

LATEST MAIL NEWS

Correspondence of the Dispatch. Arrest of Graham, the Murderer—Political Discussion—Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, &c.

Dear Dispatch:—NICHOLSON, April 5, 1855. The man who murdered Mr. W. H. Miller, the shot Messrs. C. F. Trigg, J. Cox, and Terry, at Wytheville, on Saturday night last, was arrested this morning, about twelve miles from that place. He was seen near there Monday morning, and a party of citizens started to hunt him, and finally captured him. The feeling against him at Wytheville is intense, and I should not be surprised if the people took the law into their own hands, though it is to be hoped that no such rash act will be committed. He was lodged in jail at Wytheville.

Last night, Hon. Thomas S. Coocock and Mr. N. C. Claiborne spoke at Dudley's Hall, to a crowded audience. The friends of both gentlemen were up with their respective speeches, and frequently interrupted them during their delivery. At the close of the discussion, Mr. N. C. Claiborne read a telegraphic dispatch from your city, announcing the great victory achieved by "Sam," which was greeted with three cheers.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, under its energetic superintendent, Mr. E. H. Hill, formally at your city, is doing a fine freight and passenger business. The receipts for the month of March, were \$21,151 34, being \$7,050 04 more than for the same period last year.

The popular "Cabell House" was opened yesterday by its new proprietors, Messrs. Smiley & Smalley. They are both popular gentlemen, and will keep up the excellent reputation of the house.

THE CINCINNATI ELECTION RIOTS—THE STREETS BARRICADED—FATAL RENCONTRE.

The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday, give full details of the riots there on Tuesday last. From the Commercial we take the following account, which is more impartial than any other published: The Germans had borrowed a cannon on the day before the election from one of the American Artillery companies, to fire a salute in honor of Jefferson's birthday. This cannon was taken away by a party of Americans after the difficulty at the 11th ward. The Germans afterwards got that or some other cannon, which the Americans demanded, and which they refused to give up. The rioting commenced.

The sidewalks were thronged, and thousands of men and children looked on from the windows. The aspect of affairs was decidedly warlike. The Americans were in a state of executive excitement, and seemed resolved to have the cannon at all costs. We passed through the streets, and heard enough conversation to gather the prevailing sentiment correctly. The most current remark was: "Let them give up the cannon, and we will let them alone; but give it up they must!"

We saw Mr. Cox, the Attorney General, leading the Americans to return to their own side of the canal, and settle the affair in some way other than by force of arms, but his words seemed to be wasted.

Dr. Fries was passing along the street, and pausing to make enquiries, was surrounded by a multitude of Germans, and addressed a few words to them in their own language, and also in English. As this gentleman's name was often used, and as he had been much misrepresented, it may be well to give his exact words. Speaking in English, he said:

"I want you all to keep the peace—for God's sake keep the peace—but if your rights are assailed, shed the last drop of blood in your veins soundly, but submit. But if possible, for God's sake, keep the peace."

We met a party of about a dozen sturdy fellows, carrying rifles, upon the tubes of which the glinting of percussion caps showed that they were prepared for action. They seemed to be a party of attached sabre bayonets—making, altogether, a terrible sound, at once a rifle and a spear. The Germans went up a constant chattering, in which the words "Noblesse oblige," and "Democracy" were frequently distinguishable.

Returning near sundown the street was even more densely filled. The sheriff, with a view of removing the cause of difficulty, was endeavoring to get possession of the gun, which was the cause of dispute, and no resistance was made by the German officers, but the multitude followed him, and he was surrounded by a mob, so that it was entirely impossible to get away, and the sheriff left the ground on receiving assurances from Capt. Moore, and other German officers, that the gun should not be improperly used, and should be surrendered to the proper authorities at any time.

About this time the Germans detected in their midst, or thought they did, one of the persons who destroyed the ballot-boxes, and a cry of "Know Nothing" was raised, the individual in question fled, and the mobbers flew about in a manner quite oblivious to peacefully disposed persons. The Germans, who understood perfectly, expecting a grand attack in the evening, were expecting resolute preparations to repel it. Coming down town, we saw separated profusely about the corner of the streets, a large number of papers, which were supposed by the outsiders to be the distress signal of the K. N.'s calling for a meeting at once. These scraps of paper, taken in consideration with other matters, seemed indicative of some scheme that blood might be expected to flow.

Thomas Spigner, Esq., addressed the multitude, at the corner of fifth street and Market square, earnestly advising a quiet and peaceful proceeding, were constantly interrupted by the cries of those who were anxious at once to "pitch into the Dutch." Such expressions as "come on—go on—why don't you get on your feet, going"—were incessantly and loudly vociferated.

In the meantime, the Germans fortified themselves most formidably, erecting three strong barricades of wagons, and other material, and over vehicle available material they could manage to get hold of.

They had two pieces of artillery crammed to the muzzle with chains and stags, and planted one in Market street, and the other at the corner of Fifth street and Vine. The Halls of the Freemen and Turners were crowded with men armed with rifles, ready to march out at a signal. The house tops were lined with men, and the streets were filled with freemen, and with boulders and bricks. Sentinels were stationed, and the German portion of the town thus placed absolutely in a state of siege.

It was near ten o'clock when a body of Americans, about four hundred strong, with a drum, file and banner, crossed the Vine street bridge, and with gay music marched steadily into the German territory. They proceeded directly to the first barricade (parties of five or six men, armed as skirmishers, throwing stones at every appearance of a German) when they were fired upon from the front, each man having a house top. We imagine, from the sound of the volley, that nearly fifty shots were fired.

One man was killed and five wounded seriously, one, it was thought, mortally. The one killed was named G. B. Moore, who was a young man, who was stopping at the Farlow House. He was shot through the head and dropped lifeless. He was at the head of the procession. One of the wounded was thought to be dying at midnight.

Wm. Grey, a cooper, was struck by two slugs, one of which passed through his left hand and the other lodged in his abdomen.

A man named Roger, of this city, was hit in the throat by a musket ball, which drew some blood, but did not inflict a dangerous wound. John Coleman was shot in the calf of his leg—not considered dangerous. Patrick Dorey, of Covington, was severely wounded in the side.

One effect of this fatal firing was to drive back the procession which was entering the German portion of the town. The know-nothing rallied on the Vine street bridge, and they made a kind of head quarters for warlike operations.

After this time no person was allowed to cross any of the canal bridges near the scene of the fight, and few indeed, had much inclination to undertake it, as there was danger on all sides.

The news of the fight soon reached the great crowd on Fifth street, producing fearful excitement.

Prof. Lippitt urged the multitude not to go unarmed and assault barricades defended with artillery, and whole regiments of well armed and drilled men. He stated that he was authorized by the Surgeon General to order the militia to go under arms, and that if their services were required, they would act as might seem best under the circumstances. The signal for action was to take a single step on the big fire bell of Mechanics' Institute. At that time the militia were ordered, and such of the crowd as wished to go in with them could do so. Prof. L. spoke very earnestly, repeatedly warning the crowd of the danger of crossing the Ribbe and attacking them to go well armed, if they must.

The Fifth street market space forsook hurried and hurried for the signal tap on the big bell, with various demonstrations of impatience, and at midnight had dispersed.

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A correspondent of the London Times, telegraphing from Paris under date of Friday evening, says that the Vienna Conference was progressing favorably to believe that it will be attended with good results. The Czar, however, gave strong evidence of his intention to abide by the plans traced out by another, and make no concessions.

Count Nesselrode was to be despatched to Vienna, if the affairs of the conference be come critical.

Kumors are current to the effect that a new basis of arrangements will be adopted at Vienna, which will include the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, and the right of the Sultan to erect Turkish forts in Asia.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte is determined to maintain its sovereignty intact over the Dardanelles, and protests against the Christians in his empire being placed under the protection of any foreign government. He also desires the participation of Russia in the peace conference. All Pacha, the Turkish Foreign Affairs, has been summoned to Vienna.

Official reports from the Crimea have been received, stating the storming of the redoubts at Valakoff on the night of the 23d of February, by the French. The report as published proves the storming to have been one of the most gallant achievements of the whole campaign.

General Ostenacken telegraphed to St. Petersburg that on the night of the 10th of February a new redoubt was erected, three hundred yards in front of the bastions of Koronoff.

Nothing of importance had occurred before Eupatoria.

General Burgoyne remained at the Crimea at the request of Lord Raglan, who is in ill health. The English positions are well fortified.

A council of war of the allies, held on the 4th of March, it was resolved to recommence active operations.

The very latest despatch from Lord Raglan, dated March 5th, says that the weather in the Crimea is daily becoming more favorable, and that the French hospital at Constantinople has been burned to the ground, ninety-six invalids perishing in the flames. The palace of the Bey Abetz had been repaired for use in his place.

Napoleon had sent an embassy to Alexander, expressing his condolence at the death of the late Emperor.

It was reported that Gortchakoff had received orders to retrace Eupatoria at any hazard, and that he was preparing to obey.

Liverpool, March 24.—Millsen's Circular quotes cotton firm and prices advanced 1-16d to 1-8d. The greatest improvement is perceptible in fair quality. The market is quiet, and the price of cotton is 53-4; Middling 53-1/2; Fair 52-1/2. Midling 53-4; Market closed steady.

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