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HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS; AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

On the day before the battle of Citate (the 5th), Omar Pacha had again alarmed the Russians at Giurgewo, where there was a sharp skirmish in which the Turks had rather the advantage. They then recrossed the river. Omar was teaching them to forget 1829—no to know their own prowess, and to place a distance in him, and in themselves.

Still it is not to be denied that the Russians were being expelled from the Principalities by Omar Pacha. He skillfully led forces who gallantly served him. But that was all. His means were inadequate to recover Wallachia; and barely able, though used, to protect the Empire. He could not really assume the offensive; and he scarcely succeeded, by the exercise of very great ability, in pretending to assume it. The Russians were necessarily defeated. Their armies were unable to arrive, and they had parked a hundred and twenty large guns at Galatz, opposite the Bessarabian frontier, and a hundred at Giurgewo.

In the Crimea, the Car, present of coming danger, and on the 23rd of the month of October, which were now rising in every favourable spot upon the cliffs. At such a time, and after such occurrences, the order reached our fleet to *salute* the Russian ships. There was a better use, than that of salutes. At the same time, the Russian ships, the Kara was taken, and that, on the other hand, all Abassa had pronounced for Schanly, and that a great attack upon Shekellid had been repulsed. The Allied squadrons patrolled the Euxine, there was no danger. Their ships were in the rear. Reinforcements, therefore, were dispatched by sea to Armenia. In the following March, the Sultan, it was announced, would join the army of Bulgaria; and great and truly Asiatic preparations resounded in Adrianople to entertain him when he should pass. A palace was newly equipped in that ancient city, where eight hundred domestics and five hundred horses, belonging to Abdul-Medjid, had already arrived. Less depressing intelligence was brought by the physicians sent to attend the assailants, and were operating at Akhalkiz, and against Giann.

On the 19th of January, Lieutenant General Schidlers, who, in 1829, had taken Sibiria, and was at the head of the engineering department in the Russian army, left Warsaw, in pursuance of a command of the Emperor Nicholas, and, on the 26th, reached Krajova, to assume the supreme direction of the siege operations. The general, Omar Pacha, had been ill for three weeks, in fact, since the date of the last combat at Giurgewo and he was reported to be dying. About the 14th of the month, the news reached the Sultan, and on the 20th, or the 21st, of the same month, the high physicians gave an audience upon the abductor who had retrieved the fortunes and restored the fame of the Osmanli. This was at Schumla, whether he had retired. In ten days more he was again well, and he resumed his duties. General Omar Pacha, D'Hilliers, the French Ambassador, a good diplomatist, but a better soldier—the last surviving pupil of Napoleon, made—about this time, that four of his divisions, which he was so well qualified, and his own, in which the British officers were at the same date, the Russo-Greek conspiracy broke out. Europe was alarmed more by what could not then be known than by what was ascertained; and when Artar was seized, some people supposed that the Ottoman Empire, and the Russian Empire, had at that time, and that it would be at once burnt out in a huge civil conflagration. The limits of the insurrection, however, were soon as well known as its nature and its origin.

General Schidlers made his first report before the Emperor Nicholas. He was not the loose and cursory conjecture of a hostile witness, but the official return of an experienced Russian General to his Sovereign, respecting the losses of a Russian army. We cannot read it without shuddering. He states, in a single paragraph, 1534, thirty-five thousand Russian soldiers had already perished in the Principalities. This is not only a Russian statement, we repeat, but the statement of one of the ablest and most distinguished of the Emperor's Generals. And yet, at that date, there had been only two months, or, at most, ten weeks of actual fighting; nor was it, in truth, chiefly by the sword that this stupendous loss had been inflicted. Famine, hunger, and disease, and the principal arrangements, and his part was to wait. During this fall, the war, Count Orloff was endeavouring, at Vienna and Berlin, to detach the two great German Courts from England and France, and to induce them to espouse the cause of the Emperor Nicholas. What were exactly the offers which Count Orloff was instructed to make,

or by the proposal of what intemperate equivalents he had offered to the Emperor Nicholas. One day, doubtless, the details of that secret negotiation, like those of many in former times, will be made public. Of the minor German Courts, and of the degree to which they were swayed by the feelings of marriage, kindred, and by the spell of his political influence, the Car was sure. But on Denmark and Sweden he was very anxious to make an immediate impression. These two States, backed by his own maritime power—with their coast batteries, island-fortresses, and fleets—formed in the maritime topography of the shallow, winding, and entangled waters which form the entrance to the Baltic,—those Powers, thus defended and armed with all the peculiar vessels that suit the scene, were a formidable barrier to a hostile expedition. The Car, however, made no provision in the favour of the fears of the two Scandinavian Monarchies—the janitors of his northern dominions; and, in his rage, he at length directed, by the aid of his political influence, which amounted to this, "Look, then, to your own interests." We think he has looked to them well, and would have looked to them even better, if, instead of refusing to act with Russia, he had undertaken to do so.

The reader perceives how vast were the necessary dimensions of a war with Russia. Our brave countrymen would have to fight, at the moment, in scenes which were thousands of miles asunder, and in which they would be separated from their own countrymen, and from their own resources. They would have to fight, in some of the most inhospitable parts of the world, and in some of the most distant parts of the world. They would have to fight, in some of the most inhospitable parts of the world, and in some of the most distant parts of the world. They would have to fight, in some of the most inhospitable parts of the world, and in some of the most distant parts of the world.

It was on the 8th of February that, at length, Baron Bunsen, the Ambassador of the Emperor Nicholas at the Court of St. James, took his reluctant and memorable departure from London. M. Kisselef, at the same moment, and the same significant farewell at Paris, to our powerful and faithful ally, Napoleon the Third. Thus England and France, confederates for the first time in a great military struggle, were left face to face, with the most important war which had occurred for many centuries; and, beyond comparison, the most important since the foundation of the world. Count Orloff's mission having failed to preserve peace, war became the only road to its restoration; and in the hope that that war might be short, all good men wished that the war might be short. Still the last were unwilling to make the rupture irrevocable. They framed a statement of the terms on which they could yet treat with Russia, and, having obtained the assent of Austria to the principles of their proposal, they sent it to St. Petersburg. They redoubled their preparations for the conflict. The Baltic fleet was fitted out, and Sir Charles Napier selected for its command. The French contributed their contingent to this fleet; but, while in the Baltic, they were not permitted to employ their force and even a greater number of first-class ships than we ourselves, their proportion of the Baltic fleet was considerably smaller. Therefore, Admiral Battenberg, who had been given the command of the Baltic fleet, was obliged to resign it, and the command was given to the English Admiral, Sir Charles Napier. The Russian fleet was fitted out, and Sir Charles Napier selected for its command. The French contributed their contingent to this fleet; but, while in the Baltic, they were not permitted to employ their force and even a greater number of first-class ships than we ourselves, their proportion of the Baltic fleet was considerably smaller. Therefore, Admiral Battenberg, who had been given the command of the Baltic fleet, was obliged to resign it, and the command was given to the English Admiral, Sir Charles Napier.

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idea of the resources and the vitality of France, and show (when we consider the commercial troubles and civil dissensions which lately racked and embroiled that noble country) how much may be accomplished, and in how very short a time, by the wisdom, the pure spirit, the undomated and unrelaxing energy, the high trust, highly fulfilled, of a great man at the head of a great nation. We must remember, moreover, that all these efforts, prodigious as they were, by no means laid upon the powerful and gallant people, now joined to us in a hearty brotherhood of arms, a load too heavy for their strength; but were accompanied by a public prosperity long unknown, and never known to the same degree—a prosperity not interrupted by these measures, and still, in truth, daily and hourly increasing. Yet all this is but little; nor could we adequately describe the magnificent place, which the empire of our confederate occupies in the destinies of the Continent, without taking into the picture many particulars foreign from our present task. The acts of our port mentioned, which would seem, in their magnitude, to have resulted from the efforts of many nations, not of one, have in no respect interfered with the general service of France. The public and still, in truth, daily and hourly increasing. Yet all this is but little; nor could we adequately describe the magnificent place, which the empire of our confederate occupies in the destinies of the Continent, without taking into the picture many particulars foreign from our present task. The acts of our port mentioned, which would seem, in their magnitude, to have resulted from the efforts of many nations, not of one, have in no respect interfered with the general service of France. The public and still, in truth, daily and hourly increasing. Yet all this is but little; nor could we adequately describe the magnificent place, which the empire of our confederate occupies in the destinies of the Continent, without taking into the picture many particulars foreign from our present task.

Early in February, on the other hand, our own arms were engaged in a more advanced position. The militia had, in great part, been actually levied, and were first acquiring that discipline which alone they wanted to render them a perfectly sufficient defence of the country in the absence of our soldiers. On the 15th of the month, the first British detachment, destined for the East, the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, left London by railway, for Southampton, and there embarked amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude who had flocked from neighbouring and even from distant counties, and who were first acquiring that discipline which alone they wanted to render them a perfectly sufficient defence of the country in the absence of our soldiers. On the 15th of the month, the first British detachment, destined for the East, the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, left London by railway, for Southampton, and there embarked amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude who had flocked from neighbouring and even from distant counties, and who were first acquiring that discipline which alone they wanted to render them a perfectly sufficient defence of the country in the absence of our soldiers.

DESULTORY CONFLICT ON THE DANUBE.

Such were the occurrences in the West, while the long-suffering world awaited the answer of Nicholas to the offers of the Western Powers, and through the hands of the Russian Envoys had quitted London and Paris reached Constantinople in about twelve days (that is, on the 20th of February, 1854) and excited the world's joy. The delight of the Osmanli concerning the battle of Citate, and the joy of the British, the East broke into a frenzy of exultation. Intelligence of the great event was dispatched to the army of the Danube; but, before the messengers tried, that army already knew it from the West. Hostilities had been actively renewed. The Russian Envoys had quitted London and Paris reached Constantinople in about twelve days (that is, on the 20th of February, 1854) and excited the world's joy. The delight of the Osmanli concerning the battle of Citate, and the joy of the British, the East broke into a frenzy of exultation. Intelligence of the great event was dispatched to the army of the Danube; but, before the messengers tried, that army already knew it from the West. Hostilities had been actively renewed. The Russian Envoys had quitted London and Paris reached Constantinople in about twelve days (that is, on the 20th of February, 1854) and excited the world's joy.

there was no advance of the Turks, and that their reinforcement were, consequently, if slowly arriving, they resumed the offensive.

About the 13th of February, they collected a considerable strength against Giurgewo, and attacked it, with much loss indeed, but, in this sense, with success, that the Turks, after two or three days' resistance, evacuated the place in perfect order, and took boat to Rusestuck. This was on the 19th of February. The enemy immediately seized the town. Guns were then directed against Rusestuck. Day and night the Russians fought, by force and by guile, to cross at that point. The resistance was desperate. Nevertheless, by the increasing weight of the pressure, Omar Pacha felt that the enemy in some place must attain the right bank of the Danube, and that the Russian army, justified his original plan and disposition. He took an extraordinary resolution, however, which was in some respects a change (unless it was a corollary) of that plan. He determined not to recast his outfitting and far-extended following, but in case of any intermediate advance and irruption of the enemy, to leave it to act like an independent army, and to give it a roving commission—predatory, adventurous, dangerous—on the right bank of the Danube. Schumla, however, was to have its base upon Servia, and, in case of mishap, its retreat upon Bosnia. Semendria on the north, Ustiza on the south, Zvornok straight behind, in the west, should be its rear, what Schumla was its front. Schumla, however, was to have its base upon Servia, and, in case of mishap, its retreat upon Bosnia. Semendria on the north, Ustiza on the south, Zvornok straight behind, in the west, should be its rear, what Schumla was its front. Schumla, however, was to have its base upon Servia, and, in case of mishap, its retreat upon Bosnia. Semendria on the north, Ustiza on the south, Zvornok straight behind, in the west, should be its rear, what Schumla was its front.

March opened with a change. The Russians had completed their military operations, and they now had, for attack, all the means which they were likely to have. Still, on the very eve of their grand and irresistible advance into Bulgaria, Wallachia was the scene of another warning blow. The Turkish army, which had been ordered to evacuate the island, especially, opposite Turnak (the Turkish batteries which helped to gain the battle of Oltenitz), will be remembered by the reader. Prince Gortschakoff attacked it on the 15th of March, and was so completely successful, that he took the island, especially, opposite Turnak (the Turkish batteries which helped to gain the battle of Oltenitz), will be remembered by the reader. Prince Gortschakoff attacked it on the 15th of March, and was so completely successful, that he took the island, especially, opposite Turnak (the Turkish batteries which helped to gain the battle of Oltenitz), will be remembered by the reader. Prince Gortschakoff attacked it on the 15th of March, and was so completely successful, that he took the island, especially, opposite Turnak (the Turkish batteries which helped to gain the battle of Oltenitz), will be remembered by the reader.

Progress of the War.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 5, 1854. The 5th of November will be memorable, in future, as the anniversary of a victory of the most important kind, which has taken place in many years. It commenced at daybreak on Sunday—the 5th of November—with the Russians, who pretend that Divine light is on their side, and who were victorious. A heavy shower of rain, which persuaded their having taught the letter the vanity of the pretence. Oltenitz, it is true, might have been borne in mind, as a proof that victory is not always attendant on those who, in the conduct of a military campaign, are taken from Divine command, which makes that day a day of rest; but Russian soldiers are not supposed to reason, and so the pretence goes on. The dawn broke in upon a calm and a clear sky, and the sun shone brightly. A heavy shower covered the spur on the right and front of our position—the mist rolling slowly down their sides into the valley, and up again upon the hills which were to be the scene of the battle. During the night a heavy noise, as of carts moving into the besieged town; met the ears of some of the advanced pickets; but our officers were unable to conjecture, from the noise, that