DORCHESTER AURORA.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN BY THEIR PRINCIPLES."

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POETRY.

From the Saturday Courier.

APOSTROPHE TO THE MOON.

BY MISS LUCY SEYMOUR.

Within thy shadowy bowers,
What race of beings dwell—
Say, are their thoughts like ours?
To us their history tell,
Fair planet, whose mild radiance seems
Form'd of the light which glides our dreams.

Do lakes and rivers roll
Along thy flowery slopes—
And oh! is death the goal
Of pleasure's dearest hopes?
Speak, Lunar, break the toneless spell
Which wraps thy sphere, its history tell.

Does sorrow o'er thy plains
E'er roll her stormy waves?
Does sin leave mortal stains,
As in our land of graves?
Or is mortality unknown
Save in the world we call our own?

Dark deeds of blood and crime
Have mark'd the path of man,
Since first the wheels of time
Their chequer'd course began;
And many a deeply blood fraught stream
Hath been reflected in thy beam.

Mutations dire and strange
Have past upon our earth;
Hast thou e'er known a change
Since thy mild rays had birth?
Or does the light we now behold
Shine as 'twas wont in days of old?

They say attractive force
Marks round our world thy way;
Wilt thou reveal the source
Of that mysterious sway—
What is that something in thy bowers
Which claims affinity with ours?

How gladly would I soar
From this vain world away,—
Thy untrod paths explore,
And analyze thy ray;
Thy tranquil, soothing radiance trace,
And claim a kindred with thy race.

Thou still art mute—no sound
Escapes thy shadowy shore,
All, all is silence, deep, profound,
Then, questioner, no more!
Enough this glad'ning truth to feel,—
Eternity will all reveal.

From the Philadelphia Sat. Chronicle.

THE OUTCAST.

"Who dwell beneath that silver zone,
Where yonder gilded fane is turning;
While we, dear mother, go alone
Thro' the wild barren deserts mourning.
Why do the world the poor disown,
Who live in thatch, unseen, unknown—
And say where is my father gone;
And why is he thus long returning?"

"'Twas my own home my child, when love
Held in this heart his golden dreaming,
As hard by yonder green alcove,
Hope's Star was proudly o'er me gleeming.
Pain struck my heart—grief tun'd my lay,
These locks remorse is turning grey;
Sighs ring this breast the livelong day,
Tears from these eyes are streaming."

'I pluck'd the blossoms of the hill
And gave them to a doating father,
How oft my basket did I fill
With berries ripe as I could gather,
How did I youth's bright hours beguile,
With mates who met me with a smile
Fervent, yet lasting all the while
As rambling hand in hand together.'

'I too, was once a mother's joy—
That joy a deep, a lofty feeling,
I like *this* I feel to thee, my boy,
Whose *sources* ever are unsealing!
I once in fashion's robes array'd—
Roam'd free—a lov'd and loving maid—
Life seem'd made up of light and shade
From Nature's own pure shrine distilling.

'And then the dance—the airy bound—
The festive board, the friendly greeting,
The band that made those halls resound—
Bright eyes—and tender bosoms beating!
Ah! what is life!—An idle dream—
A meteor glare—a lightning's gleam,
When hopes and fears commingled seem;
Its pains how long!—its joys how fleeting!'

'Hush! 'tis thy mother by thy side,
And here are flow'rets fresh and blooming,
Tho' grief will ever me betide,
Yet better days for thee are coming;
Here's water pure, and berries rare,
And shade as cool as any where—
Taste, while I sleek thy glossy hair—
Then up, and to our daily roaming.

'Thy *father*, boy!—Alas! we met
With vows to Heaven's high court appealing!
And oh! I feel I love him yet,
For who can help a truant feeling?
The pleasures of an age, and more,
Pure as the fount by which he swore,
Were centered in one thrilling hour—
The soul's rich bliss in looks revealing!

'Ah, *smile!*—*'tis his*—but won no more
From a too fond—too fickle lover,
That glance—I've known it all before;
Alas! those fairy days are over!
The grave too soon must be my doom,
Go pluck the fairest flowers that bloom,
To deck thy mother's early tomb,
With the green waving grass above her.'

From the Maine Farmer.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

Every farmer should make it an object while he obtains the most he can from his soil, to also improve that soil instead of impoverishing it.

Now every good soil must have considerable depth. The depth of every soil can be materially increased by carefully ploughing a little deeper every year, and applying a suitable dressing. This is abundantly proved, as every one will recollect who has had any thing to do with the cultivation of a garden where the spade is used from time to time.

The soil becomes in process of time a deep one. The soil by being properly manured and suitably worked, will increase in depth by the process of the rain and other causes, which tend to the fertilizing matters farther down, as is proved by the practice of the Flemish farmers. It is stated by Vanderstaeten, in some account of the husbandry of people, that

'In Flanders, before the introduction of the operation of digging, few land, or rather none, had a stratum of vegetable mould eighteen inches deep. It is art and industry which have created this. The great part of her beautiful fields were then only moving sands, or soils even still more ungrateful.

Observe, then, the methods which were used to raise them to fertility. In the beginning, they were dug to a smaller depth, and upon the moving sands was spread a great quantity of dung to which the grosser parts, as well as the straw which was mixed with them, was decomposed into fertile soil. It was the decomposed into fertile soil. It was the same with the grain and stubble left by the crops, with the noxious weeds and roots.

All those vegetable remains began to give fertility and consistency to the sands, and in proportion to the fertility and consistency which the soil acquired, the spade was pushed to a greater depth.—The sands, of which the spade increased the vegetable stratum, was already no longer barren, because it was enriched with the dung, which the rain had carried below the depth to which the spade had not yet reached: The abundance of dung and the annual supply of vegetable matters, changed, in the end, this moving sand into the blackest mould which can possibly be seen, in some places of a depth of eighteen inches, and in others of two feet!'

On this principle it seems that the most barren sand can by art and labor be changed to the best of deep soil, containing in its bosom an bundant supply of the best sustenance for vegetation for a long series of years.

Certainly it offers encouragement to plunge the plough in a little deeper, from year to year accordingly as he can find manure to put on, or can grow upon its surface vegetable matter which he can bury, and thus convert it to an available fund, which shall yield its profit at a future time, in the shape of an abundant harvest.

Anecdote of the late War with England.—We find the following in the Standard, a paper printed at Portland, Me., under the signature of "The Gunner:"—

"It will be borne in mind that the first powder burnt in the late war with England, was burnt on board the President frigate, Com. Rogers.

"At the commencement of the action on board the President trigate, a ball, (an 18 lb. shot) from the Belvidere came over the waist clothes of the President, and such was the force of the ball that it actually cut off, without throwing them down, the muzzles of several of the muskets (left there by the marines) from 6 to 8 inches in length—killed one marine—took off the wrist of one midshipman, Mr. Montgomery—killed another, Mr. Buck, together with the quarter gunner, and finally lodged on the deck, and was taken below by the narrator of this and shown to the 3d lieutenant, Mr. Dallas, who took it in his hand and wrote on it with chalk, Cousin, I have received your present and will return it again—clap it in the gun himself, and fired the piece; and it is a remarkable fact, that it actually killed several of the officers and men on board the Belvidere, and finally lodged in the cabin of that vessel; and was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's cabin as a globe during the war. A fact worth recording, as it shows the coolness of American tars in battle is, that at the time the shot cut off the muskets, a sailor at the wheel of the President, exclaimed, 'they are firing bright barrelled pistols at us'—in reference to the pieces of the muskets flying in every direction over the deck.

From the Baltimore Republican.

A clerical convention was held last week at Worcester, Mass., to consider the subject of Slavery. The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 58 to 14—about the ratio of impertinent zealotry & just judgment in the Eastern clergy. We have not seen the report, but may well judge of its character from the grounds assumed by the minority in a remonstrance presented by them on the occasion, and which does them high credit as good citizens and sound religious teachers. In the spirit of truth and as honest and sagacious men, they assert as a principle:

"That it is not proper for the clergy to take the lead in political movements; that advocating political views on this subject will give offence and lessen the influence of gospel ministers—that such an organization of the clergy to act on this question, will have a direct tendency to subject the ministry to party spirit and party influences, which cannot fail to have a most unfavorable influence on the public—that it was producing a warfare in portions of the country remote from it and exciting one portion of it against another, and creating geographical parties—that this question is one that is blended with state rights, and necessarily connected with our political elections, and will be a fomenter of fatal divisions—and that such an organization of the clergy is one without precedent and obviously fraught with serious and dangerous consequences both to the clergy and the public.'

POLITICAL.

IMMENSE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

The largest meeting of Democratic mechanics that ever convened in any building in the city of New York, assembled at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 6th, 1838, pursuant to a call upon the Democratic Republican Mechanics and Workingmen of the city and county of New York to assemble there and "express their views in relation to the divorce of bank and State, and the attempt making by the Federal party to curse the country with an irredeemable paper currency."

Since the memorable meeting of this great class of the Democracy in 1834, no assemblage in that Hall has been nearly equal to it in point of numbers, and none has ever exceeded it in unanimity of opinion or enthusiasm of feeling.

No public meeting that can be convened under any circumstances, or for any object, can ever present stronger claims to the attention of the Representatives of the people, or afford more decisive evidence of the popular will. It was composed exclusively of the mechanics and workingmen of this great city, whose personal experience of the oppressive effects of irresponsible banking monopolies, and an irredeemable paper currency, enabeld them to bear authentic testimony to the essential importance of that great and patriotic measure of the General Government, which is designed to relieve them from the one, and to express their unequivocal denunciations of that sordid combination of Federalists and traitors, who are scheming to perpetually defraud them with the other. Never was there a more manifest reliance of an immense body of the people upon the wisdom and inflexible patriotism of the Chief Magistrate of their choice; and never a more emphatic reprobation of the heartless designs of that Anti-Republican party which opposes his righteous policy.

From this glorious meeting of the true wealth, uncorrupted virtue, and undeluded intelligence of New York, the oppressed Democracy of the State and of the whole country may imbibe anew the vivid feelings and unerring sentiments of Republican liberty. From it they may derive a timely inspiration of new confidence in the mighty cause of popular equity and right, and new courage to assert and defend it.

On motion of Henry Storms,

CHRISTIAN BERGH was called to the Chair.

The meeting having been called to order, Mr. Thomas N. Carr arose, and, after a powerful and eloquent address, which was received throughout with frequent bursts of applause, offered the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as it is the right and duty of citizens of every class to express their sentiments on questions submitted to the people for discussion and ultimate decision; and inasmuch as the present crisis in our public affairs is of a character which imperatively requires an exercise of that right and discharge of that duty; and inasmuch as our opinions have been the subject of elaborate and sinister misrepresentation, our motives been traduced, and purposes attributed to us incompatible with our obligations as good citizens, we, the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MECHANICS and WORKINGMEN of the CITY OF NEW YORK, have assembled to declare our sentiments, to the end that whatever consideration may attach to them shall be rightly appropriated, and ourselves vindicated from unjust imputations. And be it therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we are irreconcilably opposed to a repeal of the law prohibiting small bills; that, by filling the lesser channels of circulation with gold and silver, it gives greater stability to the whole monetary system, and, through it, to all kinks of business; that, by providing a metallic currency for minor transactions, including payments for labor, it affords some protection against forgery and fraud to the working classes, who, while they have no control over, and derive no profit from a paper currency, invariably suffer most severely from its evils.

2. *Resolved*, That even a temporary suspension of the prohibition is highly inexpedient; that there is no reasonable probability that it can produce the slightest practical effect *before* the resumption; and *after* the resumption, it will be required by no consideration of public convenience or utility, and will be merely a measure of favor and advantage to the banks; that previous to the suspension of cash payments, there was notoriously a superabundance of specie for the purposes of a small circulation; that its sudden disappearance was caused solely by the suspension, which, rendering paper less valuable than specie, made it every man's interest to retain the specie, and force off the paper; that the return to cash payments by the banks will unquestionably set free an amount of specie—now in the hands of the community, but suspended from circulation—amply sufficient for a minor currency; that, therefore, the true remedy for the present disorders is not an issue of small bills, but a resumption of specie payments; and that the real opponents of a *shin-plaster* currency are not those who seek, under whatever pretence, to legalize it, but those who strive to remove the necessity which enforces its use, in violation of law.

3. *Resolved*, That we require in banking no more than in government, a monarch and a privileged nobility to regulate our affairs; that an application to finance of the principle of EQUAL LIBERTY, so long successfully applied by the American people to politics, is imperatively required—a liberty, not of unlimited license, which, possessed by one individual, would destroy the liberty of every other, but of a character which, under general equal laws, extends the largest measure of freedom, and enforces the most perfect security to the rights of all; that, if abuses in banking, more than in any other business, affect those who do not participate in them, the remedy is not in a wider license to a limited number of individuals, but in a more effectual restraint upon all; not in exempting banking from the competition and personal responsibility which alone prevent intolerable abuses in other kinds of business, but in giving greater practical efficiency to these natural restraints, and in exacting additional securities.

4. *Resolved*, That a general banking law, constructed on these obvious principles, ought to be enacted; it will close up the most fruitful source of legislative intrigue and corruption; it will prevent the frauds and favoritism practised in the distribution of stock; it will remove a monopoly, which, to the amount of the extra profit it confers, levies an indirect tax upon the unprivileged mass, for the benefit of a few, uncompensated by any public advantage; it will put an end to arbitrary and unnatural distributions of banking capital; and it will alleviate those fluctuations in the currency, which subvert contracts, cause a general insecurity of property, render uncertain the wages of labor, and convert the pursuits of regular industry into a pernicious species of gambling.

5. *Resolved*, That the measure now before Congress for effecting a separation of the Government from the banks, receives our entire and cordial approval; it will enable the Government to command with certainty its revenues amid the varying exigences of peace and war; it will prevent a combination of capitalists from "shutting up the Treasury," in order to advance their mercenary schemes through the general embarrassment and confusion; it will diminish executive patronage and legislative corruption, by disconnecting the Government from powerful moneyed institutions, having the strongest inducements to solicit executive favor, and to introduce into legislation "influences the most subtile, founded on interests the most selfish;" and it will cause the ordinary financial action of the Government to exert upon the currency and business of the country a far greater sanative power than any complicated system of regulations which has ever been devised.

6. *Resolved*, That the conduct of President Van Buren, in the difficult and responsible position in which he has been placed, deserves our warmest admiration and our most earnest support; that, in encountering, at the outset of his Administration, the most powerful combination of moneyed interests and political factions ever formed in this country, he has manifested a moral courage, an energy of character, and a devotion to principle, never surpassed in our history; and, in nobly relying on the people to sustain him in the perilous conjuncture, in which, for their sake, he has embarked his fortune and his fame, he has evinced a confidence in their intelligence and fortitude, which, as far as in us lies, shall never be disappointed.

7. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the "Conservatives" seek to convince the people that they are the real disciples of Thomas Jefferson, and that the mass of the Democratic party have swerved from his principles, we commend their prudence, although not their honesty, in confining their statement of his sentiments to barren generalities, and in especially avoiding his specific expressions on the great topics which now agitate the Republic; that we challenge a severer trial by the Jeffersonian touchstone; we proclaim the fact that the illustrious father of the Democracy was the author of the very measure on which they now separate from us; that when, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, the establishment of a fiscal machinery for the Government was the subject of discussion, Alexander Hamilton presented a project of a *National Bank*, and Thomas Jefferson a counter project, in every material particular identical with that now known as the *Sub-Treasury* plan; that upon the great issue thus joined, the original Democratic and Federal parties first organized; and now, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, we find ourselves battling the spirit of aristocracy in the same entrenchment in which our fathers made their first stand against its encroachments.

8. *Resolved*, That we retain an unalterable hostility to a National Bank; that, apart from the invincible objections which existed against the late institution, and its early financial mismanagement, its recent conduct ought for ever to explode its arrogant pretension to be a *regulator* of the currency; that, when the threatenings of the late commercial tempests were scattering terror and dismay around, and it was already too late to escape, this faithless or drowsy sentinel proclaimed that all was well; that "*there was no overtrading;*" and it was only when the storm had whelmed himself in the common ruin, that he discovered "*that we had worn, and eaten, and drunk too much, of foreign commodities;*" that pretending to be still able to continue specie payments when it suspended, and promising to be the first to resume, it now stands confessed as the sole obstacle to a resumption by the other banks; and, when they are in vain seeking its co-operation, it either can resume, or it cannot; if it can, it is guilty of an intentional fraud upon individuals and a dereliction of public duty; and, if it cannot, it is incompetent and unfit to "regulate" those institutions which can.

9. *Resolved*, That we believe, with the Declaration of Independence, "that mankind are more inclined to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by changing the forms to which they are accustomed; that there is less danger from rash innovation, than from an excessive toleration of abuses—less danger that the many will lawlessly plunder the few, than the few will lawfully plunder the many; that the history of the human race presents scarcely a single instance in which the laborers have violated the rights of property, but is full, on every page of it, of those in which privileged classes have despoiled the laborers of their hard earnings, and then, to secure the unjust possession, have deprived them of their political rights; that, in the cries "*agrarian*," "*leveller*," "*property in danger*," "*social order threatened*," we recognise the cant phrases, by an artful use of which, the masses of mankind have been held in a political and social thraldrom to the few; the most sacred of the rights of property—that of the laborer to the immediate results of his own toil—been constantly set at nought and a "vested right" held by charter from the Author of Nature—that of every man to apply his faculties to his own benifit—beeen habitually violated; that we prefer the facts of experience to the visions of theory, and shall not be prevented by a chimerical apprehension from avoiding a great practical danger.

10. *Resolved*, That in founding our political institutions, not upon property, but upon humanity; not upon the theory of privileged orders, but of an equality of rights, our fathers placed them upon a basis which can never fail; that their permanency can be endangered only by an abandonment of their true basis, and the establishment of monopolies and perpetuities, practically creating a privileged class among us, and gradually producing distributions of property unnaturally and ultimately incompatible with an equality of political privileges; and the real friends of our institutions are not those who sustain abuses which, violating the spirit, would finally change the form, of our Government, but those who seek to rectify such abuses, and to maintain our institutions as we inherited them from our Revolutionary fathers.

11. *Resolved*, That this country presents the only instance in which the producing classes have enjoyed an equality of political privileges, and have been protected in the fruits of their industry, skill, and economy; that no radical change can take place in our political system except at the expense of those classes; that they have, therefore, a peculiar interest in the preservation of the institutions whose destruction they are accused of seeking; and that we triumphantly challenge a comparison of their conduct with that of those who make the slanderous imputation—the unswerving fidelity, at all times, under all circumstances, of the one, with the efforts of the other, at first to establish a different form of government, and ever since to change its practicle character—their whispered disaffection in peace, and their unconcealed hostility in war.

12. *Resolved*, That we commend to the "Whig" committees which have officially disavowed the sentiments of "Sidney," to make their disclaimer more complete and comprehensive; to repudiate the ultra aristocratic opinions habitually maintained by the Commercial Advertiser, New York American, and other leading "Whig" presses, and by the American Quarterly Review and the New York Review, their cherished and favorite magazines; to repudate the doctrine emphatically and repeatedly avowed by a general meeting of that party at Masonic Hall in April last, that "*property is the test of merit;*" to repudiate the principle elaborately advocated by Daniel Webster, that '*government ought to be founded on property;*" and, finally, we commend to them not only publicly to disavow, but practically to abandon, their sentiments, and to adopt others more in accordance with the spirit of the age and the institutions of the country in which they live.

13. *Resolved*, That the late Message of Governer Marcy has given him a renewed and strengthened claim to our confidence and attachment; that its masterly exposition of the causes of the recent and existing commercial disorders, and its recommendation of a repeal of the restraining law and the enactment of a general banking law, are emanations of sound statesmanship and faithful patriotism.

14. *Resolved*, That our grateful thanks are due to Silas Wright, jr. one of the Senators from this State, and to C. C. Cambreleng and Ely Moore, two of the representatives of this city in Congress, for their earnest and effective advocacy of Democratic principles in the national councils.

15. *Resolved*, That the idea that we are inimical to *credit* is absurd in the extreme; that we seek not to destroy it, but to emancipate it from unnecessary and oppressive restraints; and that, while we support all measures required for the prevention and punishment of fraud, we oppose those artificial contrivances of legislation, which, at the same time, confer an unmerited credit upon one man, and deprive another of that which he really deserves, and can fairly obtain.

16. *Resolved*, That we regard every resort to illeged violence as an invasion of the sovereignty of the people—an appeal from the rightful supremacy of the majority to brute force, which is the essential principle of despotism; and that, as sincere Democrats, we are bound, invariably, to repress and rebuke the spirit of disorder.

17. *Resolved*, That we repudiate every other party appellation than the ancient and honored name of *Democratic Republican;* and we commend our opponents, who have such frequent occasion for rechristening, in order to disguise their real character from the people, to a prudent husbandry of their resources for their own benefit.