

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. JOHN L. HELM.

In consequence of the pressure of Foreign News, &c., which occupies so large a portion of our paper today, we are reluctantly compelled to omit the graphic description of the Pic Nic of Wednesday last, with which we have been obligingly furnished by one of the participants.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Dr. H. MARSHALL. We witnessed last evening a series of experiments, in this mysterious and novel science, performed by Dr. H. Marshall of our City, in presence of a large, highly intelligent and respectable audience, which were infinitely more satisfactory than any others we have seen. The respectability of the lady who was the subject of the experiments, and the high standing of Dr. Marshall as a gentleman of integrity and honor, afforded the idea of any collusion, and any assurance, that as far as the experiments were calculated to demonstrate the truth of Mesmerism, they were performed in good faith and without deception.

MR. NIXON was committed to prison by the U. S. Senate, for obnoxious in not testifying before the committee in relation to the disclosures of a confidential document, was brought before Judge Finch of the Circuit Court upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, he was not released for want of jurisdiction in the Court. He was therefore remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, where he will remain until released at the pleasure of that body.

FITZ GREENE HALLECK, an American Poet of some distinction, was the late Mr. Astor's confidential and chief clerk for a period of twenty years before the death of the latter. It is said, that Mr. Astor bequeathed him an annuity of \$200 per year during life, to be paid semi-annually. The manner and amount of this bequest, regarded by some as an evidence of the sound state of mind of the testator at the time of making his will. He always professed great attachment for Mr. Halleck.

THE National Intelligencer of the 8th inst., is almost exclusively occupied by the voluminous record of the Court of Inquiry now sitting in Mexico upon the case of Gen. Pillow. It was believed by the officers of the court, that the Inquiry would occupy at least two months.

Wm. H. SEWARD purchased a noble eulogium upon the life and character of the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, before the Legislature of New York, on Thursday the 6th, inst. It is spoken of as the master effort of a master mind.

LOUIS PHILIPPE has determined to take up his residence in the United States. The French paper in New York speaks confidently of this resolution of the late King, and says, he will not be the last Monarch who will take shelter beneath "the aegis of the American Republic."

THE Kentucky Flag, Lexington Gazette, Frankfort Yeoman and Covington Union, are all in favor of Col. Johnson for Governor, against the Nominée of the Louisville Committee.

J. S. CHAMBERS, Esq.—Permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which some of my friends have been pleased to solicit the use of my name as a candidate for the Legislature, and to assure me I appreciate most highly the good opinion they seem to entertain of my humble abilities.

Nothing would afford me more real pleasure, than to have it in my power to serve them; but imporative private duties, forbid my acceptance of their generous call. While, therefore, I respectfully decline the intended honor, I beg my friends to believe that I shall always cherish a grateful recollection of their kindness.

With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. CHAMBERS.

Gen. VALAR and PROTECTOR.—The Haverburg (Pa.) Intelligencer publishes a letter from Washington, the writer of which says:

Information has been received here from the very highest authorities, that the President is the firm and decided friend of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY—that he regards the policy, not as a party, but a high national question, and, if elected, shall recommend to Congress to extend adequate and ample protection to American manufactures and industry in every department. He has declared that "no true American heart can be opposed to the Protection of American Industry." He is in unison with that of our countrymen. This he has never hesitated to declare publicly in the presence of distinguished men and officers of the Army, who were seated at the feet of his chair.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Arrival of the steamship WASHINGTON!

URGENT IMPORTANCE!

DEPARTURE SUSPENDED! CASH PAYMENTS!

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

RIOT AND REVOLUTION IN VIENNA!

RESIGNATION & FLIGHT OF PRINCE METTERNICH!

British Parliaments.

The House of Lords adjourned after voting a congratulatory address to the Queen on the arrival of the Princess.

In the House of Commons before adjourning, a vote of 1,455,3088 for proposing a naval force of 23,000 men, was employed, which was opposed by Mr. Cobden, who said if the rich feared an invasion let them pay for it, and their best prevention against it was an increase in the comforts of the poor. The vote was carried finally, after some debate.

The greatest tranquility reigns in the city, and all the demonstrations which have had usual force, and every one seems to have forgotten that a revolution has taken place.

Mr. Ferdinand Flocon, one of the members of the provisional government of France, arrived in Paris, Sunday Night, March 19.

The city is tranquil. There has been no renewal of the demonstrations. The provisional government has appointed the chief officers of the National Guard till the 5th of April. It is decided that the elections for the National Assembly shall not be adjourned.

The new French pieces of the republic were put into circulation to-day. The Bank of France gives cash for its notes to those who require silver to pay their workmen.

Order is completely restored at Lyons.—The government has decreed the erection of a monument to Marshal Ney on the place where he was shot.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that the Emperor of Russia accepts the policy of non-interference in the affairs of France, as long as France abstains from aggressions.

Gen. Cavaignac has assumed the government of Algiers, and proclaimed the republic.

The Provisional Government to the French People.

Citizens!—In the great acts of the life of a people, it becomes the duty of the government to make its voice heard by the nation.

You are about to accomplish the greatest act of the life of a people to choose its representatives of the country, to produce from your consciences and your suffrages not a mere government but an entire constitution.

You are going to organize the Republic. For our part we have only prepared it. Carried by acclamation to power, during the interregnum of the people, we did wish, and we do not now wish, for any other distinction, but that we should be equal to what we had refused the post of peril, we should have been cowards. If we should remain in it one hour more than necessity commands, we should be usurpers. You are strong, you are strong, and you are strong. We hasten to give back the republic to the nation.

The provisional election law which we have drawn is not in any way the result of the earth has ever convoked a people to the exercise of the supreme right of man, his own sovereignty. The election belongs to all without exception. From the date of the law there are no more subjects in France. Every Frenchman of virile age is a political citizen. Every citizen is an elector. Every elector is sovereign.

There is no citizen who can say to another, "I am more sovereign than thou." Contemplate your power. Prepare to exercise it, and be worthy of entering into possession of your rights. The reign of the people is called the Republic.

If you ask us what republic we understand by this word, and what principles, what politics, what virtues we desire in the republic which we are going to proclaim, our answer "Regard the people of Paris and of France since the proclamation of the republic. The people have fought with heroism. The people have triumphed with glory. The people have expelled anarchy from the first hour. The people have, themselves, immediately after the combat, broken the yoke of their just anger, they have been the peaceful. They have proclaimed the abolition of the punishment of death against their enemies. They have respected conscience in religion, which they wish to be free, and which they wish to be free in their consciences, and their religion. They have respected property, have punished poverty those instances of sublime indifference which are the admiration of the citizen of every country. They have chosen everywhere, in order to place them at its head, the names of the most honest and the foremost men who have fallen under their hands. They have uttered a cry of indignation against the tyrants. They have still lived and active, and the vigor of the army is at the present hour. The increase of the army is by the embodiment of a feeling by which the government is carried by the Parisian masses are in all points to war, though no power dreams of attack."

As soon as the news of the French revolution, and the subsequent proclamation of the republic, was known at Rome, an immense crowd of people proceeded with the intention of going to Rome, and seeing those Government. It was only to imitate them. What would be the good of having created and adored the Republic if the Republic were to enter from the hands of the tyrants, and the abolished royalty? It considers it as one of its duties to throw over the operations of the election that light which enlightens the people, and to neutralize the hostile influence of the old administration, which has perverted and destroyed the right of election. The Provisional Government wishes that it does not disquiet itself with the old parties. The old parties have grown older by an age in three days! The republic will convince them. If it is sure to triumph, they will be necessary to us. The republic will be necessary to us. We shall be republican by reason. Give us security, liberty, and respect for all; insure to others the independence of suffrages, and you will be our friends. Do not notice what names those whom you believe to be your enemies, write upon the bulletins, and be sure beforehand that they will write the only name that can save them, that is to say, that of a capable and honest republican. Security, liberty, respect for the consciences of all citizens who are electors; that is the intention of a Republican Government to-day. The method is simple. That is the safety of the people! Have confidence in the good sense of the country. It will have confidence in you. Give it liberty, and it will give you back the Republic.

Citizens, France is attempting, at this moment—in the midst of some financial difficulties, beset by her royalty—but under various other circumstances, to do of modern times, the foundation of the government of the entire people—the organization of the Democracy—the Republic in all its parts, in the intelligence, and of all the virtues! Circumstances are propitious. Peace is possible. The new idea may be able to take its place in Europe, without any perturbation or prejudice on the part of the people who have against it. There is no anger in the minds of the people. If the fugitive royalty has not carried away with it all the enemies of the Republic, it has left behind it all the enemies which are invested with all the rights which the Republic guarantees to minorities, their interest and their prudence insure to us that they will not compromise the peaceful foundation of the popular constitution.

In three days that work which it is to be postponed to distant times, has been accomplished without a drop of blood being spilled, and without any other result, but that of admiration being heard in our departments or on our frontiers. Let us not let this unique occasion in history. Let us not abdicate the greatest part of the nation's sovereignty, which it imparts to citizens, the astonishment which it inspires in the world.

Yet a few days of magnanimity of devotion to the good name of the Nation, and you will receive from our hands the new born Republic. From that day all will be saved. When the nation, by the hands of its representatives, shall have elected the republic, the republic will be strong and great, like the nation; holy, like the idea of the people; imperishable, like the country. (private.)

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The military force of France is increasing every day, the regular army has not been diminished, the national guard is increasing by 170,000 men, the garde noble with new enrollments made since the revolution cannot amount to less than 40,000. The last are being armed and equipped with all possible rapidity, even in the face of extraordinary financial difficulties that ought to induce the most rigid economy. In this general disposition, or rather intemperance of the French people, it is to be feared that the danger of anarchy will be less in the future than in the past. For what—against whom—is this enormous force to be employed? The republic has no enemies on its frontiers, and it is not to be feared that the revolution is acknowledged, and the patriotic spirit is not by any coalition of sovereigns or Brunswick proclamations. The traitors of the old republic are still living and active, and the vigor of the army is at the present hour. The increase of the army is by the embodiment of a feeling by which the government is carried by the Parisian masses are in all points to war, though no power dreams of attack."

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hope in this emergency. For the purpose of giving a wide direction to the movement of political passions which may rise in the course of the revolution, it is most urgent that a constitution be immediately published, in harmony with the institutions of the other Italian states, and that all the efforts of the nation be turned to the maintenance of its sovereignty and independence. Hence, if a homogeneous compact and liberal ministry, equal to the gravity of the case, was universally called for some time by giving your benevolent aid, ready, and every moment of delay might produce fatal and irreparable evils, which your generous heart has constantly striven to avoid. Men able to support such a task, and who, by their public confidence, are not wanting among the laity of your dominions, and public opinion has already called your attention upon them. 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