

Miscellaneous

The Way of the World

The following anecdote from Noah's Weekly Messenger, beautifully illustrates the principle of charity, and admonishes us that it is often for our interest to "feed the hungry, and clothe the naked."

"The World.—'Sir, bring me a good, plain dinner,' said a melancholy looking individual to a waiter at one of our principal hotels.

"'Yes, sir.' The dinner was brought and devoured, and the eater called the landlord aside and thus addressed him—

"'You are the landlord?'

"'Yes, sir.' (in astonishment.)

"'You make, probably, ten dollars a day clear?'

"'Yes.' 'Then I am safe. I cannot pay for what I have consumed; I have been out of employment seven months; but I have engaged to go to work to-morrow, I had been without food four-and-twenty hours when I entered your place. I will pay you in a week.'

"'I cannot pay my bills with such promises, blustered the landlord, and I do not keep a poor house. You should address the proper authorities. Leave me something for security.'

"'I have nothing.'

"'I will take your coat.'

"'If I go into the streets without that I will get my death such weather as it is.'

"'You should have thought of that before you came here.'

"'You are serious? Well I solemnly aver that one week from now I will pay you.'

"'I will take the coat.'

The coat was left, and a week afterwards redeemed.

Seven years after that a wealthy man entered the political arena and was presented at caucus an applicant for the Congressional nomination. The principal of the caucus held his peace, he heard the name and history of the applicant, who was a member of a church, and one of the most respectable citizens. He was chairman. The vote was a tie and he cast a negative, thereby defeating the wealthy applicant, whom he met an hour afterwards, to whom he said—

"'You don't remember me?'

"'No.'

"'I once ate dinner in your hotel, and although I told you I was famishing and pledged my word and honor to pay you in a week, you took my coat and saw me go out into the inclement air, at the risk of my life without it.'

"'Well sir, what then?'

"'Not much. You called yourself a christian. To-night you were a candidate for nomination, and but for me you would have been elected to Congress.'

Three years after the Christian hotel-keeper became bankrupt and sought a home at Bellevue. The poor dinerless that was, is now a high functionary in Albany. We know him well: The ways of Providence are indeed wonderful, and the world's mutations almost beyond conception or belief.

The Stutterer

During the Revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to the men who were drafted from his company, to make their objections if they had any, against going into the service. Accordingly, one of them, who had an impediment in his speech came forward and made his bow. "What are your objections?" said the captain. "I ca-ca-cant go," answers the man, "because I st-st-stutter."

"Stutter!" says the captain. "You don't go there to talk, but to fight."

"Aye but they'll p-p-p me on guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say wh-wh-who goes there?"

"Oh, that is no objection, for they will place some sentry with you; he can challenge, and you can fire."

"Well, but I may be taken, and run through before I can cry qu-qu-quartiers." This last plea prevailed, and the captain laughing heartily, dismissed him.

Enjoyment

When I walk the streets, I use the following natural maxim, viz.—that he is the true possessor of a thing who enjoys it, and not he that owns it without the enjoyment of it. To convince myself that I have a property in the gay part of all the gilt chariots that I meet, which I regard as amusements designed to delight my eyes, and the imagination of those kind people who sit in them attired only to please me, I have a real, and they only an imaginary pleasure from their exterior embellishments. Upon the same principle, I have discovered that I am the proprietor of all the neck-faces, the crosses, stars, brooches, and embroidered cloth, which at a play or a birth night giving more natural delight to the spectator than to those that wear them. And I look on the beaux and ladies as so many parquets in an aviary, tulips in a garden, designed purely for my diversion.

FEBRUARY.—'Well, Pat! can you tell us why February has less days in it than any other month?'

"'And be sure! it is a fair answer that ye want?'

"'Certainly, we wish to know.'

"'Och! my darlins, and it is because the month ends the winter, and has, like your father's pony's tail, a piece bit off by the cauld weather.'

To the Democracy of Penna.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—In accordance with the trust delegated to us by an immense meeting of Democratic citizens, convened at Harrisburg, on Wednesday evening, January 17th, 1844, we proceed to address you on the important subject of selecting candidates for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

The republican freeman of Pennsylvania have uniformly manifested in all their political actions an honest devotion to the integrity of our free institutions, and a willingness to sacrifice all selfish considerations, in order to secure the ascendancy of Democratic principles. This generous and disinterested devotion to the cause, rather than men, has shone conspicuous in every page of their past history, and is now destined to receive additional lustre. In the early stages of the discussion in reference to the Presidential nomination in 1844, the Democratic citizens of this State, both by their representatives convened at Harrisburg, and by numerous expressions of public sentiment, declared in all parts of the State, placed in nomination, as their first choice for the next Presidency, their own distinguished son, JAMES BUCHANAN. No sooner had his name been suggested to the public mind, in connection with the first office of the republic, than it enlisted throughout every part of the State, an enthusiasm not less flattering to Mr. Buchanan, than it was honorable and commendable in the thousands who rallied under his standard. This sentiment was the offspring of a two-fold cause. Pennsylvania, with all her moral and physical greatness, had never been honored with the selection of the National Chief Magistrate from among her own sons, although she had in many seasons of storm safely steered the republican vessel, into the haven of safety. Hence her citizens conceived the approaching campaign eminently propitious for presenting her claims to the consideration of the country; not at all doubting that their force and justice would be readily conceded. Superadded to this consideration, was the unexceptional and exalted character of their candidate, whose name has long been intimately associated with the records of true greatness; and who has, in various stations of public eminence, displayed not only the sterling virtues of a true patriot, but all the qualities that adorn and elevate the genuine statesman. These were among the chief considerations that kindled in the breasts of Pennsylvanians that strong personal devotion to their own favorite, which was so signally exhibited, and has been so honorably maintained. Had he remained an aspirant for the distinguished prize, it is not to be doubted, that his native State would have rallied in his behalf with unparalleled unanimity.

In a communication recently addressed to the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan has, however, withdrawn his name from the list of Presidential competitors, and assigned reasons for this course which cannot fail to meet the approbation of the Democracy of the Union, while it must serve to elevate him, (if possible,) still higher in the estimation of every true Pennsylvanian. Fearing, that from the multiplicity of candidates, whose names and whose claims might be urged upon the consideration of the National Convention, harmonious action, which is always the precursor of victory, might be wanting, he has magnanimously sacrificed his own bright aspirations on the altar of general good. As Pennsylvanians, we are proud to behold, in this act of our "favorite son," the immolation of hopes, prospects and pretensions, for the public weal, which others, less practised in the great virtue of self-denial, would doubtless have adhered to with unyielding tenacity. Here, indeed, is presented a rare spectacle of self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of the great Democratic party, worthy the best days of the Roman republic. Let it never be forgotten.

In view of these facts, it now becomes the duty of Pennsylvanians to turn their thoughts into a new channel, to search for another candidate upon whom to bestow their suffrages in the approaching National Convention.— Fortunately, this is no difficult task.— It is plainly marked out, both by inclination and duty. Their own illustrious son being withdrawn from the field, who more likely to engage their affections, and command their suffrages, than MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York, the admitted nominee of the Democratic party?—the illustrious Patriot and Statesman, from whom Federalism has nothing to hope, and Democracy nothing to fear. Every impulse of moral sympathy and even-handed justice—every consideration of high and patriotic duty, demands the rescue of this much injured republican from the seeming reproach brought upon his name by the campaign of 1840. His restoration to the Presidency is not less due to him, than to the principles of the great party with whom he fell. Whilst his private character is unscathed by a single stain, placed far beyond the reach of envy and malevolence, his public career presents a happy example of virtuous and patriotic devotion to the principles of consistency and truth. Of humble parentage—he owes his eminence to none

of the ostentatious trappings that herald the advent of the aristocratic and wealthy. From his earliest boyhood to the present day, his political career has been signalized by an unshaken maintenance of all the great principles that serve to sustain the pillars of our republican institutions. Whilst yet a boy, he took a part as active and efficient as did the veteran partizan in the animated struggle, which resulted in the triumph of the illustrious Jefferson. During the last war with Great Britain, Mr. VAN BUREN, from his inception to its termination, labored with untiring diligence and signal success, to awaken in the hearts of his American countrymen a spirit of firm and resolute resistance against the invaders of our rights. Sublime and imposing, indeed, are the proofs of his useful and energetic civil career, which that eventful period has left upon our country's annals. Eloquent and patriotic—stirring and irresistible, were the appeals that emanated from his pen, when bloody war was desolating our country, and she demanded the aid and services of the hero and civilian. His whole subsequent career has been in perfect consonance with the promise of its outset. Whilst Senator of the United States, the advocates of an overshadowing National Bank, found in him an impassable barrier to the accomplishment of their purposes. Transplanted into the cabinet of the illustrious Jackson, discomfited federalism again found itself foiled in the fruition of its manifold heresies.— Nor can you be less gratified with a review of his career as Chief Magistrate of the country. As the efforts of federalism have failed to detract from his fame, so defeat has failed to chill the generous devotion of his friends. The reverse is true. They are anxious to fight the battle over again, upon the same issues, and led on to the charge by the same gallant and patriotic leader, as is fully manifested by the fact, that Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson are already the admitted nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President of the United States. The sterling Democracy of the country are neither shaken by the assaults of enemies—seduced by the appliance of wealth, nor overawed by the arm of power; but knowing their motives to be pure, and their principles sound, they trust to the "sober second thought of the people" as the great vindicator to do justice to both. There is a vitality, an omnipotence in the cause of truth, that will enable it to rise again and reign in triumph over the discomfited disciples of calumny and error. "Justice to Van Buren and Johnson," is a duty demanded alike by the principles of morality and honor; and Pennsylvania will not only willingly, but cordially contribute her electoral vote to a consummation so fraught with the noblest impulses of the human heart. To re-instate in the Presidential chair the devoted statesman who was prostrated in 1840, while adhering with unchanging fidelity to the principles of the great Democratic party, and the true interests of the country, by a tornado of falsehoods and misrepresentations, is a result worthy our most sacred efforts.

Our triumph however, would be incomplete did it not also restore to the national councils the illustrious Hero of the Thames, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, the patriot who voted for the war of 1812—left his seat in Congress after the hostile declaration against Great Britain had been ushered to the world—returned to his own district—raised a mounted regiment, consisting of the pride and chivalry of Kentucky, repaired to the north western frontier, and on the banks of the Thames, met the enemies of his country, rushed upon them with the force of an avalanche, and face to face, steel to steel, conquered their desperate forces, covering the American arms with imperishable glory. His services as a statesman and philanthropist, like his military glory, are all brilliant and substantial. But we need not grieve you with these things; they are matters of history, and are familiar to all classes of our citizens.

Under these two gallant leaders, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and of the Union, are hence once more eager for the contest. Their watch-words, in the language of one of the best and purest republicans of the age, are: "A strict construction of the federal Constitution, and therefore uncompromising hostility to a National Bank. Economy and simplicity, and therefore a determined hostility to a needless national debt. Abstention in the use of even admitted powers, and much more of doubtful ones, which are calculated to bring the federal government into dangerous contact with the people, and therefore no splendid schemes of Internal Improvements. Equal and exact justice to all men, and therefore no grants of monopolies to peculiar classes. Sacred regard to the rights of the States, and therefore no interference with their domestic institutions by the federal government. Equality of rights and unlimited freedom of opinion, and therefore no attempt to coerce even the humblest citizen into the abandonment of his rights. The will of the majority, the vital law of the land, and that will to be cheerfully acquiesced in."

With such sentiments emblazoned on the Democratic banner, and with leaders pledged to sustain them, who

can doubt our full and final triumph?—Why, not even the "summer soldier and the sunshine patriot" will shrink from his duty. All will rally with united accord around the glorious flag of republican liberty. Despite "standstill and abuse, braggart threats and frantic prophecies of defeat—despite whig mockeries and mummeries, we will not for one moment be discouraged. We occupy the Democratic platform, trodden by the men of 1840—they contended against trials and tribulations infinitely more gloomy than those which appear to menace us now, and yet they conquered. So shall we, if we cling with fidelity to the glorious inheritance they bequeathed us, and are faithful to their memory, and our own fame. Our principles are identified with truth, justice, law, order, equality, and the noblest considerations that can cause a single chord to vibrate in the bosoms of men, and to them belongs an inevitable crown of triumph.

Allow us, then, fellow citizens, in view of all these things, to remind you of the importance of an early and thorough organization for the fall campaign, an organization that shall reach every county, township, ward, and district in the State. Let committees of vigilance and correspondence be appointed in every election district, and every other necessary precaution adopted to guard against the attacks of federalism. This done, and a glorious victory will crown the efforts of Democracy in October and November next. It cannot be disguised that our enemies are on the alert. They are determined to have no means untried to succeed at the fall elections. They are rallying under the standard of HENRY CLAY AND A NATIONAL BANK, and we need but recur to the contest of 1840, to satisfy ourselves as to the desperate means that will be resorted to by the party to accomplish its purposes. It behooves us, then, to make an united and systematic effort. Let past differences and personal preferences be forgotten. Let every minor consideration be sacrificed on the altar of the public good. Let us unite as one great family, which in truth we are, desirous to secure and perpetuate the republican institutions of our country—resisting every means of fraud and dishonor, and with a firm determination to protect the elective franchise in its purity, we shall most assuredly succeed in restoring the government to the independent position which it occupied under Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren.

We remain, Very respectfully, Your fellow citizens, WILLIAM BIGLER, O. B. M'FADDEN, D. L. SHERWOOD, E. A. PENNIMAN, J. K. HECKMAN, HENRY C. EYER, A. L. ROUMFORTH, R. H. HAMMOND, HENRY PETRIKEN, JOHN FORNEY, JAMES ENUE, jr., W. E. BARTON, J. X. M'LANAHAN, JOHN FOULKROD, W. R. GORGAS, HENRY CHAPMAN, J. M. G. LESCURE, A. BRACKENRIDGE, THOMAS O'BRYAN, SOLOMON SHINDEL, W. S. PICKING, HENRY M'BRIDE, RODOLPHUS SMITH, JOSEPH DEAL, DANIEL SNYDER, JAMES A. GIBSON, HUGH B. HINELINE, JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, JESSE WEBER, WILLIAM V. PETTIT, Committee on Address.

Female Beauty. To sum up the whole, the charms that are really indispensable to being beloved, and may be possessed by every one who is not personally, or mentally, or morally deformed. Let us enumerate them. 1. An eye, whether black, blue, or grey, that has the spirit of kindness in its expression. 2. A mouth that is able to say a good deal, and that sincerely. Its teeth kept clean as possible, must be very good natured to servants, and friends that come unexpectedly to dinner. 3. A figure that shall preserve itself, not by neglecting any of its duties, but by good exercise, and a dislike of gross living. 4. The art of being happy at home and making that home the abode of peace. Where can peace dwell if there be no piety? These qualities will sway the soul of men when the shallow perfections enumerated in this article would cease to charm. A good heart is the best beautifier.

STEEL AND BRASS.—It is well known that the late lamented Robert Hall was remarkable for severity, in reparation.— Having been successful in his address to Miss Ann Steele, the distinguished poetess, he was one evening rallied in company by a maiden lady, who said to him, Mr. Hall you had better try some of us; perhaps you will find somewhere a heat that is not all steel. Mr. Hall drew down his brows, and with a most withering frown; instantly replied, "Perhaps I shall find a face that is all Brass."

STOVES. The Yankee Shop Revived!! NOW on the south side of the public square, in the building adjoining the Clarendon tavern house, owned by N. Tuttle, where the subscriber does not hesitate to say that he has just received from the State of New York, the BEST article of STOVES ever brought into Towanda, such as Cross's pt. im. Cooking Stoves, elevated oven. An assortment of Parlor Dining Room Cooking, Cylinder Cook, [shelves] A quantity of Six Plates, of different sizes and Which are now for sale as low as any other establishment in Towanda, or elsewhere, for ready pay. Wheat and oats received in part pay for the above named stoves, and in addition to the above list, customers will always find Stove Pipe and Elbows, of all sizes on hand, with an Assortment of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WARE, wholesale and retail. Leave-trough conductors, sheet iron drums, with all other kind of job-work, made and fitted up on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. The undersigned would render his most sincere thanks to the public for previous patronage, and respectfully solicits a share of the same for the future. D. C. HALL, Towanda, Oct. 23, 1843. 21-6

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY. THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally that they are carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the north part of the building occupied by B. Thomas, as a Hat shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mercur's store, where they will be happy to accommodate old and new customers. SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, TRUNKS, COLLARS, WHIPS & C. C. of the latest fashion and best materials will be made to order on moderate terms for ready pay. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for work. ARNOUT & CULP, Nov. 13, 1843.

Chairs and Bedsteads. THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand at their old stand, all kinds of Pine and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Settles of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which we will sell low for cash of Country Produce. TURNING done to order. T. MKINS & MAKINSON, Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

D. Vandercrook—Cabinet Maker. Corner of Main & State streets, Towanda Pa. KEEPS constantly on hand, all kinds of Furniture, made of the best materials and of the latest fashion, which he will sell on better terms for cash than can be had at any other establishment in the world. Towanda, Oct. 10th, 1843.

NEW BLACKSMITHING ESTABLISHMENT. THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the Blacksmithing Shop on the west side of Main street, in the south part of the Borough, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line such as HORSESHOEING, CARRIAGE & COACH WORK and EDGE TOOLS.— Having learned his trade thoroughly, and had considerable experience in the business, he is able to say that his work will bear comparison with that of any man in the country or city. He would refer to G. H. Drake, for whom he has made the iron work for carriages for the last two years. The patronage of the public is so solicited. N. B. Country Produce received in payment for work. HENRY ESENWINE, Towanda, May 30, 1843.

TAILORING! GEORGE H. BUNTING. WOULD respectfully inform the public that he continues at his old stand, on the west side of Main street, between Bartlett's and Kingsbury's stores, up stairs, where he will be found in readiness to do all kinds of work in his line, in a style not to be surpassed by any other shop in the country. Prices to suit the times. He thanks his customers for past favors, and hopes by strict attention to business, and accommodating terms to merit a continuance of public favor. Particular attention paid to cutting, and warranted to fit if properly made. Most kinds of country produce taken in payment for work. Towanda, Nov. 14th, 1843.

A FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his farm in Dorell township, four and a half miles from Towanda, containing 125 acres, about 100 improved, and in a good state of cultivation, with convenient buildings. The location of said farm is well known, lying on the west side of the river, below Towanda, and in fair view from Wysox and Standing Stone narrows. The subscriber wishing to leave the state will take two-thirds what the farm is worth, and give a credit for one-half the purchase money. Any person wishing to buy a property of that kind had better call on the subscriber soon on the premises. SAMUEL KELLUM, 2d, Durell, January 8, 1844.

C. BRUCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE. WERE it not for the wonderful power possessed by this invaluable compound, commending it to the attention of the public, so many worthless, and indeed dangerous nostrums have been brought forward, with all parade of false certificates and testimonials, that even the most valuable and meritorious of the Health Restorative, however, with a firm reliance upon the superior powers of its medicinal effects, confidently recommended in cases of Coughs, Colds, Liver complaint, raising of blood, pain in the side and chest skin, and all other complaints arising from want of tone in the stomach. The medicine is not only pleasant to the taste, but requires no unusual attention to diet, nor is there any danger attending its use. It is supported by numerous certificates in testimony of its extraordinary efficacy, the following are selected.

Letter from Samuel Nell. Mr. C. Bruckerhoff—Sir: Having been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, attended by a severe cough and great difficulty of breathing, and compelled at times to give up my business, I tried many medicines, but found little relief; until hearing of your Health Restorative, I procured two bottles of Sabin Hatch, of Union county, Susquehanna county, and I feel that health is some years, and I think that God, it has been the means of prolonging my life, and most cheerfully recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. Yours, &c. SAMUEL NELL, Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming Co., Pa., December 10, 1842.

Letter from C. W. Dunn. Mr. C. Bruckerhoff: Dear Sir—I have been troubled for a length of time with a severe cough and have tried many medicines which were commended to me, but found no relief; I was induced to try a bottle of your Health Restorative, which has cured me of the cough. It is from the knowledge I have of the efficacy of this medicine that I so cordially recommend it to others; believing that any one who has a severe cough, will by the use of the Health Restorative experience the same happy result. Yours Respectfully, C. W. DUNN, 121 Front-st., N. Y.

Letter from Daniel H. Keeler. Mr. C. Bruckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was afflicted with a severe cold about the middle of May, which kept increasing, and seated on my chest and threw me into a violent cough, with a severe pain in the side, so that I was unable to do any kind of business for three weeks. I had within that time taken all kinds of medicine which I thought could be of any advantage to me, but still I grew worse, until I procured your Health Restorative, by the use of only two bottles of which I was cured to perfect health. Yours, &c. DANIEL H. KEELER, Silver Lake, Sus. Co., Pa., October 14, 1842.

Letter from Sabin Hatch. Mr. C. Bruckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was severely afflicted with an affection of the lungs, seated in the left side and breast, attended with alarming cough. I was in New York, and my friends there advised me to try your Health Restorative. I procured two bottles, and before I had used one of them I found my health considerably improved, and after using the second one I enjoyed good health as usual. I had been a year within five or six years. At this time I speak of being in New York, my friends paired of my ever reaching my home. I see other medicine, and can attribute my improvement in health to nothing, under God, but to your Health Restorative, which I had used before I ever spoke of you, and I am desirous every one similarly afflicted would give it a trial. SABIN HATCH, Montrose, Pa., August 6, 1842.

Letter from Walter Follit. Mr. C. Bruckerhoff: Dear Sir—I was afflicted with Sabin Hatch, at the time I speak of being in New York. I thought almost or quite beyond the possibility of recovery, and in fact did not think he would reach home. I do not know of his using any other medicine than your Health Restorative, and in a few weeks he appeared in as good health as he had done for a long time. An instance with Mr. Hatch, that under God, he is indebted to the use of your medicine for the recovery of his health. I consider it a valuable medicine, and recommend any one afflicted with an affection of the lungs or liver, to give it a trial. W. FOLLIT, Sheriff of Susquehanna County.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. Stephen Strong, of Outago, N. Y., dated November 7, 1842. Dear Sir—Your Health Restorative has done for me what no other medicine could. I feel that you please send me, in the same way you do the other, five bottles more. Yours Truly, STEPHEN STRONG, For Sale by O. R. TYLER, Towanda.

BRADFORD PORTER. BY E. S. GOODRICH AND SON. TERMS: Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance of postage. Fifty cents deducted from the year; and for cash actually in advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrears. Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A liberal discount given to yearly advertisers. Twelve lines or less make a square. Job Printing, of every description, executed expeditiously executed, on new and fashionable type. Letters on business pertaining to the office, must come free of postage, to ensure attention. AGENTS. The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Porter, and to accept for payments therefor: C. H. HERRICK, Esq., Riding Mt. J. R. COOLBAUGH, Esq., Smith Mt. Col. W. E. BARTON, Esq., Smith Mt. E. ASPENWALL, Esq., Smith Mt. J. E. GOODRICH, Esq., Smith Mt. B. E. COOLBAUGH, Esq., Smith Mt. ANDREW M'KEANS, Esq., Smith Mt. F. C. WARD, Esq., Smith Mt. D. JOHNSON, Esq., Smith Mt. A. M. COE, Esq., Smith Mt.