

# THE MINERVA.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.  
Payable in Advance.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1867.

[No. 583.]

## Foreign.

Royal George, without the Dardanelles,  
March 6, 1867.

My LORD,  
It is now my duty to acquaint your  
Majesty with the result of the negoti-  
ation which, for the reasons I have alrea-  
dy detailed, I had adopted of forcing the  
passage of the Dardanelles. My letter  
of the 21st is dated at an anchor eight  
miles from Constantinople the wind  
admitting of a nearer approach;  
the Eudymion, which had been sent  
with a flag of truce, at the re-  
quest of the ambassador, was unable to  
reach within four miles. Had it been  
in our power we should have then  
taken our station off the town immedi-  
ately, but as that could not be done  
on the rapidity of the current, I was  
not so pleased than otherwise with the  
result we had been forced to take.  
In the conferences between his ma-  
jesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and  
the captain Pacha, of the particulars of  
which your lordship is in possession, it  
was promised by Mr. Arbuthnot, that  
when the Squadron had arrived  
before Constantinople, the door to  
negotiation should remain open, and  
that we should be willing to negotiate  
on terms of equality and justice. In  
consideration of this promise and as it  
would convince the Porte of his majesty's  
earnest desire to preserve peace as  
well as possess her ministers with a con-  
fidence of the sincerity of our profes-  
sions, it was the opinion of Mr. Arbuth-  
not, in which I concurred, that it was  
fortunate we had anchored at a little dis-  
tance from the capital, as a nearer ap-  
proach might have given cause for sus-  
picion and alarm, and cut off the pro-  
spect of an amicable adjustment of the  
differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Utack, Bay, a  
branch of the Bosphorus, came off; from  
whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot  
thought it impossible not to believe,  
that in the head of the government  
for the present instance every circum-  
stance proved that between him and  
the armed populace, a great distinction  
is to be made; there really existed a sin-  
cere desire for peace; and the negoti-  
ation was carried on, as will appear by  
the documents transmitted to your lord-  
ship till the 27th; but from the mo-  
ment of our anchorage till we weighed,  
on the morning of the 1st of March,  
such was the unfortunate state of the  
weather, that it was not at any time  
in our power to have occupied a situation  
which would have enabled the Squadron  
to commence offensive operations against  
Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d  
alone, for a few hours the breeze was  
sufficient to have stemmed the current  
where we were placed, but such was the  
rapidity in shore where the Eudymion  
was at anchor, that capt. Capel  
thought it very doubtful whether the Squa-  
dron could have obtained an anchor-  
age, though it had been held in prepa-  
rative readiness by signal, from day  
break; but the peculiar unsettled state  
of the weather, and the minister's desire  
that I should give a few hours for an  
answer to this letter, through Usak Bay  
prevented me from trying. Before five  
o'clock, P. M. it was nearly calm; and  
in the evening the wind was entirely  
from the eastward, and continued light  
airs or calm till the evening of the 28th,  
when it blew fresh from the N. E. and  
rendered it impossible to change our  
position.

Two days after our arrival near  
Constantinople, the ambassador found  
himself indisposed, and has been since  
confined with a fit of illness, so severe as  
to prevent him from attending to busi-  
ness. Under these circumstances he  
had delivered in the 22d to the Turkish

minister a project, as the basis on which  
peace might be preserved, and at his de-  
sire the subsequent part of the negoti-  
ation was carried on in my name, with  
his advice and assistance; and while I  
lament most deeply that it has not ended  
in the re-establishment of peace, I  
derive consolation from the reflection  
that no effort has been wanting on the  
part of Mr. Arbuthnot and myself to  
obtain such a result, which was soon  
seen from the state of the preparations at  
Constantinople could be effected by ne-  
gotiation only, as the strength of the cur-  
rent from the Bosphorus, with the cir-  
cuitous eddies of the port, rendered it  
impracticable to place ships for an at-  
tack without a commanding breeze;  
which during the ten days I was off the  
town, it was not my good fortune to  
meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining  
to your lordship the motives which fixed  
me to decide in repassing the channels  
of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing  
every idea of attacking the capital, and  
I feel confident it will require no argu-  
ment to convince your lordship of the  
utter impracticability of our force hav-  
ing made any impression, as at this time  
the whole line of the coast presented a  
chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish  
line of battle ships, two of them 3 deck-  
ers, with nine frigates, were with their  
sails bent, and apparently in readiness,  
filled with troops; add to this, near two  
hundred thousand were said to be in  
Constantinople, to march against the  
Russians; besides there were an innu-  
merable quantity of small craft, with  
boats; and fire vessels had been prepar-  
ed to act against us.—With the batteries  
alone we might have coped, or with  
the ships, could we have got them out  
of their strong hold; but your lordship  
will be aware that after combating the  
opposition which the resources of an  
empire, had been many weeks employ-  
ed in preparing, we should have been  
in a state to have defended ourselves  
against them as designed, and then repass  
the Dardanelles.

"I transmit your lordship an account  
of the damages sustained by the re-  
spective ships, as also their killed and  
wounded, which your lordship will per-  
ceive is far from trifling. The main-  
mast of the Windsor Castle being more  
than three quarters cut through by a  
granite shot of eight hundred weight,  
we have found great difficulty in saving  
it.

"I have the honor to be &c.  
(Signed) "J. T. DUCKWORTH."

The total loss in this affair is 69 kill-  
ed, 205 wounded, and 4 missing.  
In passing up the Dardanelles, killed 12  
wounded 66  
In the attack of Prota, killed 8  
wounded 10  
In repassing the Dardanelles, killed 49  
wounded 137

## TRIAL OF Col. Aaron Burr.

CONTINUED.  
Saturday, June 27.

The court appointed the first Monday  
in August next, for the trial of Aaron  
Burr, and directed the venire facias to  
issue returnable on that day.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion  
of the court overruling the motion for  
an attachment against General Wilkin-  
son.

Monday, June 29.

Mr. Hay informed the court that he  
had received a letter from the governor  
of this commonwealth, enclosing a copy  
of an advice of the Council of State, in  
the following words: "The board be-  
ing informed that an affidavit had been  
filed in the circuit court of the United

States for the Virginia district, which  
states that the jail for the county of  
Henrico and city of Richmond is in-  
convenient and unhealthy, and so  
crowded with state offenders and debt-  
ors, that there are no private apart-  
ments therein for the reception of per-  
sons charged with offences against the  
laws of the United States; it is there-  
fore advised that the governor be re-  
quested to tender to the said court  
(through the federal attorney for the  
district of Virginia,) apartments in the  
third story of the public jail and peni-  
tentiary house, for the reception of  
such persons, as shall be directed, un-  
der the authority of the United States,  
to be confined therein.

"A copy—Test,  
"DANL. L. HYLTON, c. c.

The Chief Justice (who sat alone on this  
day) accepted, on behalf of the United  
States, of the apartments offered by the  
Executive of Virginia, for the confine-  
ment of persons who might hereafter be  
in custody; and asked whether there  
was any objection to Col. Burr's being  
transferred from his present place of  
confinement to one of those apartments.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, as counsel for  
Col. Burr, objected to this proposal;  
and Mr. Hay observed that he would  
consult his co-adjutors in the prosecu-  
tion, before he made any motion on the  
subject. He retired for that purpose,  
and, after a short consultation with  
Messrs. M'Rae and Wirt, returned into  
court; and said he deemed it his duty  
to move that Aaron Burr should be re-  
moved to an apartment provided for him  
in the Penitentiary house; observing  
that very considerable expence would  
be saved by it to the United States, and  
more security would exist against the  
prisoner's escape. It appeared that the  
expence of his guard at present, amount-  
ed to seven dollars a day, which sum  
would be saved by confining him in the  
place proposed.

Mr. Wickham warmly opposed the  
measure; declaring that Colonel Burr  
would have preferred remaining in the  
county Jail to the Penitentiary-house;  
that his person would not be more se-  
cure in that building, than in the room  
in which he now resides; that, after the  
great expences which the government  
had incurred in collecting witnesses ag-  
ainst him, it ought not to regard the  
trifling expence of keeping him in cus-  
tody. The grand object, he said, of re-  
moving him from the jail was for the  
convenience of enabling his counsel  
more easily to have communications  
with him; and this would be frustrated  
by placing him in the Penitentiary; for  
his counsel could not spare the time to  
ride so far, for the purpose of seeing him,  
as frequently as they wished.

The Chief Justice said he would con-  
sider the subject until the next day; on  
which he directed Mr. Hay to renew his  
motion.

Tuesday, June 30.

Major Scott, the marshal for the Vir-  
ginia district, informed the court that he  
had examined the unoccupied apart-  
ments in the Penitentiary House, and  
found two in the 2d story which were  
pleasant and convenient; that when he  
examined them they were very dirty,  
but the keeper had promised to have  
them cleaned and twice washed out, and  
even white washed, to put them in a  
proper condition for the reception of the  
prisoner.

Mr. Hay, the attorney for the United  
States, repeated his motion for the re-  
moval of Aaron Burr to one of those ap-  
artments.

Messrs. Wickham, Randolph, and Baker,  
counsel for Col. Burr, zealously oppo-  
sed the motion, and read a written re-  
presentation on the subject, addressed to  
the court and signed by themselves, to

which they said they were ready to make  
oath. The most important of their ob-  
jections were, that the Penitentiary was  
too distant from their respective places  
of abode, for them, consistently with  
their other avocations, to have that fre-  
quent communication with Col. Burr,  
which in so difficult and complicated a  
case as his, they said was necessary;  
that the executive, as they supposed, had  
no right to furnish the United States  
with the use of a part of the building,  
and that the rules of the Institution  
would not permit themselves as counsel  
for Col. Burr, and others who were his  
agents, to visit him.

The Chief Justice, however, determined  
that Col. Burr should be removed to the  
Penitentiary House; provided it was  
clearly understood that he should be  
considered as remaining in the custody  
of the marshal, and that all persons  
whom the marshal, in his discretion  
would permit, should be allowed to visit  
him.

The adjournment of the court was de-  
layed for a short time, until the will of  
the executive on this subject could be  
ascertained.

A letter was soon received from the  
Governor, informing the court, that any  
rooms which the marshal should  
choose in the Penitentiary House (being  
at present unoccupied) were offered by  
the executive for the service of the U.  
S. that prisoners confined therein under  
their authority should be in the custody,  
and under the control of the marshal  
of the district of Virginia, and that such  
persons as he should permit, at all times  
be allowed to visit him.

Col. Burr was consequently directed  
to be lodged in the apartment to be pre-  
pared for him in the Penitentiary House.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 11.

Letters have been received in town,  
via Madeira, from gen. Crawford's ex-  
pedition, which show that its destina-  
tion is against the western coast of South-  
America. It was generally understood  
in the fleet, that Lima was to be the first  
object of attack. Our people are repre-  
sented as being in excellent health; the  
few sick were on board the Justiani  
transport, which had been emptied of  
her stores and fitted up for their accom-  
modation.

May 12.

The treaty with Britain, it is said, has  
been sent back to London for reconsi-  
deration; and we should hope that by  
mutual concession, the whole of this dis-  
agreeable dispute may be amicably ad-  
justed. Perhaps, however, our present  
ministry, with that laudable spirit of  
contradiction to the former cabinet,  
which has prompted all their measures  
since their accession to office, may undo  
what their predecessors have done, and  
involve us in a war with a country united  
to ours by the ties of blood as well as of  
policy, to prove their zeal for the relig-  
ion of peace!

The continuance of the act for sus-  
pending the operation of the non impor-  
tation act from July to the second Mon-  
day in December, is said to have been  
determined upon by the President of the  
United States, for the purpose of at-  
tempting some further negotiation with  
our government. It is difficult to ascer-  
tain from the American papers what are  
the points in the treaty to which the  
President objects. One of them stat-  
"the want of some adequate provision  
for the protection of our seamen, con-  
stitutes the objection to the Treaty in its  
present form. But the principal one ar-  
rises from the note of the British minis-  
try, which accompanies it."

The note relates to the conduct to be  
adopted by America upon the subject of  
the French Decree of Blockade.