

The isolated points on the southern coast of Matanzas, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union, in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit.

The Executive duty of appointing in his stead a General in Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there, so far as I know any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected.

The designation of General McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope that there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised, and without which he cannot, with so full efficiency, serve the country.

In a storm at sea, no one can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control. It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government—the rights of the people.

In these documents we find the abridgment of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the Legislature, boldly advocated, with laboring arguments, to prove that large control of the people in Government is the source of all political evil.

Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed, that whoever is once a hired laborer, is fixed in that condition for life.

Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer.

A few men own capital, and that few would labor themselves, and with their capital hire, or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class, neither work for, others or have others work for them.

In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers on the other.

It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with their capital—that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them: but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this class.

None less inclined to take or touch ought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last one, seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning.

The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been greater.

We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future.

There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions.

It is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER. BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, Dec. 13, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE." B. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the press, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on reasonable terms.

The Bedford Inquirer Printing Office is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphan's court advertising is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business. Apply immediately or before the first of January, next. Nov. 22, 1861.

President's Message. We, this week, lay before our readers the first Annual Message of President Lincoln.

The message has the merit of brevity, and consequently will be read by nearly every one. It is plainly but ably written, conservative and statesman-like, and meets with general favor.

The President states that "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." As time passes and the wicked rebellion progresses, "indispensable means" may be employed, that are not now proposed generally by the people of the loyal States.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the January number of Godey's Lady's Book. Godey commences the new year with one of the best numbers ever issued. The fashion plates are not surpassed in the country, and all ladies ought to have it on this account alone, if on no other.

TERMS, one copy one year, \$3; two copies, \$5; three copies, \$6; four copies, \$7. To clubs of five, \$10, and an extra copy to the person sending the club; club of eight, \$15, and an extra copy; clubs of eleven, \$20, and an extra copy.

SOME PORK.—Mr. William Cook killed three hogs, the other day, the heaviest weighing 580 lbs., one 400, and the other 368 lbs.; Mr. John Nelson, a few weeks ago killed one weighing 562 lbs., and two, each weighing 455 lbs.; J. J. Cassna, Esq., one weighing 422 lbs.; L. Mangel, one 418 lbs.; Dr. Harry, one 410 lbs., and Maj. Rupp, one 410 lbs.—Quite a number other large hogs were slaughtered in town, but we have not heard what they weighed.

WOOD.—If some of our subscribers who have promised us wood, would pay us the money we could by the article—as it is, we get neither the money nor the wood.

While on this subject, we will state, that we want grain, flour and potatoes. Subscribers who owe us need not be ashamed to pay us in these articles. Our workmen and our family will eat, and we must have these necessities. So bring them along.

A Court Martial for the trial of Dr. Finley, the Surgeon General of the Army, against whom charges have been preferred by Dr. Tripler, met on Tuesday at Washington.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Hale's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court, was amended by a substitute referring to the Committee named all portions of the President's Message relating to the judiciary.

An Appeal to the Ladies of Bedford County. Having been called upon by the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington,

(by a circular addressed to the Loyal Women of America), asking contributions for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded Soldiers and Sailors in the Army and Navy, and being desirous of evincing their sympathy, and responding to the call of the Commission, they have appointed a Committee to wait upon the members and their lady friends, asking them to encourage their undertaking, and help to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded, by contributing whatever they can, whether in money, quilts, blankets, undershirts, drawers, woolen socks, slippers, jellies, preserves, farina, dried fruits, can fruits, illustrated newspapers, books, and such other articles as may be useful in such cases.

Donations of any kind will be received at the Court House, in charge of S. H. Tate. We hope the Ladies of the county will send to this place. The matter is worthy the attention of the charitable and patriotic.

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—After spending the morning in listening to the heavy cannonading that has been going on, I thought I would drop you a line. There has been a fight between here and Newport News. I will give you the reports just as we have them in our Camp.

It is said that our boys have captured a Rebel vessel with nine hundred rebel cavalry, and the fixings that belong to a Regiment. Our loss is said to be forty killed—wounded not reported.

The vessel was trying to run the blockade, and was stopped by our troops, and the firing commenced, and you had better believe there was some big thunder for about two hours. It commenced at six and lasted until eight o'clock. It seemed as if the earth shook to its centre.

The firing seemed to be heavy on both sides. It caused some excitement in our Camp. You folks at home think perhaps that kind of noise would be calculated to horrify those that are daily expecting to be called on to face the enemy, but I must confess it has quite a different effect. All our boys seemed to be anxious that a messenger would come to call us out to assist.

Every eye seemed to flash with anxiety, and every heart beat eager for the contest, as discharge after discharge of cannon was heard. There seems to be something in the life of a soldier that entirely rids him of that fear which is natural to men at home.

The vessel is called the Yorktown, a large Rebel vessel. Our men have been doing some firing at Sewell's Point, since you last heard from me. They have burned a vessel that was so close to us that we could see the smoke as we stood in camp.

There does appear to be an ardent desire among the men to be put into an engagement. If the men at the helm did not use more caution than a majority of the soldiers would, if they had the command, our armies would soon be out up by the rebels. But it is well it is as it is. There has been a great many rebels and rebel spies brought into the Fort. One big nigger spy, dressed in the same uniform that we are, was caught inside of our lines, but it will be some time before he will report to Jeff Davis.

They are yet out on the Rip Rap, and that is a hard place to get away from. It is a place built out in the bay, (out of stone), and is right under the guns of the Fort. It is strongly guarded, besides the Blockading Fleet is playing around there all the time.

As to our destination it would be hard to tell you anything certain, but it is rumored that we are to go to Santa Rosa Island in Florida. This does not seem to meet the approbation of all, as we might expect to be lost by sickness, and we would much rather die at the point of the bayonet. But it is not likely that our Government will send us northern men into that climate.

The health of our men has not been very good as most of them had taken bad colds in "Camp Curran." Captain Fuller's Company seems to suffer most.—We sent home dead, a young man from Dry Ridge last week—young Hide, that never should have been brought to this Camp.

The weather has been mild since we are here, this day is rather cold, and it is very cold at night. Oysters are abundant here, we can gather as many as we want to eat. The whole country is as level as Christ Nawgle's bottom land, and looks just like that.

It is Tuesday morning. Last night was very cold, and snow and hail fell all night.—We are bad off for gloves. Our Suttler is a scoundrel—he sells cotton gloves at forty cents, that are not worth twenty, his tobacco is rotten, and sells it for two pices. If he does not do better we are determined to haul down his shanty. We get salt, crackers, coffee, sugar, potatoes, &c. It is hard to get papers here. Write and let us hear how things are at home. Give my respects to John Hafer, and all that may enquire after me. I am promised to write to so many, that I find it is impossible to comply with my promise.—If you think worth while you may hand this to Mr. Over, to publish in his paper, and it may seem as a letter to some who are expecting to hear from me. No more at present but remain.

Respectfully Yours, HENRY BRIDENTHAL. To G. H. SPANG, Bedford.

P. S. Direct your letters to me at Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., 55th Regt. P. V.

Programme of the Bedford County Teachers Association. The Annual meeting of the Bedford County Teachers Association will convene at Bedford, on Monday, December 29th, 1861, at 11 o'clock, P. M., to continue in session till Saturday noon. Lectures will be delivered by the following persons on the subject opposite their respective names.

George Sigsoos, Co. Supt.—Responsibilities of Teachers.

John Palmer.—Science; its Influence on the History of the World.

J. C. Clarkson.—Common Schools.

Prof. C. H. Gere.—The Coming Educator and his Work.

S. H. Tate.—

H. W. Fisher.—

Essays will be read by the following persons: D. M. Wunders, E. F. Kerr, J. U. Geyer, J. Kinel, J. E. Satterfield, E. F. Barnett, J. B. Cassna, W. Sparks, C. P. Calhoun, Chas. Long, Uriah Blackburn, J. A. De Forest, S. Geisler, Misses S. E. Gaidler, Misses S. E. Montgomery, L. C. Arnold, L. P. Blackburn, Mollie Tobias, S. E. Younkkin, H. Evans, M. E. Allison and M. A. Williams.

The following questions have been suggested as proper ones for discussion during the sessions of the Association:

The best methods of conducting Teachers' Institutes.

Ought corporal punishment to be prohibited in the Common Schools, by law?

Ought the teacher to be responsible for the conduct of pupils on their way to and from school?

What degree of scholarship should entitle the teacher to a Professional Certificate?

Are school exhibitions, as now conducted in this County, beneficial?

How can a uniform and reliable standard of professional attainment be secured throughout the States?

Does the teacher exert a greater influence in forming the character of his pupils than the parent?

Should the right of suffrage be granted to persons unable to read or write?

Should the parent be compelled by law to educate his children?

Teachers from all sections of the county are earnestly requested to be present. As the School Department has instructed County Superintendents to make it incumbent upon all applicants for first class certificates, to attend teachers' institutes, interest alone should demand their presence.

But duty, and the interests of their profession require of them, that they attend this important gathering of teachers. Let this be the best Institute ever held in Bedford county; and we know that we have the material to make it such. Let none remain at home.

Arrangements will be made, as herebefore, for the entertainment of teachers while attending the Institute.

J. GILBERT FISHER, Chairman Business Committee.

EAST TENNESSEE. The whole country awaits with painful anxiety the receipt of further advices from the devoted band who have struck so telling a blow for the Union in East Tennessee.

Our advices of their victory at Morristown reach us wholly through rebel channels, and so are certainly not exaggerated, yet they represent the Union triumph as unqualified. This is the very first muster of Union men in a Slave State at a distance from the Free States which forbids all hope of support.

East Tennessee, however, is essentially a Free-Laborer region, as much so as Western Maryland or North-Western Virginia.

Her citizens have steadily given large majorities for the Union at every election.—They vote back their votes by their arms, and do it right nobly. What they must have suffered to good them to this desperate rising, can only be guessed; but that women have been whipped and men hung there for loving the Union, is beyond dispute.

But for that most deplorable retreat of Gen. Schoepf from the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, the annihilation of Zollicoffer's rebel army and the freeing of East Tennessee from all vestige of rebel domination would now be assured, cutting off the rebels in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas from all but the most circuitous communication with those in Virginia.

As it is, we fear that Floyd, Zollicoffer, and "King Harris" will rapidly concentrate forces from all quarters upon Knoxville, and that this first effective rising in the South against a monstrous despotism will be speedily suppressed.

But it will not be possible to kill all the loyal East Tennesseans; and from every one whom the traitors shall butcher you will be maddened into repeating the bold enterprise of Brownlow on the very first promise of success.

It seems a very, very sad case that such gallant champions of the Union cause as these East Tennesseans must be sacrificed for want of support, and that, while Secretary Cameron tells us we have Six Hundred and Sixty Thousand men enlisted to fight for the Union—a force which is costing at least Two Millions of Dollars per day—we are not yet ready to advance upon the rebels somewhere, so as to offset the ground we have been losing in Missouri ever since Gen. Fremont was superseded. But let our military leaders take their time. Better stand still than advance to be defeated.

We only insist that they shall not—like their predecessors last July—boast before a battle of having defied popular clamor and refuse to move till they were ready to do so with every assurance of victory; and then, having been defeated through their own gross mismanagement, assert that they were pushed on by untimely impatience and pressure.

This time, let them bear in mind Davy Crockett's maxim:—"Be sure you're right—then go ahead!" —N. Y. Tribune.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NOV. 30, 1861.

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil and of all other property found within the limits of States declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied or hereafter to be occupied by the troops and authorities of the Union following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, agents to reside at such ports or places as are or may be occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities, under proper instructions, will render such military protection and aid as may be required to carry out the intentions of this Department.

Persons held to service for life under State laws who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists embracing the names, sex, and condition of such persons, and, as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the name of any person claiming their services; which lists shall be in triplicate, one for the military commandant, one for the files of the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The persons so listed will be organized for systematic labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice, and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control. Pay rolls will be prepared, and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed, in proportion to the service rendered, by the agent and approved by the military commandant and by the Secretary of the Treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules, and other stock, vehicles of transportation and other property, will be carefully made and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by such agent.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct. When prepared for shipment, the packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished.

An account of all provisions of whatsoever character found on each plantation will be taken, and such provisions will be used, so far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiencies of subsistence will be supplied by the United States commissary, upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account.

The cotton and other articles, when prepared for market, by the returning Government transports; and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A carefully detailed account will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the Government and of all expenditures made.

Each agent will transmit a weekly report of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate monthly for settlement.

All requisitions, bills of lading, and invoices will be countersigned by the military commandant or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose.

Each agent will so transact his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who now maintain or may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

PAID OFF IN THEIR OWN COIN. During the occupation of London, Ky., by the rebel forces under Zollicoffer, they obtained all of their supplies from the Union men of that town, giving in return that vile stuff, confederate bonds, payable two years after date. They never took anything from the secess of the neighborhood, but encouraged them in all of their impositions upon the Unionists about there. When, however, Zollicoffer was driven out by Gen. Schoepf, and the Union forces were in need of supplies, one of the richest secessionists of the neighborhood—who had been most active in showing Zollicoffer who of the Union men had corn and supplies—was applied to by the General for corn, oats, and hay for his forces, but was answered by him that he would neither give, lend, nor sell anything to him or his forces. Gen. Schoepf then very quietly sent a detachment for the articles wanted; obtained from the Unionists around the confederate bonds, paid him a good price for his produce with bonds, and gave to the Union men the money of the glorious Government for which he is now so gloriously fighting.

SOWING TO THE WIND.—Said a Beaufort negro: "Well, massa, you never did see how dem white pusson did take on when dey juss hear' bout hundred ship come down off fort; such packing and troeking; load four horse team, ox team, all kind team, and take all thing could take, and all ladies and girls, cause dey night do like dey did in Alexandria when dey take him." On inquiry how that was, I was told "That all dem soldiers they did 'tuse dese women most shameful, violating their promiseously." Den when dey hear dat all ships done pass battery down dere, all clear right out and don't come back, only sometime when no ship here, den run away gain when youse all come back; den dey drive off all we nigger and tell we dat you gwine to take us all down South and sell us for 'berry low price." The idea of being sold for "berry low price," was to him extremely distasteful. The town may have two or three thousand inhabitants more, perhaps, in the summer than during the winter months; for the gaudies of the city seem to have an attraction for the chivalry quite irresistible to them.

LATE NEWS FROM NORFOLK. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9, via Baltimore. A flag of truce went to Norfolk, this morning, carrying thirty-two prisoners, disembarked by the United States Government, on parole. A rebel flag of truce met our boat and transferred to some ladies coming from Richmond.

From to-day's Norfolk Day Book we learn that a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the Suttlers are removing their stores from the camps. The war rumors and war fever are very high.

A telegraphic despatch dated Savannah, Dec. 7th states that General Butler's expedition arrived on that day at Port Royal.

Nothing is said about Parson Brownlow's victory in East Tennessee, or of the Fort Pickens affair.

Dr. Johnson Clark, Surgeon of the Union Coast Guard, died, to-day of typhoid fever.—His body is to be sent North by this evening's boat.

A firm in New Haven are manufacturing a plate of solid steel, weighing about three and a half pounds; and capable of resisting a rifle shot or bayonet thrust, which can be so neatly fitted inside of a military vest as not to be noticeable.

A Russian line-of-battle ship foundered off the coast of Japan, with 800 persons on board. All perished!

THE REBEL BEGIRA. The Baltimore American thus comments on the removal of the rebel Capital from Richmond to Nashville:

This is the "beginning of the end." They expected, long before this time, to have taken Washington, marched in triumph across Maryland to the assault of Philadelphia and New York, to wind up a summer campaign, probably, by dictating terms to all that was left of a feeble foe in Faneuil Hall. But how complete has been the failure: Baten out of Western Virginia, and made to recede from Harper's Ferry and every place that had marked their sudden advance, it is evident now, whatever Mr. Davis may say, that they consider a longer stay at Richmond as a hazardous matter. Like another valorous and astute warrior, he arranges his troops to keep them in fighting humor, but like the same infirm Captain he winds up by announcing that "he is a little lame he will start now!" At least this is the commentary his practice bears against his professions.

All accounts concur in showing that the movements of the Union men of East Tennessee, the destruction of important bridges by them, has alarmed the leaders at Richmond very greatly.—We may add deservedly; but none know better than Davis, that, so far from keeping quiet through the winter, the National troops are just on the point of getting actually and earnestly in motion; and that in his contemplated retrograde movement to Nashville, he is not moving any too soon.

The "great swelling words" in the Message—the air of confidence assumed—may serve to hold the troops to their positions for the present, but a good deal of the grand assumption put forth is merely for the purpose of covering his retreat, and he has but postponed, for a little time this inevitable fate.

Virginia, eaten out, plundered, almost destroyed, will not, in the nature of things, have stomach for much more fight; and Tennessee and Kentucky, comparatively fresh localities, are to be put through the same ruinous process. Nashville is to become the temporary headquarters for the migrating dynasty, until a threatened advance of the National troops will make that city too hot to hold him, until, via Memphis or Vicksburg, he may continue his flight to the wilds of Arkansas or Texas, to disappear finally, like his illustrious prototype, Gen. William Walker, somewhere in Central America. That, most likely, will be the progressive character of the drama to be enacted within the next two or three months, for as that stereotyped nonsense about "dying in the last ditch" in defence of "their soil" being carried out by the leaders now on the move to Nashville, that may do, to stimulate the "rank and file," but Davis, Benjamin & Co., will never court martyrdom in that direction.

A THRILLING PROPHECY. In last February Alabama seceded. That brave man, Senator CLEMENS, who had until then braced all the storms of wild fanaticism and along to the flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unsheathed his sword in a cause he hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend:

"We are out: we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens. I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place. I cannot restrain them now when I am writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not involved in a war we soon will be. There is no hope of peace; and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of long exemption from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as hope remains. When every thing is lost, as I fear it may be, unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battle-field and lay down a life which has lost its value."

How swiftly has this prediction been verified. Ere the echo of his voice, pleading to the fanatics to "stop," had died away, the cry ran out, to arms! A State then prosperous is now bankrupt, and all the horrors of war are upon them.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. The Legislature convened at Annapolis on Tuesday last, pursuant to a call of Governor HICKS. Both Houses, after their members had been sworn in, adjourned to yesterday, when, on re-assembling, they were duly organized for business.

In the Senate HENRY H. GODDENOROUGH, of Talbot county, was elected President, and CHAPMAN HANWOOD, Secretary.

In the House of Delegates J. SCHUMBERFIELD BERRY, of Baltimore county, was chosen Speaker, and J. SNOWDEN THOMAS, Chief Clerk.

The Message of Governor HICKS was laid before both Houses, and is represented to be eminently conservative and patriotic. The Governor says he has convened the Legislature in this special session in order that they may at once give expression to the will of the people, by taking such steps as will seem most effective to vindicate the honor and the loyalty of the State, by undoing, and, as far as possible, remedying the evils of the legislation of their predecessors. He urges measures for the payment of the State's portion of the national tax for the expenses of the war. He says that the rebellion must be put down, no matter at what cost, and that the State must bear her share, and hopes it will be done with no niggard hand. He urges a loan for the purpose, and says it is undoubtedly a duty as it is also due to the pride and honor of the State that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers for this war. He also recommends legislation for the summary punishment of persons in Maryland who shall be convicted of aiding or abetting, in any manner, these who are in arms against the Government.

The average Republican M. J. in Wisconsin is 8,000, on a vote 60,000 less than last year. Louis P. Harvey is the new Governor.