

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. VOL. 17. GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1856. NO. 39.

**VALUABLE FARM For Sale or Rent.**  
This well known Farm on the State Road leading from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Hannibal to the latter place, about four miles East of Kirtland, Chariton County, Mo., formerly owned and occupied by the late James H. Coffey.  
The subscriber being desirous of leaving Missouri for a milder climate, will sell low for cash, or will give time on one half of the purchase money. This Farm is so well known that it is only necessary to say to strangers coming to the country that it is one of the best Stock Farms, and for richness of soil, is unsurpassed by any in the country, no better can probably be found in the country, and as to its locality for doing any public business, no better can probably be found in the State.  
The farm consists of 258 Acres, 130 under cultivation, newly fenced. There are three good Wells, besides plenty of stock water. Possession given immediately.  
For further particulars, call on the undersigned, on the premises, or address him by letter, at Keytesville, Mo. WILLIAM RUSSELL. March 6, 1856-tf.

**A FINE FARM FOR SALE.**  
THE farm of Nathan Holloway, deceased, situated near Miami, Jackson County, Mo., is offered for sale. Said farm consists of 400 acres, 225 of which is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a spacious dwelling House, with good out-houses, barns &c., a good orchard, a mill in good running order, and everything about it complete for immediate occupancy. The land is well watered and timbered. For further particulars apply to N. M. HOLLOWAY. August 30-tf.

**SLAVES FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned will keep constantly on hand, Negro men, women, boys and girls, in Huntville. All persons who wish to buy negroes can make it to their interest to call on the subscribers, or address them by letter, giving a description of the kind of slave desired.  
H. L. RUTHERFORD. D. MALONE. Huntville December 23, 1856.

**CASH FOR PRODUCE.**  
WE are in the market, paying Cash for Dry Hides, Dry Apples, Flaxseed, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn and produce generally. Persons having any of the above for sale, will please call on us before they are sold.  
BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS. Feb. 21, 1856.

**BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS,**  
(Successors to Nanson & Bartholow.)  
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,  
And Dealers in all kinds of  
**Produce and Boat Stores,**  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.  
THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Nanson & Bartholow, we beg to announce that our facilities for the present year are greatly increased, and we hope by strict and personal attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage. We have safe and ample room for every description of storage—our new Warehouse being immediately on the Bluff Road, with an excellent landing from the lower story, and for safety and convenience cannot be excelled by any Warehouse on the river.  
We are also in the market, paying cash, for every description of Produce, or will ship for account of Farmers, rendering an early account of sales.  
BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS. Glasgow, January 3, 1856.

**Randolph House,**  
Main Street, west side of the Public Square, HUNTSVILLE, Mo.  
THE public are respectfully informed that I have taken possession of the above place, with increased facilities for their accommodation. Separate and desirable apartments have been made up to the Hotel, and I am now fully prepared to entertain in the most comfortable and satisfactory manner, all who may give me their patronage.  
JAMES FLORE. March 20, 1856.

**Insurance.**  
I AM prepared to effect insurance in responsible form upon all kinds of property, on favorable terms. Open policies given to Shippers, and 25 per cent. of the premiums returned monthly to regular customers.  
F. SHACKELFORD, Agent. Glasgow, Feb. 21, 1856.

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH.**  
THE undersigned is again in the market with a fine stock of Pine and Poplar Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Sash, Blinds and Doors, consisting in part of the following articles:  
50,000 feet rough cut lumber all thickness;  
30,000 " " Poplar " "  
30,000 " " White Pine flooring;  
25,000 " " Yellow Pine " "  
40,000 " " Best Pine Shingles;  
200,000 " Best Laths;  
100,000 " "  
Together with a good lot of all sizes Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., all of which he will sell at St. Louis rates, freight added, having bought in the same market with St. Louis men, and can afford to live at his profits.  
Terms Cash, positively.  
A. W. ROPER. May 22, 1856.

**ANDREW L. KERR, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,**  
BRUNSWICK, MO.  
PARTICULAR attention paid to consignment to sea. March 1, 1856.

**NEW FAMILY GROCERY.**  
THE subscriber has removed to his old stand, on Water street, where he has opened a Family Grocery Store, with a view to keeping every article a family may desire.  
Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Pickles, Coffee, Mackerel, Sardines, Tea, Herring, Nuts, Salt, Cheese, Confectionary, Spices, Soaps, Lard and other Syrups, &c.  
Also—Liquors, Wines, and Ale, by the barrel, bottle or quart, warranted pure, and designed especially for Family use, and Culinary purposes. Tin and Wooden Ware; Well Buckets; Zinc Wash Boards; Painted Pails and Brooms, and many other articles too tedious to mention.—A call from my old friends and the public generally is solicited.  
JOHN TILMAN. N. B. Butter, Chickens, Eggs, and Seasonable Vegetables, taken in exchange for anything in my establishment, and the highest cash rates allowed. August 7, 1856.

**SMITH'S HOTEL, GLASGOW, MO.**  
The undersigned has opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this city. His house is new, and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the utmost reasonable wishes of his guests, and the situation of his house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this city.  
There is a good livery stable close at hand, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give a call.  
W. M. SMITH.

**Shirley House, FAYETTE, MO.**  
The undersigned has opened a comfortable and commodious Hotel, on the south-east corner of the Public Square, where boarders and travellers shall receive every necessary attention.  
In connection with this house there is a new and commodious carriage house, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring places.  
JAS. A. SHIRLEY. Jan. 19.

**Harry House, BRUNSWICK, MO.**  
THE subscriber has removed to his new and commodious Hotel, near Broadway, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and travelling public generally. No pains will be spared to render his guests comfortable, and their sojourn at his house a pleasant one. The Hotel has been furnished with every convenience, and he flatters himself that no house west of St. Louis can excel his. The table will at all times be furnished with the best market affords—the bar will be furnished with the most choice liquors. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same.  
N. HARRY. Brunswick, June 21, 1855.

**GLASGOW HOUSE, Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.**  
The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has leased the above house, and is prepared to accommodate all who will favor him with a call. He has renovated his rooms, and rented those adjoining, which gives him ample space to accommodate a greater number of persons than the establishment would heretofore render comfortable. He is prepared for all the business terminating at Glasgow, and good stabling convenient.  
W. H. THOMPSON. January 3, 1856.

**JEWELRY! JEWELRY!**  
**HENRY W. KRING, FAYETTE, MO.**  
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Howard county, that with an experience of 15 years in this community, he has again opened a large and splendid assortment of Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Clocks, Castors, Breastpins, Rings, Acordeons. Fine silver table and Tea Spoons, Spectacles, &c., &c.  
Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Toys for children, Razors and Straps, fine Cloth Brushes, &c., &c.  
Watches and Clocks repaired—all articles warranted.  
Grateful for the patronage of former friends he confidently expects, by strict attention to his business and by giving of the best of the public, to receive a liberal share of their patronage.  
Shop at Smith & Maugh's Drug Store. Feb. 4, 1855.

**W. F. DUNNICK & CO.**  
Having bought out the entire stock of Furniture of Messrs. Nanson & Bartholow, we continue to keep on hand a large and splendid assortment of Plain & Ornamental Furniture for the use of Hotels. They respectfully invite all to give them a call. Their stock is now complete. We also have a desirable stock of Locks, Screws, Hinges, and all articles necessary for household use, and a fine assortment of Mechanics' Tools, and Agricultural Implements, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.  
W. F. DUNNICK & CO. Glasgow, January 10, 1856.

**EXPRESS! EXPRESS!**  
**The Adams' Missouri River Express.**  
CO. announce to the public that they are now running an Express daily between St. Joseph and Jefferson City on the Railroad Line of Packets, connecting at St. Louis via the Pacific Railroad, with their great Eastern and Southern Lines, to all the principal cities of the Union.  
Our Messengers and Agents will receive for material to be delivered at any point on this route. Also for Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Portland, Maine, Baltimore, Md., New Haven, Conn., Washington, D. C., Hartford, Conn., Richmond, Virginia, Albany, New York, Charleston, S. C., New York City, Mobile, Alabama, New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., Wheeling, Virginia, Pittsburg, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Illinois, Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, New York, Cleveland, Ohio.  
The world-wide reputation of our Company for responsibility and dispatch, is deemed a sufficient guarantee for the operations of the Missouri River Express.  
CLINTON JOHNSON, General Agent. BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS, Agents, Glasgow, June 19, 1855.

**DAVID TATUM & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.  
PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c., and to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandise generally. Feb. 16, 1856-tf.

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS.**  
Very fine Crapes, D'Paris and Grenadine Robes; Very fine Barege and Organde Robes; Printed Jaconets, Bareges, Tissues, French and India Silks, Gingham, Prints, Lawns, and all kinds of Dress Goods in the latest styles, for sale at low prices, by BOON, DUNCAN & SMITH. F. A. SAYAGE, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats, Caps, Hard and Queensware, Nails, &c. FIRST STREET, GLASGOW, MO. May 26, 1856-tf.

**HUMPHREYS, TUTT & TERRY, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**  
NO. 95 SECOND STREET, Between Locust and Pine, St. Louis, Mo.  
C. D. HUMPHREYS, St. Louis.  
THOS. E. TUTT, " "  
L. H. TERRY, " "  
M. M. BROADWELL, " "  
TUTT & BAKER, Weston, Mo. Feb. 7, 1856-tf.

**GAMBREL & CO., Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in FOREIGN TOBACCO AND CIGARS, WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.**  
A WELL assorted stock of Old Cigars, of every grade, always on hand, at full prices.—Quality guaranteed. Terms as liberal and orders as low as any house in the State. Orders respectfully solicited. [March 6, 1856.]

**L. WOLFSTEIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., North corner Water and Market sts., Glasgow, Missouri.**  
Oct. 2, 1856.

**C. R. STINDE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes,**  
No. 18 Main Street, (Up Stairs,) St. Louis, Mo.  
OUR Fall Stock is now open, and dealers are invited to examine it before purchasing. Oct. 2, 1856-3m.

**DENTISTRY.**  
HAVING permanently located in Glasgow, Mo., Dr. R. DE FIONX, DENTIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of this place and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and solicits a continuance of the same.  
Operations in the various branches of his profession, performed in a most thorough manner, and warranted.  
The entire satisfaction is warranted to the hundreds who have employed him during a practice of four years at Fayette. Office corner of First and Market streets. Feb. 6, 1856.

**GLASGOW HOUSE, Livery Stable,**  
—BY—**JOHN T. MARR.**  
HAVING purchased the Glasgow House Stable, he is prepared to accommodate the travelling public, or private families.  
**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and SADDLE HORSES,** at short notice. His Carriages and Buggies are ENTIRELY NEW—HIS STOCK FRESH—and those who may patronize him will find everything as it should be.  
Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Passengers conveyed to any point desired.  
Intending to give his entire and personal attention to the business, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.  
Aug. 25, 1856. JOHN T. MARR.

**GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE, NEW ARRANGEMENT.**  
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the LIVERY BUSINESS, would announce to their friends and the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate the travelling public, and citizens generally with Carriages, Buggies or Saddle Horses, at a moment's warning, and on terms as favorable as can be asked. In addition to the stock on hand, EXTENSIVE PURCHASES have already been made, and they are constantly adding stock suitable for the saddle or harness, and will at all times keep, subject to call, a stock of 40 Horses, adapted to all the wants of the community. Their CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES are entirely new, from the manufactory of Mr. T. T. Osborne, of this place, and will be kept in a good state of repair.  
A good Horse and Carriages, always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.  
Families can at all times rely on good Carriages and careful drivers.  
Travellers conveyed to any point, and taken at a moment's notice, thus saving the trouble and expense of going to a Hotel.  
Call at the old stand, or at our NEW STABLE, on Water street, in the building recently occupied by Jas. B. Forbes, as a Grocery Store.  
Horses bought and sold.  
Horses boarded by the day, week or month.  
PUGH, THRESH & CO. August 22, 1856.

**A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO., DEALERS IN—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY, WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.**  
**BLACKSMITHING.**  
HAVING purchased the shop and tools of Mr. J. H. Finnell, the subscribers design continuing the SMITHING BUSINESS, at the old stand, in all its various branches, and solicit a share of the public patronage.  
Mr. FINNELL will have entire charge of the shop, under the supervision of our Mr. THIXTON, who is an experienced workman himself, and if he hoped all who may give us call, will have their work so promptly and satisfactorily done, as to give general satisfaction.  
Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing, with no detention longer than is actually necessary to do the work.  
August 28, 1856. THIXTON & CO.

**LEATHER—French Calf Skins.**  
I HAVE an elegant stock of Leather, and some of the finest French Calf Skins ever imported, which will be manufactured to order, in Boots or Shoes.  
Boots and Shoes of my own make; always on hand, of good material and workmanship.  
S. STEINMETZ. May 26, 1856-6m.

**The Glasgow Times.**  
Single copies of THE TIMES, put up in wrappers, can always be had at the office at five cents a copy.  
Yearly advertisers are restricted to their legitimate business. Other advertisements will be charged at regular rates.  
No charge for inserting deaths, but fifty cents per square will be charged for obituary notices—to be paid in advance.  
The charge for marriage notices is left to the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the paper.  
Where editorial notice of advertisement is requested, it will be given and charged for.

**Restoration of the African Slave Trade—A Striking and Significant Article.**  
From the Charleston (S. C.) Standard.

Nearly three years ago we avowed ourselves in favor of the Slave trade, and as this had at least the merit of being a new position, it may be interesting and instructive, perhaps, to look upon the changes, if any, in Southern opinion, that have since occurred. It is not too much to say that the position was an extreme one. Men were generally disinclined to make a standard of Slavery. We had Slaves, and as against all others, we had a right to hold them, but there was the feeling that, in some sense, they were plunder, which it was enough to get out of the way with. And, solicitous to sustain ourselves within the existing social sentiment of the world, we were unwilling to revolt against it, and we were rather inclined to brave the world in the practice of an acknowledged wrong than promulge the social principle upon which our acts were to be rendered right. This we thought unwise. We believed it not only possible, but necessary, to erect a standard of our own. Though Slavery was possessed of every element necessary to a living social system, we felt it never could be defended upon pre-existing principles of opinion; but that, to its vindication and establishment, there was the necessity of distinct organization and intelligence; that, instead of a flank we must present a front—instead of endurance, action—and, to the end of changing our attitude in the contest, and planting our standard right in the very face of our adversaries, we propose, as a leading principle of Southern policy, to re-appear and legitimize the Slave Trade.

There were few, at first, to come to this position. The Southern journals were generally silent, and all those which spoke, except the Charleston Mercury and the Richmond Examiner, deprecated its tenacity. We called to have the proposition placed before the Southern Commercial Convention; we found an indisposition in the public mind to be disturbed upon a disagreeable subject; and we were indebted to the journals at the North, for the opportunity of a more full discussion of the subject.

Since that time, however, there have been many circumstances to affect opinion at the South. The sentiment of opposition to our institutions, has led to further acts of political aggression. The entrenchment of our position, has been no impediment to legislative and territorial encroachment. Yielding ground before our adversaries, we have come at last to points beyond which we can yield no further, and the alternatives of surrender or re-action, therefore, we have been forced upon us. To re-action, therefore, we have been impelled; but at every step, we have been met by difficulties, which seemed only to be obviated by the measure we propose. One necessary step was to pre-occupy the Territory to the West, and thus preserve, as near as possible, an equality in the Federal branch of the National Legislature; but there we were met by an insufficiency of population.—While men, from superabundance, were crowded out from the North, and were directed by Emigration Aid Societies, upon Kansas, we had not enough for the ordinary offices of labor, and it required force to send them out. Even then there was the further difficulty: if we were to send laboring whites, there was the apprehension that they themselves would acquire an interest in the Territory in opposition to the institution of domestic Slavery, and thus might fail to secure the State. If we were to send slaves, we lose their conservative office in the social economy at home. So many whites have come in since slaves have been restricted, that this class of population is greatly in excess. Many have taken to the walks of manual labor. They struggle for subsistence in competition with the slave, and already, even in this State, where there is an excess of slaves, the proposition had been made and pressed, to relieve the whites from the severities of such a contest. To fortify the frontier, therefore, there was the danger of violating the integrity of slave society in the centre of our soundest State.

The political power to be gained on one hand was not a compensation for the moral strength to be lost on the other. One effort might be successful, but others must occur perpetually, and constrained to elect between power in Congress, or power in the States; between social strength or political extension, our speculations turned abroad, and the minds of men were forced to vibrate between the alternative of "circum-petion of the Slave Trade."

Another not less necessary step was to increase the general population of the South, and preserve an approximation to equality in the popular branch of the National Legislature. If it had been possible to preserve a footing in the Senate by Territorial extension, it soon appeared that the House would take the control of Government. That body had elected an Abolition Speaker, and its constituents propose to elect a President. Without a delegation from the South approaching in strength the delegation from the North, there was no hope of participation in the Government.—The necessity for a greater population became apparent. We could expect no great increase of foreign labor in competition with our slaves; but should increase occur it would tend still more to change the nature of our society! The white element would only the more surely claim the aid of legislation to exclude the slave, and there was no reasonable hope, therefore, of being able to supply our wants with the pauper population of Europe. To submit to the Government of an irresponsible majority in Congress, was not to be thought of, and the minds of men were forced again to vibrate between the alternatives of dissolution or the Slave Trade.

There was another step important to be taken. A contrast had been drawn between the North and South in respect to their improvement—the deficiencies of the South had been established, and the fact was charged to the institution of domestic slavery. We knew that this was no evidence of inefficiency—we knew that while labor had been cut off from the South, it had continued to pour in upon the North; that, in consequence of this, they have twice as much labor and less land, and it was natural and necessary, therefore, that their relative improvement should be greater. We also knew that in proportion to population at the South, the products are greater than among any other people in the world, and to us there was nothing in this contrast to cause dissatisfaction, but the fact by all the world was taken as conclusive proof of inefficiency.—We now that equality could ultimately be restored by an equality of labor, but the fact that interests are already established at the North, gives them a present advantage in the race.—If solicitors for free white labor, it would naturally hesitate to come in competition with our slaves, but it would the less incline to come, that there were no enterprise in existence to attract it. There were at the North, and to the North was drawn still other labor to their further progress. To stem the current of opinion, therefore, as well as to turn the tide of improvement, and give to ourselves the comforts of progress, and the confidence of the world, there was the necessity for labor, and as this labor could never come from Europe, we were turned again to Africa, and the minds of men were further forced to vibrate between the alternatives of perpetual dependence or the slave trade.

And there was still another step. Men have been forced to realize that whites and slaves have been brought together here in unequal and unnatural proportions. A slave society, properly constituted, will neither have race in excess, and if left free to form, there is little doubt but that the forces would come together in natural proportions. There would be slaves enough for labor, and whites enough for direction, and the case would be exceptional in which the white man would labor in competition with the slave, or the slave direct except in subordination to the white man. But, as already maintained, they have not been free to form. White slaves from abroad have been forced in, and filling the rounds of employment open from the humblest labor to the highest offices of direction, they have been in the way of pushing slavery out. That slavery if free to come, would have been competent to every emergency of labor, there can be little doubt; but, not being free to come, they have been much extended; they have left interstices into which free labor, by the necessities of the case, has been forced, and the institutions has lost much of its integrity. While the South becomes strengthened, there is no increase in strength to this peculiar feature of our society; free labor, in competition with slave labor, is necessarily conservative of its own

**TOO HOT TO MARRY.**  
A LOVE SCENE.  
Mr. Popps paid his two hundred and sixty-seventh visit to Miss Clarissa Cooler, the other evening. He found her in a rocker, alone in the parlor; stole his arm around her alabaster neck and sipped the nectar of her cherry lips—a proceeding there was not the least harm in, considering they had come to an agreement, and were generally reported to be on the high road to matrimony. The lady took all quietly—even indifferently, to judge from the lassitude of her attitude in the rocker; her lazy use of her fan, and her exclamation of something between a heigh-ho and a ha-ham.  
Common-places were disposed of. Then followed a silence, broken only by Mr. P. slapping at the mosquitoes, and Miss Clarissa fanning herself unceasingly.  
At length Popps proposes a promenade and ice cream. Clarissa declined both, adding:  
"I wish to stay at home, for I have something particular to tell you."  
"Indeed," says Popps, "what is it dear?"  
"You expect our wedding to take place in three weeks, don't you?"  
"To be sure I do."  
"Well, I am sorry to disappoint you, but I must do it. I cannot marry."  
"Good heavens, Clarissa, what are you saying?"  
"Don't interrupt me. I mean I can't marry just yet a-while—not for some months to come."  
"Why, Clarissa, what's the meaning of all this? You gave me your positive promise, and said nothing stood in the way. I am all ready and worried with waiting. Why do you put it off, my dear?"  
"That you will have to excuse my telling you. I have thought the matter over well, and my mind is made up. Will that satisfy you?"  
"Popps mused a-while. Clarissa kept her fan going. Finally, Popps spoke.  
"No, Clarissa, it won't satisfy me. You postpone our wedding, and refuse to tell me why. If you have a reason for it you ought to let me know it, and may be it would satisfy me. But I won't be satisfied without the reason."  
"Well, then, you'll have to remain unattended. I tell you I have a reason and a good one—what more do you want?"  
"I see how it is—I've courted you too long—I didn't strike while the iron was hot you are tired of me, and wish to get rid of me. Well, if that's your wish, go ahead."  
"Mr. Popps, you're a fool—you're a dunce."  
"Maybe I am, and maybe I ain't," said Popps, rising with his temper.—but this I'll say, Miss Clarissa, if you don't tell me why you postpone the wedding for a few months you may postpone it forever, so far as I am concerned. Tell me Clarissa, else I swear that when I leave this house tonight I will never set foot in it again!"  
"Well, then, you'd better go!"  
"Very well. Good night, Miss Cooler."  
"Popps reached the door, Clarissa followed him, and seeing that he was in earnest, cried to him to stay. Popps came back.—Clarissa put her head on his shoulder and cried. Popps melted. Popps spoke first.  
"Well, dear, what's the matter?"  
"Oh, I think you're so unreasoning and cruel indeed, indeed I have a good cause for putting off our marriage—but I cannot, I must not tell you what it is. Oh dear Mr. Popps, do excuse me! And she cried a little more.  
"Well tell me this. Do you put it off to please your father or any of your relations?"  
"No—they know nothing of my determination."  
"Do you put it off on account of anything concerning me?"  
"No."  
"Do you want to go anywhere, or do anything particular, that will keep you from marrying?"  
"No."  
"In God's name then Clarissa, what do you want? Why keep me in suspense?"  
"Oh, Mr. Popps, you're so cruel! Maybe I ought to tell you the obstacle—but I can't indeed I can't!"  
"Just as you please, Miss Cooler." And Popps again picked up his hat.  
"Oh, Mr. Popps, pray don't go—don't yet awhile!"  
"Then, Miss Clarissa, tell me the obstacle." Popps was evidently determined.—Clarissa put her head on his shoulder, laboring under a strange agitation. Several times she essayed to speak. At length she breathed into his ear these fearful words:  
"The weather's too hot! I'm afraid it will make us sick!"  
Popps wilted. When our spirit left he was advocating a trip to the White Mountains.

**Grammar in Ryme.**  
Will our little Grammarians commit to memory the following easy lines? It will benefit them very much in ascertaining the Parts of Speech. Come, begin, and let us hear you sing it:  
1. Three little words you often see Are Articles—A, AN and THE.  
2. A noun is the name of any thing, AS SCHOOL OF GARDEN, HOOP or SWING.  
3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun, AS GREAT, SMALL, PRETTY, WHITE, or BROWN.  
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—HEX head, HIS face, YOUR arm, MY hand.  
5. Verbs tell of something being done—TO READ, COUNT, SING, JUMP or RUN.  
6. How things are done the adverbs tell—AS SLOWLY, QUICKLY, ILL or WELL.  
7. Conjunctions join the words together—AS men and women, wind or weather.  
8. The Preposition stands before A noun as IN or THROUGH a door.  
9. The Interjection shows surprise, AS OH! how pretty; OH! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech Which Reading, Writing, Speaking, teach.  
"Sonny, who is your father?"  
"Mr. Jenkins."  
"What Jenkins?"  
"The Jenkins that kicked you yesterday for 'sassing our servant girl.'"  
It is unnecessary to say that the examination stopped here.