

LONDON, May 12.

### REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE COPIED FROM THE BERLIN GAZETTE OF THE 30TH ULT.

AS the Insurrection of MADALINSKI and KOZCIUSKO, grows every day more serious than was thought at first, we hope a short account of the beginning of this Revolution will not be unwelcome to our Readers.—Brigadier MADALINSKY, a South Prussia by birth, had, since June 1793, not received any pay for his troops. Last February he went to Warsaw to make his complaints, and to demand the sum owing to him. He received part of it, but was told, at the same time, a great part of the Polish army should be disbanded; and he and his brigade among the rest. At this he was irritated, and the Russian General IGELSTROEM offered to take him and his brigade into the Russian service; and desired him to come, with his men, to Warsaw. MADALINSKY promised this, and returned to Malawa; but, instead of paying his men with the money he received at Warsaw, he treated the neighbouring Nobility, and tried to persuade them to rise against Prussia and Russia; and told them, that himself being a South Prussian, it would be an easy matter for him to bring about an insurrection in that country; and said, he was sure every one would follow his party as soon as he should make his appearance. He was going to pursue the same plan in Great Poland. He said that General KOZCIUSKO, who had two regiments of infantry and cavalry with him, would do the same in Cracow and Sandomir; and as Madalinsky had routed South Prussia, he would go to Cracow to join Kozciusko, and then march wherever any resistance should be made. Accordingly, on the 12th of March, Madalinsky marched from Malawa at the head of 1200 men, but, not, as he had promised to General Igelstroem, to proceed to Warsaw, but in the night of the 14th surprized the Prussian village of Szernsk. On the following night he surprized Wislogrod, and at that place, on the 18th, passed the river Weichsel, and went to Sachaczew, took the salt duties which the Prussians had collected there, and ordered that all the foreign collectors of duties should leave South Prussia, or else at his return he would treat them as enemies. From hence he pursued his march towards Inowloz. In all these places Madalinsky found small piquets of Prussians, as is usual in all frontier towns, consisting of from 20 to 60 men each, partly hussars, partly infantry, but without any artillery or ammunition, excepting what was in their cart-uch boxes. These small parties being unable to make any resistance, were of course obliged to give way before a body of 1200 men. At Inowloz, though there were only about 40 Prussians, they contrived to retard the march of Madalinsky for more than half an hour, by destroying part of the bridge, till at last a party of Polishers swam across the river and came up on their rear. The Prussians at the same time having expended all their ammunition, were obliged to surrender. Had they been able to have stood only a few hours longer, perhaps Madalinsky's insurrection might have terminated here; as the battalion of Heinrich, two companies of Fusiliers of Oswald, with two pieces of cannon and a party of Trenck's hussars under the command of Col. Buodenbrock, were on their march thither; but the infantry being much fatigued with forced marches, could not come up in time, and Madalinsky did not stop a moment longer than was necessary to refresh his troops. Trenck's hussars however were up in time enough to make some of his rear prisoners

—the rest of the body proceeded for Opoczno and Ludowze in Sandomir, in which latter place Madalinsky got hold of the Polish Chest which contained 80,000 guldres; and also four pieces of iron ordnance; after which he joined General Kozciusko at Cracow.

In the different skirmishes on his march to Cracow, the Prussians lost 18 killed and 105 prisoners, among whom were five officers. The prisoners, however, have since been set at liberty, on their parole not to serve against the patriots. The Prussians have taken four Polish Officers and 50 privates.

While these matters were transacting, General Kozciusko, with his troops, was near Cracow, and the Russian garrison which consisted of 600 men, having evacuated it, he took possession of it. In the market place, he addressed the inhabitants, intreating them to lodge his troops, and join him in the defence of his country.

After this, he went to the Town house, where he was received by a great number of Polish Nobility, who were assembled there. These made him Commander in Chief of the troops collected for liberating Poland; and he took the oaths. His army then also took the oaths to liberate their country, after which subscriptions were opened for raising money, provisions, and recruits. The quota to be furnished by Cracow alone was 500 recruits.

During these transactions in the Eastern part of Poland, which is next to Prussia and Austria, the same troubles broke out in Warsaw itself. Bills were circulated, which began with the words, "Long live Madalinsky and Kozciusko." At the same time a great number of Polish soldiers arrived there in small parties, pretending that they were upon furlough, and that they had only come to reside a few days at Warsaw till they should join their regiments. Upon the same pretext many others who had never been in the army put on regimentals. General Igelstroem ordered that all the soldiers should immediately join their respective regiments, and that those who were not soldiers should lay aside the uniform.—The latter part of his order was complied with, but the soldiers still continued to conceal themselves in Warsaw, till an opportunity presented for their rising against the Russians, whom they at last drove out of Warsaw. The King did every thing in his power to quell the insurrection, but it was already become too formidable.

Since the skirmish which took place at Raclawice, thirty miles from Cracow, none of the proceedings of General Kozciusko have reached Warsaw, excepting that he has intercepted several couriers. We are however assured that his force consists of 8000 soldiers, besides 5000 Polish Gentlemen, who have turned out as volunteers. The Russians have to oppose him, about 7000 men under General Denisow and Tormanow, which, before the insurrection at Warsaw, had received a reinforcement of 9000 men. The whole Russian and Prussian troops in Poland, amount to about 30,000, and reinforcements are daily expected. In the Arsenal at Warsaw, the insurgents took 400, or, according to some accounts, 900 pieces of artillery.

In South Prussia no rising has taken place, though Madalinsky had said that the whole people in that quarter would be instantly up in arms. Many Nobles, who had been imprisoned there on suspicion of their being accessory to his plan, have since been liberated. Major Dziarnanowski, one of them who was confined at Graudenz, remains still in custody.

FROM THE WEICHSELL,  
April 20.

Kosciusko has entrenched himself in the

neighbourhood of Cracow waiting for reinforcements; and it is said that Gen. Razuisky and Capisky are on their way to join him with 4000 men. A house belonging to Prince Adam Czartorinsky has been plundered by the Russians, on the pretext of his son being among the insurgents at Cracow.—In the insurrection at Warsaw, a nephew of the Russian General Igelstroem was killed. The Insurgents count upon the neutrality of Austria, and hope to be assisted by the Turks. Certain it is, the Turkish fortress of Choczim has been reinforced with 5000 men; and also, that a camp has been formed along the river Ligs, which is occupied by the Bofuians, the most warlike among the Turkish troops. Large magazines have been formed at Jassy for the Turkish troops; and the Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia has received orders from the Porte to give a friendly reception to the Insurgents, should any of them be obliged to seek refuge there. In consequence of this the Austrians are collecting a large force on the Turkish frontiers.

*Ludicrous punishment inflicted on a titled Rogue.*—The presumptive Heir to a Scotch Peerage having been seized in the very act of cheating an Emigrant of Rank at Play, the Company considered in what manner he should be punished. One suggested *kicking*, others wished to take him before a Magistrate; but the French Aristocrat, with what Mr. Burke calls "A generous attention to rank," proposed that the circumstance should not be made public, if he would submit to have the "offending hand" branded with an F. (the Initial of Fripon) The idea was no sooner mentioned than acceded to by the company, and the Frenchman heard the poker, executed it with "Sans Culotte" barbarity. The Spartan Boy never suffered with more heroic constancy than this operation was submitted to by the modern Greek.

DUBLIN, May 15.

The ports of this kingdom are opened for the importation of corn, to the great relief of the inhabitants of this city, where bread is now 2d per pound.—The duty on the importation of foreign wheat is about 1s. 7d. per barrel, and on British flour 1s. 8d. per hundred.

The importation of corn from Great Britain becoming legalized on Saturday last, the 10th instant in consequence of the general average price amounting to that laid down in the corn act, the Elinor and Betty of Yarmouth, Captain Jones, laden with wheat, arrived in this harbour from London on that day, and many other vessels loaded with the same commodity, are expected to arrive daily from that and other English ports.

The disparity in the price of wheat, and flour in the London and Dublin markets, must make the importation of these articles thither, while the present demand continues, a very profitable branch of commerce.—In London, according to the last returns, the average price of wheat was so moderate as 49s. 9d. per quarter—Here with an unemployed poor, it is nearly double the sum.

It is not a little remarkable that the operation of the corn laws was long since foretold by the late Henry Flood in the house of commons. He predicted that it would only be beneficial to the aristocracy, and it would enable the miller and the monied man, to enter into combination, to the great injury of the community. Years have since elapsed, and now Mr. Flood's prediction is fulfilled, such a combination has actually taken place, and in a year of abundance the public have a smaller loaf than at any time heretofore in the memory of the oldest person living.