

The Daily Comet.

Official Journal of this City and of the Parish of West Baton Rouge.

GEO. A. PIKE, Editor and Proprietor.

"THE DAILY COMET" is published every day (Mondays excepted) at the low rate of five dollars per annum, and will be punctually delivered every morning within the City, by the carrier.

BATON ROUGE, SEPT. 16, 1852.

On Tuesday evening last, a very large procession passed our office, which from the novelty of the scene we could not at first account for. We hastened to the door and soon found the cause. A hearse draped with the habiliments of mourning, moved slowly towards us; but it was empty. On the side-walk, the funeral procession advanced. In front of the procession was borne the body of the deceased, in a snow white coffin—a young woman esteemed by all that knew her, for the kindness of her heart, and her true devotedness to the Catholic religion. Her death was not sudden, for she had fallen a victim to that silent enemy to life—consumption.

The manner of her burial, was very beautifully and poetically told, "the measure of esteem in which she was held whilst living."

The somber priesthood came first—then young ladies, clad in white veils—then the coffin, borne on the shoulders of a dozen men—then a party in white, with a Catholic banner and appropriate emblems—then a long and silent concourse, deeply impressed with the solemnities of the occasion, sadly following the body of their acquaintance and friend, to that "bourn" from whence there is no return.

According to an ordinance of the Town Council the steamboat landing is now undergoing a thorough repair. From the character of the street committee under whose supervision the work is to be done we anticipate something permanent and useful—something that will reflect honor on the council, and credit to the town. The condition in which the Landing has been permitted to lie for a number of years has been a disgrace to the town and all kinds of craft touching here have very justly complained of having to pay wharfage when there is no wharf to tie to.

As miserable as the place is, it has always been made a source of revenue to the town, and it astonishes us no little that some persons who pretend to be business men, object to having any thing done for it on account of the expense that must be incurred. We hope the present committee having charge of the matter, will do the work in a good substantial manner.

A certain dealer on Third street has had placarded before his door "for some time past the following notice: 'Political discussion positively forbidden here.' This we take to be a warning to such members of the community as can find an hour's leisure each day to block up the sidewalk, while sticks—frighten ladies—chew tobacco and arrange the affairs of the nation.

\$30,000.00, the amount necessary for a company to obtain a charter has been obtained in this place during the past week for the Baton Rouge and Clinton Plank Road.

A Warning to the south. Free Soil Democracy Recommending Pierce Startling Proof—Read—These are some of the titles to a namby-pamby piece of stuff that is now traveling through all the country campaign papers—read 'yes we say read, and fall asleep, and wake up and if you can find an intermission in laughing—sneeze and fall asleep again—and wake up and rub your eyes, and say that you ever looked upon just such another piece of composition, and we will plead guilty to the charge 'of fool' which is brought against us, with some show of reason.

Torch Lights.

The town on night before last, was in a terrible commotion about "torch lights." Our citizens were led to anticipate something "beautifully grand" from the long talked of celebration of the triumphant entry of Scott to the city of Mexico; and they were not disappointed. Early in the evening, anxious young Americans could be seen bearing banners to and fro in the streets, and making other preparations for the anticipated event.

Where the party of torch bearers met, we have not learned. The first thing that attracted our attention, after darkness came upon the capitol, was the shrill life—played upon we presume by one of the Whistling Club—and the clatter of our old base drum of the age of the "Guards, and the Chasseurs" enlivened by the brisk music of a cracked kittle drum. This aroused us—not from our soup—but from a dish of tea, with which the inner man was quietly being regaled. We jumped up and beheld a formidable hoste coming down church street, with flying banners and lights of various hues. We did not ask the nature of the procession—its aim and object; for every whistling wind seemed to sing "Scott and Graham"—"the peoples choice"—"the Hero of Lunday's Lane—Cherabusco, Contreras"—and a thousand other names, that are used for a season, and then go down to the eternal shades of "oblivious night." In the front of the procession, somebody carried a transparency which would have looked better in the rear; a miserable sickle milk and water, red and blue paint, representation of Mr. Pierce kicking up his heels at a beast, that would have very appropriately typified the getter of the banner up, had the artist given him greater elongation about the ears. Then came the Scott and Graham Glee Club, led on by their President. "The very beaux ideal of perfection, for a nice young man." He was preceded, of course by the standard bearers, supporting the flag of the Club. Two honorary members of the "whistling society" supported the President. After this, was the music; and then a lot of parti-colored transparencies with extremely appropriate mottoes—tapering on down, from the largest to the smallest in a "gradual gradation." We would like to give them all as they came up to view, but this would take too much room; the bearers must not get jealous of one-an-other, because the Comet sees proper to bestow more attention on some, than others. We noticed a wheel-house shaped affair, informing us, in very artistic letters, that "Cat-Fish" was represented; our wish is that they may not be caught on the wrong side. The animal was a very good representation of that species of reptile. Another machine apprised us, that the bearer was in favor of the "American System." What American system is alluded to, we could not learn. The tale end of this formidable procession, was brought up by a small sprig of the rising generation—whose mother must have been apprised of the fact that he "was out" for he was not only enveloped in a clock, but had a small nigger to assist him with his flambeaux. The conclave marched round into Lafayette street, and in front of Adjutant I—'s establishment, sang a song—then they marched down to north Boulevard street, where Mr. John S. Barrow delivered a very chaste, and eloquent address, followed by Mr. G. W. Watterston. And then the Glee Club through its spokesman and leader, sang, "Who dare day" a most melodious song about the "brave and free." When this was over, the procession took up its march for the lower end of town. On the whole, as a learned contemporary sayeth. "It was a brilliant affair." The only dis-

appointment that any one experienced, was some of the voices let down, and they could not be heard over other fellows, whose voices are accustomed to strains.

At half past three in the morning, when the torch lights went out, a party of the celebrators assembled in the hall of the Harney House, to make night mellow. And they sang songs, and made speeches in the most commendable manner, to the great edification of the sojourners in that establishment. The voices, though loud at first grew fainter, and fainter, and whilst some gentleman with a small voice was endeavoring to call the attention of other "Gentlemen," that he was about to make a speech; we heard his voice gradually sink down, from 'gentlemen' to 'Gents' 'Gen' 'Ge' 'G,' and the lights in the Hall went out, and the stillness of death followed.

An Anecdote too Good to be Lost. The best anecdote ever told of Jenny Lind is said to have occurred during her tour through the Western States.

At a small town where Jenny and Barnum had stopped to rest the latter told the folks that if they would raise him \$1,500 he would let them hear Jenny sing. The proposition was agreed to and a large barn was procured which comfortably held about 500 people which at \$3 per ticket made up the sum demanded. The audience seemed delighted and satisfied and as Jenny was singing her last song for the night—"The Bird Song" a tall hoosier-looking chap who seemed to think he had been "sorter" taken in \$3 worth exclaimed on Jenny repeating the words.

"I know not I know not why I am singing 'The darnation ye don't! Well I can tell ye: ye are singing for \$1 500 a lick—\$3 a top-knot all round: and there's no use of tellin folks you don't know why yer singing. I gues dad's corn will find out!" A dreadful explosion took place, and Barnum was found among the ruins of the big fiddle. So the story goes.

Arrest of the Monk of La Trappe on a Charge of Murder.—We learn from the Madison (Wis.) Argus of the 27th ult., that Leahy well known as the "Monk of La Trappe," recently murdered Edward J. Manley at Pardeville Columbia county in that State by shooting. He also shot at Esquire Morton twice one shot slightly wounding. He was finally arrested examined and committed to jail to await his trial for murder. The cause of the murder was jealousy of Manley and his Leahy's wife.

VARIETY IN THE HUMAN FACE.—What inextricable confusion must the world forever have been in but for the variety which we find to exist in the faces, voices, and the handwriting of men? No security of person, no certainty of possession, no justice between man and man, no distinction between good and bad, friends and foes, father and child, husband and wife, male and female. But now every man's face can distinguish him in the light, his voice in the dark—and his handwriting can speak for him though absent, and be his witness to all generation. Did this happen by chance, or is it not a manifest as well as an admirable indication of a Divine superintendence?—Horse.

"TAINT LIKE?"—A lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with his hands in his pockets. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like! It is the very picture of him." An old farmer only dissented. "Taint like?" exclaimed the old farmer, "don't you see he has got his hands in his own pockets? it would be as like again if he had his hands in somebody else's?"

NOTICE.

M. R. D. WILSON, will re-open his School for boys—on Monday, the 20th instant. sept 16-St.

Just Received.

An additional supply of fresh "Cape" Lime—a fine article for making sugar. For sale by [sept 15] S. M. HART & Co.

For Rent.

SEVERAL fine Stores—very favorably situated. Also, several fine rooms pleasantly located, suitable for offices or for sleeping apartments for single gentlemen. apply to [sept 15-y] S. M. HART & Co.

Cape Girardeau Lime.

100 BARRELS just arrived and for sale low by JOSHUA BEAL.

For sale at a Bargain.

A GOOD Earouch and Horse—apply to [1st Sep. 11] W. S. PIKE.

Baton Rouge, Sept. 16, 1852.

A meeting of the friends of the Baton Rouge and Clinton Plank Road Company, was held this evening at the house of W. S. Pike, presiding.

T. G. Morgan, A. F. Hamer, J. C. Brunot, A. S. Barrow, E. T. Wadsworth, Eugene LaNoue, W. H. Cranshaw, J. V. Seymour, F. J. B. Romer, Jordan Holt, Philip Winfree, jr., S. M. Hart, Wm. Markham and W. S. Pike. Judge T. G. Morgan was called to the chair, and W. S. Pike appointed Secretary.

W. S. Pike stated the object of the meeting to be—that of adopting a charter for the Road, and for the purpose of appointing commissioners to open the subscription books. A draft of a charter was read, and adopted, and it was upon motion

Resolved, That the charter, together with the act of the Legislature, under which the same is formed, be published in the papers of Baton Rouge and Clinton, and that the papers of East and West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana be requested to published the same.

The following named gentlemen, were appointed commissioners to re-open subscription books: At Baton Rouge, T. G. Morgan, S. M. Hart, H. T. Waddill, A. S. Barrow, Eugene LaNoue and Wm. S. Pike. At Clinton, J. H. Muse, H. H. Haynes, Henry Marston, G. W. Munday, J. B. Smith Wm. Patterson and M. G. Mills.

The meeting adjourned *au die*.

THOS. G. MORGAN, Pre't.

Wm. S. PIKE, Secretary.

An Act for the organization of Corporations for works of public improvement and utility.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That from and after the promulgation of this act, it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than six, on compliance with the provisions of this act, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the following purposes, to wit: for the construction, working and maintenance of any rail roads, canals, plank roads, bridges, ferries, and other works of public improvement, whether within or without the limits of this State; for manufactories of all kinds, opening and working of mines, construction and maintenance of docks, foundries, steamships or other vehicles for the transportation of freight or passengers, and generally all works of public utility and advantage; provided that no corporation shall engage in mercantile or agricultural business in general, nor in commission, brokerage, stock jobbing, exchange, or banking business of any kind.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That every corporation, which may be established under and by virtue of the provisions of this act shall have power and authority, first, to have and to enjoy succession by its corporate name, for the period expressed in its act of incorporation, not exceeding twenty-five years; second, to contract, sue and be sued, in the corporate name; third, to make and use a corporate seal; fourth, to hold, receive, purchase and convey under its corporate name, property both real and personal; fifth, to name and appoint such managers, directors and officers as their interests and conveniences may require; sixth, to make and establish such by-laws for the proper management and regulation of the affairs of the corporation as may be necessary and proper, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That every charter of incorporation made under the authority of this act, shall contain; first, the name and title of the corporation, and the place chosen for its domicile; second, a description of the purposes for which it is established, the nature of the business to be carried on, and the designation of the officer on whom citation may be served in suits against the company; third, the amount of the capital stock, the number of shares, amount of each share and the time when and the manner in which payment on stock subscribed shall be called or made; fourth, the mode in which the elections of directors or managers shall be conducted; fifth, the mode of liquidation at the termination of the charter.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That the charters of all corporations organized under the terms of this act, and the original subscriptions made for the purpose of organizing it shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages or other officer exercising the functions of recorder of mortgages at the place selected for the domicile of the corporation; and said charter shall be published in a newspaper of said place of domicile, once a week at least, for thirty days, but it shall not be necessary to publish the names of the subscribers, and any subscriber may present, the said charter and subscriptions for record with a recorder of mortgages as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the stockholders of any corporation, at the general meeting convened for that purpose, to make any modifications, additions or changes in their act of incorporation, or to dissolve the corporation, provided such modification, addition, change or dissolution, shall receive the assent of three fourths of the stock represented at such meeting and provided further that any such modification, addition, change or dissolution shall be recorded as is required by the fourth section of this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, &c. That any corporation established under this act shall forfeit its charter for insolvency, evidenced by a return of no property found on execution against, such corporation and that in such case it shall be the duty of the district court, of the district of such corporation, at the instance of any creditor, to decree such forfeiture and to appoint a commissioner for effecting the liquidation, whose duty it shall be to convert all the assets of the company, including any unpaid balances due by stockholders, on their shares, into cash, and to distribute the same under the direction of the court amongst the parties entitled thereto in the same