there are forty eight schools, attended by 2,993 scholars.

DOWN AND CONNOR.—There are thirty four parishes in these dioceses, in which are instructed about 2,000 children. There are fourteen parishes which have no schools, and twenty six parishes which have no returns. Besides the parochial schools, there are in these dioceses about two hundred private schools, in many of which a great number of the children are sent to grammar schools. The number of children attending these schools is from 200 to some to 20 in others.

DOWNPATRICK.—There are twenty four schools, attended by 1,770 children. All these however are not strictly parochial. Many of them are assisted by small funds from the parishes, and contributions from such parents of the children as are able to afford it. Of this class the number is but very small.

ELPHIN.—There are sixty-six schools, containing 4,180 scholars. In many of these some of the children pay stipends, varying from 2s to 8s per quarter.

FERRIS.—There are thirty seven schools, attended by 1,871 children.

KILDARE.—There are nineteen schools, giving instruction to about 1,000 children.

KILMELLA AND AHERY.—There are several schools returned in these dioceses, but they are not parochial. Twelve of them are supported by the parishes. Twenty seven are supported by Bazaar Societies. Several receive their principal support from grants by the