



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

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SELECTED POETRY.

The Pass of Death.

It was a narrow pass, Watered with human tears, For death had kept the outer gate Almost six thousand years...

MISCELLANY.

Acts of the Legislature.

AN ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES. I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a tax for the sums, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of this State, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: sixty cents, ad valorem, on every hundred dollars of the value of all the lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification as heretofore established; seventy cents per head on all slaves; two dollars on each free negro, mulatto or mestizo, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Collector to be incapable, from maim or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood; twelve-and-a-half cents, ad valorem, on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots, lands and buildings, within any city, town, village or borough, in this State; fifty cents per hundred dollars on factories, employments, faculties and professions, including the profession of dentistry, (whether in the profession of law, the profits be derived from the costs of suit, fees, or other sources of professional income,) excepting clergymen, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses and mechanics, and on the amount of commissions received by vendue masters and commission merchants; twenty-five cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock paid in on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, of all banks which for their present charters have not paid a bonus to the State; fifty cents on every hundred dollars used or employed in this State, by any agent of any bank of issue out of this State, between the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in effecting loans or discounts, and dealing in exchange or notes; twenty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock of all incorporated Gas-Light companies; one per cent. on all premiums taken in this State by incorporated insurance companies, and by the agencies of insurance companies, and underwriters, without the limits of this State; fifteen cents on every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State, and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States or Territories thereof excepted,) which any person shall have made from the first day of January, of the present year, to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, either on his, her or their capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of any person or persons, as agent, attorney or consignee; 25 cents upon every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise whatever, which any transient person, not resident in this State, shall make in any house, stall or public place; ten dollars per day for representing publicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein, or for exhibiting wax figures, or other shows of any kind whatsoever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Court respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the public treasury, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or towns.

II. That all taxes levied on property, as prescribed in the first section of this Act, shall be paid to the tax-collector for the tax district in which said property is located. III. In making assessments for taxes on the value of taxable property used in manufacturing or for railroad purposes, within this State, the value of the machinery used therein shall not be included, but only the value of the lots and buildings, as property merely. IV. That the Tax Collectors in the several districts and parishes in this State, in their returns hereafter to be made, be and they are hereby required and enjoined, to state the precise amount of taxes collected by them for the purpose of supporting the police of the said several districts and parishes aforesaid, stating the rates per centum on the amounts of the State tax collected for said district and parish police purposes; and the Comptroller General shall return the same in his report. V. That free negroes, mulattoes and mestizoes, be and they are hereby required, to make their returns and pay their taxes, during the month of March. VI. That the lots and houses on Sullivan's Island shall be returned to the Tax Collector of the tax district in which they are situate, in the same manner as other town lots and houses, and shall be liable to the same rates of taxation. VII. The Comptroller General is directed to cause certificates for six per cent. stock, to be issued in the usual form, to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and to the Bank of the State, in substitution for any of the Bonds of the State which have been heretofore issued, and payable at the same time, whenever the said Bonds shall be delivered up and cancelled; and a separate account shall be kept of all the Bonds and Stock issued for account of the erection of the Capitol, and for account of the Blue Ridge Railroad company, and the interest upon the Bonds and Stock issued to the Railroad company shall be paid by the Bank in the same manner as the interest upon other public debts; and the interest upon the Bonds and Stock, issued for the erection of the Capitol shall be paid at the treasury.

An Act to establish a Normal School in this State. Whereas, It is necessary to any system of public education that provision should be made for the training of teachers in Normal Schools; and, whereas, it is desirable to establish such schools in different parts of the State; and, whereas, the Commissioners of Free Schools of the parishes of St. Phillip and St. Michael have offered to conduct such a School if the State will authorize and assist the same.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Commissioners of Free Schools for the parishes of St. Phillip and St. Michael are authorized to establish and conduct a Normal School for the training of female teachers for the State at large, in connection with a Female High School for the said parishes, and for that purpose to erect and furnish a suitable building; and that whenever ten thousand dollars shall have been subscribed by the citizens of the said parishes for the erection and furnishing of the said building, the State will subscribe an equal amount, and will pay the same in portions equal to the portions paid by the said citizens.

II. The State will also contribute annually, for five years, the sum of five thousand dollars, for the support of the said school; Provided, That at least an equal amount shall also be contributed by the inhabitants of the said parishes annually for the same purpose, either by assessment or contribution. III. The said Commissioners shall receive into the said school, free of any charge for tuition, female pupils from every part of the State, not exceeding fifteen to each Congressional District, for the purpose of being trained as teachers; Provided, That such applicants shall have the qualifications, and shall stand the examinations required of other applicants of equal grade.

IV. The said Commissioners shall have power to conduct the said School, and to make such regulations for its government as they may deem best suited to its beneficial operation, and shall report its condition and expenses annually, with their usual report, to the General Assembly.

LATEST FROM THE SEMINOLE WAR.—The Tampa Peninsula of the 19th, contains particulars of another engagement between the Indians and a detachment of Volunteers under Capt. Stephens, in which five warriors were killed, with a loss of but one man of Capt. S.'s command. The fight occurred at an Indian town about thirty miles from Camp Rogers, on the 8d inst. Notwithstanding the reports of the extremely reduced numbers of the Seminoles, Capt. Stephens is of the opinion that there are still five hundred warriors left, and that they can collect a force of two hundred in twelve hours' notice.

A TALKING match lately came off at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours, the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were talked to sleep, and when they awoke in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian winking in his eye.

From the Anderson Gazette. Public Demonstration in Favor of Hon. James L. Orr.

Pursuant to a previous notice, a large number of the friends and constituents of the Hon. James L. Orr, from the town of Anderson and its vicinity, and from the various distant parts of Anderson District, assembled at Anderson Court House, on the evening of the 21st inst., for the purpose of giving a public demonstration of their gratification at his election to the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. A. Evans to the Chair, and the appointment of Jo. Berry Sloan and N. K. Sullivan, Secretaries. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting; and proceeded to give a brief and interesting history of the services and political career of the Hon. James L. Orr. Col. J. D. Ashmore then arose and moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The motion was carried, and the following committee were appointed by the Chair, to wit: Col. J. D. Ashmore, Gen. J. W. Harrison, Gen. S. M. Wilkes, Col. John Martin and Elijah Webb, Esq. The committee, after a short absence, returned with the following resolutions, viz: Resolved, That we, the citizens of Anderson, have received with pride and pleasure the intelligence of the election of our esteemed and highly valued Representative in Congress.

Resolved, That the singular degree of unanimity with which this distinguished honor has been conferred upon him by the Democratic party, the only Constitutional party in the Union, is peculiarly gratifying to his immediate constituency, and is but a just tribute to the merits of one who has proved himself a wise and comprehensive legislator, a bold and sagacious statesman, as well as an independent and fearless patriot. Resolved, That we, a part of the constituents of the Hon. James L. Orr, avail ourselves of the present occasion to say, that his past and present career, as our Representative in Congress, so far exceeds with our entire and unqualified approval and endorsement; and that our only source of regret is, that there is a probability of our losing his most valuable services at an earlier period than we are willing to submit to such a loss.

Resolved, That we, the friends, neighbors and constituents of Hon. J. L. Orr, request of and call upon him to reconsider his intimation announced during the past summer, that he might not be a candidate again for re-election. Resolved, That we believe that we have the right to insist, in view of the present aspect of political affairs in the Federal Government, and we do insist, that he shall submit his name for re-election, and continue to serve us as he has heretofore done, at least until the present alarming questions shall have been settled.

Resolved, That whilst we mean no disparagement to any one of the many distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the membership in Congress as his successor, we do believe his wise, firm, unflinching and experienced statesmanship is necessary to the best interest of his constituents, and to the State at large, and we would regard his retirement to private life as a most serious public loss. Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed to communicate with Hon. James L. Orr, and to urge upon him to yield his consent, even at a personal sacrifice, to a re-election to Congress at the ensuing October election.

Resolved, That we tender him our most hearty and cordial congratulations, upon his recent elevation to his present high position in the Government—a distinction honorably and fairly won, and that will be modestly worn. Col. Ashmore as Chairman of the Committee, upon presenting the resolutions, advocated them with such zeal and enthusiasm, and so happily dwelt upon the eminent services and qualities of the Hon. J. L. Orr, as to elicit the unbounded applause of the densely crowded Court House. Gen. Harrison being called upon, arose and addressed the assembly in his usual pleasant manner; spoke of the distinguished services, ability and worth of Hon. James L. Orr; of his singular adaptation for his present position, and his firmness and integrity. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause.

Gen. Wilkes being next called upon, made a brief allusion to his former association with the Hon. James L. Orr, feelingly described his character, and expressed a hope that he might rise to a higher position. The assembly received his remarks with a loud burst of applause. Warren D. Wilkes being next called upon, entertained the audience with a long and eloquent address, upon the character, worth and services of the Hon. James L. Orr; made special allusion to his boldness, in frankly expressing his opinions upon subjects of interest to his constituents, regardless of the time honored policy which forbade an interference with them.

Hon. J. P. Reed being next called upon, endorsed the resolutions, and excused himself from debating the assembly longer, and moved in opinion of the resolutions. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. The Chair appointed the following committee under the 7th resolution, viz: Hon. J. P. Reed, Hon. R. F. Simpson, Dan. Brown, Esq., Dr. Wm. Robinson, A. T. Broyles, Esq., J. C. Keys, Esq., Maj. E. J. Earle, Dr. T. A. Evis, Maj. T. H. McCann, Dr. Wm. B. Millwee, Kelly Sullivan, Esq., Col. Elijah Alexander, Sam'l. Brown, Esq., Elias Earle, Esq., Capt. L. W. Tribble, E. B. Benson, Esq., F. E. Harrison, Esq., Col. Wm. S. Shaw, Dr. Edmund Webb, Lovett A. Osborne, J. H. Whitner.

On motion of Elijah Webb, Esq., it was resolved that the meeting, when it adjourns, do form a torch-light procession, and march to the cannon, and fire one gun for every State in the Union. On motion of Col. J. D. Ashmore, the meeting adjourned sine die. A. EVANS, Chairman. JO. BERRY SLOAN, N. K. SULLIVAN, Secretaries.

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FLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Notwithstanding the general break-down in the financial and commercial affairs of the civilized world, we perceive that there is one branch of business which continues in the most flourishing and prosperous condition. We allude to the profitable traffic in niggers between the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. Vessel after vessel arrives at the "ever faithful island," with two, three, four, five, six, or seven hundred niggers, "fresh from the sod," and they are landed and run off into the interior without the slightest difficulty. The yankee captains and traders have pocketed in this way, no doubt, a sufficient quantity of specie, in twelve months' operations, to enable all the banks of New England to resume specie payments, if the said traders would only invest their money for this object. But we presume that their slave trade profits are appropriated for new clippers and new ventures for more niggers, and the Southern fire-eaters may make the most of it.—The African slave-trade is a Northern monopoly, excepting a little schooner now and then from Baltimore, and the Southern fire-eaters couldn't compete with the Yankees if they were to try, for the Puritans are old hands in the business, and know all the ins and outs of every baracca along the African coast. Talk of whale oil! why, one vessel shipped into Cuba with five hundred niggers, is worth a dozen whaling voyages. —New York Herald.

THE UTAH ARMY.—We learn that the War Department received, on Saturday, information by telegraph from Lieutenant General Scott, announcing his receipt of favorable intelligence from the Utah expedition. On the 7th of November, Colonels Johnston and Smith, and the trains, had overtaken Col. Alexander, and all were marching upon Fort Bridger, distant only sixteen miles. The troops were in fine spirits, and there was just enough snow upon the plains to protect the grass from fire. Fort Bridger, it is understood, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City.

COL. ORR.—The Washington correspondent of the Carolina Times says: "I am entirely opposed to the system of 'padding' public men and politicians, but I cannot help commending to the people of South Carolina the admirable manner in which Col. Orr fulfills the duties of his high and responsible office. In the appointment of his Committees, he has shown more favor to the opposition than they granted to us; he has allowed them all the power and influence possible, without making them dangerous to the dominant party. By his firm yet obliging demeanor he preserves as good order as can exist in a Hall filled with the noisiest men of the country. I have observed Phelps, the opponent of Orr in the Democratic caucus, while Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and think that in experience, presence of mind and knowledge of parliamentary law he falls far below the gallant Colonel."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1857.—The House of Representatives has done a rash act to-day. Influenced by its patriotic abhorrence of Mormonism, it has actually attacked substantially the right of representation, by instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of the immediate exclusion of the Delegate from Utah from the floor.

In the lively debate on the resolution, Mr. Keitt warmly advocated the cause of the assailed delegate. He declared himself entitled to a seat upon the floor by the law of the land, and that even if all the population of his Territory were in open rebellion, he would still be entitled to retain it, inasmuch as no charge is urged against him personally, and therefore his exclusion would violate the right of representation, which enters into the essential polity and structure of our Government.

Mr. Boyce expressed his opposition to Mormonism, as a blot upon our Republican system, but deemed the proposed expulsion of the Utah Delegate as an unjust and illegal act. Like Lord Chatham, he said, he was unwilling to violate rights of the humblest citizen, by disregarding the least law. The most essential point of our intercourse with children is to be truthful ourselves. Every other interest ought to be sacrificed to that of truth. When we in any way deceive a child, we not only set a pernicious example, but also lose our influence over him for ever.

A War-Speech by Brigham Young.

The Deseret (Utah) News, of which we have copies of dates as late as October 7th, devotes a large portion of its space to reports of sermons by Brigham Young and other Saints. We give below some specimens of Brigham's eloquence, which indicate unmistakably the state of feeling among the Mormons in regard to the Government expedition now approaching them. There cannot be a more damnable, dastardly order issued than was issued by the administration to this people while they were in an Indian country in 1846. Before we left Nauvoo, not less than two United States Senators came to receive a pledge from us that we would leave the United States, and then while we were doing our best to leave their borders, the poor, low degraded curses sent a requisition for five hundred of our men to go and fight their battles! That was President Polk, and he is now weltering in hell with Zachary Taylor, where the present administration will soon be, if they do not repent.

I have told you that if this people will live their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything of their property that would be of use to an enemy if left, I wanted them to go out of the territory, and I again say so to-day, for when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, if any man undertakes to shield his, he will be sheared down, for "judgment will be laid to the lin and righteousness to the plummet." Now the faint-hearted can go in peace, but should that time come, they must not interfere. Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building, nor one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass and hay, that will burn, left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn, if driven to extremity, to utterly lay waste, in the name of Israel's God.

Suppose that our enemies send 50,000 troops here, they will have to transport all that will be requisite to sustain them over one winter, for I will promise them, before they come, that there shall not be one particle of forage nor one mouthful of food for them should they come. They will have to bring all their provisions and forage, and though they start their teams with as heavy loads as they can draw, there is no team that can bring enough to sustain itself, to say nothing of the men. If there were no more men here than there are in the Seminole nation, our enemies never could use us up, but they could use up themselves which they will do. The Seminoles, a little tribe of a few hundred in Florida, have cost our government, I suppose, in the neighborhood of a \$100,000,000, and they are no nearer being conquered than when the war commenced.

It has been asked, "Have you counted the cost?" Yes, for ourselves, but I cannot begin to count it for our enemies. It will cost them all they have in this world, and will land them in hell in the world to come, while the only trouble with us is that we have two or three times more men than we need for using up all who can come here to deprive us of our rights.

It is my faith and feelings that if we live as we should live they cannot come here, but I am decided in my opinion that if worse comes to worst, and the Lord permits them to come upon us, I will desolate this whole territory before I will again submit to the hellish corruption and bondage the wicked are striving to thrust upon us solely for our exercising our right of freedom of conscience. I will say, in reference to President Buchanan, that for his outrageous wickedness in this movement, he shall wear the yoke as long as he lives; he shall be led about by his party with the yoke on his neck, until they have accomplished their ends and he can do no more for them, and his name shall be forgotten; and "Old Bright," as Mr. Kimball calls him, shall be free.

After doing what they have already done to this people, after sending among us the filth and scum of all creation (as some of the officers were) as officers of the government, contrary to the government, contrary to the genius of our institutions, I want to tell them that though they continue to send poor, pusillanimous curses here to be government officers, we will not submit to it, troops or no troops. I shall tell them this in plainness and simplicity, and they shall find that in my simplicity I will try to sustain so righteous a position.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Thomas Penny died at the Naval Asylum, near this city, yesterday, aged 81 years. This gallant Parry was one of the crew of Commodore Perry's flag-ship Lawrence, and fought most nobly on board that vessel until, owing to her disabled condition, it was determined that Commodore Perry should go on board the Niagara, when Penny was selected as one of the crew of the boat that was to convey his brave commander. The passage was effected amid a storm of round shot and grape, which splintered many of the oars and so shattered the boat that when it reached the Niagara it was in a sinking condition. The character of the fight on board the Lawrence, in which this heroic seaman, Penny, acted his part with cool and determined courage, may be gathered from the fact that out of a crew of one hundred and three, fit for duty, twenty-two were killed, and sixty-three wounded. The passage of Perry from the Lawrence to the Niagara, under the fire of the enemy in an

open boat, is justly regarded as a feat of personal heroism scarcely paralleled in the history of a naval warfare; and it is but fair that the names of these devoted but humble men, who perilled their lives in the same enterprise, should be heralded to a grateful country. Thomas Penny was a true-hearted American sailor, and his messmates bear testimony to his many sterling traits of character, both on sea and land.—Pennsylvania, 15th.

A GOOD DETERMINATION.—It is stated that the Honorable Mr. Speaker Orr, has announced his determination to enforce strictly the rule prohibiting the custom of bringing liquors into that part of the Capitol under his special charge. This, if strictly followed out, is a species of reform very much needed, and cannot but be productive of good effects. It is unfortunate, however, that he cannot extend the operation of the rule so as to prevent certain notorious members from surreptitiously bringing the article into the building in their stomachs.—Petersburg Express.

DEATH OF JUDGE POTTER.—We learn that Hon. Henry Potter died at his residence in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., on the 20th ult. He had been confined to his bed for four weeks, and, considering his age, his tenacity of life was wonderful. Judge Potter was in the 93d year of his age, having been born in 1765. He held the office of Judge of the U. S. District Court since 1801, when it was conferred on him by President Jefferson. He was long associated with Chief Justice Marshall.—He was a cotemporary of Caswell, Davie, Alexander, Daffy, Taylor, Hill and others, distinguished in their day in North Carolina, and was the last survivor of those who signed the original constitution of the Grand Lodge of Masons in that State in 1787.

Judge Potter was in Philadelphia, and was present and heard General Washington deliver his first message to the Congress that convened after his election to the Presidency. He was also familiar with the presence of Hamilton, Madison, Adams, Jefferson, Lee, Wayne, Carroll, Pinckney, Randolph, King, and others.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Our city was yesterday morning thrown in a state of great excitement by the discovery of the mangled murdered body of Charles W. Sittles, a lawyer of this city, in the Genesee River, a few rods below the falls. From the pools of blood and other evidences of struggles, the murderers were easily traced from the place of the fatal conflict to the river, where they attempted to conceal the evidences of their crime by sinking the body of their victim. The water being shallow, the body did not float away from the shore, and was found at about 7 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

The body was immediately taken to the police office, and arrest made of his wife, her brother and several others of his relatives. On the ground were discovered blood and other evidences of a conflict, also, found a piece of a victorine, corresponding with one worn by Mrs. Sittles; a rosette matching one found in her possession and a comb, a pair of spectacles, said to belong to her brother, Ira Stur, a young man aged about 23 years. Mrs. Sittles' left wrist and her brother's left arm were found to be broken, showing that they had been engaged in some extraordinary conflict.

The evidence, so far, seems strongly against the wife of the murdered man and her brother, Ira Stur.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Samuel Wright Minor, probably the oldest printer in Georgia, died recently in Macon. He was born in Queen Anne's county, Md., in the year 1781, and was the son of Col. W. Minor, an officer in the revolutionary army. His first adventure in business was the publication of the Athens Gazette, in Georgia, and signaled his paper by presenting the first suggestion of Gen. Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

SHORT STORY BY DICKENS.—Dickens tells the following story of an American sea captain: On his last voyage home the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as one being entirely new, and one you never met with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen passengers, and in return she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either.—Not knowing how to make her determination in this dilemma, she consulted her friend the captain. The captain being a man of an original turn of mind says to the young lady: "Jump overboard, and marry the man who jumps after you!" The young lady, struck with the idea, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain who had a boat manned in case of accident. Accordingly, next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking derotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and her four lovers were got out again, she says to the captain: "What am I to do with them now, they are so wet?" Says the captain, "take the dry one!" And the young lady did, and married him. GOODNESS always envelopes the foolish.