



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

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Select Poetry.



The Home beyond the Tide.

We are out on the ocean sailing,
Homeward bound we sweetly glide;
We are out on the ocean sailing,
To a home beyond the tide.

Chorus:—All the storms will soon be over,
Then we'll anchor in the harbor;
We are out on the ocean sailing,
To a home beyond the tide.

Millions have been safely landed,
Over on that golden shore;
Millions more are on their journey,
Yet there's room for millions more.

You have kindred over yonder,
Over on the golden shore;
By and by we'll swell their number,
When the toils of life are o'er.

Spread your sails, while heavenly breezes,
Gently waft our vessel on;
All on board are sweetly singing—
Free salvation is the song.

When we all are safely anchored,
Over on that golden shore,
Then we'll walk about the city,
And we'll sing for evermore.

GONE.

When the place of our abiding
Is known to earth no more,
And the cold world, harshly chiding,
Shall repeat our story o'er,
Far beyond their idle guessing,
Far beyond their praise or scorn,
Reeking not their blame or blessing,
Oh! my love, we shall be gone,
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

When the friends whose love has crowned us
In the life we leave behind,
And were wont to gather around us
With their welcomes warm and kind,
Still our memory brightly keeping,
For the sake of long ago,
Shall repair with tender weeping
To our grassy pillow low,
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

They shall ask with pitying wonder,
In their mingled love and pain,
"Shall the links death tore asunder
Never re-unite again?
From the dark sea where they drifted
To a dim, mysterious shore,
Shall the shadows ne'er be lifted—
Shall they come to us no more?"
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

As the Arab, in the desert,
Folds his wandering tent at morn—
As the Indian in the forest
Dims his camp fire and is gone—
Is gone, and leaves no traces
Save the ashes smouldering gray—
So from our household places
We shall wander far away,
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

Far in the infinite spaces,
Past the broad sweep of the sun,
We shall turn our pilgrim faces
Where the new years are begun,
As the earth grows dim and dimmer,
Where the great Hereafter lies,
We shall catch the golden glimmer
Of new stars in other skies:
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

It is briefly mentioned in the foreign news that Thomas Babington Macaulay, the great historian of England, is dead. This is an event that will create a deep feeling of regret wherever the English language is read. His health had been impaired for some time, but it was never said that his ailments were of a dangerous nature. He was born in the 60th year of his age, having been only with the century, and had always led a temperate if not active life. He graduated at Trinity College, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. But his tastes were wholly literary, and he never made any figure as a barrister. He began to write for the Edinburgh Review in the year 1826, and for twenty years he contributed regularly to that work, his brilliant papers raising the Review to a degree of importance and popularity that it had never previously reached, and from which it has decidedly declined since Macaulay, through other occupations, was obliged to cease writing for its pages.

The deceased was formerly a member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta, and several times a member of Parliament. About two years ago Queen Victoria did herself honor by elevating Macaulay to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Macaulay. He never married, and the peerage of which he was the founder expires with him.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Teachers' Institute of Bedford County assembled in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on the 28th of December. Quite a number of teachers from different parts of the county were present. The meeting was organized by electing the Rev. Geo. Sigafos, as President; A. J. Fisher, Vice President; M. A. Points, Secretary, and Henry Baker, Treasurer.

A Business Committee was then chosen to act for the current year, composed of the Rev. H. Heckerman, J. G. Fisher, J. Palmer, J. W. Shuck and H. Baker.

The subject of Orthography was then introduced for discussion by the Co. Superintendent. The subject was taken up, and many valuable suggestions as to the best method of teaching this important branch, were made by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Fulford, Points, Sigafos, Fisher, Palmer and others. On motion, adjourned to meet at 6 1/2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Palmer delivered an able address on Education. The subject of school government came next in order. Quite an interesting discussion sprang up in regard to corporal punishment. Messrs. Baker, Fulford, Shuck and Palmer advocated the rod; Messrs. Fisher and Points were opposed to it. The Co. Superintendent remarked, that the school should be governed like a well regulated family, and that cases may occur in which it is necessary to use the rod; but it should be used only when all other proper means of government have failed.

Mrs. S. H. Tate then made a very kind and encouraging address to the teachers, and invited them to hold their session in the Court House.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.—MORNING SESSION.
Institute met in the Court House. Prayer by the Co. Superintendent. The subject of Articulation and the Elementary Sounds, was then discussed by Messrs. Baker, Sigafos and Heckerman. The Rev. John Lyon also made some appropriate remarks on this subject.

A Reading Class was then conducted by Mr. Lehman. A number of the gentlemen and ladies also read, and various criticisms were made.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Palmer delivered a lecture on English Grammar, upon which subject a discussion arose, participated in by Messrs. Points, Sigafos, Fisher and the Co. Superintendent.

Mr. Geyer then explained the principles contained in the division of Vulgar Fractions. The Principles of the Rule of Three were then discussed by Messrs. Sigafos, Points and Heckerman. Decimal Fractions came next in order, and were demonstrated by the President and others. After a number of short speeches, adjourned to meet at 6 1/2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Quite a number of citizens present. Mr. Fisher lectured on Geography, and with some of the teachers present, gave some examples of concert recitations in this useful branch of study, which were very interesting.

Mental Arithmetic, by Mr. Geyer, was the next subject in order. Mr. Heckerman then delivered an address on Popular Education, as embraced in our system, which was attentively listened to and well received.

Several committees on Books then read their reports, which were adopted. In these reports, Brown's Grammars, Greenleaf's Arithmetic and Monteith's and McNally's Geographies were favorably spoken of, and recommended to the Directors and Teachers of Bedford Co.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of Teachers' County Institutes, as an effective means to qualify for teaching, and also to improve those already in the profession; and that we, as a body of teachers, will endeavor to be practical illustrations of the same.

Resolved, That we will sustain our County Superintendent in his well directed efforts to sustain the school system, and especially approve of the energy and perseverance he has exhibited during the period he has held his office.

Resolved, That those teachers not connected with the County Institute are not "Live Teachers," and care more for the "Pocket" than for "Improvement."

Resolved, That the editors of the *Inquirer* and *Gazette* be requested to publish, in their respective journals, the proceedings of this Association.

GEO. SIGAFOS, Pres.
M. A. POINTS, Sec.

EXCITED CATHOLIC ORGAN.—The New York *Tablet*, an organ of the Catholic Church and supporter of the democratic party, is greatly excited over the recent outrages perpetrated upon Irish Catholics of the South. In speaking upon this subject, the *Tablet* says:

"If the safety of the Union is only to be accomplished by the proscription of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press, the freedom of circulation for every free citizen, by the destruction of the habeas corpus, by the substitution of mob and lynch law for that of the Courts of Justice, by the countenancing of constitutional guarantees, then we say again the Union is not worth saving, and we, for one, would not lend a hand to save it."

The editor of the *Constitution* says that he "ignores the American party;" and thereupon *Prentice* says:—"He is a fellow of infinite ignorance."

Agricultural.

From the American Agriculturist.

Forward Spring Work Now.

"Take time by the forelock" is as good a maxim for farmers as for others. While there are some kinds of labor that can only be performed at particular seasons, there are others that can be done at any time, when the weather favors out door operations. The Spring, in all the northern part of our country is a very brief season, and upon the farm, it is usually over crowded with work. Slack farmers especially, leave every thing to this season. The manure is not carted until the ground is settled; the plowing is put off until May, and the planting until June; the potatoes and oats that flourish best in cool weather, are forced to mature in the heat of dogdays, and rot and smut are often the result of the late sowing and planting.

Something can be done even at this season, to help on the Spring work. The wood house is, or ought to be already filled so that the ax will not need to be lifted to prepare fuel from March to December. A good part of the manure can be carted now, much better than in planting time. The ground is now frozen so that the cart path to the field to be plowed, is soon worn as smooth as a railroad. It will be a much less tax upon the strength of a team to draw a hundred loads of manure now, than to do it in April, when the team is pressed with plowing and other farm work. It is pretty well established now, that yard manure prepared in the usual way with muck and loam, does not lose much of its value, when piled up in Winter in large heaps in the field where it is to be used. From our own experience we do not think green stable manure would be injured by the same treatment, if it were well mixed in the field with muck or peat.

The piles should be made long, narrow, and high, say five or six feet so as to shed a part of the rain.

If any of the meadows are to be dressed with fine compost, there is no better time than the present to do this. The sward will not be cut up, and the warm Spring rains will carry down the fertilizing properties of the manure to roots of plants. This must not be done however, on rolling land, or on steep hill sides where the rains would wash off part of the manure before the frost comes out of the ground.

A large portion of the Spring work can be anticipated before Winter breaks up, and then the farmer can seize upon the best time to plant and sow, and drive his work all through the season instead of being driven.

HASTENING VEGETATION IN SPRING.—One mode is by sheltering plants from cold winds, and exposing them as much as possible to the rays of the sun. This can be effected by building walls or high, close fences on the stormy sides of gardens and orchards, also by surrounding them with hedges and belts of evergreen trees. In England, it has been found by an experiment of several years, that cherry-trees trained against a south wall, will ripen their fruit ten days or a fortnight earlier than in an open orchard. In cold, damp, and cloudy summers, the difference is less obvious, but even then, the flavour of the wall fruit is superior to the other.

Skillful gardeners sometimes gain an advantage of several days, by throwing up beds or banks with a slope to the south, of about 45 deg., and planting thereon their earliest crops of lettuce, radishes, peas etc.; the northern slopes being used for late crops.

Of the influence of manure in accelerating vegetation, we need hardly speak. Everybody knows what tropical growth horse manure engenders in hot-beds and forcing houses, while yet the soil of the common earth around is cold and unproductive. Everybody knows what wonders guano, hen dung and other fertilizers perform every spring in garden and field. But aside from the action of real manure, there is a benefit to be derived from the use of other substances, such as sand and lime on clayey soils, of chip-dirt and leaf-mold, the tendency of which is to lighten up the ground and free it from surplus water. The use of leaf-mold, charcoal, chip-dirt, blacksmith cinders and whatever tends to make the soil dark-colored, contributes to the same result.

Here too, may be mentioned the powerful influence of under-draining, which lifts the soil of standing water, and prepares it to absorb the earliest rays of the Spring sun. Ridging up the earth in winter, tends in the same direction, and for the same reason. Faithful attention to these two last processes often gives the gardener a gain of a week or fortnight in spring.

Here may be mentioned also, the importance of selecting proper seeds. The seeds of fruits or vegetables, which ripened earliest the pre-

ceding year, are likely to start earlier and to mature quicker than those which ripened late. Every gardener, therefore, should take great pains each year to save his seeds from the earliest matured products of his grounds.—*ib.*

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Debate in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 17, 1860.

The hour having arrived for the election of a Printer to the Senate,
Mr. Brown said, he did not intend to vote for the nominee, Mr. Bowman, and he would give his reasons. The first was personal to himself, the entire *Constitution* had, in insulting and discourteous terms, discussed the speech delivered by him before the Mississippi Legislature last Fall, without permitting its readers to see what had been said. He did not wish this to control the votes of others.—In the second place, the letter of Mr. Sneed, a prominent Opposition gentleman of Mississippi, to parties in Memphis, was published in the *Constitution*, while his speech was excluded. The letter of Mr. Sneed was most offensive to the Democratic party of his State, and therefore, on party grounds, he was not bound to support Mr. Bowman. The third objection was that he had heard and believed that the associate editor of the *Constitution* was an unnaturalized foreigner, and yet he undertakes to instruct him in his duty. He did not think him a proper person to edit the organ of the National Democracy, and to be set on by such a man was more than his Southern blood could bear. The fourth objection was that Mr. Bowman, in advance of getting the printing, had bargained it away. He pronounced this disreputable. He knew Mr. Bowman denied it, but not in such a shape as to make it convincing. Such a proposal was in violation of the law which required the public printer to work himself, and he should withhold his vote on this ground. He had a great objection to being sold out in advance by G. W. Bowman. The fifth objection was the gravest of all. He charged that while Mr. Bowman was Superintendent of the Public Printing, he, in gross violation of law, became interested in the Public Printing. In April last, Mr. Bowman, then being Superintendent of the Public Printing, entered into a contract with Mr. Wendell, by which the former took the *Union* establishment, the latter paying \$20,000 a year to him as long as he (Wendell) should be public printer. He (Bowman) received at the time \$3,000 on the contract, which had direct reference to the public printing. But the act of Mr. Bowman was either gross corruption or gross stupidity. He (Brown) did not know whether it was necessary to have an organ, but if it was we should have a decent one. He would never vote money out of the treasury to sustain this rickety *Constitution*. This is not the only money paid out for papers. He had heard that the Philadelphia *Pennyman* had received \$15,000 and the *Arctic* \$6,000. If Mr. Wendell, who did the printing, contributed to these worthless, ragged papers, why might not the architect of the capitol, the stone cutters, &c., be called on to contribute to them. Others might do as they chose, but he (Brown) would wash his skirts of these dirty transactions.—He knew that it would be said that the office was unprofitable, and therefore that Mr. Wendell paid Mr. Bowman to take it off his hands. But could he not have got rid of it cheaper?—The truth was, Mr. Wendell had been compelled out of his labor to sustain this thing, an organ which was not one. He (Brown) spurned and despised the whole concern.

Mr. Hale (Rep. N. H.) asked Mr. Brown if any member of the Government knew of the transaction?
Mr. Brown said a letter on the subject was addressed to the Attorney General, and of course he knew.

Mr. Hale—Did not one a peg higher than the Attorney General know?
Mr. Brown—I can't say.

Mr. Bigler (Dem. Pa.) entered his protest against the inference that the President or Cabinet instigated or advised transactions by which money could be improperly taken from the Treasury. The press teemed with this scandal, and it was time that it was answered. He denied that the President or the Heads of Departments were responsible for the money paid for printing. The law separated the matter entirely from them. If exorbitant prices had been paid, Congress was responsible, as the prices were all fixed by law. Where then was the justification for these broad imputations on the President?

Mr. Brown said the Senator drew largely on his imagination. He (Brown) had said nothing about the President.

Mr. Bigler had no desire to do the Senator injustice. He had alluded more particularly to the general clamor on this subject. He then continued in defense of the President and Heads of Departments. After which he referred to Mr. Bowman, saying he had known him for twenty years, and that he always bore an excellent character for integrity. He had refused extra pay for the Pennsylvania Legislature after the Mexican war, and expressed to President Pierce on a certain occasion an attempt made to bribe him while Superintendent of Printing. He (Bowman) was vigilant, and anxious to protect the treasury against speculation. The committee on printing had the fullest confidence in his integrity. He had resisted the practice of double composition while he was in office. He (Bigler) then explained Mr. Bowman's contract with Mr. Wendell, stating that he resigned the Superintendency when he made the contract, but held the office a short time longer in order to superintend, by request of the Secretary of the Interior, some contracts for engraving. He (Bigler) also had a letter read from Attorney General Black, advising Mr. Bowman to make

a contract with Mr. Wendell, which he regarded as a purely business transaction. Mr. Bigler asserted that the law had been observed in every particular by the President and Heads of Departments. The question of the bargain of Bowman was a private one, and one in which the Senate had no business to interfere.

Mr. Brown had read the account of Gen. Bowman himself as to the bargain.
Mr. Hale wished to know if particular newspapers were to share in the plunder this year, or whether they would be the same old ones, or a new set.

Gen. Bowman's letter was read.
Mr. Brown thought that if Secretary Thompson knew what this contract of Gen. Bowman was, then he must have advised Bowman to violate the law, but he did not think the Secretary did know of it. He cared not who advised Bowman. He charged that Bowman had violated the law by being Superintendent of Printing while he had an interest in the public printing; but if the President and Secretaries advised him to continue in office, knowing the contract with Wendell, they advised him to violate the law. If the Secretary of the Interior advised Bowman, knowing the facts, he denounced his advice notwithstanding his long friendship.

Mr. Bigler claimed that Gen. Bowman had not violated the law at all.

Mr. Fitch (Dem. Ind.) wished to absolve the Attorney-General from any collusion in the matter. When he gave his advice he supposed that Gen. Bowman had resigned.

Mr. Brown had no doubt of it. But this did not absolve Bowman, who knew that he was violating the law of the country. He must have known it if he could read his commissions. He must have violated the law knowingly and deliberately.

Mr. Davis (Dem. Miss.) thought his colleague was led away by his feelings. One would suppose that some flagrant act had been committed. The law is, that the Superintendent of Public Printing shall not be interested in the public printing. A newspaper had been transferred to Bowman, to whom it was of no consequence where Wendell got the money. The money could not have been made while Bowman retained his place as Superintendent of public printing. The purpose of the law was to prevent corruption on the part of the Superintendent. In this case it is shown that Bowman remained in office a few weeks only, and did not in that time settle any accounts connected with the public printing. This \$20,000 was not given to Bowman exclusively. In this contract nothing was said of the printing for the Senate, but it was executive work of that character which can be sent out of the District. Was this voting money out of the Treasury?

Mr. Brown explained that he complained because the man who did the work got \$20,000 less than the law allowed him, and this sum went to the man who did nothing.

Mr. Davis explained that it was not a matter of legislation whether this man got too much or too little. He thought the question of the Associate Editor had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Brown said he objected to a man not naturalized being the editor of the organ of the Democratic party.

A long colloquy ensued between Mr. Davis and Mr. Brown, as to the soundness of the *Constitution* last year.

Mr. Hale said he hoped to get some light on the subject, but had about given up. He therefore moved to adjourn, but the motion was objected to, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Clay (Dem. Ala.) said that if the election were pressed at this time he should not vote for Bowman. He thought the matter should be investigated, and offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Hale thought the resolution of inquiry should have a wider scope. There were other charges against Bowman. He wanted to know whether it was a condition of the contract that \$20,000 should be paid to one paper and \$15,000 to another and \$6,000 to another with the knowledge of the Attorney General. Though it is said that the rest of the Administration did not know of it then, yet he thought it was implied that they did know of it immediately after. He looked upon the latter charge as most serious.

Mr. Johnson (Dem. Ark.) was opposed to going into investigation. He was ready to elect a Printer, and then if the charges were made and proved, he was ready to expel him.

Mr. King (Rep. N. Y.) was astonished to see any disposition to cover up and cloak investigation.

Mr. Johnson (Ark.) did not wish to do that. He was ready to investigate all the charges.

Mr. Fessenden (Rep. Me.) thought it too bad to make Republicans listen to a family quarrel. He thought they had better settle it among themselves.

After some further discussion, Mr. Craig's resolution was withdrawn.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Printer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	48
For Mr. Bowman	27

The Senate then adjourned.

The Census of 1860.

As the productions of the last from a large proportion of the elements of agricultural returns to be embodied in the coming census, it is suggested that more than ordinary care be taken by our people in preserving an accurate account of their various products of the field; for although the census year embraces the period between the first day of June, 1859, and the first day of June, 1860, including the latter, the amount of agricultural products is mainly determined the present winter, and unless some care is exercised, the producer is like-

ly to be prepared to make a proper return upon the sudden and unexpected call of the census agent in the summer. In fact, it would be well if every farmer and planter would have and hold in view the importance of being fully prepared with a statement wherefrom the questions of the marshal could be promptly and correctly answered. The reasons which should induce preparations now on the part of the agricultural community are, at a later period, equally applicable to all classes of persons. It is a gratifying fact, and one creditable to the intelligence of the American people, that in taking the seventh census only three persons demurred to responding to the questions of the marshals, and they waived their objections when appealed to by the officer having the general charge of that work. We understand that timely notice will be given regarding the nature of the information required for the eighth census, which we hope the public press will liberally aid in spreading throughout the land, and it is not for a moment to be doubted that our people, who are to reap the benefit of the knowledge gained, will manifest universal and cheerful alacrity in contributing each their quota of the facts, which, in the aggregate, go to illustrate the condition and progress of the nation.

The Conjugating Dutchman.

We know not where the following story came from, but as it gives a dr ol picture of a methodical and persevering Dutchman, it may not prove uninteresting.—"Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee house in Paris, where they observed a tall, old looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables and looking round with the most stone-like gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the two Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived at Paris. At this the grave looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spoke: 'I arrive,' said he, 'thou arrivest, he arriveth, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive.' The Englishman whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, 'Did you speak to me Sir?' 'I speak,' replied the stranger, 'thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak.' 'How is this?' said the Englishman, 'do you mean to insult me?' The other replied, 'I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult.' 'This is too much,' said the Englishman, 'I will have satisfaction—if you have any spirit win your rudeness come along with me.' To this defiance the imperterable stranger replied, 'I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come,—and thereupon he arose with great coolness, and followed his challenger. In those days when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily dispatched. They went into a neighboring alley, and the Englishman unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, 'Now, Sir, you must fight me.' 'I fight,' replied the other, drawing his sword, 'thou fighstest, he fighst, we fighst,—here he made a thrust—'you fight, they fight'; and here he disarmed his adversary. 'Well,' said the Englishman, 'you have the best of it and I hope you are satisfied.' 'I am satisfied,' said the original, sheathing his sword, 'thou art satisfied, you are satisfied.'—'I am glad every body is satisfied,' said the Englishman, 'but pray do leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object if you have any, in doing so.' The grave gentleman now, for the first time, became intelligible. 'I am a Dutchman,' said he, 'and am learning your language. I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken. This I have made it a rule to do; I don't like to have my place broken in upon while they are in operation, or I would have told you of this before.' The Englishmen laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them. 'I will dine,' replied he, 'thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, they will dine, we will all dine together.' This they accordingly did; and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with the most perseverance."

MURDER AND SELF-MUTILATION.—An old woman, eighty years of age, residing near Auburn, the county seat of DeKalb Co., Ind., beat her husband who was as old as herself, with an axe and club till he died. She was lodged in jail, and on the following Sunday she procured a common case knife and sharpened it on the stove pipe in her cell, with the intention, she said, of cutting her throat; but fearing the knife was not sharp enough for the operation, out or sawed a hole through into the cavity of the abdomen—tore out a portion of the caul and then seized the large intestine—divided that and cut off a piece about five inches long throwing the piece into the stove, but it was scoured before it was burnt too much for identification. She is now getting well.—The reason she assigned for the act was that she wanted to go where her old man was.

No surgical aid was rendered, as it was thought she would die, but the inflammation has subsided—the stomachic end of the intestine protruding about two inches out of the wound, through which the secretions pass.

The hag has been partially insane for some time. She tells fortunes and calls herself a witch.

"I say, Jim, I wants to gib you a sort of cumunderkum."
"Wah! wah! Sam, fetch 'em on."
"What am dat you can do only once as long as you lib?"
"Why, nigger, dat am to kill myself wid eating possum-fat, ob course."
"O'way, chile—it am din; you jis catch a pig and out he tail off, smack, smove up."