FOREIGN NEWS.

War Declared by Enitand and France against Russia.

The steamer Hermann, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., arrived at New York, on the 14th inst., and the American with three days later intelligence arrived at Halifax on the same day.

The Cabinet Courier despatched by France and England to Russia bearing the ultimatum, had returned with the announcement that no reply would be made. The result was announced by the Queen in Parliament on the 27th. The message concluded with the declaration that the Queen relied upon the bravery of the army, and navy in this emergency. The declaration of war appears in the London Gazette of the 28th. On the same day, the Emperor Napoleon sent a message to the French Legislature, stating that Russia had placed herself in a state of war with France. The announcement of the Emperor Napoleon was received in both Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm.

The campaign on the Danube has begun in earnest. It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in force and to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French forces.—On the 23th ult., Gortschakoff crossed the Danube above Tulcka, which place he occupied, capturing 11 guns and making 200 prisoners. He also captured several small forts on the Turkish side of the river. Gen. Luders with the main body of the Russians crossed from Galatz without much loss. Full 50,000 Russians are now on the right bank. On the 22d Gen. Luders commenced preparations for the siege of Matschin.

On the 23d a large body of Russians attempted to cross near Oltenitza, a desperate battle ensued in which the Turks at first were routed with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks themselves were also badly cut up but they had to retire to their entrenchments. The Russians have now however effected a passage of the river at three points.

On the very day the Russians commenced crossing the river, Omar Pasha had intended attacking the Russian forces quarters at Pagoma, the plan of the attack was drawn up, and the entire force put under command of the French Gen. Canrobert but the Russian movements disconcerted the plan.

The Russians were abandoning their forts on the East coast of the Black Sea, Souchum Kale had been burnt and plundered by the Circassians. It was rumored that the Turks were preparing to attack Sebastopol.

The whole French army of 65,000 will be in Turkey by May 1st. It was reported that the British force would be increased to 30,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

Ten Russian ships from Sebastopol were reported to have arrived at Odessa, loss of the eastern coast of Crimea.—The allied fleets were still at Beyscos Bay.

The fleet under Sir Charles Napier was again under way for the purpose, as was supposed, of seizing upon the Island of Aland.

The British Minister at Berlin had sent the announcement of the declaration of war to Sir Charles Napier, with instructions to commence hostilities.

The Russian forces were great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic.—All the light-houses and buoys have been removed, and preparations for sunking boats are collected in shallow water in all points. Attempts are being made to block up intricate parts of the coast with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt incapable of defence are being pulled down. New batteries are carrying on in course of erection, and 200 additional gun boats have been ordered.

We publish in full the Declaration of War by the English Government, as it furnishes a very distinct idea of the nature of the difficulties between the Russian and Turkish Governments and the position of the allied powers in reference thereto:

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard to consequences that, after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of the terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as her Majesty, considered just and equitable, her Majesty is compelled, by a sense of what is due to the honor of the crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of a valiant ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches, for a portion of the Holy Places of Palestine and its neighborhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done; and her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of employing his mediation in a mode which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menschikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which, in the first instance, he endeavored, as far as possible, to conceal from her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus stealthily preferred, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the political dignity, sufficiency of Turkish sovereignty, and relations to their sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the ultimatum decision of the Ottoman Porte.

The grounds have been given to her Majesty: one that the mission of Prince Menschikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the subjugation of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects; and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when her Majesty learned that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menschikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, her Majesty thought fit to order the Fleet from Malta, and, in cooperation with that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up a station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation here an amicable character, her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrod's note to Reschid Pacha, of the 10th (22nd) May, and re-stated in his despatch to Baron Brunow, of the 20th May, (1st June) which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The despatch to her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, of the 31st ult., in certain specified contingencies, to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st of May, and the order was given from England to her Majesty's admiral to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles four days after (June 4).

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadron were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menschikoff, on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sublime Porte did what it might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria, France and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet and just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia in regard to it, the security this offer been made by the Sultan and recommended by the Four Powers, one by a stay, originally proposed at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte; nor by the proposals of bases of negotiation, agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honorable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and to the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government. To such a demand the Sublime Porte could not, and his Highness, in self defence, declared war upon Russia; but her majesty, nevertheless, in compliance with her alliance, has not ceased her endeavors to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Powers, in the interests of their political, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is to be feared, not too obvious that Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjuncture her majesty feels called upon by regard for her own, for the people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of a valiant ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which her Majesty has been engaged.

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