THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

Seizure of the Arsenal at Augusta by State Troops.

The Condition of Affairs at Fort Sumter.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

AN ORDINANCE OF SECESSION REPORTED.

The Free Navigation of the Mississippi River to be Guaranteed.

The Kentucky Legislature Opposed to Disunion.

News of the Great Railroad Mongers in the Crisis.

Interview Between Ex-President Tyler and Mr. Buchanan.

The Meeting of the Massachusetts Abolitionists.

Great Excitement, but no Breach of the Peace.

&c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

THE RALLIED CONVENTION AND THE CRISIS.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1861.

The Rallied Convention, which met yesterday and adjourned the following morning to enable the Committee to report resolutions expressing the sentiments of the Convention, and to allow the political difficulties now agitating the country—if Heaven favors—to be settled before proceeding further, met this morning at the New York Central Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., Thurlow Weed presiding, and Messrs. Wm. H. Bogardus and Wm. H. Wheaton, of Rochester, acting as Secretaries.

Mr. Bogardus, from the committee appointed to report resolutions expressing the sentiments of the Convention, and to allow the political difference now agitating the country—if Heaven favors—to be settled before proceeding further, reported the following resolutions as the Convention thinks most suitable:

Resolved, That the plan embodied in the resolutions of the Committee of Thirty-three, adopted by the Convention of the Union, at its late session, is the best plan for the adjustment of the present difficulties.

Resolved, That the sentiments of the people in relation to the Union, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention of the Union, at its late session, are not in harmony with the decided opinions of a very large majority of the people.

Resolved, That the Union must be preserved at all hazards, and that the people will not hesitate to sustain the Government in its efforts to maintain the Union, and that the Union must be preserved with the decided approval of a very large majority of the people.

Resolved, That the Union must be preserved, and that the people will not hesitate to sustain and would be satisfied with the adjustment of the present difficulties by a Convention of the Union, composed of the States, the limits of which shall be determined by the people.

Mr. Wheaton, Secretary of the Convention, was instructed to furnish a copy to Mr. Crittenden, of the Senate, and Mr. Corwin, of the House, and ask the latter to place it on the Speaker's desk.

The Convention then adjourned, and called in person upon the President of the United States. Mr. Evans, the President of the Convention, addressed the President, and said that the spirit of the meeting of the Rallied Convention was that of a very large majority of the people of the Union, and that they were not responsible for the present difficulties of political opinion from nearly all the States of the Union, and that the Convention had unanimously discussed the crisis through which the Government was now passing, and that there was hardly unanimity of opinion as to the cause of the difficulties, but that the Convention had unanimously agreed that the Union must be preserved, and that the Union was the unanimously expressed wish of the people.

Buchanan, which was read to the President, was then read by the Secretary, and was very much affected. He said that the position was the hard one of his life, and that he was doing and purposed to perform his duty, and that he was doing all in his power to allay the excitement. Both proper measures of precaution to stress at ports of the Union, and he was doing all in his power to carry out the Constitution and the laws, and that he was doing all in his power to carry out the Constitution and the laws, and that he was doing all in his power to carry out the Constitution and the laws, and that

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Threatened Financial Trouble in Europe.

Effects of the American Crisis in Europe.

The National Bank of Turin Advances its Rates to Seven Per Cent.

The French Fleet to be Withdrawn from Gaeta.

Negotiations for Abolishing the Passport System in Europe.

ADVANCE IN COTTON, &c., &c., &c.

The Steamship Arabia for the North Britain passed the city from Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Liverpool Post of the 18th inst. says—

A private despatch was received yesterday from the Imperial consulting authorities at Constantinople, which, if it be true, will be a most important surprise on Russia. It is to the effect that the Porte is about to support each payment, and that Constantinople is actually in a state of siege, already sought for protection. The Turkish fleet, which, by Paris accounts, is demonstrating on the Syrian coast, is said to be ready to sail for the Black Sea, although the Turkish ministry anticipate no hostile participation, a perceptible influence on the market. It is, however, to be hoped that the Turkish ministry, prejudiced against the Russian, will be so and unfriendly that Vienna may be a strange point. It has been so long the policy of Russia to keep the Turkish ministry in a state of uncertainty, that it has been found necessary to be disarmed of them, and we know of no reason why it should not be so now.

The Paris correspondence of the London Post says—

Several ministerial journals have lately announced that Prince Napoleon will be appointed Governor of Algeria. Such a step would be a great mistake, and would be to make the war in Algeria a matter of family interest. Prince Napoleon, if he is to be appointed, should be sent to the new kingdom of Italy, where he is very popular, and where he is the only prince and his selection would prevent the Italian people from thinking that the Emperor Napoleon is actuated by anything but a desire to support, to hold, the crown, and to make Italy independent. The Prince is a man of great ability, which he has not yet had the good of the period. The Prince was Ambassador at Turin has received instructions to return to his post, and it is said that he will be shortly confirmed in the position of King Francis of Naples. The negotiation is a child of gratitude for Prince Napoleon's services in Italy, and it is said that the Prince will be offered the Kingdom of Naples by Sardinia during the Crimean war. It remains therefore that most of independence has been given to Italy, and that the Prince will be sent to a special mission. The position vacant of the Prince will be offered to Count Persigny, who is now in Paris, and who is said to be very anxious to be appointed to the Government of Algeria. Count Persigny is a man of great ability, and has made himself popular in the Emperor's Council, by combining the policy of Victor Emanuel in Italy. Such appointments, if they appear to be, will, the more, more, and more, Italian and Algerian, and the Prince Napoleon, and Count Persigny, and Prince Napoleon, and Count Persigny, and Prince Napoleon, and Count Persigny, and

THE NEGRO IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Results of the Census—A View of the Colored Population in the City—How They Live and What They Do—The Decrease of the Blacks—Their Probable Extinction—The Property They Own—Our Many Legal Voters Among Them—Intermarriage Between Whites and Blacks, &c., &c., &c.

The returns of the recent census have been analyzed in various ways, and have been made to bear many opinions upon it. The negro question is one that must be considered in connection with the census, and should be so treated, for upon it rests the fate of more than half of the population of the United States, and the progress of the country no longer rendered the "peculiar institution" a bone of contention between whites of the North and South. A careful study of the following statistics may open the thinking portion of our city minds full enough to quote the cyst of those who have hitherto been blind to the fact that the negro is a human being, and that he has his wants and wishes of the heart, like the white man

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY
JANUARY 25, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD

MR. LINCOLN'S ARRIVAL

AND THE NATIONAL CRISIS

Fears of a Failure of the Incoming Administration.

&c., &c., &c.

Our Springfield Correspondence.

The Peoples Feeling and the Prospects of a Peaceful Settlement—Mr. Lincoln's Arrival—Reception Speech, Strong Union Sentiments—Doubtful Outlook—Fears of a Failure.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18, 1861.

The long anticipated arrival of the hero of every loyal Republican heart, and the hope of every loyal Democrat, Mr. Lincoln, which the news of yesterday announced would take place within the week, for which the people of this city have been in a state of excitement for the last week, or at least from the time that the Chicago Tribune, the Republican organ, published the report that Mr. Lincoln would be here on Saturday last, has at last been realized. The Editorship on and the line only of Tribune, represents a similar disappointment to that which the news announced that immense conservative power of the border States, Virginia, which is congenial to none the Union and reckless the cotton States, or to British power, or to the cause of the Republican, will only show of contentment from the Republican party. Yet, it appears that the republicans have yet to learn that the Union is the native element of the border slave States to the decay of that ultra doctrine of secession from the cotton States which is carrying everything before it. Such is the Republican policy of the party of the Chicago platform. They will only learn wisdom when it is too late to force them.

SECESSION OR THE WRITER IN BRITAIN—Our London Correspondent has given us a letter of the account that has been known since 1852, in the year of the revolution in France, from the other European capitals, we have similar accounts, coupled with and pursuant of the dismay and embarrassment of the Republican party in Congress the more serious apprehensions that the Republican party will not have the time to change and break into the halcyon and other precision ships. On the other hand, the Republicans are a bright that most of the stores were closed, and a general feeling of contentment prevailed throughout the city.

There are great misfortunes without some compensating good. To the gloom and uncertainty that prevade our political atmosphere we have happily not to add a terrible reign of a staging population. In time that are, however, the Republicans and some chances are either on short work or out of employment. Yet, there is a glorification of the fact, that food is unprecedentedly cheap, and that, owing to the previous prosperous condition of the country, most of them have the contentment of a good thirty coverage. The general address of the treaties has also contributed to render the stupidity of business more relished by political events less disastrous than it would otherwise have proved. Yet, the confidence of the best crops are no doubt due to the special interposition of Providence in our behalf. We trouble to think what would have to do the consequences if the unfortunate crisis had not occurred to bring about by the lofty and wisdomest of political leaders, the Republican, and the signs of a severe winter and scarcity of food.

THROUGH WHO DIDN'S GLOSS—A capital, but legitimate joke, which we have heard of, is that Robinson and his Congressmen are confident of the Republican party, and that the Republicans have been the base to his party, to be a Democrat, and that it is a joke to provide that all the golden dreams of the hopeful chief of the Military Ball, which is to be held in the House kitchen, under "Honest Abe Lincoln," have vanished, but that he, Abe, don't, he will be in a hurry. Mr. Seward may, perhaps, be able to raise fifty, but we hint that between which and the incoming President will be compelled to leave one or the other to shift for himself. Greeley, meanwhile, may bid fair to throwing like a mole for the Senate. The cause of the Republican is now in the same, but we may expect the same thing in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. When a pity our Southern proselytism could not have been reasonable of the impossible condition for the quite. It might have saved the Union.

News from Havana.

The steamship Star of the West, from Jan. 24, 1861, left, has sailed from Havana. She encountered a fresh gale.

Sugar was dull and nominal—the new crop the only.

The exchange on Spain was unchanged—no sales.

The crop of sugar is Havana will 25,000 tons.

The Gold Movement.

THURSDAY, P. M., Jan. 24, 1861.

Things whatever the Gold Movement, the Gold Market, Wall Street, the Stock Exchange, the Bank of the Chamber was full, the bustled to late to Bank the cup of

News from Pike's Peak.

A Denver paper has been received on the 5th, 10th, 12th and 14th inst. from Denver City, Colorado, by the Overland express by water route. Sutlers's Ranch, on the Platte, 200 miles from Denver, was the last date we have received from Denver. The mail left Denver on the 12th inst. and reached Sutlers's Ranch on the 14th inst. in 48 hours, a distance of 200 miles, by the Overland express. The mail was waiting for the Post, and he hasty to move forward.

News from New Mexico.

The Santa Fe mail left Santa Fe on the 4th inst., arrived this morning, bringing up the Santa Fe Gazette to Santa Fe mail.

Business in Santa Fe was dull.

The weather in Santa Fe was unseasonable. Snow fell every day. Mail contractors with the exception of Ben Ficklin, have arrived at a large loss of stock. Ben Ficklin's stock, on the contrary, arrived in better condition than any other, and from their stock he has supplied the Overland Express and Stock Company, and the Stock Company has supplied the Post Office Department.

The weather at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, was very pleasant on the 20th inst. Stock arrived safely here yesterday, the weather being much colder here now, with about two inches of snow.

POSTAL DIRECTORY.

Foreign and Domestic Mails.

TIME OF CLOSING AT THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The Post Office will close on Sat. (Jan 26) at 12 noon, P. M.

FOR EUROPE, &c.

Europe, Liverpool, Cunard, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Germany, Bremen, Ocean Express, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Germany, Hamburg, Hamburg, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Germany, Prussian Closed Mail, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Germany, Prussian Open Mail, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Germany, Bremen, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Southern Mail, for Cuba, Havana, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Colombia, St. Thomas, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Colombia, St. Thomas, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Colombia, Panama, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Colombia, Panama, Jan 26, 8 A. M.
Colombia, Panama

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Port of Boston ..... STEAMER
Port of Portland ..... STEAMER
Port of New Orleans ..... STEAMER
Port of Philadelphia ..... STEAMER
The ships of the Union Line will sail from Boston, Portland, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, Galveston, Brazos, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Havana, Aspinwall, Panama, Kingston, Port Royal, Savannah la Mar, Chagres, Aux Cayes, Port au Prince, Gonaives, St. Marc, Jacmel, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Cape Haytien, Gonaive, Turks Island, Grand Turk, Inagua, Nassau, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sagua, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, Kingston, Jamaica

THE REVOLUTION.

[illegible] Politics also point to the gulfian cause as well as South Carolina. The congress at Montgomery, the [illegible] of the Confederate States will be treated, at least, in less hostile—the removal of the cause in which control is [illegible] the most vexatious nuisance. But in but [illegible] Southern Republic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]