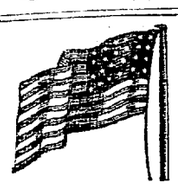
Daily Telegraph.



forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, June 15, 1861.

THE CARD OF THOMAS FINLEY, which appeared in the TELEGRAPH yesterday, while the writer himself may believe all that he declares, contains some statements that are utterly false in fact. When Camp Curtin was first started in this city, the supplies of bread were furnished by all the city bakers. This mode soon became confused, making it absolutely necessary for the Commissary to effect some other arrangement by which the camp could be supplied without delay, and without the necessity of gathering the stock of all the bake-houses in town. Mr. Rumfort was selected to furnish bread, simply because he seemed to be prompt with his supplies. He was regulated in his prices by the market prices of Harrisburg—and his bills strictly audited by the Commissary so as to conform to the price which the bakers of this city furnished bread to the citizens themselves. So far as we are concerned, we cannot permit any man to be maligned, even in our advertising columns. We believe that Gen. Irwin, the Commissary, is doing all in his power to guard the troops from imposition, the State from fraud, and the contractors in his department from injustice. On the subject of the alleged bid by Mr. Finley, he has no knowledge, nor is there any proof in his department, that such a bid was made. The fact that Mr. Finley considered that he was able to furnish the bread as low as the Roumforts, is no proof that he had offered to do so; nor can his mere assertions or his word go any further than the efforts of a disappointed contractor to impugn the motives of one whose honesty and veracity have always been above suspicion or reproof. The practice, too, of dragging the name of the Governor into all these petty differences, is no less annoying to General Irwin, than they are becoming disgusting to the public. The Commissary General admits of no dictation from any quarter, and is perfectly responsible for his own actions. The Governor seeks no interference with him in the discharge of his duties, having the utmost confidence both in the impartiality and the integrity of General Irwin.

We consider this much is due in this relation. The complaints of the disappointed have been the source of more real wrong than the corruptions actually complained of.

BAD FOR THE PIRATES.—The announcement that England has decided not to allow the entry of privateers with their prizes at any ports will fall like a wet blanket upon the Pirates of the South. They had counted largely upon the thriving business they would carry on—capturing our noble merchantmen by the dozen—taking them to Liverpool and London—selling them at a bargain—getting their money down—and living like lords on the proceeds! Thus they hoped to replenish an exhausted treasury; thus they counted upon obtaining the "sinews" to wage the war against the North; thus they expected to live in clover while the contest lasted, and retire with plethoric coffers at its close.

But their bright anticipations are nipped in the bud. England refuses to become a depot for their stolen goods. She slams her dock gates in their teeth; she warns them off her premises as if they were common thieves!

Where will they find a market for their prizes? Where can they dispose of the fruits of their unhallowed gain? Not in the Southern ports; for nobody will have the money to buy. Not in the northern ports; for they will be hung like dogs if they venture within our reach. Not in the ports of France, for she refuses to admit even the honest traders of the rebel states.

Suppose one of these pirates seizes a prize, say in the Irish Channel. What can she do with it? Carry it all the way to Charleston or New Orleans? But those ports are hermetically sealed by our blockading fleet. She would, moreover, run the gauntlet of our cruisers and have her plunder ravished from her before she can make land.

With such an embargo—the ports of at least three great maritime powers closed against privateers—Mr. Davis' letters of marque must become a drug in the market. The artery through which the life-blood of ocean highway robbery courses having been severed, it must speedily give up the ghost.

THE TOMB OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Chicago *Post* says the spot chosen for the tomb of Senator Douglas is a high ridge or knoll at the southeast corner of Cottage Grove, on the lake shore. It is a point of land extending much farther into the lake than any portion of the shore to the northward of it. Standing on the spot where the tomb is located, a fine view is had of the city, appearing as it were across a bay, whose noble inland sweep is dotted with lake shore residences.

On this point, Mrs. Douglas is the owner in fee, independent of her late husband, of an acre and a half of ground. It was selected by her some years ago on account of the beauty of site for a residence, and the fee in the ground was at the same time conveyed to her. The view afforded, and which, from the peculiar situation of the land, can never be obstructed by buildings, is probably the finest in or near the city.

The tomb now prepared is only a temporary one, of brick masonry, raised only three or four feet above the surface, and extending seven feet below it.

THE DESTINY OF THE SOUTH.

When the actions of the southern people are closely scanned, there can be no mistaking the destiny that awaits them. For many years they have enjoyed a prestige to which they were not entitled, simply because the attention and the great energies of the real population of this country were directed to other and nobler objects. Since the war of 1812, the spirit of progress which seized the laboring masses of the free states, aimed at other achievements than that of merely controlling this government. The fact that we were then fast emerging from infancy into a position of respectabiliy and importance before the world, attracted the business of the country into competitions which left the people of the northern and western states little time to devote to politics. Beyond the Ohio and above the Potomac rivers the land was then a vast and unexplored wilderness, in which the war-whoop of the Indian was oftener heard than the ring of the woodman's axe. While the people of the free states were looking towards such a region for future homes, the politicians of the south were dreaming of consolidating their power in the government, by making office their pursuit and ambition. While new commonwealths were being formed by the energies of the people of the free states, new schemes were planned by the statesmen of the south to bring them within the control of the policy and the institution of slavery. The south seemed to content itself with watching the progress of free labor, that it might appropriate and enjoy the results of its triumph. There was no struggle for the possession of territory, until its wilderness had been subdued, towns and cities erected, and trade and commerce created by the votaries of free labor. When these were accomplished, slavery would step in, and demand the exercise of equal rights in the territory, by fastening upon its institutions its own blighting influence. This has been the practice for years. Slavery never yet has acted as the pioneer of progress. It has never attempted to develope new territory, but invariably awaits the action and the success of civilization, in this age and country, to thrust its barbarism forward and claim for it a recognition from the government.—The repetition of this practice has at length attraced the attention of those who are engaged in developing the resources and enlarging the boundaries of the nation, and acting on the impulse which is natural to freemen, the people of the north have resisted such an interference until slavery finds that, unless it can succeed in destroying this Union, its power and purposes will both be diminished. It engaged in the work of destruction, therefore, when it found that it could no longer rule. As long as southern statesmen found themselves predominant—as long as the policy of the government was so moulded and applied as to grant protection and concede compromises to slavery, the Union was one of the most glorious and sacred compacts that man's wisdom ever devised—but when the spirit and education and excellence of the people began to protest against such grants and concessions, the Union suddenly became a burden and disgrace, while its obligations were denounced as inconsistent with the rights and the progress of society.

From this point it is not difficult to discover the destiny of slavery. The contest which it has invoked will produce its own dissolution. The objects of the government invading the slave states, is not to interfere with slavery itself. The people of the free states do not seek such an interference, and so far as slavery is concerned in the states where it now exists, no man in the north claims the right either to abolish or control it. But can those hope who made slavery the issue in this contest, that it will survive its shocks? Dare they anticipate that it will come out of this struggle uninjured? If there be such, they must indeed be blind adherents of a doubtful principle, and too bigoted properly to reason on any subject. That slavery has received its death blow from its own hands, is too true to be denied now. That it is destined to sink in disgrace and utter worthlessness, its own corruptions are to blame—if indeed we should blame any influence which is instrumental in eradicating so foul a wrong. The states where it now exists, are just as likely to become free as did the original thirteen colonies free themselves from the yoke of England—not by a revolution of its own creation, but by the present rebellion of those who desire its maintenance at the sacrifice of all the glorious results of that still more glorious revolution which has crowned us a rich and powerful nation. And when it is eradicated, and the slaves of the south take their mysterious departure as did a race of bolder and hardier men the American Indians, the south will awaken to her true destiny. Her fields will blossom with new and more bounteous harvests—her resources become enriched and enlarged by other laborers, than those who now impoverish her—while her prospects, after this destiny has been realized, will become grand and glorious among the most powerful commonwealth, of a restored and increased Union. All this must occur, because such are the wonderful workings of Providence!

VENGEANCE in the case of Virginia has been swift-footed. Three months ago, she was more prosperous than she had been for thirty years. A new life had began to pulse through her shrivelled veins. Like Spain, she seemed to be waking as if from a heavy sleep. Something of the restless spirit of the free north began to possess her. She began to dig canals and build railroads. She began to unearth her exhaustless mineral treasures. She began to erect factories—to put up saw-mills—to invite art and industry to visit her borders. Her hills were pierced with tunnels; her valleys rang with the din of toil. Everybody looked on with hope and wonder, and everybody cried "Here is one, as it were, risen from the dead!" But she wakes up to her horror to find herself the first victim of retributive justice. The bolt she had launched against the Union came darting against her own vitals. The ruin she had plotted for others falls upon her with the overwhelming power of an avalanche. The death to which she had dedicated the republic makes her its "shining mark." And the verdict of history will be:—"Served her right."

SHALL IT BE DESTROYED?

This beautiful land, shall it be destroyed?—When we think of the rebellion at the south, and consider its apparent objects, this is the question that naturally occurs to our mind. These objects are not to extend the freedom of speech—the liberty of the press—the license of academies of learning—the right of property in the north—the privilege of the franchise—self elevation, protection and education. All these rights are already guaranteed to the people in all the states. The Constitution of the United States casts its broad provisions over the humblest hamlet in the land, to vouchsafe all the rights we have attempted to enumerate, to all its occupants. No man would acknowledge that he has been deprived of the exercise of any of these, because the acknowledgment would be the evidence of his own degradation and abasement. We are all too proud of such rights to admit their infringement. The people in the south, themselves, are too sensitive and chivalrous to permit the impression to go forth that *they could be oppressed.* Then what are they contending for? Simply to destroy this beautiful land. To wipe out freedom and substitute slavery. To dig down the altars of a pure religion and rear others on which to sacrifice the interests of a noble humanity, love affection, hope and joy. To make the pulpit a mockery by muzzling it always when it seeks the discussion of any subject save the adulation of wrong and the defence of licentiousness. To hold the press in check with the lash and bind its freedom with the thong. To erect barriers in the path of progress, and compel civilization to cast its trophies at the feet of barbarism. To close the free schools, because education is inimical to oppression. To compel government to recognize the superiority of classes by denying the right of whole communities. These are the objects of this rebellion. And with their achievement follows the destruction of this beautiful land. It cannot be otherwise when the symetry of the Union is attempted to be marred or destroyed by its dissolution. It cannot be otherwise if another flag floats from our hills or casts its shadows in our vallies, to attempt the corruption of the votaries of the stars and stripes. It cannot be otherwise, if we attempt to erect two shrines before which to worship liberty—because liberty, like religion, has but one shrine throughout the world. All the good that we ever achieved—all the majesty of our laws—all the purity of our system, with the safety of our policy of government, sink forever with the success of the rebellion with which our armies are now contending. It is not a struggle of right against might. It is not a contest even for a theory or a dogma. The fight is for an open and admitted wrong on one side, *slavery*—while on the other it is a noble combat to save this beautiful land. To maintain its commonwealths in union and harmony. To preserve its power unimpaired at home and abroad. To vindicate its laws and maintain its authority. *This beautiful land,* SHALL IT BE DESTROYED?

THERE IS A CERTAIN class of newspapers in the country that never allow an opportunity to pass for showing their opposition to the government at Washington. They have not the courage to proclaim an open sympathy for the traitors at the south, but when they can indulge in vituperation of any of its appointments, or denounce any of its imaginary neglects, it is done with a gusto and a spontaneousness of epithets and falsehood, perfectly relieving to their treacherous feelings and tendencies. The last chance for the display of this feeling was presented by the refusal of the Austrian government to recognize Mr. Burlingame. To refuse any minister on personal objections, is a right reserved by all governments. It has been done by this government, and therefore we do not question its exercise by others. But the press in this country that become exuberant at the rejection of Mr. Burlingame, forget that the rejection was made on personal grounds, but was really induced by the fact that Mr. Burlingame was the friend of the Hungarian masses when they were struggling against Austrian oppression. He was the friend of Kossuth, and among those who bade him welcome to this country. There is no doubt that these facts were impressed upon the mind of the Austrian minister at Washington, by the minions of the slave power who still lurk in that city, who idly thought that by the rejection of Burlingame they could imbroil the United States and Austria in a war, and thus find aid and comfort for their own treason. There is no doubt, either, that the press at the North which so eagerly seized upon this rejection to spit out their spite on the administration of President Lincoln, did so as much to show their sympathy for treason at the south as they do to approve the action of the Austrian government. If Austria were to become the ally of the Southern Confederacy, it would be like meeting like. Austria, like the Confederacy, is based on the principle of absolutism, by which the masses are made subservient to a titled few, who assume the right only to govern. As Austria has been treacherous, bloody, tyrannical and corrupt, her personal objections to an American minister, while they do not affect the minister or the government that accredited him, they must be respected—but it is certainly peculiarly becoming that the advocates and sympathisers with a rebel government equally as bloody and treacherous, should approve and applaud such a contemptible transaction.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION while publishing the comments of others and uttering its own in relation to the Commissary's supplies at the camps of Chambersburg and Carlisle, should have stated that Commissary General W. W. Irwin has nothing to do with the supplies of those encampments. They are entirely under the control of the officers of the regular army, and the complaint of a lack of food, justly chargeable to the United States Government. So far as Commissary Irwin is concerned, there can be no doubt of his vigilance, fairness, and liberality in the distribution of supplies to the troops in the encampments under his charge.

AMERICANS in Paris have raised forty thousand francs for the purchase of rifled cannon to be presented to our Government.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

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Arta, Mrs Kate
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Adams, Mrs M
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Baird, Miss M
Black, H A
Bishop, E A
Brooks, Mrs H
Brown, Mrs M
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C
Camp, Miss S E
Chamberlin, Mrs F
Clark, Mrs A M
Croock, Miss H W
Coall, C
Collins, E
Clancy, M
Cooper, Mrs H
Commane, M
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Dunbarger, Mrs E
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Flory, Miss A M
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Geary, Mrs M C
Girtner, Miss E J
Glessner, Miss L
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Handery, Miss A
Heiser, Miss C
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Heiges, Miss E
Herrick, Miss L
Hughes, Miss E
Horning, Miss E
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Kanerk, Mrs M
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Snader, Mrs S
Simms, Miss A
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Stevens, Mrs J C
Styles, A E
Swindell, Miss M
Sweeney, Miss S C J
T
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Wallace, Miss A
Walters, Mrs O H
Wagner, Mrs S
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Williams, Miss L
Witzel, Miss E
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Walters, H McC
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Walters, A J 2
Watson, E
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Ward, R F
Webster, J D
Welsh, Jos
Wetmore, C
Welch, J M
Y
Young, T D
Yeager, H A
Yarington, H J

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

1td GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, housekeeper or nurse, by the wife of a volunteer. Any person having need of the services of a woman fully qualified to discharge such duties, can hear of one by calling at the Mayor's office. 1t

LOST.—On Thursday evening, a GOLD BREASTPIN, FILLED WITH HAIR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the
jel5-d2t DAUPHIN DEPOSIT BANK.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER at the European Hotel. Apply to JNO. H. BRANT,
jel1-d6t* On the premises.

FOR RENT.

THE EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT in Brant's City Hall Building, Harrisburg City, Pa. Apply to JOHN H. BRANT,
jel1-d3m* On the premises.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, June 15, 1861.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at my office in the city of Harrisburg, until THURSDAY the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing by contract the best quality of FAMILY BREAD at Camp Curtin, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Assistant Commissary from day to day during the time the troops may remain in said Camp. The Bread to be baken of the best quality of Extra Family Flour, and to be inspected by the Inspector appointed for the purpose of inspecting Army Supplies at said Camp. Bonds with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

W. W. IRWIN,
jel5-dtd Com. Gen.

CIDER!!! VINEGAR!!!

MADE from choice and selected Apples, and guaranteed by us to be strictly pure.
jel2-d WM. DOCK & CO.

CHEAP SUGARS!!!

Call at DOCK'S,
jel4 Opposite the Court Hous

Miscellaneous.

All Work Promised in One Week

104.
PENNSYLVANIA
STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
104 *Market Street between 4th and 5th,*
HARRISBURG, PA.,

WHERE every description of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleansed and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice DODGE & CO., Proprietors.
Nov3-dawly

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.

IN the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut streets, the Banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c., &c.

KEPT BOTH ON THE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

BOARD PER DAY.....$1.50.

Dinner between 1 and 3 o'clock, 50 cents. Single room from 50 cents upward.

A first class Restaurant attached. Prices according to Bills of Fare.

The City Cars take Passengers from any Station to or close to the Hotel.

☞English, French, German and Spanish spoken.
apl-3md

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE.
(NEAR THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE.)

UNION ENVELOPES.

NOTE PAPER, of six different designs, printed in two colors, sold by the thousand and by the ream at City Cash prices.

Also, Flags, Union Breast Pins, Eagles, Union Rings and Badges at very low prices. Call at
my8 SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

MERINOES, Plain and Figured.
CASHMERES, Plain and Figured.
ALL WOOL DeLAINES, Extra Styles and Quality.
EROCA LONG SHAWLS, different prices.
FINE STOCK OF BLANKET SHAWLS.
The prices in all the above Goods, on examination, will be found "lower than ever," at
CATHCART'S,
an24 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GEO. W. STINE, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having permanently located in the city of Harrisburg and taken the office formerly occupied by Dr. Gorgas, on Third street, between Market and Walnut, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession, either surgical or mechanical, in a manner that shall not be surpassed by operators in this or any other city. His mode of inserting artificial teeth is upon the latest improved scientific principles.

Teeth, from one to a full set, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, Platina plates or the Vulcanite Base.

I take great pleasure in recommending the above gentleman to all my former patients of Harrisburg and vicinity, and feel confident that he will perform all operations in a scientific manner, from my knowledge of his ability. [my3-dtf] F. J. S. GORGAS, D. D. S.

DR. T. J. MILES,
SURGEON DENTIST

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Harrisburg and its vicinity. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and gives assurance that his best endeavors shall be given to render satisfaction in his profession. Being an old, well tried dentist, he feels safe in inviting the public generally to call on him, assuring them that they will not be dissatisfied with his services.

Office No. 128 Market street, in the house formerly occupied by Jacob R. Eby, near the United States Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. my8-dly

NEW COAL OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into the COAL TRADE in this city, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens. I will keep on hand Coal of all sizes, from the most celebrated and approved mines, which will be delivered to any part of the city, free from dirt and other impurities. FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED. COAL FOR SALE BY THE BOAT LOAD, CAR LOAD OR SINGLE TON. Persons purchasing by the Boat or Car Load will receive 2,240 pounds to the Ton.

Office No. 74 Market street, second door from Dewberry alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North street. Orders left at either place will receive prompt attention.
ap-6dly JOHN W. HALL, agent.

WORCESTER'S
ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY!

THE best defining and pronouncing Dictionary of the English language; Also, Worcester's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial Quarto and School Dictionaries for sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ap13-tf Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

HENRY C. SHAFFER,

PAPER HANGER, Front street, second door above Walnut street. All orders punctually attended to.

☞ Paper hung for 15 cents per roll or piece. All work warranted. my9-dtf

HAMS.—Three Hundred Extra Sugar Cured Hams just received by
ap WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his PLUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Benevolent church. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it.
mar26-3md WM. PARKHILL.

Harrisburg Broom Manufactory,
WE DOORS FROM FRONT ST., ON WALNUT

BROOMS sold wholesale and retail 20 per cent. cheaper than can be had elsewhere.—Call and examine our stock.
ap5-3md J. E. PRICE & CO.

H. L. GODBOLD,

PRACTICAL Tuner and Repairer of Pianos, Melodeons, &c., &c., will receive orders in future at WM. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 92 Market street. All orders left at the above named place, or at the Buehler House, will meet with prompt attention.
First class PIANOS for sale. sep13-dly

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

THE vast amount of property destroyed annually by Lightning ought to be a warning to property holders to secure their buildings. All orders for Lightning Rods left at the auction store of W. BARR will be attended to. Rods put up in the latest improved style and warranted. jel2-d

DENTIST.

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.
STATE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE BRADY HOUSE.

All operations, Surgical and Mechanical, scientifically performed Charges moderate. je8

CLARET WINE.

30 CASES CLARET WINE, just received, and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jel-d 73 Market street.

FOR SALE.

FROM One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONDS. Enquire of
C. O. ZIMMERMAN,
mar14 No. 28 South Second street.

JELLIES.

QUINCE, PEAR,
CURRANT, PEACH,
APPLE, BLACKBERRY,
ORANGE, RASPBERRY.

Just received from New York and warranted superfine. [feb26] Wm. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

STONE FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE or Stone suitable for turnpiking purposes will be delivered to any part of the city or its vicinity. Apply to
mar28 WM. COLDER, JR.