



J. E. BOWERS - - - - - EDITOR.

LANOLA,

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23d 56.

We learn from a private letter that a man by the name of McConnell, a citizen of Lagrange Tenn. while intoxicated, a few days since, fell on the track of the M. & C. Railroad and the wood train run over him and cut off one leg and one arm. He was not dead at the last accounts.

M. & T. RAIL ROAD.

We learn from a private letter to a citizen of our town, that a bill loaning this road about \$100,000 of the Chickasaw counties' School fund, has passed the senate of the Mississippi Legislature by a large majority, and that the bill will be acted on by the House of Representatives, to-day.

This assistance, we are informed by of the officers of the road, will enable the company to forthwith grade and iron the road as far South as Oakland Miss.

CONCERTS

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst., the Blind Vocalists gave one of their grand concerts in this place to a large and delighted audience.

On Friday night, the 22nd inst., Messrs. Earp & Earnest Gave a Grand Concert in celebration of the Birth day of Washington. The music was excellent, and several pieces cannot be surpassed. The programme was more than filled. After the performance, Messrs E. & E. offered their services to play, if the ladies and gentlemen and wished to dance. The proposition was gladly received, and a gay party of la belle lasses and gallant gents opened a dance which lasted until the clock warned of the approach of —, and we, old bachelor-like could only look on and sigh for the bliss which others were realizing. Want of time and space prevent her comments.

Slave laws in Virginia.—A memorial is about to be presented to the Legislature of Virginia, which proposes considerable alterations in the slavery laws, thus:

Forbidding the separation of parents and children—recognizing the marriage of slaves; and allowing persons of color to be taught to read and write, so as to assist their moral and mental elevation.

The Steamer Jacobs that left this place this day sunk about 2 miles below town, the Boat was well laden with the great staple of this country.

We learn from some persons that visited the wreck to day that it will be impossible to raise her until the water falls.

AN INTERESTING DECISION TO COTTON PLANTERS.

The New Orleans Picayune reports decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which will prove useful and interesting to cotton Planters generally. The case was that of Magoffin vs. Cowan, Dykes & Spalding—appeal from the first District Court.

Plaintiff was a cotton planter, and defendant's his commission merchants in New Orleans. The petition alleges, in substance, that in 1850 plaintiff consigned to defendants, for sale, 153 bales of cotton; that the defendants without plaintiff's authority, contrary to his first instructions and in omission of their duty as his agents and factors, wrongfully delayed the sale of his crop of 1850 an unwarrantable length of time, and that in consequence of that neglect of duty and disregard of his instructions, he sustained a loss of five and a half cents per lb on the sale of his cotton, for which he asks judgment, &c.

The claim was resisted on the following grounds.

1. The defendants never violated or disregarded any instructions given by plaintiff—that on the contrary, the time of sale was expressly referred to to their discretion.

2. That even if they had violated his instructions relative to the sale of his cotton, still that plaintiff had fully ratified their contract, in reference thereto by consigning to them, for sale, his crops of 1851 and of 1852.

3 That the suit was barred by the prescription of one year.

The evidence in the case, touching the question of instruction to sell, is found in extracts from two letters to defendants—one showing clearly that he gave them discretionary power in the premises, by the words, "you do as you think best, I have determined to rely on your judgment in the matter." This was dated Sept. 10, 1850. The second letter (dated Dec 10) says: "I have drawn on you in favor of S. Magoffin my brother, who will pass through your city on his way to Texas, for \$3000 which you will pay when presented one of my cotton * * I would like that you would sell it by the time he returns to your city, on his way home, and send me the proceeds, as heretofore."

It was held by the Court:

1 That notwithstanding the letter of September 10, 1850, the letter of December 10th, contained instructions to sell, which defendants had no right to disregard. And they ought to have sold, at the firstest, by the time S. Magoffin returned from Texas, and failing so to do they are liable for the damages sustained.

2. The subsequent consignment to defendants by plaintiff of his crops of 1851-2, was not, under the circumstances of the case, a ratification of their conduct with reference to the crop of 1850.

3. That the liability of the defendants having arisen ex contract, the prescription of one year did not apply.

The judgment of the District Court was for \$ 3,362, which was affirmed.

From the New York Herald.

INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF GENERAL WALKER—ROMANTIC INCIDENTS OF HIS EARLY CAREER—HIS LOVE AFFAIRS, &c.

A very general misconception prevails throughout the country, and especially in the North, relative to the character, motives, antecedents and principles, &c, of the young man who has recently placed himself at the head of affairs in Nicaragua. An intimate friend has supplied us with information relative to General Walker, which will no doubt be interesting to some of our readers, and may be regarded as authentic.

William Walker is the very reverse of the character assigned to him.—Those who have seen in the habit of re-

garding him as a reckless desperado and adventurer, a speculator in revolutions, a restless lover of war, bloodshed instigated to deeds of lawless violence by the hope of redeeming desperate fortunes, or the ambition to figure before the world in a character which, while denounced and reprobated by the conservative few, never fails to kindle the enthusiasm and sympathy of the popular mass of the great, progressive filibustering public.

How astonished would be those who have formed this of Walker's character, if they could see hear, and know the real man. Except his indomitable courage, Walker lacks every other quality to make up the character of the desperado and model filibuster. A small, silent sedate, meditative, scholarly, homely man, apparently but little versed in the practical affairs of the world, or in the knowledge of men; slow, deliberate and drawing in speech, modest, shrinking and unimpassioned in his demeanor, he is the last man in a hundred millions who would be picked out as the leader in the desperate undertaking he has headed. It is this false estimate of Walker's character which has led so many persons to regard his present schemes of anglo-americanizing the central States as wild and Quixotic.

General William Walker is thirty-three years of age, and is a son of a highly respectable merchant and President of an insurance company in Nashville Tennessee. He received an excellent scholastic and collegiate education, and at an early age commenced the study of medicine. In the prosecution of his studies he visited Paris. On his return home he abandoned his medical profession and took to that of law, in which he graduated with distinction, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he hung out his sign as attorney and counsellor. But the retiring, modest, unassuming, and studious tastes of Walker were not adapted to the pushing, practical habits of the great Southern mart. He did not succeed at law, therefore, and requiring some vent for his "pent-up" ideas, connected himself with the Crescent newspaper, then a new and very vigorously conducted journal.

Associated with J. C. Layure—now Judge Laure—and with S. F. Wilson now one of the editors and Proprietors of the Picayune, Walker soon began to make his mark in the columns of the Crescent. His articles were characterized by thoughtfulness, by a conservative spirit, and a supreme contempt for all demagoguism.

Among his ablest and earnest contributions to the Crescent were certain articles against the tenacity of Americans to invade the territory of their neighbors and in ridicule of the design of the filibusters. A fierce controversy, then on this arose between Walker of the Crescent and Walker of the Delta, the latter being one of the first filibuster journals in the South. The conservative tone of the Crescent nearly destroyed that journal, and necessitated the retirement of Walker, who emigrated to San Francisco.

Before this event, however, being involved in a personal quarrel with the editor of the Spanish paper La Patria, he proceeded to the office of the editor and severely flogged him. In San Francisco soon attracted notice, as one of the editors of that very pugnacious journal the San Francisco Herald—got into a quarrel with one of the judges, was imprisoned for contempt—impeded the judge before the Legislature, displayed great ability and eloquence in the conduct of the prosecution, and fought a duel with one of the judge's friends. After several other scrapes, in all of which Walker manifested great coolness and determination, we next find him at the head of a hundred youths, proceeding to conquer an empire from Mexico. The very desperation of the enterprise contributed to the success which, for some time crowned Walker's. He achieved several victories over greatly superior

Mexican forces, and inspired them with such a fear of his rifles and revolver that they would never come within shooting distance of his little party, hung on his rear and cut off his communications.

The inimitable spirit and intense earnestness of Walker sustained him through all the suffering and privation which beset him in the desperate enterprise into which he was driven.

A score of ragged, shoeless and barefooted boys—from San Francisco and New Orleans, he continued his revolutionary operations, leaving the signature of W. Walker, President of the Republic of Lower California. The World regarded this as a laughable joke, mere bag-tell, but Walker was in earnest.

Indeed earnestness and seriousness are his prominent traits.—He is a man who never laughs or jokes and is sensible to ridicule or sarcasm. Finally Walker being reduced to starvation and having only six men to follow him, retired, like Marshal Ney before the Russian Cossacks with his face to the foe, and arrived safely in California. His subsequent career is too fresh in the mind of our readers to justify an extension of this article by the detail of his wonderful victories, reverses and final success, and concluding a long and bloody revolution in a state containing half million of people and establishing, amid the ruin and chaos of centuries of misrule and civil strife, a solid and real government. For the task thus assumed by him, Walker possesses great fitness. He is studious, deliberate, intelligent, and well informed. Scarcely

Marcy and president Pierce will soon discover that he is fully as well read in international law and history as they are. Walker's ambition, too, has none the taint of the speculator or egotist. He despises money, has a great distaste for dissipation, pleasures, and pleasures of the South. He is equally ignorant of cockt, cigars, and sentimentality. He is, in fact, a lofty ambition, a plain, and States of California aim, and in spite of all, and the abolition.

The history of Walker is like that of all men not free from the love as well as of the of war. Whilst a in New Orleans, he a warm attachment interesting young lady, born deaf and dumb.

been well educated, and very engaging manners. misfortune drew towards her the sympathies and regard of all tender hearted persons. With his characteristic originality and peculiarity of feeling and sentiment Walker became warmly enamored by this young lady.

She reciprocated his regard, and soon they were