

The Horrors

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1849.

NO. 5.

Original. LUCY ALTON,

OR The Pleasant Denouement.

BY LELIA LEMMON.

"The course of true love never runs smooth."



Lucy Alton was a beautiful and amiable girl of eighteen; she was early deprived of her mother, but was nurtured by her father with the tenderest care: he was what the world calls "poor," having barely the means of giving his only child the advantages of a good education; besides sending her to the best schools in the little village of D. afforded. He directed her in her reading, and devoted to literature himself; encouraged a like disposition in the gentle Lucy. Never was there a more dutiful or affectionate daughter, indeed, none knew her but to love her. With amiable qualities of the heart, she was blessed with every personal attraction; her features were elegant, eyes soft hazel, hair auburn, and complexion clear, together with an innocent look and countenance which almost spoke her heart; which was as gentle and pure, as the snow from heaven. Her lips were deeply tinged with the rose's hue, with beautifully tapered pearls, which a sweet and

luxurious taste; I intend for her to go into the parlor to-night, but she is opposed to it, as she is a girl of eighteen; she was early deprived of her mother, but was nurtured by her father with the tenderest care: he was what the world calls "poor," having barely the means of giving his only child the advantages of a good education; besides sending her to the best schools in the little village of D. afforded. He directed her in her reading, and devoted to literature himself; encouraged a like disposition in the gentle Lucy. Never was there a more dutiful or affectionate daughter, indeed, none knew her but to love her. With amiable qualities of the heart, she was blessed with every personal attraction; her features were elegant, eyes soft hazel, hair auburn, and complexion clear, together with an innocent look and countenance which almost spoke her heart; which was as gentle and pure, as the snow from heaven. Her lips were deeply tinged with the rose's hue, with beautifully tapered pearls, which a sweet and

After a happily spent evening, Charles and Miss Morven, an elderly lady in D., was a particular friend of Lucy's, and a near neighbor; she was very wealthy, indeed, the leader of the "ton" in said village; stylish, and courteous and with an intellect of masculine strength; it was a wonder to all why she had never thought fit to change her lot of single blessedness, but as that concerns us not, we will not dwell on useless surmises. Charles Morven, a nephew on whom her affections were almost solely placed, the intended inheritor of her wealth, had just graduated at Chapel Hill, and was anxiously expected at D. His aunt made great preparation for his reception, prepared for a large party, to which all the gay and fashionable ladies looked forward with unusual interest to that night, and no doubt they would have seen their best attire and sweetest smiles, to captivate the intelligent, handsome, and wealthy Mr. Morven. But if report told truth, their efforts were in vain; Charles had the character of being particularly averse to the society of the most delicate sex, and he often laughed at those of his college mates who fancied they were in love, and said he would not yield to such a silly passion, that nobler sentiments animated his breast, and many other things of that sort, which a youth of college, who knew no lady except a maiden aunt, might be supposed to say. Yet reader, anticipate a few short months, and we will see how prone mankind are to changes; for we find him kneeling at Love's shrine almost with the idolatry of an eastern devotee at Balbec. To one of those gay and fashionable girls who expected it? No! but to one whose thoughts had never soared so high, to the surprise of all, as is generally the case.

The evening of Charles' arrival came. Miss Morven, had requested her friend Lucy, to assist her in arranging some flowers, in the parlor that evening; though in circumstances so dissimilar, a considerable degree of intimacy existed between Miss Morven and our young friend, who was then a school girl of fifteen and almost every day, she was in the habit of calling on her, on her way to school, sometimes to offer a bunch of flowers, sometimes to return a book. About five o'clock, Charles arrived, and while sitting in his Aunt's room conversing, Lucy gazed at the passage with a basket; he was immediately struck with her beauty and grace; he thought he recognized something in the expression of her sweet face, but could not recollect where he had seen anything so exquisitely beautiful before. "What a model of perfection!" thought he to himself. "No wonder Frank Mastin is so desperately in love; if his Desdemona is anything to compare to that creature, I will never cease him again." He was opposed to the party given him, but to gratify his aunt, did not object. "And if that an get will be here, thought he, how pleasant it will be." Thus we see his proud heart needed only the temptation, to yield himself a willing captive. On seeing Lucy tripping back with the flowers she had gathered, he enquired rather carelessly, "Whose was that?" "That is my little friend Lucy Alton, who has been assisting me in the ornamental li...

ternoon uncle was a rich South Carolina planter, and hearing of his niece's destitute situation, he took her to his heart and home, adopted her as his daughter (he had none) gave her an accomplished education, and in three years from the time she left the village, you could hardly recognize in the brilliant creature who was the "admired of all admirers" the same Lucy. Although apparently so, she was not really happy; her hand was solicited by many of the nobles of the land, but she refused them all; she had loved once, and the bright dream had made her look on all realities as dull.

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brilliant eye, lighted up with happiness and love, "Charles!" "My Lucy!" and with her small hand clasped in his, we will leave them, seated on the crimson sofa, drawn to the fire and just wonder with Henry Reid, (who feels himself one too many, and saunters into the dining-room, where Mr. Landon is reading the newspaper.) "Will nobody marry me, pray?"

Mecklenburg, N. C. July 1849.

Temperance.

The Power of Intemperance. We have heard a gentleman relate a very affecting instance which came under his own knowledge, which will illustrate the power of intoxicating drinks. Among his early associates, he had a friend, a man of talents and worth and an active Christian. He had formed an alliance with a lady of great respectability, and entered upon life with the fairest prospects. But he thought there was too sin, and no danger in indulging in convivial drinking. Soon he exceeded the bounds of moderation, and became intoxicated. His conscience shuddered, but he repeated the practice until the habit was formed. Disgrace followed him, and he was expelled from the church with which he was connected. The gentleman went to see him. He found him in a bar room; he conversed, he reasoned with him, but could produce no favorable impression.

He soon became subject to delirium tremens. He was not deranged exactly, but was laboring under the pangs of an accusing conscience—under the heaviest burden which could possibly press upon the heart of man. His family, after repeated attempts to benefit him, were obliged to give him up. A gentleman again visited him, and again expatiated with him as to his present state and future prospect. He was at length affected to tears. "Don't think," said he, "that I have no hope, I hope to be happy in heaven. I have repented; I have prayed; I have read my Bible;—you can't see me up the use of intoxicating drinks;—I shall die! I shall die! Better die than be thus!"

Who we see an individual, a man of talents, and a professor of religion, thus venturing upon eternity, we cannot but feel that there is something dreadful in the crime of intemperance.—Does not such an instance as this furnish a solemn warning to not only to christian professors, but to all men, beware of the intoxicating cup.—Ex.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MECKLENBURG DIVISION No. 48.

PREAMBLE. We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society to shield us from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men—do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—NAME. This Association shall be known as the MECKLENBURG DIVISION, No. 48, of the Sons of TEMPERANCE, of the County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina. ART. II.—PLEDGE. Every member shall, upon joining, or at any subsequent time, take the following pledge: "I, _____, do hereby pledge myself to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws." ART. III.—OFFICERS. The officers shall consist of a W. P., W. A., R. S., A. R. S., F. S., T. C., A. C., I. S., and O. S., all of whom shall be elected by ballot every three months, viz: last regular meeting, in September, December, March, and June; and in the first regular meetings in October, January, April, and July. ART. IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the W. P. to preside in the Division, enforce the observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, and exact a compliance to the Rules and Usages of the Order; to see that all officers perform their respective duties; appoint all committees and officers not otherwise provided for; give mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men—do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

Sec. 2. The W. P. shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offence involving reprimand, suspension, or expulsion; but no member shall be put on trial, unless charges, duly specifying his offence, be submitted in writing by a member of the Division. Sec. 3. When charges have been preferred against a brother, or a proper matter, or any matters of grievance between brothers are brought before the Division, they shall be referred to a special committee of five members, who shall, with as little delay as the case will admit, summon the parties, examine and determine the matter in question; or expulsion of a member, and no appeal be taken from it to the Division, it shall be final, without other action.—Should the committee be convinced of the necessity of suspending or expelling a member, they shall submit a motion for the purpose to the Division for action. Sec. 4. When a motion for the expulsion or suspension of a member shall have been submitted in due form, it shall be announced at one regular meeting, previous to action being taken; and the accused shall be summoned to be in attendance at the Division, at the time when it may have been determined to consider the question.—At which time, whether the implicated member be present or not, the Division may proceed to consider and determine it. Two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of the motion, it shall be carried; but the Division shall be fully competent, while such motion is under consideration, to vary the penalty from the original motion.

Sec. 5. When the decision of a committee appointed under Art. 3d. of this Article, otherwise final, shall not be satisfactory to all parties, either of those interested shall have the privilege of an appeal to the Division; and at the time appointed for trying the appeal, the committee shall present to the Division, in writing, the grounds on which their decision was founded; and the parties shall have the privilege of being heard before the Division;—and the Division shall determine the correctness of the decision of the committee by a majority of votes present. Sec. 6. Any member having been expelled, shall not be proposed for membership under six months from the date of expulsion. Sec. 7. The provisions of this Article shall not extend to violations of Article II.

ART. VII.—TREASURY.—Regular Quarterly Terms shall commence on the first of October, January, April and July. Officers elected previous to the expiration of the Term, shall be entitled to the office of W. A., unless he has served a regular quarterly term as W. A., unless he has served two terms in a subordinate office or office. Sec. 2. No brother shall serve two terms in the same office, during the term of one year, except in the offices of R. S., F. S., and T. C.

Sec. 3. No brother shall be eligible to the office of W. P., W. A., or T. C. who is under twenty-one years of age. ART. X.—VIOLATING ARTICLE II.—1. Any member who knows a brother to have violated Article II, and neglects to prefer the charge and specify the offence to the Division within three weeks after the violation shall have come to his knowledge, shall be fined one dollar. Sec. 2. The charge for violation of Article II, shall be presented in writing, duly signed, when it shall be referred to a committee of five members, who shall, as soon as practicable, summon the parties, and investigate the matter. Sec. 3. The committee shall organize by appointing a chairman and secretary. The secretary shall make a correct record of the proceedings, which record shall be produced to the Division on the call of any member, after the committee have reported.

Sec. 4. If the committee agree that the charge is sustained, they shall report the fact to the Division, by resolution, and a majority of the members present at a regular meeting, shall be in favor thereof, the offending person shall be reinstated or expelled, as the case may be;—which report and resolutions shall lie upon the table at least one week, and the offending brother shall be notified of the character of the resolutions, by the R. S., and requested to be present at the time appointed for considering the same, with a view of giving him an opportunity to make a defence. Sec. 5. If the committee agree that the charge is not sustained, they shall report a resolution to that effect, and if the resolution be adopted, the charge shall be dismissed.

Sec. 6. When the committee report the charge sustained, and a majority of the members present at a regular meeting, shall be in favor thereof, the offending person shall forfeit his membership, and the W. P. shall direct his name to be erased from the Constitution. If a majority of the Division vote in opposition to the resolution, all further proceedings shall be stayed. Sec. 7. If two-thirds of those voting, are in favor of reinstating a member who has been expelled, or of suspending Article II, he shall be restored to membership by resigning the Constitution, and paying, for the first offence, one dollar, and for the second offence, two dollars, which shall be paid to the F. S., by the meeting succeeding the vote, or the member to stand suspended until the fine is paid. The power to reinstate, however, shall not extend over the term of one month from the date of reinstatement.

Sec. 8. When the Division vote in favor of reinstatement, and the member neglects to come forward to sign the Constitution for one month thereafter, he may be declared expelled by a two-thirds vote. Sec. 9. If a Division refuse to reinstate the member, he shall be declared expelled by the W. P., and the R. S., shall give the usual notice. Sec. 10. A member convicted for the third time of having violated Article II, shall lose the privilege of reinstatement, and shall be declared expelled; and the R. S. shall give the usual notice.

Sec. 11. If a brother come forward and acknowledge that he has violated Article II, (except it be the third offence,) the Division after the erasure of name, may, if their option, reinstate him on the same evening, if two-thirds of the members voting are in favor thereof;—and the usual notice shall be given. Sec. 12. An officer or representative to the Grand Division violating Article II, shall not be eligible to fill any official position for twelve months from the time he is reinstated. Sec. 13. A member expelled under this Article shall not be eligible for membership under six months thereafter.

ART. XI.—AN ALTERATION IN ADDITION SHALL BE MADE TO THIS CONSTITUTION, unless by a two-thirds vote of the National Division. A gentleman who has a large collection of letters and autographs of distinguished men, far back for several hundred years, showed, a short time since, a letter of Kosciusko, the gallant Pole who served in our revolutionary struggle, to the lady of an officer in Charleston, which closed with an affectionate inquiry as to the state of her husband's health: "for," continued he, "if he is dead I wish to marry you; as I have always been one of your particular admirers; but, if he is alive and well, pray give my compliments to him."—Worcester Spy.

(BY REQUEST.) Medicine Versus Theology.

At the late meeting of the Connecticut Medical Society, the following important resolution was introduced by Dr. Platt, and on this motion, laid on the table for after consideration: "Whereas, it is believed to be the custom of the regular physicians of the State at the present time, to render medical services to clergymen and their families gratuitously; and whereas, it is believed, that as a class of citizens, (their education, intelligence, and moral standing considered) they do more than any other class in the community to embarrass the legitimate influence of the medical profession; and therefore "Resolved, That as a rule, we adopt the practice of charging clergymen the same fee as other citizens, except in case of misfortune or inability, which would render it burdensome to make a just compensation for services rendered." The above has been treated very superciliously by a portion of the press. We take a different view of the matter. We are witnesses of the self-denying labours of the medical profession among the poor, and of their delicate and generous treatment of the reversed clergy. We honour a physician, and rejoice to bear our testimony to the noble charities of this class of our fellow citizens. If any of the clergy deserve the rebuke which seems to be thus administered, we are very sorry. Right grievous should we feel it, if a practitioner of medicine should interfere with our prescriptions as spiritual physicians, and we gladly concede in turn the immunities which we claim. If any of our brethren claim the privilege of acting otherwise, we certainly agree with Dr. Platt, that they should at least have the privilege of paying, in full.