

the greatest man of the age, her Majesty considered it due to the feelings of his Grace's surviving relations that no steps would be taken, even in his honour, without their previous concurrence; and, accordingly, on the same evening, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, I wrote to Lord Charles Wellesley (the present Duke having not then returned to England) to ascertain whether the late Duke had left any directions, or whether his family desired to express any wish upon the subject, and suggesting the course which appeared to her Majesty best calculated to give expression to those feelings in which the nation, as the man, will sympathise with her Majesty.

"Having this day received letters from the present Duke and his brother, to the effect that the late Duke has left no directions on the subject, and placing themselves wholly in her Majesty's hands, I hasten to relieve the public anxiety by signifying to you, for general information, the commands which I have received from her Majesty.

"The great event which the name of the Duke of Wellington has filled in the history of the last fifty years—his brilliant achievements in the field—his high mental qualities—his long and faithful services to the Crown—his untiring devotion to the interests of his country—constitute claims to the gratitude of the nation, which a public funeral, though it cannot satisfy, at least may serve to recognise. Her Majesty is well aware that as in the case of Lord Nelson, she might, of her own authority, have given immediate orders for this public mark of veneration for the memory of the illustrious Duke, and has no doubt but that Parliament and the country would cordially have approved the step. But her Majesty, anxious that this tribute of gratitude and of sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character; anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of joining it, is anxious, above all, that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone, and that the two Houses of Parliament should have the opportunity, by their previous sanction, of stamping the proposed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride or sorrow.

"The body of the Duke of Wellington will therefore remain, with the concurrence of the family, under proper guardianship, until the Queen shall have received the formal approval of Parliament of the course which it will be the duty of her Majesty's servants to submit to both Houses of Parliament. As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is her Majesty's wish, should no unforeseen impediments arise, that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the cathedral church of St Paul's, there to rest by the side of Nelson—the greatest Military by the side of the greatest Naval chief who ever reflected lustre on the annals of England.

"I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant.
"DERBY."
"To the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole."

THE RE-CUTTING OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.—The operation of re-cutting this famous diamond has now been brought to a successful termination, under the superintendance of Mr. Guillaume Coster, the London partner of the firm of M. B. Coster, at Amsterdam. Previous to re-cutting, the stone as may be remembered, was almost shapeless, or at least the original cutting had proceeded upon no principles acknowledged by the art of the modern lapidary. It has now assumed a regular shape—the form being that of an oval brilliant, cut upon geometrical lines. For purity of water and brilliance, it is not surpassed by any diamond in the world. The two smaller diamonds, pendants to the Koh-i-noor, have undergone a similar treatment with their larger companion, and with equal success. The manner in which the Koh-i-noor is to be used is not yet finally determined; but it is believed that it will form the centre ornament of a tiara, or royal diadem, and the two smaller diamonds portions of a necklace of diamonds to be worn by her Majesty on state occasions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

DISCOVERY OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE AT MARSEILLES.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"For some time the Minister of General Police was aware of a conspiracy preparing against the life of the Prince President, the progress of which he watched with vigilance. By despatch of this day the Government has learned that on the 24th September an infernal machine was seized at Marseilles. It is composed of four principal tubes and 250 ordinary ones, containing 1,500 balls. The authors of the conspiracy are arrested, and all the ramifications known. A prosecution has commenced. The machine is divided into 28 parts. These 28 parts were, for sake of preservation, deposited in as many different places until the moment should come for finding a fit spot for mounting the machine, and which should naturally lie in the way of his Highness the Prince President. They first settled upon the first floor of a house in the Rue d' Aix, to which they were to remove the machine the night preceding the arrival of the Prince at Marseilles. Owing to some suspicions, the first plan was given up. A second place was chosen. A small house was taken

composed of a parlour and an upper floor divided into two pieces, with three windows in front. The infernal machine was placed on the first floor, and there it was seized. At the moment of seizure a conspirator was seized, and several others immediately arrested, either at their own houses or other places, where the police had been watching them."

EXPECTED PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.—The expectation of the approaching proclamation of the Empire has now become general. The first official act towards that consummation will, it is believed, take place within about three weeks from the present date. It is expected that on the arrival of the President at Tours, where he is expected on the 15th of next month, a decree will be published in the *Moniteur* for an extraordinary convocation of the Senate, with the object of examining the addresses emanating from the departmental Councils, and of either framing a report thereon, or passing a *Senatus-Consulto*, inviting the President to assume the Imperial dignity. The reasons on which that important resolution will be founded, will not differ much from those alleged on similar occasions—the necessity of stability being amongst the principal. That any serious opposition will arise among the penurious dignitaries who have to decide on so momentous a question no one supposes. A new Plebiscite will be promulgated, and the nation appealed to, in perhaps a similar manner to that of the 2d of December, to execute the determination of the Senate. The return of the President from his recent journey to Strasburg was accompanied by a more than regal ceremonial. His return from his present tour will, we are assured, be of a still more imposing character. Though not crowned Emperor, and though not yet officially proclaimed as such, yet nothing will be wanting that could be displayed, had the Imperial crown been actually placed on his brows before the high altar of Notre Dame, and the pomp and ceremony that awaits his second entry into the capital will, probably surpass anything that has been witnessed for many years in Paris. Such, at least, are the projects said to be in contemplation at this moment by the ruling powers.

Amidst all this anticipated triumph, there is, however, connected with it one annoyance which appears to be keenly felt by those who are to be the chief actors in this extraordinary drama. The solemn proclamation of the Empire, whether fixed for the month of November, or the too well-remembered date of the 2d December, is not all that has to be done. To proclaim the Empire is of little avail unless it be accompanied or followed at no distant date by the establishment of an Imperial dynasty, and even without reference to any possible difficulty on the part of foreign Powers, the latter is said to be as uncertain as ever, so far as a matrimonial alliance with a princely family is concerned. It is now some time since we noticed the occurrence of certain obstacles to the matrimonial project spoken of at the time of the President's visit to Baden. Those obstacles are said still to exist, and there seems now no probability that the Princess Vasa is the person who will share the Imperial Throne of France. If reports speak true, the hand of that lady is destined, and, it is alleged, under the influence of a great Sovereign, to another personage, the prospective heir to another throne. Under such circumstances the only course left is to give to the wearer of the Crown the faculty of naming his successor. Now that the question of the Empire seems resolved definitively, the no less important one is agitated of the President's marriage.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The bark *Cornelia*, Capt. Ward, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., arrived at this port on Friday night. The *Caroline* cleared at the custom house at Havana on the morning of the 23d of September, got under weigh, and proceeded as far as the advanced guard ship, near the mouth of the harbor, when she was boarded by the chief officer of the port, and soon after the vessel brought to an anchor. The Captain General had received information from one of his spies that a Creole, named Guzman, had taken his passage for New York in the *Caroline*, and that letters for certain parties there had been given him to deliver. It appears that Guzman applied for this passport, which was given to him, but at the moment of his departure, when the Captain General made sure the letters would be on board, he ordered the vessel to be stopped and searched. Captain Ward, Mr. Guzman, and an engineer named Saml. Hearnkess, who was found hidden in one of the berths, unknown to the Captain, were brought on shore prisoners. The language made use of by the officers of the port, in reply to Captain Ward's remonstrances, was anything but gentlemanly.

The trunks of Senor Guzman were searched; Captain Ward's private desk was also searched, and the letters as also the mail bag, were taken ashore to the Captain General. The result of this extraordinary and high handed measure was the arrest, the same night, of Francis Frias, Count of Pozas Dulces, and his brother Joseph, Domingo Ariazarena and the Marquis of Campos Lianos, who hold very high positions in society in Cuba, and are gentlemen of great wealth. The Count of Pozas Dulces, aged about forty-five, is one of the most talented gentlemen in the island, and has written many clever articles upon agriculture, &c.

Among the letters taken from the American bark *Cornelia*, was one from the Count to a friend in New York, requesting him to express the thanks of the Count's family for the ceremony which the Cubans in New York had had performed, commemorating the anniversary of the death of their relative the late General Lopez.—General L. married a sister of the Count; and for this

simple letter of thanks one brother is immured in the Moro, while the other is confined in the dungeons of Habana.

Another result of this movement was the information obtained by the Captain-General that the bark *Childo Harold*, which arrived from New York the same day that the *Cornelia* had departed for that port, had brought dozens of pistols stowed in cedar boxes, cannons hidden in cases of machinery, and, in fact, that she had brought the long expected ammunition of the Creoles. The *C. H.* was immediately discharged, and the ship and wharf were crowded with *carabineros* all ready to seize the contraband arms, which never appeared. It turned out a hoax like that of Mariol, which resulted in the loss of the steam frigate *Pizarro*.

The passengers seized on board the *Cornelia* and taken ashore, were disposed of in the following manner.—The engineer, Samuel Hearnkess, is confined in jail for attempting to leave Havana, without a passport, the other, Senor Guzman, who had a passport, is confined in a dungeon, *incommunicado*, for carrying letters to parties in New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1852.—The attention of the President has been called to the reported outrage on the American flag by the authorities of Cuba. The most prudent measures will be taken to investigate the facts, and if they should corroborate the reports now prevalent, ample satisfaction will be demanded and enforced. To this end a special agent will at once be despatched to Cuba, in a government vessel. The government cannot, of course, be governed by rumors or unofficial reports.

BRITISH SYMPATHY IN NEW YORK FOR THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—ADJOURNED MEETING AT THE CONSULATE OFFICE.—An adjourned meeting of English subjects, natives of the United Kingdom and colonial dependencies, resident in this city, was held at the office of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in Barclay street, on Saturday last, in order to receive the report of a committee appointed at the late public meeting, to consider the most suitable mode of testifying their respect for the memory, and regret at the loss of the illustrious Duke. A large number of gentlemen had assembled at three o'clock, the appointed hour, and a feeling of universal regret pervaded the meeting. Among those present we noticed, Anthony Barclay, Esq., the British Consul; Robert Bunch, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice Consul; Mr. Cunard, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Downing, Mr. Dixon, Dr. Beales, Mr. Young, Mr. Bell, Mr. Schedel, with about thirty other gentlemen of wealth and rank, including the Presidents of the four National Societies of the Kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, and Wales. The British Consul was unanimously called to the chair. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when the following report was read by Mr. Young:—

Your committee beg leave to recommend to the adjourned meeting of British subjects, the following resolutions:—

Resolved. That this meeting composed of Her Majesty's subjects—English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Colonial—is desirous of placing upon record the expression of its profound regret at the death of the late Duke of Wellington, whose unexampled military achievements and unsurpassed civic virtues have stamped him, in the eyes of his countrymen, "the greatest man of the age;" and further, that, sympathizing as it does with the grief so universally felt throughout the United Kingdom and the British colonies, it suggests some public mode of testifying its participation therein.

Resolved. That this meeting proposes for itself, and recommends to all British residents of this city, the wearing of crape round the left arm and on the hat, from this date until the day following that to be henceforth designated for the obsequies of the illustrious deceased.

Resolved. That the Rector of Trinity Church be respectfully requested to permit the delivery of the funeral sermon in honor of "the Duke," after the usual performance of divine service, on the afternoon of the day appointed for the funeral in London, and that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for furthering the same. Signed.

THOMAS DIXON,
WM. YOUNG,
ROBERT BUNCH.

Dr. BEALES, President of the St. George's Society, moved the adoption of the report and resolutions, which was seconded by Mr. BELL, President of the St. Patrick's Friendly Society, put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

On motion that the committee referred to in the third resolution be appointed by the chair.

The Chairman said that they could not show a higher sense of their appreciation of the services of the late committee, than by requesting their continued action, and he would suggest that the Presidents of the National Societies of St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew and St. David be added thereto.

Mr. Cunard proposed, and Mr. Crookes seconded, a resolution to the effect that Thomas Dixon, Wm. Young, and Robert Bunch, Esqs. with the four Presidents, be appointed a committee.

It was resolved unanimously, that the British Consul be added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Stanley a vote of thanks was passed to the late committee.

Mr. Downing moved that the resolutions and an authenticated report of the proceedings be published, which being seconded by Mr. Brownell, was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned