

Embarkation of Troops from Liverpool —Incidents.

(From the Times of the 23d April.)

The embarkation, yesterday morning, at Liverpool, of the gallant 88th, was marked with even more enthusiasm than were the preceding occurrences of the same kind.

The regiment, composed of about 850 men rank and file, left Preston at 9 45 a. m. in a train consisting of 43 carriages, drawn by two powerful engines, and arrived at the Tithebarn street station of the East Lancashire Railway at 11-10 a. m. The morning was extremely fine, and the men in exuberant spirits, there being but one drawback to the general enthusiasm. A number of women, the wives and sweethearts of the men, were taking their adieux, and it was most painful to witness their anguishing grief, and the efforts of the men to comfort them. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the order was given to march, the band playing several bars of St. Patrick's Day, and the multitude cheering heartily as they set out. In deluging thro' the streets there was a far greater display of popular enthusiasm than at the embarkation of the 25th, a fact which many accounted for by the popularity of this regiment among the Irish, who form a large proportion of the lower population of Liverpool. Old men, women, and young boys, jostling each other, and struggling for the honor of shaking hands with the troops, who were greeted with good wishes from all sides. The troops were conducted to the Exchange area, where they remained at ease, formed along each side of the square, for a short time; they proceeded thence to the great landing stage, where they were speedily embarked on board the steam-tenders Satellite and Jackall, and two capacious barges, the Monkey and the Badger, belonging to the Comar Company, used for conveyance of cargo and baggage on board the Royal Transatlantic mail steamers. The salt-water baths at St. George's pier itself, the great landing stage, and the approaches thereto, were densely crowded while the emigrant vessels in the river were covered from stern to stern by the passengers. During the embarkation, the band of the regiment, which was stationed at the south end of the landing, playing "Patrick's Day," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and other airs, concluding with the national air. When all the men were embarked, the tenders were released from their moorings, and each with a barge alongside, steamed rapidly to the Niagara, which lay at anchor in the Stoyne. As they passed the emigrant ships Africa, (for Australia,) Winchester and Break of Day, (United States,) those vessels dipped their colours, and enthusiastic cheering arose from the crowded decks. Although leaving the Old World for their adopted countries, the emigrants do not leave behind them the *amor patriæ*.

The Niagara will sail by break of day for Malta.

About seventy volunteers accompany the regiment from the 82d, 26th (Cambrions,) 36th and 45th. Two companies are left at Burnley which has been the head quarters of the regiment.

Yesterday morning the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chester, numbering 25 officers, 950 rank and file, and 14 women, left their quarters in Portsmouth Garrison to take the railway at Landport for conveyance to Southampton, and thence to embark on the Royal West India Mail Company's steamship Trent, for the seat of War in the East. The Regiment quitted the Clarence Barracks at a quarter past 7 o'clock, played out by the bands of the 42d and 79th Highlanders, and accompanied by a vast concourse of inhabitants, who expressed their

farewell good wishes in loud and hearty cheers. The fine goat presented to the regiment by her Majesty gravely led the way as the gallant Fusiliers took their departure. Their colonel-in-chief, Lieutenant General Sir George D'Agulair, K. C. B., accompanied them to the railway terminus, and Major-General Simpson and staff preceded them to Southampton to see them safely embarked. Their embarkation at Southampton was effected with the greatest ease and without the slightest confusion, the regiment having marched into the docks from the railway station, and the Trent being moored alongside the wharf, the troops were enabled to go on board the fine steamer prepared for their reception. The arrangements for the comfort of the officers and men on board appear to be most excellent, and reflects great credit on the parties entrusted with that task. But one accident occurred to mar the general facility with which this gallant corps got on board, and this arose from one of the non-commissioned officers (a sergeant) having broken his leg while leaping from the paddle box of the steamer to the dock wall. The splendid band of the regiment was drawn up on the quarter deck of the ship, and performed a number of airs during the proceedings. At two o'clock the Trent left the docks, amid great cheering from the spectators on the Dock-head, her band playing the national anthem. She has anchored in the stream for the night, and proceeds to sea this morning.

From the Seat of War.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIANS.—CAPTURE OF HIRSOVA.—RETREAT OF THE TURKS IN GOOD ORDER.—IMPORTANT OPERATIONS ON VARNNA.—SUSPECTED TACTICS OF THE RUSSIANS.—ADMIRAL NAPIER COME TO ANCHOR NEAR COPENHAGEN.—RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HIM.—A LETTER FROM THE CZAR.

On the 26th March, Hirsova, was taken by the Russians, who also made themselves masters of the strong position of Babadah, and are consequently in entire possession of the Upper Dobrujscha. The Cossacks patrol as far as Kostendje, and, according to the *Freunden Blatt*, the fort of Isakitch was taken by the Russians on the 27th. Imperfect accounts that are at hand say Hirsova was taken after three days assault. It will be some days ere reliable statements can be received.

As soon as Gortschakoff had established himself in the Dobrujscha, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants similar to that which was published in Moldavia and Wallachia. In connection with Gortschakoff's movements, it is mentioned that five steamers towing barges containing 4000 men had left Sebastopol for the western (Turkish) coast of the Black Sea. If this be true they run a chance of meeting with the ships of the allied fleet now cruising along that shore.—Prince Paskiewitch was to set out about the 30th instant from Warsaw, for the seat of war. The Emperor will not himself go to the Principality.

There is no doubt that the Russians have lodged themselves in the force stated, namely, 50,000 men, on the Turkish bank of the Danube. Opinions are, however, divided as to the importance of this movement. While some view it as a great triumph to the Russians, others profess themselves unable to see what advantage the invaders expect to gain by it. They, (the Russians,) are not yet in Bulgaria, nor on the route to Constantinople, —but in the Dobrujscha, an immense marshy plain, without any point *du' d'appui*, and deprived of communications. Behind them is a Turkish force of 25,000 to 30,000, and be-

fore them a line of fortresses such as Silistria, Kostendje, Varna, and Shumla, between them and the Balkan. It is true that in 1828 the Russians entered the Dobrujscha by Hirsova, as they have done now, and proceeded on to Varna and Silistria, but then the sea was open. Omar Pasha, too, who is not given to vain boasting, has said in a dispatch published at Constantinople, that if the enemy would but cross the Danube, it would render a great service to his plan of operations! That we are on the eve of some important event there can be little doubt, and the result of the movements on the Anstran frontier, and the next operations of the Russians on the right bank of the river, are awaited with much anxiety.

The British steam frigate *Inflexible* was employed in conveying Turkish troops from Constantinople to Varna. A portion of the British fleet was also near Varna, with the intention of watching the new and unexpected movements of the Russians.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

The circumstances under which the passage of the Danube appear to have been effected were these:—On or about the 15th of March, Prince Gortschakoff received orders from St. Petersburg to secure, within ten days, a position on the right bank of the Danube, opposite to Brailow, similar to that which the Turks maintain at the other extremity of the line of operations (Kalifat). Gortschakoff immediately left for Brailow, where he completed all his preparations, and on the 23d, commenced to cross the river at three different points. The left wing of a corps of 35,000 men under the Gen. Ouschakoff, forced a passage at Tultscha opposite Ismail; the second under Gen. Luders, crossed without meeting opposition from Galatz; while the right wing, under the immediate direction of Prince Gortschakoff, was forcing a passage from Brailow.

By the *Soldaten Freund* we have accounts of the way in which matters were managed. Early on the morning of the 23d the Russians, under cover of twenty-four 12 and six 18 pounders, began to form a pontoon bridge from a spot near Brailow, across the island to Gedschid, on the right bank of the Danube. As the Turks offered no serious opposition, the bridge was completed by 1 o'clock, and at that hour the Russian columns began their march, which continued without interruption until late at night when the men lighted their watch-fires and bivouacked between Gedschid and Matschna. At the same time Gen. Luders constructed a second bridge between Galatz and the opposite bank, which there is free from morasses, and in the course of the day two regiments of chasseurs, and two of the line, crossed. On the same day, the left wing, under Gen. Ouschakoff, forced a passage above Tultscha, and in spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the Turks, got possession of the redoubts which had been constructed on the right bank. Eleven guns and 150 prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians. Concerning the additional news that has since come by telegraph to the effect that Hirsova and Matschna had been captured—no details are yet to hand. As soon as the intelligence of the passage by the Russians reached Omar Pasha, he sent reinforcements to the troops posted at Trajan's Wall between Chernavoda and Kostendje. When Minstapha Pasha, the Turkish commander, found the Russians were in too great force he retreated at first upon Matschna, and subsequently upon Babadah. His force in the field is not more than 20,000 men, exclusive of garrisons. Success in the present operations would give the Russians complete command of the mouth of the Danube. They