Daily Appeal.

POETICAL.

THE FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESARIO

From the New Orleans True Delta.]

In Orleans when the sun was low,
All nature gave sad signs of woe,
Where dark as winter was the flow
Of Water rolling rapidly.

But Orleans saw another sight,
When Gaines took to another flight,
With heart as sad, but feet as light,
As Boston's flying sculpin!

'Twas midnight, and from Gaines's hotel
Great trunks in numbers had left,
The nothings he'd carry out
To meet the dread emergency.

The clerk looked hard, till dizzy drew
His brain, and then, with tears and rue,
Were with an inventory true,
As one in fear his sample.

Six thousand of Hayne, Mississippi,
Six of Fox, a Indian ship,
Six quarts of a class of liquor
Called Cordial Medoc.

The pace now deepens! on to Texas!
Who would a foe, the Gaines's were
Were, therefore, all your papers were?
And does he wish to carry the country?

Yes, for on during Gaines' head-
Grew Estates of the self-raised,
His time that he could or any day
Annex their neighbors rather!

HARMONY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ESSENTIAL TO ITS SUCCESS.

EDITORS APPEAL: I am convinced that there can be no doubt of the truth of the proposition that heads this article. The harmonious action is indispensably necessary to insure the triumph of the Democracy over the heterogeneous elements that constitute the Opposition party, is a fact that must be patent to every mind that gives due consideration to the subject. The Democratic party is united and harmonious, and gain a glorious victory in August next; but, if discord and dissension are allowed to find a place in its ranks, then will its success be jeopardized, and defeat impend over its future. But the action of the State Convention gives assurance that unity and harmony will characterize its course in the coming campaign. The nominee of that convention gives entire satisfaction, and the platform is such as should meet with the approval of every true Democrat. The first resolution gives utterance to the regret of the Democracy that the present banking system has been incorporated into the policy of the State; but, inasmuch as it is authorized by the exigency of the financial affairs of our people, and consequently incapable of being eradicated at this time, they therefore declare that we must "submit to it under the circumstances by which we are surrounded." It then declares the sentiments of the party in regard to reformatory measures that can be effected at this next Legislature. It says,

"As a remedy for existing evils, we shall insist that our present banking system shall be so reformed as to insure invariable redemption at their counters of their circulation, by every bank in the State, and a limitation on their issues to notes of a larger denomination, consistent with the interests of the non-holder, the right of supervision upon the part of the State, and a forfeiture of their charters for abuse of their privileges, to be ascertained and by such other steps as experience may demonstrate to be as near an approach to a constitutional currency as may be found wise and proper."

This should be enough to satisfy those who are in favor of reformatory measures in relation to our banking system. Such measures as are here declared will be insisted on by the Democracy, and will have the ultimate effect to bring us back to the constitutional currency of the country. When banks are compelled to redeem their circulation at their counters, then the gold and silver can be had and circulated, if the holder of notes may desire it. The limitation of the issues of our banks to notes of the larger denomination, will have the effect of keeping more circulation in the country, and will have small bills that are now placed in the hands of the people, floating over the State. The forfeiture of their charters in case of abuse of their privileges is an exceedingly salutary measure that is demanded by the exigencies of the times; and the Democracy declare that they shall insist upon this reformation. They shall insist upon the proposed protection will also find action upon the subject of the State holdings, and the duty of the State to supervise our banking institutions. It is required to go under existing circumstances. The present banking system is closely interwoven with the relief that diverts from the pockets of the people of the State, and to attempt to repeal the whole system at once would be worse, impolitic and destructive to the best interests of the people. It would be giving relief, in its most objectionable form, full away over the destitute of the State, and thereby place in the hands the power to take an exploding blow at the whole institution, in which think proper to destroy. Then I think that the 8th resolution of the Democratic platform is sensible just and proper, and should receive the undivided sanction of the whole party—yea, of the whole people of the State. I hope that the party will be a unit in regard to the adoption of this resolution. It will be harmonious and united in its action, and not permit the question of banking to impart its poison.

The sixth resolution cannot be objected to by any. It declares a principle that should be carried into effect. The seventh, which is the voice of the Democratic people, James Buchanan merits the applause of his countrymen, is a fact that cannot be doubted but by those who will shut their eyes in order to rise to power themselves. The convention, in approving the administration of Mr. Buchanan, gives utterance to the general voice of the State. This administration proves the course of the present able Chief Magistrate of our State, expresses unalloyed confidence in the Democracy of Tennessee, which, I think, will be demonstrated to be the opinion of the people of the State in August next. Upon this whole, it is a platform that is unimpeachable, and one to which all true democrats, and, consequently, as it does, from a thorough conviction of the duty of the Democracy, it is a hopeful indication, of the future. It is not a secret that the true Democracy are ever ready to throw aside their individual opinions, and do that which may seem best calculated to insure the success of the party. I hope that the power and greatness of their country. I trust that the example of unity and harmony that has been set by the State Convention, will be followed by the Congressional and Legislative conventions that will soon meet throughout the State to nominate their respective candidates. The State convention has nominated a man for Governor who is the undoubted choice of the entire party for that position. Of his election, there can scarcely be a doubt. But there is still to be a direful sentiment among the Democracy in regard to some of the Congressional candidates; and it is to this that I more particularly refer, when I say the harmony is essential to the success of the Democracy. Whatever differences may exist in regard to the candidacy for Congress in this district, should be cast away, and that man nominated who seems to be the undoubted choice of the whole party. There is a candidate who is in this position—who is without a doubt the choice of three-fourths of the Democracy of the district. Bold, clear-cut and statesmanlike, he would reflect honor on the Tenth district of Tennessee.

But whoever is nominated, let us hope that harmony will pervade the convention.

Great questions of public and individual concernment are to be decided by the people, in August next. Shall the Democratic party—the only naturally party in power—be entrusted with the reins of government of the freemen of the State, and be continued in power, or shall it be permitted to go down, and the Heterogeneous Opposition triumph, and gain the ascendancy? Will the people of Tennessee set the seal of their approbation upon the condition that is before them? Between the Republicans, of the North and their allies in the South, will they give an emphatic condemnation of their disorganizing and conservation of this attempt to break down and destroy the only party that stands as a bulwark around the Constitution of the country—the only party that is capable of beating back the encroaching tide of fanaticism, that threatens to claim equal and destroy the unity and harmony of the glorious Confederacy of States? Will they give encouragement to the sons of spurious Abolitionism, by helping down the Democratic party, by giving a destructive blow at the very temple Abolitionism? I only hope, by defending and maintaining the only organization that has ever had the courage to boldly vindicate the Constitutional rights of the South against the attacks of its foes, and preserve the union of the enlightened freemen of their State will not be so unmindful of their duty to that section in which they live, as forgetful of the consequences and effects that would inevitably flow from the defeat of the Democracy, as to hazard the elevation of a party to power that would from its alliance will be the bitterest enemies of the cherished institutions of the South. I hope that they will remember that the Democracy of the South went down beneath the ruthless spirit of fanatic ism, in the cause of their defense of the South. Yes, they fell beneath the infuriated fanaticism of an unnaturally united party, and their sword down nobly bearing the banner of the Constitution. They were defeated; but they had the proud consciousness of knowing that it was because of their devotion to the Constitutional principles. Let it be proclaimed from every stump—let it be added from every rostrum from the mountains of Tennessee to the banks of the Mississippi, that the Democracy of the North were defeated because of their defense and vindication of the rights of the South; that they were defeated by the Constitution of their country and hurled back the assaults of its rebellious foes; because they had the manliness and independence to stand up, even in the midst of Abolitionism, and proclaim their sentiments of love and to the great principle of non-intervention. Let the people know that the leaders of the Opposition in the South are ready to form an alliance with the Abolitionists of the North in order to defeat the only party that is able to defend the South. Let the Democracy stand by their colors and labor diligently, and a brilliant victory will perch upon their standard in August next. The Democracy of the whole country will look to Tennessee to see whether or not they will succumb before the attacks of the corrupt Opposition. Let them keep constantly in view the fact that defeat is not to be success; that by united action they can gain a glorious and triumphant victory, but that the almost inevitable fruit of division and dissension is defeat. Let them inscribe upon their banners the sentiment of a devotion to principle, even at the sacrifice of the most decided personal preferences. Let them rally in a united body to the standard of their able leaders, and their glorious ensign will float in triumph over the "Volunteer State."

W. F. P.

☞ The Fire Department of Paris, like the police, is a military organization, and consists of one thousand men. Its members are drawn from the army, and are under the control of the Minister of War, except when on duty as firemen, when they obey the orders of the prefect of police. They are picked, and consequently efficient men, and are carefully trained and drilled in gymnastic exercises. They are supplied for a number of years as soldiers in the army, and cost the Treasury annually one hundred and sixty thousand francs—a little over one hundred thousand dollars. They wear uniform—blue cassimere jackets buttoned up to the throat, pantaloons of the same stuff, made large, and a brass cap. They have a strong leather strap round their bodies, to which there is a ring, and by which they can be suspended. Their principal arm is a fire-axe. No theatrical performance takes place, not even a rehearsal, whether during the day or at night, without a squad of firemen on the stage. They are also present at public concerts and balls; every place, in fact, over which the police extends its protection and scrutiny. When they arrive at the place on which they stand guard, they first try all the hydrants and water-cocks, to ascertain that there is no difficulty in the supply of water.

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The Liver is one of the principal caterpillars of the human body, and when it ceases to perform its functions well the powers of the system are immediately impaired, the stomach is almost entirely deprived of its proper action of the Liver for the performance of its functions, the bowels become costive, the blood becomes sluggish and dull, and the whole system suffers in consequence, and the whole system suffers in consequence, and the whole system suffers in consequence