

the Russian was exercising despotic powers of a conqueror on the territory of Turkey, even whilst war had never been declared on either side.

On the 1st September the Ottoman Government ordered an extra levy of 80,000 men, which the Czar replied to by commanding a fresh "conscript" of 3 men in every thousand.

Six frigates, three French and a like number of English, entered the Bosphorus; but it was not before the 10th of October that the Sultan formally declared Turkey to be at war with Russia, and decreed that "an army of 150,000 men should be raised and organized for the defence of Islam. This was looked upon, the world over, as a bold step; but the fact seems to have been that the eagerness of the Musselman population could no longer be restrained: indeed, a small body of "Rediffs" or retired soldiers of the Turkish regular army, had already passed the Danube, and made a foray upon a Russian division.

On the 3rd and 4th November was fought the battle of Oltenitza, and on the 3rd and 4th Omar Pasha forced his passage fifteen miles lower down from Turtukai to Oltenitza, with 13,000 men. The Russians were numerically much stronger. But they had been, in part, perplexed respecting the designs, and even respecting the presence of the Turkish Generalissimo; in part, they were out-manceuvred during the actual operations, and in part they were beaten fairly on the field. The Turks forced the passage with artillery, held it manfully by the bayonet, and then secured it with spade and pickaxe. The conflict lasted, omitting the intervals which interrupted it, for three-and-twenty hours; and will ever be memorable under the name of the Battle of Oltenitza. It was at the very time during which it was contested that Nicholas was exclaiming in his distant capital, "*non confundar in eternum.*"

On the 17th November, Russian agency brought about what was intended to be a "diversion" not very agreeable to France, of course, viz., the reconciliation of the two Branches of the exiled house of Bourbon. This took place exactly seven years too late.

November 30th.—The whole civilized world was startled with the details of the massacre at Sinope, in which harbor seven Turkish frigates, under Osman Pasha, were entirely destroyed by a Russian squadron of six sail of the line and several frigates. In honor of this great achievement, Czar Nicholas ordered a solemn "Te Deum" in the churches, and published an exulting manifesto.

The severity of the weather rendered it impossible for the Allied Fleets to enter the Black Sea till the 4th of January. In the meanwhile the Czar continues to pour his soldiery into the Principalities; and his troops continued to spread themselves along the Austrian frontier,—Omar Pasha, the meanwhile, preparing to make a stand behind "Trajan's wall."

Three Russian corps advanced simultaneously, one of which, under the command of General Fishback, consisting of 22,000 men, moved upon the Turks entrenched at Kalafat, under the command of the Pachas, Ismail and Achmet. But the Turkish Commanders did not care to wait for the Russians, and accordingly, on the 6th January, (Christmas day in Russia,) advanced to meet the enemy posted at Citate, and after a sanguinary battle, commenced in the streets of that village, routed them with great slaughter, and retired within their entrenchments at Kalafat.

In January, General Schilders reported to his Government that thirty thousand Russians had already perished, by sword and pestilence in the Principalities.

February 8th.—The Russian Ambassadors were recalled and left London and Paris, and the Allied Powers prepared to carry on the war, now apparently inevitable, with unprecedented energy; and shortly after, the