

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A market for Cocoons.—The Editor of the American Farmer is authorized to say that any quantity of cocoons will be purchased the ensuing season, by a gentleman who is preparing to erect a filature in Baltimore. From forty to fifty cents a pound will be given for them, according to quality. Particular care should be taken in killing the crysalis, that the fibre of the cocoons be not injured by heat, and that all the crysalis be certainly killed. If the cocoons be put into a tin vessel, the cover closed perfectly, and the vessel be placed in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour, the crysalis will be all killed and the cocoons receive no injury from too high a heat, as the water will prevent the temperature rising above the boiling point.

We have thought it proper to give this notice, that those who have been deterred from raising silkworms by the absence of a market for cocoons, might be induced to commence. At forty cents a pound, cocoons will be a very profitable article. One person with a boy to assist during the last ten days, can attend to one hundred thousand worms; which, if well attended to,—kept clean and well fed with white mulberry leaves, will produce 300 pounds of cocoons, which will bring at the minimum price, \$120; and if really first quality, which they will be by proper attention, they will bring \$150,—and the time occupied will not be over six weeks. What more profitable employment can females pursue? The gentleman will give notice in a future advertisement of the place at which the cocoons will be purchased. In the mean time, the Editor will take pleasure in giving all necessary information on the subject. All letters must be post paid.

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, writes from Paris under date of Feb. 9, as follows:

It is surmised that the ancient Archbishop of Mainz (the Abbe de Pradt) is anxious to take part in public affairs, from which the restoration of the Bourbons so long excluded him. A friend of mine met and had some gossip with the Abbe, a day or two since. 'Sir,' said the latter, 'there are two Powers in Europe which desire war; the rest are anxious for nothing more fervently, than peace. First, Russia longs for war—the whole of Russia. She presses against civilized Europe with all the weight of her mass on the one side. On the other side, we have four millions in France who pant for war—four millions of restless and ambitious men. We have also, the remainder of the population, the industrious population, that prays for continued peace. Let us hope that the 28 millions may prove too strong for the minority of the four.' The Abbe is, therefore, peaceful in his conversation, if not in his counsels. Gen. Bernard, the celebrated engineer officer, is just arrived from the U. States, where he has been a resident since the abdication of Napoleon, one of whose favorite officers he was. It is supposed by some that he was sent for by this Government; his talents being deemed indispensable for the extension and repair of the fortifications of the frontier fortresses; and not improbably with a view to active service in case of a war. I dined in company with this distinguished officer, at a friend's house a few days since, and found him a man of great information and extraordinary simplicity of manners. He speaks English fluently, from his long abode and active service in the United States, where he has rank in the army, and has been employed for many years in superintending and planning defences for the principal towns and points upon the whole of the seaboard, which report states to be impregnable to all attacks. One may still trace the ardent officer of Napoleon in the sparkling eye of the veteran when war is talked about, though all his wishes are for peace.

Something Remarkable.—There is a man in this county who is now between fifty and sixty years of age, has always tilled the earth for his support; yet never in his life owned one foot of land or a house. He is remarkable for his industry and economy, although was never known to have over fifteen or twenty dollars in cash at one time; yet his credit is good wherever he is known. Often times with not a cent in his pocket, and not five dollars worth of property, including even his clothes, he has been heard to declare, that he "would give five hundred dollars, to have the feelings of a poor man half an hour." The only property he has in the world is an axe, a hoe and plough; he says he keeps a schedule of it about him, and when he dies, he is determined to die his own executor.—Athens (Ga.) Athenian.

"I won't be a Nun!"—An extract of a letter from Washington, D. C. to the editor of the Episcopal Recorder, in this city, says—"There has been no little excitement in this community within a few days past, arising from the recent elopement of a principal Nun (Sister Gertrude) from the Nunnery in Georgetown. This event occurred on Thursday last. Sister Gertrude was the chief instructress of the academy in the institution, and upon whom its prosperity chiefly depended. The elopement was made in broad daylight, and in disguise, and the unhappy woman found a refuge in the family of Gen. Van Ness, the mayor of

the city, whose lady is first cousin of Sister Gertrude. Hitherto she has resisted all entreaties to return, and will no doubt continue firm in her purpose."—Phil. Gaz.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. Sanguinary Battles between the Russians and Poles.—Change of the French Ministry.—Defeat in the House of Commons of the British Ministry.—Insurrections in Italy and Spain.—Regency of Belgium, &c. &c.

The packet ship Hibernia, at New-York from Liverpool, in the short passage of twenty-four days, brings advices to the 21st of March, nearly one month later than our previous dates. From the New-York Commercial and Post, but chiefly from the former, we extract the highly interesting intelligence which follows:

From Poland it will be seen, that the Russians have reached the Vistula, and thrown some squadrons of troops and a large corps of Cossacks across the river, after much severe fighting. There seems to have been a succession of battles from the 17th to the 25th of February, inclusive, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, and within view of that capital, by the aid of telescopes.—The details of these engagements, as they reach us through the German papers, are desultory and inconclusive. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the statement, that the battles were fierce and bloody, and the Poles have fought with a degree of courage and perseverance, hardly to have been expected under their circumstances. In the early part of these engagements, while contending with the Russian advance, the Poles were evidently successful. It is believed that the victor of the Balkan miscalculated the strength and valor of the foe he was to meet; and forgetting that a "despised foe can sometimes give a bloody battle," found, before he was aware of his situation, that the laurels of the Imperial legions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottoman conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the main battle was fought before Praga, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, after an obstinate and very bloody conflict, were victorious. An account of the engagements of these two days, will be found under the Frankfort date of March 9th, written evidently by a Russian. But immediately following that article, we have inserted another, from the Warsaw State Gazette, under the date of Feb. 28. Taking both accounts in connexion, there can be no doubt that the Poles were routed, if not overthrown. Hostilities were renewed on the 26th ult. on which day, and on the 27th, there was much hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. The Poles behaved as gallantly as in the previous affair, but being unequal in number to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, in order to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians.—Praga was thus destroyed.

Subsequently to these dates, it is very difficult to ascertain what was the true situation of affairs. Early on the 9th of March, intelligence was received in Paris by express, announcing that on the 28th the municipal authorities of Warsaw, finding themselves no longer protected by their brave army, and being unable, from the nature of the city, to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a meeting, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission; and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced by the celebrated correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in the following impassioned strain:

"PARIS, March 8, 1831, 3 o'clock, P. M.—Warsaw has capitulated! Praga has been destroyed by fire! and the Polish Revolution has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But, alas! couriers have since arrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw has capitulated, and Praga has been burned by fire. France will hear it with horror. England will hear it with sadness. Liberty is arrested in her march; but the arm which arrests her progress, is impotent. Russian Barbarians may burn cities, ravish women, rip up their helpless victims, and plant for awhile the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of these momentary triumphs, the Poles shall yet be free!"

And yet, notwithstanding the positive terms of these accounts, it would seem that the Polish capital had not fallen, so late as the 2d of March; and it is added, that Gen. Diebitsch has been obliged to alter his plans; and that he will not again try his fortune by attacking Warsaw, but intends to surround and reduce it by famine. There is moreover, among the somewhat confused German accounts, which will be found below, an account of a thanksgiving in Warsaw, for the results of their operations, thus far: so that Warsaw clearly had NOT FALLEN, although the brave but unfortunate Poles, after their principal officers had fallen at Praga, were driven back across the Vistula, and the Russian commander was preparing forthwith to invest the capital.

The Polish official accounts admit a loss of 9000 men hors-de-combat, in these engagements, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to 3600. In regard to their preceding battles, the most authentic and trustworthy reports state the casualties of the Poles in the different engagements at Dobro, Liff, and Milosnow, to be about

600 killed, 1400 wounded, 250 missing, and one 6 pounder. That of the Russians in some affairs, 800 killed, 1700 wounded, and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by Gen. Dwerniki over Gen. Geismar, at Plok, and a few days later at Narawic, on the left bank, did not prevent the Russians from pursuing their forward movements. They were, in fact, simple affairs of Cossacks, in which these savages lost a considerable number of men, and upon the two occasions seven small cannon of the calibre of one and two pounds.

Most readers will probably be somewhat surprised that Count Diebitsch should have so rapidly advanced upon the Polish capital. But it appears that the troops in the vicinity of the capital have shown a very different spirit from that of the people in the intervening territory. A letter from Frankfort, March 6, says:—

"It is a fact as indisputable as the righteousness of the Polish cause, that the Russians have met with no opposition from the inhabitants in general; that in Augustowa, Podlachia, Lublin, and other parts where they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harassed by that part of the nation which in a war of this nature was expected to have caused them the greatest mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Loroza, Stanislaw, Kalazyne, and other places, they have been readily supplied with provisions and forage by the peasantry, and a remarkable fact may be added, that since the entry of the troops into Augustowa an active commerce in grain has been carried on." Even the common people near Warsaw were for receiving the Russians, but were overruled and awed into submission by the nobles.

From the Journal des Debats. WARSAW, Feb. 21, 11 o'clock, A. M.

I must give you the news of the fight of my unfortunate country. The war began on the 14th of this month, when in a small affair, Gen. Dwernicki took 11 pieces of cannon, with horses and baggage, and 2300 prisoners. In several skirmishes Lind Heaven gave us the victory; but the most essential affair has now occurred; our Commander designedly allowed the enemy to approach within a league of Warsaw, and the battle which still lasts, began on the 17th, at six o'clock in the morning. During these two days we have been continually advancing; we have already a great number of wounded, but on the other side the carnage has been terrible; at the same time we are yet unable to state any thing decisive. We can distinctly see the field of battle from the city, and the continual firing of the cannons. You can easily imagine our feelings at seeing blood flow below our city, for the fate of our unhappy country; but what can we do? To-morrow we shall be lost or saved.

P. S. noon.—A second report from Gen. Dwernicki has just arrived; we believe there are now no Russians on the right bank of the Vistula.

The postscript here refers to an advantage gained by Gen. Dwernicki over a Russian corps commanded by Geismar, which had passed the Vistula at Pulawy, the march which inspired serious anxiety at Warsaw.

Feb. 21.—It is now under the walls of Warsaw that our army is every day fighting. Gen. Diebitsch is at the head of the Russian masses; which marched by the routes of Siedler and Wegrow. The Polish army, unable to resist these masses, has been concentrated, since the 17th, around Praga. The Russians are strongly established in the forests, situated at a little distance. They accept partial combats without wishing for a general engagement. The Poles endeavor to draw them into the plain; but then they retire into the woods, where the cavalry cannot pursue them, and where they are besides protected by a formidable artillery. In these different battles the advantage is always on the side of the Poles, but it is to be feared that numbers will at last prevail. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men. Several hundreds of prisoners have been brought into the city, along with about 1000 wounded Poles.

The Polish General Dwernicki, who after a brilliant engagement, passed the Vistula at Gora, to stop the march of the Prince of Wurtemberg, had with him, near Kozennice, a battle in which he repulsed him and took several cannon. The Prince is under the orders of another Russian General named Kreutz; but no other is mentioned by himself. He is the horror of Poland, because he was born in Poland, and because he deserted at the insurrection, a brigade of Polish Lancers whom he commanded, altho' he is the nephew of Prince Adam Czartorski.

It is impossible to paint the heart rending spectacle which Warsaw presented on the 10th. The anxiety produced by the battle which was seen from all points commanding the Vistula, and the zeal of the inhabitants standing around the wagons of the wounded to offer them assistance. The work of erecting the interior barricades was interrupted, and it is thought that if the Polish army yielding to numbers, is finally driven back, this unfortunate city will only attempt a useless resistance, the consequences of which terrify the imagination.

The force of the Russian army before Praga is not exactly known.

The following news from the theatre of war at Warsaw, on the 21st ult:—

NEWS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

The battle which was generally expected began on the 19th, near Grochow, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till six o'clock in the evening. The most terrible of the firing took place between two and four o'clock. In the evening, Gen. Chieki published that he had received from head quarters, news that our army had fought with the greatest bravery. During the whole of the day it had not lost a single inch of ground, and it killed a great number of the enemy. The field of battle remained in our power. The whole of yesterday they were employed in bringing to Warsaw wounded Poles and Russians, as well as Russian prisoners; in the two armies 340 pieces of cannon were in action. It is supposed that the enemy has lost 10,000 men. At 1 o'clock two regiments of Russians, picked men, advanced towards our line.—The 4th regiment of the line, and the 1st of Light Infantry, charged them with the bayonet, and the charge was so terrible and bloody that of the two Russian regiments, scarcely twenty men escaped. The General has sent to the National Government two stands of colours and two cannon. It would appear that beside the 2d battalion of Grenadiers, which has been dispersed, and some squadrons of the 4th regiment of Chasseurs, we have not suffered much. The enemy retired for the night to the surrounding woods of Milosna.

Today, at eight o'clock, A. M. the cannonade began, and has continued till seven o'clock in the evening. The results are not yet known. It is certain, however, that our soldiers have gained ground in spite of the strong cannonade of the Russians. The Russians have again retired into the woods. To-morrow, the third day, the battle will be renewed.—Extract from the Official Journal.

Warsaw, Feb. 21.—On the 21st and 22d no hostilities took place on the right bank of the Vistula. On the first day some of the outposts came to blows, but a white flag was sent by the Russians, which led to a party between the Russian and Polish Generals, in the course of which an armistice was agreed upon for the purpose of burying the dead; the armistice still continues, and our fore posts and those of the enemy pass quietly in front of each other. People here suspect the Russians of intending by this arrangement to gain time to strengthen their position, and to obtain fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. On the other hand, it is generally thought that if the Russians plunge into the forests they will be likely to be lost in our marshes which may every day be computed to become less secure, as the spring weather makes itself more and more felt. In the battle of the 20th, our artillery behaved extremely well, and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy, many of whose cannons were completely dismounted. From the Palatinate of Angostowa we learn that Zaliwski has organized a guerilla warfare against the Russians.—Hamburgh Reporter, March 1.

From the German papers.

According to accounts we have received from Warsaw, the loss of the Russians in the late battles cannot be computed at less than 20,000 men. On the side of the Poles 11,000 killed and wounded. The boasted advantage of the Russian position in the forest near Praga was in fact their greatest prejudices in the height of the battle, tho' favorably in some other respects; because the fire of the Poles, by striking the trees, scattered around a great number of splinters, which were very destructive. Of all their losses, the Russians suffer most from that of their horses, between 5,000 and 6,000 having perished from disease and want of provender. Consequently a great part of their cavalry has been dismounted, the artillery deprived of the means of transport, and therefore in all probability many guns with their ammunition will fall into the hands of the Poles.

Vienna, March 6.—The Austrian Observer of today says:—Letters from Cracow of the 2d of March give accounts of the extreme consternation that prevailed at Warsaw in consequence of the battle before Praga on the 25th February. This feeling is much increased by the conjecture that the city may soon be exposed to a bombardment, for it is observed by means of telescopes the Russians are erecting batteries on the right bank of the Vistula.

Warsaw, March 6.—Freed from the presence of the Muscovite hordes, by the courage and perseverance of our glorious defenders, the entire population of Warsaw, on the first moment of relaxation, repaired to the foot of the altar to return thanks to the Almighty, and to implore the continuance of his protection for the holiest of causes. I cannot describe to you the awful aspect of our city. Notwithstanding the loss of 3,000 of our fellow citizens killed, and 6,500 wounded, who are now lying in our hospitals, our army is still in the best condition, and as enthusiastic as ever. No one would suppose that for the last ten days and nights it had been exposed to the intemperate inclemency of an intensely severe season, and to the grape shot of the Russians; that army, too, recollect consisted only of 40,000 men with 60 pieces of artillery, and had to contend against 120,000 Russians, with 100 pieces of cannon. Nothing can be more affecting than the care the Polish ladies, of all classes, have for the wounded. Order, security, and the most perfect calm reign in every quarter of the town. Its environs are protected night and day by our brave defenders, provisions freely arrive from all sides, and our stores are abundantly provided.

The Russians have to endure every sort of privation, whilst our wounded soldiers are protected from the weather. The thaw will add to the misery of the former. They abandon horses, caissons, and baggage; moreover, the want of provisions has engendered sickness, which is now raging in their ranks. All the banks of the Vistula have been cleared of Russian soldiers. The Imperial Guard which occupied Warsaw since 1815, under the order of the Czarowitz, has been almost entirely destroyed. The Imperial Guard of Petersburg, under the Emperor's orders, is still at Kowno, and was only to quit that position after the fall of Warsaw. It consists of 14,000 infantry, and 7,000 cavalry.

Warsaw, Feb. 28.—On the 24th and 25th Feb. there was again some very obstinate fighting; all our journals are full of the particulars. The following account is in our State Gazette on the 26th:

"The day before yesterday there was a terrible battle on the other side of the Vistula. A fresh battle began at break of day at Bialeleoka; a fresh corps of Russians, which had advanced to that place, was dispersed and lost 5 cannon. At Grochow, Field Marshal Diebitsch, besides the corps of General Baharin, Rosin, and Geismar, had called that of Prince Schachowak to join him, with the intention of opening himself a way to Warsaw. He therefore commenced the battle with a great superiority of force. On our right wing a caisson, filled with shells, blew up in the middle of a regiment of cavalry, and did us considerable injury; our left wing and centre now also advanced to Grochow. The two armies were in their positions in the evening. On our side Gen. Chlopicki was wounded in the foot by a cannon ball. Gen. Zymirsky was mortally wounded, and died in the course of the day. The enemy, however, sustained no considerable loss; they had four generals killed; two regiments of infantry and one of cuirassiers were dispersed; a battery partly taken and partly spiked. Our army was attacked seven times successively. Gen. Krukowiecki commanded on our side."

According to other journals, the Russians had on the 25th no fewer than 150 cannon in the field. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at between 2 and 3000 men, and yet all our troops were not engaged, as a great portion of them covered Praga. The scythe-bearers are said to have fought desperately. Gen. Chlopicki has been brought wounded to Warsaw, but it is thought he will soon be able to leave the city again; he had two horses killed under him.

On the following days there was no fighting, but it seems it was found necessary on our side to abandon the ground on the other side of the Vistula. The melancholy result of this conviction has been, that we are obliged to set fire to the suburb of Praga, in order to have a clear space before the intrenchments which cover the bridges over the Vistula. Praga was burning the whole day on the 26th; a proclamation from the National Government promises that the unfortunate inhabitants shall be indemnified. The preceding day, in the midst of the battle of Grochow, it was reported for a time that Praga was taken by the enemy.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The King of Holland has formally acceded to the terms of separation, adjusted by the allied Ministers in London, and a Bri-

tish fleet has been ordered for the Scheldt to enforce the terms agreed to by the Great Powers for the settlement of the disputes between Holland and Belgium. The sailing of this armament will very probably involve England in a dispute with France—the last nation with which England ought now to seek a quarrel.

The Belgian nation has elected a Regent to administer the government until they shall have made a choice of a sovereign who is willing to wear the crown. M. Surlet de Chokier, Vice-President of the National Congress, and a man of great popularity, has been raised to this office. He was installed with great solemnity on the 25th of February.

FRANCE.—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Another change has taken place in the French Ministry, the former having retired, it is said, in consequence of a disagreement of opinion with the King on the question of Austrian intervention in Italy, in which his intentions were more pacific than those of his advisers.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, amid the cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "the Poles forever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations.

An almost general war in Europe, however, appears now inevitable, and there is too much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened, that if France interposes, the Austrian Cabinet will support the claim of young Napoleon to the throne of his father. But the war party in France gains strength every day. The new administration, it is true, is even more amicable than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and interpose in behalf of the nations that are struggling for freedom. There are reports of an extensive insurrection in Spain, but the accounts hitherto received cannot be relied upon.

Some further disturbances have taken place in Paris, which are attributed to the pupils of the schools; but they do not appear to have been of much importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain is in a ferment on the subject of Reform, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, on the 1st of March; and after a protracted debate of seven days, a thing almost unheard of in England, was read a first time on the 8th; and the second reading, which would test the measure, was appointed for the 21st. The proposition of the Government goes far beyond the expectations of every one; Mr. Hume, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. O'Connell, admitted that it was worthy of their support. On the other hand, the owners of boroughs, sixty of which are to be disfranchised entirely, and forty-six to be reduced to one member each, are vehement in their opposition, and, in conjunction with the ultra-Tory party, were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat ministers on the second reading of the bill. All the leading men in the House of Commons spoke on the subject; among them, Mr. Jeffrey, for the first time.

The result of the reform bill may be thus briefly stated: The present number of members of the House of Commons is 658—of these 168 are to be disfranchised, leaving 490. The total number of additional members from London, the large towns and counties of England, from Scotland and from Ireland, is estimated at 105—making the whole number of members of the House of Commons, 595, a decrease of 53. The right of suffrage will be extended to at least 500,000 persons who do not now possess it.

Mr. O'Connell made a speech in the House of Commons on the 8th March on the Reform Bill, which occupies upwards of nine columns in the London Courier.

Spain.—The Spanish Constitutionalists under Torrijos had met with another defeat at San Fernando.

Italy.—Reports were in circulation in Paris on the 13th and 14th March, that Rome had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, but subsequent advices contradict the rumor. The Austrian troops it is stated were marching into Italy, and were about to enter the duchy of Modena.

All Italy has in a measure secured its independence, and Austria has officially declared her determination to proceed against the revolutionists. For this purpose she has organized an army of 80,000 men.—The procedure is in direct hostility to France, and must inevitably lead to a War.

The New Pope.—After a long sitting, the conclave at Rome has elected Cardinal MAURO CAPELLARI to the throne of St. Peter, under the title of Gregory XVI. The new Pope was born in 1765; and is, therefore, only 65 years of age. As he is younger, and in more robust health, than either of his two predecessors, he is likely to wear longer the triple crown. Like all the recent chiefs of the Catholic church, he is an Italian, and belonged to a monastic order. He is said to be an estimable man, and to be profoundly skilled in the oriental languages. He was made a Cardinal in 1826, by Leo XII. At the election of a Pope in 1828, he was the most popular candidate with the people of Rome, but was