

[From N. Y. Herald.]

## THE WAR AND THE PEACE.

## THE STIRRING EVENTS IN EUROPE AND ASIA, FROM THE RUPTURE WITH THE CZAR NICHOLAS, IN 1854, TO THE PACIFICATION AT PARIS OF 1856.

MARCH—1854.

Monday, 27.—The Emperor Napoleon sent a message to the French Legislature declaring that "Russia had placed herself in a state of war with France."

Queen Victoria sent the following special message to the House of Lords of England:—

"Victoria Regina—Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the negotiations in which her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have terminated, and that her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally, the Sultan, against unprovoked aggression."

Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject to these negotiations. It is a consolation to her Majesty to reflect that no endeavors have been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed, and her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia." War was thus openly declared.

APRIL.

Sunday, 1.—The Czar Nicholas ordered all English and French vessels to quit Odessa.

3.—General Canrobert arrived in Constantinople with 3,000 French troops.

6.—The British steamer *Furious* arrived at Odessa with a flag of truce, in order to bring off the Consul and English residents, when the Russians fired on her. She retired, and rejoined the Black Sea fleet.

10.—France and England signed a specific treaty for the defence of the Ottoman empire, in London.... The British war vessels had captured fourteen Russian prizes up to this date.... Lord Raglan left England for the East.

13.—The Czar Nicholas replied to the English and French declarations of war by a manifesto.

21.—The *Froya*, first Russian prize, landed in England.

23.—Allied bombardment of Odessa. The land batteries in the lower sound, the outer mole, and twelve Russian ships in the harbor were destroyed. Two powder magazines were blown up. The allied ships had eight men killed and eighteen wounded.

27.—Marshal Saint Arnaud left France to join the army in the East.

MAY.

Sunday, 7.—Six weeks allowed by the Russians for English ships to clear from the Baltic Russian ports.

12.—British steam frigate *Tiger*, Captain Gifford, ran ashore near Odessa (4½ miles), fired on by the Russians, when her captain, twenty four petty officers and 101 sea men surrendered as prisoners to General Osten Sacken, who sent her "*Union Jack*" to Prince Paskiewitch.

17.—Siege of Silistria commenced by the Russians.

23.—A new treaty of alliance between France, England and Turkey signed at St. Cloud.

30.—Engagement between the Russians and Turks at Karskal. Russian loss, 1,000 killed, 100 wounded, 1,000 muskets, six pieces of cannon, 1,000 horses and 115 prisoners. Turkish loss not stated.

JUNE.

1.—British sloops *Oden* and *Vulture* sent boats to attack the fortress of Gumia-Karkelley, in the Baltic, when the Russians fired on them, sinking the boats, and killing over fifty men.

2.—Turks severely repulsed by the Russians in an attempt to storm the redoubts of *Usurquet* and *Kutais*. They were attacked in flank, and lost 1,500 killed, thirteen cannon, thirty-five standards, and all the camp equipment.

12.—Generals Gortschakoff and Schilders made a tremendous attack on Silistria, but were driven back, and a Turkish reinforcement entered the fortress.

15.—Turks made a desperate sortie from Silistria, and attacked the Russian investing army. A desperate hand to hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded, Gen. Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other Generals were killed. The carnage among the Russians was dreadful, and they retired, fighting, across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Isle of Hope, and blew up the Russian siege works thereon.

16.—In Asia the Turks, under Selim Pacha, were defeated by the Russians at Tcholoki. They lost nearly 8,000 men, three fortified camps, cannon, standards, and an immense store of small arms.

21.—The Russian rear guard, retreating from Silistria, was attacked by the Turks, and had 2,500 men killed.

22.—Defeat of the Russians by the Turks at Slobodzie, and 2,000 men killed.

23.—Siege of Silistria raised.

24.—Eight Russian steamers ran out from Sebastopol, and attacked the allied ships *Furious*, *Descartes* and *Terrible*, when the *Furious* was greatly damaged.

JULY.

2.—One year since the Russians crossed the Pruth.

3.—General Coronini marched at the head of a column of 25,000 Austrian troops from Orsova into Wallachia, and was to be immediately followed by other detachments of the imperial army, sent to execute the treaty between Austria and the Porte.

7.—The Turks defeated the Russians at Giurgevo.

24.—Russians defeated the Turks at Kourak Dar, in Asia. General Beloutoff took fifteen pieces of cannon, with four wagons of munitions, two flags, four standards, twenty small standards, a considerable quantity of arms, drums, and musical instruments, and 2,018 prisoners, among whom were two superior officers, eighty four subaltern officers, and 1,932 men, all of the regular infantry. Two thousand Turks were killed.

29.—Turks defeated by the Russians at Tshingbyl, in the Caucasus, when the Turks lost four guns, three powder wagons with their teams, ten flags, three pennons, 370 prisoners, some arms and drums, and more than 2,000 dead on the field.

30.—The Russians attacked the French and Turkish camp at Giurgevo, but were defeated with a loss of 2,000 men.

AUGUST.

7.—Battle of Kars (Asia) fought between the Russians and Turks (Russian style) to-day. The casualties on both sides were considerable. The Turks lost 6,000 men and sixteen pieces of cannon. The Russians had 5,000 killed, but remained in possession of the field of battle.

8.—Siege of Bomarsund commenced.

16.—Surrender of Bomarsund, and 2,000 Russians made prisoners. During the operations the French had 260 men killed, and the English a few.

26.—The fortress of Hango (Bomarsund) blown up by the allied troops.

SEPTEMBER.

2.—Allied expeditionary army intended to invade the Crimea and besiege Sebastopol assembled and rendezvoused at Baltschick, Turkey. It consisted of sixty-two thousand English, French and Turkish troops, with an immense force of artillery.

4.—Defeat of the allied Pacific squadron by the Russians at Petropaulowski.

5.—The allied invading force sailed from Varna and Baltschick for the Crimea.

14.—Landing of the Allied Army, fifty thousand men, at Eupatoria. They were conveyed in 100 vessels, and escorted by the Black Sea fleet. They occupied Eupatoria, from which the Russians retired.

20.—Battle of the Alma.—The allies, marching on Sebastopol, met the Russian army under Prince Menschikoff, strongly posted. A sanguinary battle ensued. The Russian position was carried in an hour and a half, when Prince Menschikoff retired in good order, carrying off 98 pieces of field artillery. Two Russian officers and two guns were captured. The English lost in killed and wounded 96 officers, 1,895 rank and file, 114 sergeants, and 24 drummers. The Russians had 6,000 men killed and wounded. The French loss was inferior to that of the English, but nearly the same. The loss of the Turks was not published.

26.—Marshal St. Arnaud, Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies in the East, resigned his command to General Canrobert.

27.—Partial investment of Sebastopol.

OCTOBER.

4.—The allied forces tried the range of their siege artillery on the south side of Sebastopol.

17.—Allies commenced to bombard Sebastopol both by sea and land, as the Russians had made frequent sorties. During the day the Russians lost 500 men, and Admiral Korniloff was killed. English naval loss:—2 officers and 16 wounded; 42 men killed and 150 wounded. French loss, 30 killed and 186 wounded. The city did not suffer.

19.—Allied ships stood in very near to Sebastopol, and recommenced the bombardment. The fire was returned by the Russians with effect, and in the evening the fleet was forced to retire, much damaged.

23.—The Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol, and captured a French battery of eleven guns.

25.—Battle of Balaklava.—General Liprandi, with 30,000 Russians made a desperate attack on the allied troops. In an attempt to turn their right flank, the Russians routed the Turkish soldiers and took two batteries. Owing to an indiscreet order, Lord Cardigan's division of English light cavalry charged the Russian batteries, but were routed with a loss of about 600 men and horses, the squadron of 17th lancers being nearly totally cut off; 504 British infantry were also killed, with many officers; the Russians suffered severely from the heavy cavalry of the English, but maintained the batteries they had taken.

26.—Eight thousand Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol towards Balaklava, but were repulsed by the allies, with a loss of 1,000 men.

NOVEMBER.

SUNDAY, 3.—BATTLE OF INKERMAN.—Early in the morning, during a dense fog, the Russian army, increased by reinforcements from the Danube, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the right of the English position before Sebas-

topol. A terrible hand to hand fight ensued, in which each party exhibited prodigies of valor. The combat continued until near night, when General Forey's division of the French army drove the Russians into the city, but, in an attempt to enter with them, the French were routed, with great loss.

Lord Raglan reported the English casualties thus:—43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 383 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 122 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,710 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing. Killed, 462; wounded, 1,952, missing, 191. Total, 2,612. General Canrobert announced the French loss as follows:—"The French army has suffered to the extent of 1,726 killed or wounded. We have bitterly to regret the loss of General de Lourmel, since dead from his wounds. It is my painful duty also to acquaint you with the death of Colonel du Camas, of the Sixth Regiment of the line, killed at the head of his troops." The Russian Invalide officially reported the Russian loss to be 42 officers and 2,969 men killed, and 206 officers and 5,791 men wounded, giving the total of 9,008 killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken by the allies not given. Three English generals were killed and four severely wounded.

18.—The fire of the allies on Sebastopol was almost entirely suspended. The Russians were reinforced by 20,000 men.

DECEMBER.

SUNDAY, 10.—All the English Baltic fleet standing for home.

JANUARY—1855.

1.—Omer Pasha embarked at Varna for Eupatoria, in the Crimea, where a division of the Turkish army had already landed.

5.—Active advance of the Russian troops in Asia. They had reached Topak Kalch.

9.—The Russians invaded the Dobrukscha, and both Tultscha and Babadagh were taken.

30.—Prince Gouriell of Russia, defeated the Turks, with great loss at Tcholok Bridge, in Asia.

31.—From 15th to this day three dreadful sorties were made from Sebastopol.

FEBRUARY.

17.—Russia declared war against Sardinia for an adhesion to the Western Alliance.... General Osten Sacken, with forty thousand Russians, attacked the newly arrived Turkish division at Eupatoria, but Omer Pasha compelled them to retire with five hundred men hors de combat. The Turks lost one hundred and fifty men.

23.—Two Russian redoubts before Sebastopol were stormed by the French, but owing to the Russian fire they had to abandon them with a loss of one hundred men killed and three hundred wounded.

24.—Russian redoubt taken by the French, with much loss of life on both sides.

MARCH.

1.—Allied fire re-opened on Sebastopol.

8.—British war ships, operating on the Asiatic coast, destroyed the martello tower and barracks of Djimtera, which the Russians had recently built. Soujat Kale was shelled.

15.—Peace Conference in Vienna formally opened. The plenipotentiaries present were:—For Austria, Count Buol and Baron de Prokesch Von Osten.

For England, Lord John Russel and Lord Westmoreland.

For France, Baron de Bourqueney.

For Turkey, Arif Effendi and Riza Bey.

For Russia, Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Titoff.

In August, 1854, Austria, as mediator, proposed the following terms as a basis of negotiation:—

## THE FOUR GUARANTEES.

In order more exactly to define the sense which their governments attach to each of the principles contained in the four articles but reserving to themselves, as they have always done, the right of making such other special conditions as may, in addition to the four guarantees, be by them deemed necessary for the general interest of Europe, and for preventing the recurrence of the present complications, the representatives of Austria, France and Great Britain do declare:—

1. Their governments, being of accord that it is necessary to abolish the exclusive protectorate exercised by Russia over Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia, and in future to place under the collective guarantee of the five Powers the privileges secured by the Sultans to those provinces, as dependencies of their empire, have agreed, and do agree that none of the former treaties between Russia and the Porte, bearing reference to the said provinces, can be in force when peace is concluded, and that the arrangements to be made in respect to them shall ultimately be such as to be in full and entire accordance with the rights of the surzain Power, with those of the three Principalities, and with the general interests of Europe.

2. In order to give to the free navigation of the Danube all the development of which it is capable it would be proper (convenient) that the lower Danube, beginning from the point at which it becomes common to the two States bordering on it, should no longer be subjected to the territorial jurisdiction which exists in virtue of the third article of the Treaty of Adrianople. At all events the free navigation of the Danube would not be secured unless it should be placed under the control of a "syndical" authority invested with the necessary powers for destroying the obstacles now existing at the mouths of the river, or such as may subsequently be formed there.

3. The object of the revision of the treaty of July 13, 1841, should be more completely to attach the existence of the Ottoman empire to

the European balance of power, and to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. The arrangements to be made in this matter depend too immediately on the events of the war for their bases to be settled at present. It is sufficient to have indicated the principle.

4. Russia, by renouncing the pretension to exercise an official protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan who belong to the Oriental church as a matter of course renounce the "revivification" of any of the conditions of the former treaties, and particularly of the treaty of Koustobouk Kainard, the erroneous interpretation of which has been the principal cause of the present war. While assisting each other to obtain from the Ottoman government, of its own free will, the conformation and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction of sect, and while mutually taking advantage in the interest of the said communities of the generous intentions manifested respecting them by his Majesty the Sultan, they (the Powers) will take the greatest care to preserve the dignity of his Highness and the independence of his crown intact.

The Russian propositions were:—

1. Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges recognised to these provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the five Powers.

2. Free navigation of the Danube, according to the principles established by the acts of the Congress of Vienna in the article on fluvial communications. Control of a mixed commission which would be invested with the necessary powers to destroy the obstacles existing at its mouths, or which might at a later period be formed there.

3. Revision of the treaty of the 13th July, 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. I do not refuse to come to an understanding in formal conferences for peace, on the means which the three courts may propose to put an end to what they call the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, on condition that in the choice of those means, there be not one of a nature to infringe upon the rights of sovereignty of my august master on his own territory.

4. A collective guarantee of the five Powers (substituted for the exclusive patronage possessed hitherto by some of them) for the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction of form of worship, on condition that the realization of the solemn promises, made in the face of the world, by the great Christian Powers shall be a serious and conscientious work, and that the protection promised shall be efficacious and not a vain word.

In the course of the debate, however, the Russian plenipotentiaries abandoned the first two of these points, and adopted the original propositions of Austria.

17.—Russian rifle pits before Sebastopol taken by the French.... Severe action between the Russians and Turks at Eupatoria, attended with much loss.... Three battalions of French attacked the new Russian redoubt at Sebastopol, but were repulsed, having a great many men killed.

23.—Russians attacked the entire allied line before Sebastopol, but were driven back with a loss of one thousand two hundred men. The British lost six hundred men, among whom were Hon. Cavendish Browne, Colonel Kelly, Captain Vickers and Lieutenant Jordan. The French lost three hundred and fifty men, and had Colonels Dumas and Barrow (distinguished officers) killed.

26.—Sixth session of the Vienna Conference, and all action was suspended, owing to difficulties arising on the consideration of the third point.

APRIL.

8.—Ninth session of the Vienna Peace Conference, and an adjournment sine die voted, as the plenipotentiaries could not agree on the interpretation of the third point.

9.—Five hundred and thirty guns, of the largest calibre, opened fire from the allied batteries on Sebastopol.

26.—Review of the French army at Sebastopol, and the men told by General Canrobert that they should enter the city either by "the door or the window."

MAY.

4.—The Russians had not a man or gun outside of Sebastopol.

15.—From 22d of March to this day the Russians made nine desperate sorties from Sebastopol. Great loss ensued on both sides.

19.—Allied army completed its fourth parallel towards Sebastopol. Of English, French, Turks and Sardinians, there were two hundred thousand men operating in the Crimea.

23.—French fought a severe battle with the Russians before Sebastopol. The Russians had formed between the central bastion and the sea a large place d'armee, where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make sorties. In the night the French attacked those works, which were defended by nearly the entire garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted during nearly the whole night. The French carried and occupied half the works. The French had 1,600 killed and wounded, and the Russians were supposed to have lost 6,000 men.

24.—French carried the remaining half of the Russian place d'armee, near Sebastopol, after a fierce struggle in which the Russians lost 2,500 men and the French about 2,360.

JUNE.

7.—MAMELON AND WHITE TOWERS at Sebastopol captured by English and French troops. The French took sixty guns and over