

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, May 1, 1863.

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Mr. Robinson's Sermon.

We had the pleasure of hearing a sermon, delivered in the First Presbyterian Church of this Borough on last Sabbath by Rev. H. ROBINSON of Harrisburg. The text selected for the occasion was: "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates and to be ready to every good work," Titus, 2, chap. 1st verse. We are sorry we cannot convey to our readers a just idea of the merits of this discourse, and regret that it can not reach the ears of every man throughout the entire country. The sermon set forth, with the greatest clearness and power, the duty of obedience to the constituted authorities of the land, and the obligation of all good men to give to the Government their warmest support and encouragement while engaged in preserving the National life and saving the community from the horrors of anarchy and civil war. These views were advocated not on the grounds of policy or of any implied obligation of the citizen to support his government, but on the nobler consideration of obedience to the commands of Him by whose will and through whose Providence all governments are founded and sustained. The abuse of rulers, the fierce denunciation of certain measures of policy, and the evasion of the laws or resistance to their enforcement were held to be, not only impolitic, but absolutely wicked, as they were in direct violation of the teachings of the Bible and contrary to the precepts and example given by the Saviour while on earth. The mere words of the text were sufficient authority to make it the right and duty of a Minister of the Gospel to inculcate obedience to law and respect to rulers, and the earnestness and ability with which the Rev. gentleman enforced its injunction, showed that he was not one of those who thought it a duty to remain silent, while the most wicked and dangerous heresies were advocated by the political gamblers and place seekers of the country. The earnest attention which the large congregation bestowed on the sermon, showed that they fully appreciated and approved the doctrines advanced, and we anticipate many good results from this single discourse. Could we not have many such sermons at a time like this, preached with good effect in this community and throughout the entire country? Is there any subject on which the teachings of the Bible are more explicit than that of obedience and respect to the laws, and is there any class of persons who could exercise a more powerful influence in this direction than God's Ministers? While we have no words of censure for these who do not speak out for the cause of our Government, we cannot forbear to express our admiration for those, who, regardless of abuse and misrepresentation, boldly declare, "the whole counsel of God." There can be no danger that disloyalty or treason will ever manifest itself in a community that is favored with discourses so able and earnest as those of Dr. Robinson.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The meeting of "adopted citizens" in New York city a week or two since was unanimous in its expression of enthusiastic loyalty to the Government. But why "adopted citizens"? There are but two political classes of persons in this country, those who are and those who are not citizens. If the gentlemen who express these loyal sentiments are foreigners, their hearty sympathy and interest are most grateful. But if they are American citizens why not say so? Why endeavor to emphasize the fact of foreign birth? Why create more classes and divisions than actually exist? Whoever is an American citizen can have no higher title. And obviously all judicious men will wish at this time to blend as closely as possible the great mass of loyal citizens—and to avoid classifying them by any name of party or country. For all-loyal men there is now but one party, that of the Government; but one country, the United States of America. When the flag floats supreme once more we may remember that we were born in America or Germany, in Ireland or France; we may discover that we belong to some political party that marches, with all the other parties, beneath that flag. But now all our hands and hearts are needed to hold it aloft and establish it securely. While the war lasts we are not Republicans or Democrats—we are not foreigners and natives—we are only loyal American citizens, resolved to stand by our Government and the Union, and to support it always in every way that it requires our aid, knowing that when the Government falls, we fall with it, and that the end of the Union is the end of peace and prosperity in every State, in every country, and in every town of the country.

Some of the foolish Copperheads in Illinois and Indiana have taken up arms. They will be put down, of course, and all other plots of that sort be utterly frustrated. Gen. Burnside's order against traitors is working well.

From California we learn, that the Union League movement has been inaugurated there by a great meeting at Sacramento city, at which speeches were delivered by General Wright, Senator Conness, Governor Stanford and others. Senator Conness repudiated the idea of his acting with the copperheads.

JENNY LIND AGAIN.—What a foul report has circulated about Jenny Lind! but her voice is too sweet to be injured—and if you wish to keep your voice, lungs, throat, &c., free from colds, try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box at—S. Elliott's.

The Progress of Freedom.

On the 6th April St. Louis elected a Mayor "unequivocally in favor of the President's policy, proclamation, arming of negroes and all," and the next morning the Missouri Democrat joyfully declared that "St. Louis is not only a loyal city, but a radical anti-slavery city." The same paper contained the following notice:

SLAVES JAILED.—A family of five slaves, male and female, was yesterday committed to the county jail on affidavit of Ferd. Rozier, Jr., claiming them as his property, and accusing them of intent to run away.

It is not strange that St. Louis should desire to free itself from such a disgrace as is implied in this notice, and to prevent the repetition of such outrages on humanity.

ABOLITIONISM

Abolitionism has really run mad. Eleven States abolished themselves over two years since, in declaring the General Government abolished. They abolished their oath of allegiance, committed perjury, robbed the treasury, the custom houses, forts, arsenals, and post offices, and have been perpetrating the "sum of all villainies" in attempting to abolish free government and human liberty itself! Their abolitionism includes robbery, murder and treason in all their most abhorrent forms. Their abolitionism aims at the destruction of the highest national glory that ever stimulated the hopes of the patriot, of the surest guaranties of liberty that ever beget the citizen, and of the brightest prospect of national intelligence, progress and grandeur that ever gladdened the heart of the philanthropist. From any guilty participation in such a combination of folly, madness and villainy, we are thankful that we are exempt, and may no drop of our blood ever be fevered with such a hell-bred passion.

But this abolitionism is not confined to the South. There are several conspicuous chiefs of this madness in the North, and they are desperate in their efforts to corrupt our whole population. Miserable adventurers, with every thing to gain and nothing to lose, they are trying to prevent the constitutional authorities from saving the Government from the vandal hands of the Abolitionists, and are doing every thing possible to give triumph to this consummation of all wickedness. The great prophet of this Northern Abolitionism has boasted that, as a member of Congress, he never voted a man or a dollar for the suppression of rebellion and when he made this boast in New Jersey, his audience nearly lifted the rafters by their wild applause.

Among the other noted Abolitionists of the North is Mr. Seymour, who has just run for the Governor of Connecticut, and who has held respectable correspondence with his brother Abolitionist of the South.—Another is Mr. Toucey, who has been stumping that State for Seymour, and who, as member of Buchanan's Cabinet, helped the Abolitionists steal every thing they could get hold of. And last, though not least, is Sam Cox, of Ohio—"glorious old Sunset Cox," as he was formerly known—who made a speech in Congress looking to the abolition of the Northern Confederation with a view to independence of New England, freedom from Yankee schoolmasters, school-houses, and civilization in general.

All these Abolitionists boldly declare that they prefer the success of the rebellion to the restoration of the Union under Lincoln! Saying this much, we are authorized to infer that they mean far more—they intend to prevent the restoration of the Union and insure the triumph of their internal Abolitionism.

All traitors South and all their abettors North are Abolitionists, for they have nothing but "Abolition in view"—abolition of all that is desirable to live for as citizens, of all that our fathers fought for, and of all that the oppressed of other lands have hoped for. Call them, then, "Abolitionists," because, in the language of Beauregard, it will have "a stinging effect."

Letter from Mr. Chaso.

The following is a correct copy of the letter of Mr. Chaso to the Loyal National League, in response to their invitation to attend the Sumpter meeting:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1863.

Gentlemen: Imperative demands on my time compel me to deny myself the gratification of attending the meeting to which you kindly invite me.

You will meet to send words of cheer to our brave generals and soldiers in the field; to rebuke treason in our midst, and bring in the garb of peace, aid and comfort to treason in the panoply of war; to maintain inviolate the integrity of the national territory and the supremacy of the national constitution and laws; to strengthen the hands and nerve the heart of the President for the great work to which God and the people have called him.

For what wretched purposes can American citizens now assemble? It is my fixed faith, gentlemen, that God does not mean that this American republic shall perish. We are tried as by fire, but our country will live. Notwithstanding all the violence and all the machinations of traitors and their sympathizers, on this or the other side of the Atlantic, our country will live.

And while our country lives, slavery, the chief source, and cause, and agent of our ills, will die. The friends of the Union in the South, before rebellion, predicted the destruction of slavery as a consequence of secession; if that madness should prevail. Nothing, in my judgment, is more certain than the fulfillment of these predictions. Safe in these states, before rebellion, from all federal interference, slavery has come out from its shelter, under state constitutions and laws, to assail the national life. It will surely die, pierced by its own fangs and stings.

What matter now how it dies? Whether as a consequence or object of the war what matter? Is this a time to split hairs of logic? To me it seems that Providence indicated clearly enough how the end of slavery must come. It comes in rebel slave states by military order, decree or proclamation; not to be disregarded or set aside in any event as a nullity, but maintained and executed with perfect good faith to all the enfranchised; and it will come in loyal slave states by the unconstrained action of the people and their legislatures, acted freely and generously by their brethren of the free states. I may be mistaken in this, but if I am another better way will be revealed.

Meantime it seems to me very necessary to say distinctly what many yet shrink from saying. The American blacks must be called into this conflict, not as cattle, not now, even, as contrabands, but as men. In the free states, and, by the proclamation, in the rebel states, they are free men. The Attorney-General, in an opinion which defies refutation has pronounced these free men citizens of the United States. Let, then, the example of Andrew Jackson, who did not hesitate to oppose colored regiments to British invasion, be now fearlessly followed. Let these blacks, acclimated, familiar with the country, capable of great endurance, receive suitable military organization, and do their part. We need their good will, and must make them

our friends by showing ourselves their friends. We must have them for guides, for scouts, for all military service in camp or field for which they are qualified. Thus employed, from a burden they will become a support, and the hazards, privations, and labors of the white soldiers will be proportionally diminished.

Some will object, of course. There are always objectors to everything, practical. Let experience dispel honest fears and refute captious or disloyal cavil.

Above all, gentlemen, let no doubt rest on our resolution to sustain, with all our hearts and with all our means, the soldiers now in arms for the republic. Let their ranks be filled up; let their supplies be sufficient and regular; let their pay be sure.—Let nothing be wanting to them which can insure activity and efficiency. Let each brave officer and man realize that his country's love attends him, and that his country's hopes hang upon him; and do all that is possible to be done and done.

So, gentlemen, with the blessing of God, will we make a glorious future sure. I see it rising before me—how beautiful and grand! There is not time to speak of it now; but from all quarters of the land comes the voice of the sovereign people, rebuking faction, denouncing treason, and proclaiming the indivisible unity of the republic; and in this Heaven-inspired union of the people, for the sake of the Union, is the sure promise of that splendid hereafter.

With great respect, yours very truly,
S. P. CHASO.

Hon. George Opytke, George Griswold, Esq., and others, Committee of the Loyal National League, New York.

In a private letter accompanying the above Mr. Chaso uses the following words, the latter of which may well be adopted as a motto by every Loyal National League in the land:

"What said the Roman orator when Cæsar armed against his country? 'Let what each man thinks concerning the Republic be inscribed upon his forehead!'"

From the Middleburg (Snyder Co., Pa.) Tribune.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLD-
CIRCLE RESISTING THE
LAW,
Berks County Emulated.

COPPERHEADS GO ARMED TO CHURCH.

RIOT AT NEW BERLIN.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle one of the saddest, and at the same time one of the most daring and damnable attempts at defying the laws and the Government, that has yet occurred in this section of the country.

To make the matter clear it becomes necessary to enter somewhat into detail. When the draft was made in October last, a young man, by the name of James Hummel, of Middlebrook township, voluntarily entered into an arrangement, with Mr. Aaziah Kreger, to go as substitute for the latter who was drafted into the service of the United States. This arrangement was made. Hummel took the money or at least a part of it, and went to Harrisburg where he was sworn into the service of the United States and Mr. Kreger accordingly discharged.

Hummel remained at Harrisburg a short time, and then deserted, thereby defrauding the Government out of the services of Mr. Kreger to which it was entitled, and also Mr. Kreger out of his money, by not giving value therefor.

This man Hummel, together with some other deserters, since the time of their desertion, have been trying the authorities and their agents to kill any man who should attempt to arrest them. They however found it convenient to secret themselves, whenever the guards were about, which fact was duly heralded by the Tory organ, the Selinsgrove Times. Thus things went on until last Saturday, when Capt. Cox, who is situated at this place, by some means learned that there was to be quite a number of them in New Berlin, at which it is probable that Hummel would be present. He accordingly ordered Sergeant Kephart and an assistant, to New Berlin with instructions to arrest him in Church, very reasonably presuming that no resistance would be made, and blood-shed avoided. But he was sadly mistaken, these desperadoes were fully armed for any emergency. The Sergeant, with his assistant, entered the Church, and walking right up to Hummel, tapped him on the shoulder, and commanded him to surrender, upon which, Hummel drew a revolver and fired two loads at Mr. Kephart, when the Sergeant fired, hitting Hummel in the side, the ball passing (it is said) through his lungs. He however, discharged two more barrels at the Sergeant after he was wounded. While this scene was being enacted, the friends and sympathizers of Hummel some fifteen or twenty in number rushed in upon the officer, with revolvers, and some with their fists, and in a twinkling clubbed him and his assistant and firing their pistols at them.

We are told that there were some eleven shots fired during the melee, of which the officers in discharge of their duty, fired only four.

Sergeant Kephart and his aid made their escape from the enraged rebels without injury, except a little scratch upon the knuckle of one of the fingers of the Sergeant, two balls, however, passed through his, and one rested in the lining of his vest, which he extracted on Sunday, without much pain. The last news we have from Hummel, is, that he is not expected to live.

These are some of the outcroppings of the devilish teachings of Frank Weirick, Jack Cummings & Co. They spur on these poor, ignorant and deluded people, to acts of treason, rebellion and lawlessness, to pay the forfeit with their lives, while these treacherous, cowardly villains are in their dens of safety, preaching up that we have no Government. Let the people take warning, this is a spark from the volcano, with which the Tory Organs have been threatening us. Let the Government put forth its strong hand and nip this insipient treason in the bud, otherwise there may be bloody times close at hand.

WAR NEWS.

The rebels made an attack upon our forces at Cape Girardeau on Monday morning.—Gen. McNeil commanded the Union troops.—The rebels, under Burdette and Marmaduke, were badly whipped, at last accounts were in full retreat.

Richmond papers of the 23d say that 40,000 troops had been landed at Eastport eight miles from Luta. Cavalry are also reported advancing upon Pontotoc. A movement is also said to be in process of execution from Corinth on Holly Springs.

Gen. Grant and Adjutant General Thomas, before Vicksburg, dated the 23d of April.—On the evening previous, six gunboats and twelve barges ran the batteries of Vicksburg and Warren. Various houses in the town were set on fire that the light caused by them might enable the gunners to discover the Federal vessels. None of the barges were injured, and only one steamer was abandoned. She floated down the river six miles and then grounded. All hands on-board of her were saved. The crew of one of the boats having refused to run the risk of passing the batteries, there place was supplied by men who volunteered from an Illinois regiment. The whole feat was accomplished with the loss of only two killed and ten wounded. The great land and naval force now below Vicksburg completely flanks the rebel position.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Active Operations of Gen. Banks.

SUCCESS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

BATTLE OF VERMILION BAYOU.

CAPTURE OF REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

New York, April 24.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans via Key West, arrived here at noon to-day. She got aground on her passage down the Mississippi, remaining eight days, and leaving the bar on the 19th.

The New Orleans Era, of the 10th, the only late paper received, gives an account of late military movements.

On the morning of the 17th, Gen. Banks had reached Vermilionville, after a hard fight at Vermilion Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but were driven from their position after hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides.

A letter in the Era, dated in the field above New Iberia, April 16th, states that Col. Kimball, with the Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel, late on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet Gen. Wetzel's Division followed by the whole line.

The rebels left numbers of their dead unburied, and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their ranks.

Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms, were captured.

Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reached Franklin on the 9th.

Prior to Thursday night some thousand prisoners had been brought into Franklin; captures of whole companies of rebels being made at a time. At Franklin the steambot Corine was captured, with three officers of the late gunboat Diana on board, thus restoring them to our service. The rebels also destroyed the steamboats, to prevent their falling into Gen. Banks' hands, and also two large gunboats and the Diana. Included in the destruction of those boats were immense stores of provisions, twenty thousand pounds of bacon and a thousand cases of ammunition. It was expected that General Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th, and occupy the expedition of General Grover had been recently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the 13th Connecticut charged the rebel line and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Conn., 12th Maine, and 31st N. Y., and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hands.

The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texas, and three batteries, including the famous Pelican and Jim's batteries.

The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some one thousand, posted in a highly advantageous position, under command of Gen. Duck Taylor, a son of the late Zachary Taylor.

Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle, to the number of over a thousand, were made. The celebrated salt mine or salt rock was captured, and the rebel works destroyed.

The rebel soldiers were not loth to be captured, and over 1,000 are in our hands; and more are being taken.

An abandoned rebel iron foundry was found near New Iberia, containing a quantity of shot and shell.

Our fleet has reduced rebel fortifications at Bute La Rose—an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county, or all captured.

Our troops are in splendid condition. The wounded in the late battle have nearly all reached New Orleans, numbering 179 where they are quartered at the Mechanics' Institute Hospital. Among them are Lieutenants Oliver and Bannin, of the 25th Connecticut. All are doing well.

A large number of rebel wounded were in the hospitals at Franklin and Iberia.

There is nothing new from Key West.

A dispatch from Col. Pomeroy, at Cape Girardeau, says that the rebels are in full retreat, pursued by Col. Vandover. The enemy are moving towards Bloomfield. Col. Vandover has captured a large number of prisoners.

Late rebel papers acknowledged the loss of five Napoleon guns and forty men on the Nansoumond river. They intimate that our forces are withdrawing from the line of the Rappahannock.

General Curtis has issued orders similar to those recently issued by General Burnside, but far more stringent in their tone.

A portion of Gen. G. Ulysses Smith's brigade made a dash yesterday on the camp of the 1st Texas Legion, eight miles from Franklin, Tenn. They captured 128 rebels, including three captains and five lieutenants, fifty mules, and an ambulance filled with medical stores; also eight wagons loaded with arms. The rebel colonel was captured, but afterwards escaped. Three thousand citizens have taken the oath of allegiance in Nashville, and a rumor prevailed in Nashville that the rebel general Braxton Bragg had been shot by General Breckinridge at Tullahoma, on the 26th inst.

Admiral Porter telegraphs that twelve additional transports, and six barges loaded with coal, have safely passed the Vicksburg batteries.

THE REBEL RAID INTO WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Rumored Capture of 700 Invaders.

The latest intelligence received here confirms the rebel raid into Western Virginia, in considerable force, with the object, probably, of diverting the attention of our troops from another quarter.

Town and County Matters.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE.—We have a four years' scholarship in Dickinson College, which we will sell at a discount.

ZION'S CLASSIS.—Zion's Classis of the German Reformed Church will convene in this place, on Friday evening, May 8th at 7 o'clock, at which time the Classical Sermon will be preached by the President, in the German Reformed church. The sessions of the Classis will continue for about five days. Divine service every night. On Sabbath the 10th the communion of the Holy Supper will be administered to the members of Classis and to the congregation. A number will be confirmed. The business of Classis will be transacted with open doors, and the public are cordially invited to attend. There will be about 60 Ministerial and Lay Delegates in attendance. The service will be specially devoted to the Ter centenary celebration of the Heidelberg Catechism.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—For May is preeminently rich, in all respects. The steel plate, "Playing May Party," is a truly sweet picture, and the reading matter of the most elegant and chaste order. We wish every Lady in the Country would take and read the Lady's Book, it would do more good than all the boarding Schools in the land. Price single copies \$3.00.

Address, L. A. GOODEY, 323 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

REVENUE TAX ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Below we give a table setting out the amount of the revenue tax upon promissory notes of all dimensions. This table has been carefully compiled from the laws on the subject, and can be relied upon as correct. Farmers and business men will see the importance of preserving the list for reference.

Promissory Notes, Drafts, Inland and Foreign Bills of Exchange, Orders for Payment of Money, Letters of Credit, and Notes Payable on Demand.

Payable otherwise than on Sight.

AMOUNT OF NOTE OR DRAFT	30	60	90	45	60	90
DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	MON.	MON.	MON.	MON.
\$20 to \$25 00	01	02	03	04	05	06
25 00 to 50 00	02	04	05	06	07	08
50 00 to 100 00	03	05	06	07	08	09
100 00 to 200 00	04	06	07	08	09	10
200 00 to 300 00	05	07	08	09	10	11
300 00 to 400 00	06	08	09	10	11	12
400 00 to 500 00	07	09	10	11	12	13
500 00 to 1,000 00	08	10	11	12	13	14
1,000 00 to 2,000 00	09	11	12	13	14	15
2,000 00 to 3,000 00	10	12	13	14	15	16
3,000 00 to 4,000 00	11	13	14	15	16	17
4,000 00 to 5,000 00	12	14	15	16	17	18
5,000 00 to 10,000 00	13	15	16	17	18	19
10,000 00 to 20,000 00	14	16	17	18	19	20
20,000 00 to 30,000 00	15	17	18	19	20	21
30,000 00 to 40,000 00	16	18	19	20	21	22
40,000 00 to 50,000 00	17	19	20	21	22	23
50,000 00 to 100,000 00	18	20	21	22	23	24
100,000 00 to 200,000 00	19	21	22	23	24	25
200,000 00 to 300,000 00	20	22	23	24	25	26
300,000 00 to 400,000 00	21	23	24	25	26	27
400,000 00 to 500,000 00	22	24	25	26	27	28
500,000 00 to 1,000,000 00	23	25	26	27	28	29
1,000,000 00 to 2,000,000 00	24	26	27	28	29	30
2,000,000 00 to 3,000,000 00	25	27	28	29	30	31
3,000,000 00 to 4,000,000 00	26	28	29	30	31	32
4,000,000 00 to 5,000,000 00	27	29	30	31	32	33
5,000,000 00 to 10,000,000 00	28	30	31	32	33	34
10,000,000 00 to 20,000,000 00	29	31	32	33	34	35
20,000,000 00 to 30,000,000 00	30	32	33	34	35	36
30,000,000 00 to 40,000,000 00	31	33	34	35	36	37
40,000,000 00 to 50,000,000 00	32	34	35	36	37	38
50,000,000 00 to 100,000,000 00	33	35	36	37	38	39
100,000,000 00 to 200,000,000 00	34	36	37	38	39	40
200,000,000 00 to 300,000,000 00	35	37	38	39	40	41
300,000,000 00 to 400,000,000 00	36	38	39	40	41	42
400,000,000 00 to 500,000,000 00	37	39	40	41	42	43
500,000,000 00 to 1,000,000,000 00	38	40	41	42	43	44
1,000,000,000 00 to 2,000,000,000 00	39	41	42	43	44	45
2,000,000,000 00 to 3,000,000,000 00	40	42	43	44	45	46
3,000,000,000 00 to 4,000,000,000 00	41	43	44	45	46	47
4,000,000,000 00 to 5,000,000,000 00	42	44	45	46	47	48
5,000,000,000 00 to 10,000,000,000 00	43	45	46	47	48	49
10,000,000,000 00 to 20,000,000,000 00	44	46	47	48	49	50
20,000,000,000 00 to 30,000,000,000 00	45	47	48	49	50	51
30,000,000,000 00 to 40,000,000,000 00	46	48	49	50	51	52
40,000,000,000 00 to 50,000,000,000 00	47	49	50	51	52	53
50,000,000,000 0						