



Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 8.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINTON, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal. Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

Surrender of Gen. Lee.

Sunday night last was made memorable in the history of our country, by the public announcement of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to the U. S. forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

It seems that Gen. Grant proposed terms of surrender to Gen. Lee and that the latter accepted them. The conditions offered by the commander of the U. S. forces, do credit to his understanding, as well as to his humanity.

They are such as an honorable soldier might well accept, after vainly battling against the tremendous odds which Gen. Lee was compelled to encounter. They are just the terms which Gen. McClellan, if elected President, would have proposed to the Southern armies, viz: Lay down your arms, go to your homes and you shall remain there undisturbed.

That peace can now be made with the Southern people, if a policy of conciliation and kindness be adopted by the Administration, is scarcely to be doubted. But we can hardly hope that this will be the case. Radicalism is already clamoring against the terms granted to Lee's army by Gen. Grant.

The demon which possesses the hearts of the ultra faction in the North, is not yet glutted with fraternal blood. It is in Mr. Lincoln's power to cast out this devil, but we fear he will not have the courage to do it.

The question is now between a bloody prolongation of the strife, rendered inevitable by a vindictive course toward the Southern people, and a speedy and honorable peace by magnanimous and friendly treatment of those well-nigh conquered people. Let the President do as Gen. Grant has done; let him act generously toward those whom he would have the willing subjects of the government; and there can be no great difficulty in the way of an early and lasting peace.

But let him listen to the howl for blood set up by the purblind fanatics and office-holders fearful of losing their vocations; let him undertake indiscriminate confiscation and promiscuous hanging; and we shall not have an end to this bloody strife in a decade. Meanwhile, let us hope for the best, and let us thank God that Peace seems so near at hand, praying, at the same time, that it may not be, as often before, only an empty illusion.

A Compromise At Last.

The Democratic party has always contended for compromise as the basis of the settlement of our national troubles. The cry of our political opponents, on the other hand, has always been, "No compromise with traitors!" Now, it has at last come to this, that Gen. Lee, the mightiest of all "traitors," and Gen. Grant the representative of the Federal Government, have made a compromise, Grant proposing the terms and Lee accepting them.

Had there been no such compromise, there would have been another bloody battle, or perhaps several battles, thousands of lives would have been lost, many families clad in mourning, and the war no nearer an end than it is now, through this compromise. What has become of the old motto of the Jacobins, "No compromise with traitors!" Ah! its authors have had to swallow it at last.

AN HONEST TRIFLE.—A certain light-fingered gentleman broke into a store one night, and stole a quantity of goods, but returned them to the owner next morning, asserting they were marked so high he could make nothing of them. The proprietor of "Cheap Corner" is marking down every article in his line, to correspond with the great decline in the east, and all who want to get the worth of their money, had better call at FARQUHAR'S.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

Soft—the weather. Softer—the Abolitionists who imagine their troubles at an end.

Good—the signs of an end of the war. Better—the prospect of endless and grinding taxation.

Judge Hale, member of the last Congress from the Centre district, is dead.

Abe Lincoln has held a levee in Jeff Davis' house, in Richmond. A magnanimous conqueror!

The rebels found the last attack upon Fort Fisher Terry-ble!

The Americans resident in Rome, lately entertained Gen. McClellan at a public banquet.

Democrats have always been in favor of peace. The sooner the war closes, the better they will be satisfied.

Hon. A. H. Coffroth will please accept our thanks for valuable public Documents.

Dubuque, Iowa, Schenectady (N. Y.) and Louisville, Ky., have elected Democratic mayors by large majorities.

Gen. A. P. Hill, next to Lee, the ablest general in the Army of Northern Virginia, was killed in the recent battles in front of Petersburg. He was aged 37.

Some of the Administration papers advocate the establishment of a national religion. After awhile people can't go to heaven, except by Abe Lincoln's route, and many persons think that leads the other direction.

Our enterprising young friend, J. Henry Hutton, two doors south of the Post Office, has opened a Periodical and News Dept. Magazines, Dime Novels, "Daily Age," &c., can be had at his place. Call and see.

Said an anxious Republican, the other day, when the rejoicing over the fall of Richmond was at its height, "Well we have won the 'elephant,' but what will we do with him?"

How they grow! the petty office-holders, at Grant's terms to Lee. They are not satisfied because Grant did not continue to fight till every man in Lee's army was killed. They don't want the war to cease, for, in that case they would lose their little offices. The glorious pay-triangles!

Messrs. J. A. Henderson and J. J. Cessna have purchased the livery stock of Mr. V. Steckman and have opened stables immediately in the rear of the Bedford Hotel. They are about making considerable additions to their stock, and are ready to accommodate customers on the shortest notice.

The Poor House Report.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—I observe in the last issue of the Bedford "Inquirer" an article under the above caption. The writer of it evidently had a motive besides his interest in the public welfare.

He professes to be very much exercised about the Poor funds of the county. He seems to think that every item of expenditure should be set out with the date, price and all included. His motives for this, one might be led to think, are entirely disinterested. But, if the reader of that article will turn to the "Inquirer's" terms for advertising, the motive will be discovered without much difficulty. If the report was made out to his satisfaction, it would swell the amount of printing for that establishment of his, not less than 50 dollars per annum—which would, of course, swell the public expenditures in proportion. This supplies one of the motives for the article in question. Another is, that, by misrepresentation and insinuation he hopes to make a little capital for the forth-coming Abolition nominees for Poor Director. But the trick is too transparent and will not work.

It has never been the custom to set out the day and date, or even the price per pound, or dozen, of articles bought for the use of the Poor House. The rule is to put all the articles bought from one person together, as well as all the charges and checks for the same individual of different dates. The reason is obvious. If this were not done, the report instead of taking up two columns in the "Inquirer," would take one entire page, and, of course, would cost more than double for printing it. Besides this, it is scarcely to be presumed that the Directors are dishonest. The presumption, according to all rules, ought to be the other way. They may safely be put down as being as honest as the writer of the article in question, to say the least of it. Their books are always open for the inspection of the public. The Report does not pretend that there are no old debts. It simply says nothing about them, because it is impossible to tell the exact amount of them.

As to the Clerk's salary, I have but to say that four years ago it was only 25 dollars per year, but since that time it has been increased to 45, being only 20 dollars more—a great difference between it and the increased pay of the "Inquirer" for printing Poor House Report, that paper having charged 50 dollars for publishing the same Report, in 1861, that it now charges 109 dollars for. This hypocritical editor can't see how the Directors can increase the salary of their Clerk, which is now less than that paid to any of my predecessors, but he is very conscientious about his own pay and needlessly demands and receives 59 dollars more for printing the Poor House Report for the last year, than was paid for the same Report in 1861.

Again, he shows his long ears when he says that the Auditors pay is \$1.50 per day and the Clerk's for the same time is \$21. I would ask any sane man, would he allow his clerk \$21 per day, when he himself is only allowed \$1.50 per day? How absurd the idea! One of the insane papers might reason thus, but surely an editor is expected to have better sense. Now, the fact is, each of the Auditors received for settling the accounts of the Poor House for 1864, \$7.50, and their clerk the same. Therefore, of the \$30 that looks so large in the eyes of the Inquirer man (?) the clerk received but \$7.50. If the Pointe in this matter cannot now be seen, it is certainly not because I have not exposed a sufficient amount of the awkwardness of the conceited blockhead who wrote the article referred to.

T. R. GETTYS, Clerk to Poor Directors. Bedford, April 8, 1865.

SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY!

Grant and Lee Mutually Desire Peace! The Confederate Army to go Home on Parade. They are not to be disturbed by the U. S. authorities.

THE OFFICERS TO RETAIN THEIR SIDE-ARMS AND PRIVATE HORSES AND BAGGAGE.

The Terms of the Surrender Conditional.

May Speedy Peace and Re-union be the Result!

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S. April 9—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secy. of War: Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Va., April 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secy. of War: The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 7. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Commanding Armies of the U. S.

Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant.

April 7. GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender. R. E. LEE, Gen. To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the U. S.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 8. To General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States. GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the government of the U. S. until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Commanding Armies of the U. S.

Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant.

April 8. GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of today in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender. But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may effect the Confederate States forces under my command, and lead to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket-lines of the two armies. Very respectfully, R. E. LEE, Gen. Confederate States Armies. To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the U. S.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 9. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant.

April 9, 1865. GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whether I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. Very respectfully, Your obt. servant, R. E. LEE, Gen. To Lieut. Gen. Grant commanding U. S. Armies.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 9. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. Your note of this date is but this moment (11:50 A. M.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me. Very respectfully, Your obt. servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. THE TERMS.

Gen. Humphrey's Report.

SECOND ARMY CORPS 7 30 P. M. April 6.—Major General A. S. Webb: Our last fight just before dark, at Sailor's creek, gave us two guns, three flags, considerable numbers of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambulances.

There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, and some battery wagons, forges and limbers.

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils some ammunition, and material of all kinds.—The wagons are across the approach to the bridge, and it will take some time to clear it.

The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed, and the approaches on either side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner as we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little nearer I might push a column down the road and deploy it, but it is evident that I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major General.

Gen. Wright's Report.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, 10 P. M., April 6.—Major Gen. White, Chief of Staff: In pursuance of instructions this morning from Major Gen. Meade, I moved, via Jetersville, by the short and practicable road to the left of Deatonville, with the object of retaking a position on the left of the Second army corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burke's station, at a point a little to the southward of the former place.

I found that the Second army corps was engaged to the front and the right, and the cavalry heavily to my left. Moving down the road towards Burke's station, for perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across towards a nearly parallel road in which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of intrenchments.

As soon as the leading division, General Seymour's, could be formed it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then turning to the left it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong resistance.

By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Seymour's left. The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek we found the enemy had reformed line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point a distance of half a mile further. In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank; in its subsequent attack the mass of the cavalry operated on our left and the right flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success. The combined forces captured 5 general officers, among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and a large number of other prisoners. I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point, and await instructions.

The First and Third divisions, Whiting's and Seymour's, and the artillery, engaged to-day, behaved splendidly. A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible. The corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 24, as well as upon its many previous hard fought battle-fields.

(Signed) H. G. WRIGHT, Major General.

Treason in the White House Kitchen.

The Washington Republican, an ardent Abolition paper, thus discourses concerning an editorial which recently appeared in the Chronicle, of the same city, the kitchen organ of Abe Lincoln, edited by Forney, the lick of dirty dinner-plates:

"We had charity enough for the responsible author to believe that, with all his faults, he was a loyalist to the Government upon which he has fattened so long, and of which he is now a high salaried officer. But we entertain that belief no longer. The sequel to the proposition to reward traitors at the expense of our noble Union soldiers, and to the deep dishonor of the nation, may be found in an editorial derived from a lower depth of infamy, in this morning's Chronicle, in which the editor, in commenting upon the rebel general, Robert E. Lee, says: 'So long as the Confederacy had a chance of success his (Lee's) resistance was excusable!'"

If anything more reasonable than this has appeared in the columns of any one of the rebel papers of the South, since 1861, we have neither seen or heard of it. Robert E. Lee, up to the time of the evacuation of Richmond, according to this writer, had a "chance of success" in his attempt to destroy our armies and overthrow the Government of the United States, and, in the opinion of the editor of the Washington Daily Morning Chronicle, "WAS EXCUSABLE!"

We leave this writer where he belongs—to the scorn and contempt of an indignant and just people."

More Peace Rumors.

With the tidings of great Union successes come also rumors of negotiations for peace. It is stated that Mr. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, is on his way to Washington on an errand of peace, and in addition to this the N. York Herald, of April 7, contains the following, under its editorial head:

"We have the information direct from Richmond that President Lincoln is there actually engaged upon the business of peace; that on Tuesday evening last he had a private conference with Justice Campbell, one of the three rebel commissioners in the famous Hampton Roads conference. Judge Campbell, it is understood, by and with the advice and consent of Jeff. Davis, with the rebel evacuation of Richmond, remained behind to see what could be done in behalf of his despairing rebel associates and followers in a treaty of peace. We are further informed that Wednesday last had been appointed as the day for a more formal meeting between the President, Gen. Weitzel and one or two others on the Union side, and Judge Campbell and some other prominent rebel leaders on their side, and that high expectations were entertained that peace would speedily follow. We attach the highest importance to this intelligence; for we accept it as substantially true.

The New York Times (an administration journal) is out in an editorial arguing that the time has now come for the President to issue a proclamation to the great mass of the Southern people, offering them terms of peace, but it does not think that an amnesty should now, if ever, be granted to the leaders of the rebellion. The

World's Washington correspondent alleges that the President is about to issue a proclamation from Richmond, in accordance with the almost unanimous wish of the Northern people, defining the terms upon which the rebels must resume their allegiance to the Union, and appealing to them to stop their now utterly suicidal resistance to the constituted authorities.

THE WAR.

On Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, Gen. Lee's army was at Amelia Court House, seventeen miles northeast of Burkeville. He was almost surrounded. Sheridan, with his cavalry, and the Second, Fifth, and Sixth corps, was at Jetersville, eight miles southwest of Amelia. Grant, with the Twenty-fourth corps, was at Burkeville. Lee's position was a critical one; Grant had passed him, and closed all the direct roads of retreat to Lynchburg.

But Grant halted, his troops encamped, he did not push forward and attack Lee. The Confederates discovered that he had halted—Lee avoided himself of the delay, and during Wednesday night, abandoned Amelia Court House, and marched northwest towards the Appomattox river, to pass around Grant's northern flank. The Appomattox is but a small stream at that point, and Lee passed the greater part of his army to the north bank—The main body retreated westward along the north side of the Appomattox; the rear guard, commanded by Ewell, marched along the south bank.

Ewell's rear guard was passing about three miles north of Burkeville, when it was discovered at daylight on Thursday morning. Grant routed his army, and the Second, Fifth, and Sixth corps, with the cavalry, at once pursued the Confederates. They came up with Ewell at Sailor's creek, on the south side of the Appomattox, five miles northwest of Burkeville. Ewell made a desperate fight; kept the Federal troops back until six o'clock on Thursday evening, and his small rear guard was finally overwhelmed by ten times its number. He, and every division and brigade commander, his artillery, and nearly all his men, were captured. The battle was a desperate one, but it seems to have accomplished its object, which was probably to secure the retreat of Lee. Gen. Lee gained time, and his main body on Thursday evening was again west of Grant. On Thursday night Grant's troops halted about seven miles northwest of Burkeville. Lee, no doubt, marched all night, to make good his retreat.—Age.

SMITH—TOMLINSON.—On Thursday, the 10th ult., by the Rev. G. Berkstresser, Mr. Samuel Smith and Miss Sarah Tomlinson, both of Bedford township.

TAYLOR—HORN.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. John B. Taylor, of Black Hawk county, Iowa, and Miss Annie A. Horn, of Seelsburg.

RUSSELL.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., Eliza M. infant daughter of Hon. Saml. L. and Emily R. Russell, aged 3 months, 4 months and 15 days. "My beloved has gone down into his garden to gather lilies."

STOUDENOUR.—In S. C. Clarksville, on the 7th inst., of croup, Edward Ambrose, only child of John and Martinah B. Stoudenour, aged 19 days.

SMITH.—In Islington Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1865, William R. Smith, a private in Co. D, 138th Reg't., P. V., aged 18 years, 2 months and 16 days.

A brave youth has gone to his rest, but he sleeps beneath the folds of a flag which he never discolored. May his slumber be peaceful.

BENFORD.—In Somerset, on the 26th ult., Narcissa Benford, wife of George W. Benford, aged 35 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Mrs. Benford was one of nature's noble women. She was universally esteemed and respected. Her qualities of mind and heart were such as to attract, and command respect. She was a model woman, which was no where more strikingly manifest than in her family government. Her little family group gives unmistakable evidence of the wholesome teachings of an intelligent, Christian mother.—Don.

Bedford Markets.

[Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.] Flour, per barrel, \$10 00 Potatoes, per bus. 50 Wheat, per bush. 2 00 Eggs, per dozen. 15 Rye, per bush. 1 50 Butter, per lb. 30 Corn, per bushel, 1 25 Lard, per lb. 30 Oats, per bush, 75 Bacon, per lb. 30

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disorders of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH E. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, February 10, 1865—ly New York.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "FARMER MOWING MACHINES," before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at \$150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4 1/2 feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders, at \$10 less than manufacturers price, cash, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

Combined Self-Raking Reapers, at less than present market.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS, at winter rates.

Hardware of all kinds, at reduced prices. WM. HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

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April 14, 1865.