

sus, now cut off from the Euxine. The Anglo-French fleet in the Baltic will overawe the Northern Powers, Sweden, Denmark and, to some extent, Prussia, and preserve them from the pressure of any overwhelming display of force by which Russia might attempt to alarm them into alliance with her. That fleet will also hermetically seal the Baltic against the egress of the Russian Baltic ships of war, which, but for the presence of the Allied navy, would be off to the Mediterranean, sustaining Greece in an onset upon the Porte, cannonading Turkish cities, or preying upon the commerce of the Allies. Another important object which will be accomplished by the combined fleets in the Baltic, will be the diversion from the principal seats of war of an immense number of the best troops of the Russian army, to keep Poland quiet and to garrison the chain of fortresses which line the gulfs of the Russian Baltic. If nothing more than these objects were to be accomplished by the mighty armaments of Britain in the northern seas, they would prove of immense advantage to the Allies in the general conduct of the War. But the country whose unequalled naval glory was chiefly won by such heroes as Blake and Drake, Rodney and Howe, Duncan and Jervis, and that embodiment of naval courage and genius, Horatio Nelson,—the country that inherits the fame of these heroes will not be content if Napier, leading the most powerful fleet England ever sent to sea, do not win an earldom, by striking a blow at the insolent Autocrat which shall resound throughout the world. He will do it, and avenge the cowardly and ruthless carnage of Sinope.

The position which England and France have assumed in relation to this War,—the important part they will sustain in it,—the stipulations in favor of the Christian subjects of the Sultan they have made with him,—will place the Czar at great disadvantage