

On the 29th of August the trial of Prince Poninski was opened.

Mr. Tarski, of the King's bed-chamber, appeared as manager of the prosecution, and in a long animated speech, opened the different charges.

The Prince made a short reply, in which he stated as a justification, the concurrence of the other Members of the Legislature, in the measures which were now imputed to him as crimes, and the ratification of them by the Diet, which met at the time of the partition of the kingdom.

The Prince concluded with requesting the Court would grant him three things :

1st. That they would assign him counsel to assist him in making his defence.

2d. That they would grant him a reasonable time to prepare specific answers to the different charges.

And 3d. That they would be pleased to soften the rigours of his confinement.

Count de Munck, one of the Lords of the Regency established by his Swedish Majesty, during his absence in Finland, received the King's orders, on the 31st of August, to proceed to the trial of Rear Admiral Liljehorn, who has been under arrest since the last action between the Russian and Swedish fleets.

It was suspected that the prisoner intended to make his escape. He was removed into a stronger apartment, and his guards were doubled.

Major Sieholm, who was second on board the Rear Admiral's ship, in the action, has lately died suddenly.

The situation of affairs in the Southern provinces of France is still very alarming. Whilst the banditti are firing country seats in Dauphiny, the neighbouring county, Provence, is exposed to a different species of fury.

Marseilles has been lately on the point of destruction. The town militia, endeavoring to disperse a body of men, who seemed to have assembled for no good purpose, were saluted with a shower of stones. The militia returned this salute with a volley of small arms, killed one man, and wounded twelve.

The mob took up the dead body of their associate, and carried it to the house of Count de Caraman, his Majesty's Commander in Chief of the whole Province.

They did not find him at home, but on their return met him in the street. One of them instantly aimed a blow at him with a hanger, which would probably have dispatched him, had not the Count's servant warded it off. His Excellency, was obliged to fly for safety into the Fort of St. Nicholas, where he thought it most prudent to remain for several days.

The mob next carried the body to the house of Mr. la Fieche, one of the Aldermen of Marseilles. Not having found him at home, they plundered his house and heaping a great quantity of his furniture about the dead body; set fire to the whole opposite his door.

Soon after a body of Swiss troops arriving, apprehended 28 of these miscreants, and carried them, prisoners to St. John's Fort. They were immediately brought to trial, and having been found guilty, were all executed the next day.

Their associates thought they would be able to save their lives by threatening, that if they were executed the dock-yard of Marseilles, and the ships in the port, should certainly be destroyed by fire.

The troops, however, having declared that they would stand by the Count de Caraman, the execution took place, notwithstanding these menaces, which have not since been carried into effect.

October 20. By accounts from Paris, we learn, that on Monday morning the 5th instant, the general alarm of the people as to the intentions of the Court, and a scarcity of bread brought on a gradual insurrection in every quarter of Paris. The women particularly, stocked in the most riotous manner to the Place de Louis XIV; they were armed with stronger weapons than they could wield, and as they advanced, pressed every woman they met with into their service.

The Marquis de la Fayette and Mons. Baillie, the mayor, spent the morning in a sort of distraction, as to the measures they should pursue. The troops determined for them, and particularly the Gades Francoises, who insisted on the Marquis heading them to Versailles, or taking the alternative of the LANTERNE—A sufficient guard was then ordered for the defence of the city—the rest of the troops, about 20,000, about 10,000 of the armed Bourgeois, who had before offered to be a part of the militia, and as many of the dreadful mob of July as could join them, armed with pitchforks, scythes, hooks, and iron in all shapes, or clubs of all sizes, intermixed with women, who appeared more savage than the men, in all amounting from 40,000 to 60,000 people, marched off, in exact order, with drums and colours for Versailles, where they arrived about half past nine at night. But the women who had assembled in the morning, had reached Versailles many hours before them, and assisted by some of the Versailles inhabitants, had stormed the Palace Gates, called for bread, and insisted on the Life Guards taking the National Cockade.

The whole Royal Family began to be alarmed.