

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS--1861.

ELECTION DISTRICTS	President Judge Robert G. White	Assembly H. B. Sprague	Assembly S. F. Elliott	G. G. Chalmers	C. S. Jones	Charles Monroe	David White	Associate Judges Lewis Robertson	Henry Nelson	John L. Smith	Wm. O. Blakely	John L. Smith	Wm. O. Blakely
Abbott	40	38	38	11	11	29	29	17	23	14	25	17	23
Allegany	68	68	68	50	44	39	37	48	39	47	38	46	37
Bingham	88	76	76	75	59	39	22	72	24	71	23	70	23
Clara	22	19	19	14	14	9	9	13	10	14	9	13	10
Coudersport	76	53	53	51	54	23	25	50	24	56	25	59	25
Eulalia	63	39	39	34	35	33	34	34	32	33	35	33	32
Genesee	48	19	19	18	16	34	32	20	30	18	32	17	30
Harrison	144	139	136	134	126	21	13	131	15	137	5	136	8
Hobron	81	80	80	79	80	19	20	78	21	78	19	80	20
Hector	81	85	85	55	55	32	31	55	28	58	27	57	28
Homer	9	13	13	12	14	12	10	10	11	11	11	7	14
Jack-on	10	9	9	8	5	8	7	4	7	5	6	5	6
Keating	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Oswayo	63	56	56	56	55	8	7	54	8	41	17	55	7
Pike	25	24	24	12	12	19	19	13	17	12	18	15	15
Pleasant Valley	29	29	29	18	18	14	14	18	14	18	14	18	14
Roulet	54	46	46	28	31	40	39	25	42	28	40	25	36
Sharon	89	76	75	73	74	36	36	77	52	80	28	78	30
Stewardson	10	11	11	7	7	4	4	7	4	7	4	7	4
Summit	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	19	2	19	2	19
Sweden	22	46	46	15	16	56	54	17	54	17	53	16	51
Sylvania	30	29	29	10	9	21	21	8	23	13	18	8	22
Ulysses	116	120	120	130	82	107	41	93	87	97	76	115	84
West Branch	6	27	27	2	2	25	25	2	28	1	31	10	19
Wharton	22	14	14	5	5	35	35	1	33	8	32	6	31
	91228	1134	1146	899	837	683	584	862	645	807	605	893	538

The above is the vote of those in the county, the vote of the Soldier's not being known. The whole Republican ticket is elected. There were a few scattering votes for men not candidates, which we do not think worth recording. There was no opposition to Judge White, nor to Straug and Elliott in this county. We will publish the soldier's vote as soon as received.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., October 4.—At the great Union meeting at Hayesville, Chester county, on the 1st inst. the following letter from Ex-President Buchanan was read:

WHEATLAND, Sept. 23.—Dear Sir: I have been honored with your kind invitation as chairman of the appropriate committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville, on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much valued portion of my old Congressional district; but advancing years and the failing state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled in the present condition of our country. This is indeed serious, but our recent military reverses, so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumpter. For this reason, were it possible, waiting all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen; and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field. This is the moment for action, for prompt, energetic and united action—and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These, we must know, would be rejected by the States that have succeeded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them to their original position in the Union without impairing in the slightest degree any of their Constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag and welcome them as brothers, yet until that day shall arrive, it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours Very Respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Death of Senator Bingham.

The Hon. KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, U. S. Senator from Michigan, died of apoplexy, at his residence, at Green Oak, on Saturday. He was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, December 16, 1808. He received a fair academic education, and was early placed in the office of a lawyer as a clerk, where he served three years. In 1833 he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon a farm. Elected in 1837 to the Michigan Legislature, he served five years as a member of that body. He afterwards served three years as a speaker of the same body. He was a Representative in Congress from Michigan from 1849 to 1851, and served during that term on the Committee of Commerce. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State, and held that position till 1859, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

A most pleasing account of the exchange of courtesies between our troops under Col. Hays and those of the Confederates at Great Falls, on the Potomac, will be found in the letter of a correspondent from Camp Tenally,

NEWS ITEMS.

Several of the Presbyteries of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States have held their regular fall meetings, and, without exception, have held their regular fall meetings, and, without exception, have passed acts of separation from the General Assembly of the church, and appointed delegates to attend at August, Georgia, on the 4th of next December, for the purpose of forming a General Assembly of the Southern Confederacy portion of the denomination.

The organization into brigades of the cavalry regiments now in Washington, has been retarded by a difficulty between the Government and State authorities of Pennsylvania. Several regiments of cavalry, from Pennsylvania, have been ordered directly to Washington and accepted by the War Department, without any official knowledge of their existence by the State authorities, and are not therefore recognized by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a part of the quota of volunteers called for from this State.

The naval expedition to the Southern coast, about which so much has been said, will sail from this city and Fortress Monroe within a short time. Government yesterday chartered all the available steamships in this harbor, to be used as transports, and stores will be put on board of them immediately. Steam vessels have also been chartered at Boston and Philadelphia for the same purpose. It is the intention of the Government to send a large army of men, under command of Gen. Butler, to strike one more vital point on the Southern coast. As Gen. McClellan appears to have no notion of risking a battle outside of his lines, the troops can be very well spared from the army of the Potomac. Before November the Cotton States will be in a panic, and the troops of Beauregard hurrying to save their homes.—N. Y. World.

Some of the officers enlisting companies do not scruple to deceive and entice away men enlisted for other companies. This, with other deceptions—even to the sale of men from one regiment to another is reported to be of common occurrence. Such conduct is certainly unworthy of an officer or a gentleman, and should be regarded by the Governor as justifying the withholding of commissions from all so offending.

Washington City is certainly well guarded by fortifications. General McClellan has already officially named thirty-two forts around that city—some of which are said to be as strong as the famous Malakoff and Redan of the Crimea, and all are constructed on the principles of military science for defensive purposes. Other defensive works are still in progress.

Gen. Butler has issued an official order designating Boston as his headquarters, under the order constituting the six New England States as a department. The staff of Gen. Butler is announced as follows: Major George E. Strong, assistant adjutant general, acting officer of ordnance and chief of staff; Captain Peter Haggerty and Lieutenant William H. Wiesel, aids-de-camp; Gilman Klibball, brigade surgeon and medical director; Captain Paul H. George, brigade quartermaster, with an assistant quartermaster.

Men marching in files are usually a little more than three feet apart; horses, whether in cavalry or artillery, need twelve feet; a wagon in a train with four horses occupies ninety feet. Now, if the army of the Potomac was in a line, moving on a narrow country road, with cavalry four abreast, and men in files of four, accompanied by all the wagons and ambulances, and ammunition trains, it would reach from Boston to Hartford—not far from one hundred and fifty miles!

The Provost Marshal at St. Louis, on Wednesday, having received news of the "secession" of the Cherokee Indians, issued a proclamation preliminary to the seizure of \$32,000 or \$33,000 of annuity paid to the Cherokees, and deposited in the St. Louis Building and Saving Institution.

Gen. Wool has, by his kindness, won the New York Fire Zouaves back to subordination and duty, and they are said to be now only anxious, like the Highland regiment, to wipe out the stain upon them, by a gallant dash "even at the cannon's mouth."

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the attempted assassination of Col. Knipe, of the Pennsylvania 40th regiment, as communicated in a private letter. The murderer Lauban has not yet been executed.

"HIGH PRIVATES."—Captain Ludington, of Uniontown, has raised a fine company for Colonel Howell's Regiment, which will be ready for the field by next week. The company has forty men over six feet, twelve over six feet six, and one seven feet two.

The Artesian well at Fort McHenry is said to be a success, the workmen having struck a vein of good water, at the depth of one hundred and forty-two feet, in a bed of gravel.

The Chicago Tribune says over sixteen thousand troops have been raised in that city, and the Congressional District in which it is situated.

GALLANT INDIANA.—The quota of Indiana men for the war is 34,000. She has now in the field 30,000 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, and 600 artillery, making a total of 32,400.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9, 1861.—The City Council election to day was very quietly conducted. The rebels made no opposition. The total vote polled reached 9,587. The whole Union ticket was elected without opposition, save a few scattering votes. This vote exceeds by 338 the Secession vote of last April, by which the members of the Legislature who are now confined in Fort Lafayette claimed their seats.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9, 1861.—All the banks of this city have resumed specie payment.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9, 1861.—The returns are very backward in being received. Twenty counties in different parts of the State give to the Union candidate for Governor, 11,009.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 1861.—The returns of the Iowa election come in slowly. Those received indicate the election of Kirkwood, Republican, for Governor.

Lowry, the Radical Republican candidate for State Senator in the XXVIII District, is elected over the Union candidate by 2,000 majority.

The Great Eastern.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

The following in regard to the disaster to the steamship Great Eastern is taken from the English papers:

The Great Eastern left her moorings in the river Mersey at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The pilot left her at 4 o'clock. She immediately put on full speed, and all went well with her until 4 o'clock on Thursday, when, a strong breeze prevailing, the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship while this was rectified, but found to his surprise that she would not answer the helm. The fact was, though it was not known at the time, the rudder-pin was broken. The fore stay-sail was run up, but the wind immediately split it into ribbons. The fore-trysail was then run up, but it was blown away. The paddle engines were now stopped, and the boat lashings ordered to be cut away, when the Great Eastern once more started on her course. The passengers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages, which lasted without intermission for three days. Everything breakable was destroyed. Furniture, fittings, services of plate, glasses, piano—all were involved in one common fate. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About six o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing several hundred weight each, which were in the engine-room, rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle boxes. The shaft had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddles were stopped, and the foreward engine is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, beside undergoing the dangers arising from the crashes and collisions which were constantly going on, had shipped, probably through the portholes, a great deal of water, and the stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the chandeliers fell down with a crash. A large mirror was smashed into a thousand fragments, rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings, were broken into numberless pieces. Some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain-cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare riding bit gave way on the cable deck, and knocked a hole through the ship's side. Two oil tanks, also on the cable deck, were so much damaged by another concussion that two hundred gallons of fish oil contained in them ran into the hold and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odor. The luggage of the passengers in the lower after cargo space was lying in two feet of water, and before the deliverance of the ship was effected, the luggage was literally reduced to rags and pieces of timber. Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurred from the concussions caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were innumerable. One of the cooks was cast violently, by one of the lurches, against the paddle-box, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arms, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Another lurch drove him against one of the stanchions, by which concussion one of the portholes was broken in three places. The baker received injuries of a very terrible character in vital parts; and one of the most striking incidents of the disaster was this poor, brave man, crawling, in his agony, to extinguish some portion of the baking gear which at that moment had caught fire. On Thursday night the gale was from the southwest, but on Friday morning it had turned round to the northwest, and the ship was drifting an unmanageable log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water of deck.

It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder. The pin upon which it turned had broken off three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron, ten inches in diameter—and the iron appeared thoroughly good, breaking at that particular point where it appeared the strongest, which was one of the most curious incidents of the disaster. It was now found necessary to rig up some kind of steering gear. A spar was thrown overboard with the anchor fluke attached, which dragging in the water behind the ship, might bring her head to the wind; but the swinging of the rudder made it useless; and a plan was then suggested to the captain by the passengers, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was to pass two or three turns of chain-cable around the rudder-pin, immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and secure it with wedges and small chains. By pulling either end of the cable, a circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connection being effected with the usual chain attached to the rudder, and a temporary wheel rigged up below the deck, a shift was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel upon which the locomotion now depended—hardly a vestige of the paddles remaining—soon stopped, being fouled by the rudder, by which the rudder was prevented from veering more than was necessary to steer the ship.

All of Friday was occupied with these arrangements. The ship had drifted up the west coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track. On Saturday night the brig-

Magnet, of Halifax, hove in sight, hauled alongside, and lay to for the purpose of rendering assistance.

Sunday, at two o'clock, the Great Eastern got under way, the rudder was found to act, and the vessel proceeded at the rate of nine knots an hour with the screw alone.

She met the Persia the next morning, and signalled her to come under the lee, which the Persia did. But circumstances were such that the Great Eastern's engines could not be slackened, and the Persia made off, probably under the impression that foul play was intended by the Great Eastern. An attempt was made at an explanation, but the Persia was too far off. The Great Eastern continued her course on Tuesday morning, and reached the Head of Kinsale, where she stopped four hours to arrange her tackle. She signalled the shore, but no notice was taken of her. At four o'clock she arrived off Cork, and a small steamer came off to assist her, and the harbor was soon reached. As the rudder was sufficiently repaired, the ship would proceed to Liverpool soon.

Our informant states that it is almost impossible to exaggerate the anxious state of mind which prevailed while the fate of the ship was doubtful. There were several clergymen on board, and religious services were frequent. The demeanor of the passengers was sufficient, apart from any signs of disaster around, to signify the distressing nature of the crisis. A meeting was held in the saloon on Tuesday, and resolutions of a pious and congratulatory character were passed. The passengers expressed gratitude to the commander of the brig Magnet, and complimented Capt. Walker and the officers and crew of the Great Eastern for their indefatigable exertions.

Some of the proceedings, however, were of a less pleasant character, severe comments being passed on the condition of the ship, her strength of paddles, and the way she was ballasted.

Colonel Ledebieff, the Russian commissioner to study the details of American administration, with the view of adopting what is excellent, has left Washington on a tour of observation through the Northern States.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN S. MANN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office corner of West and Third streets.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second and Fourth streets.

ISAAC BENSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second st., near the Allegheny Bridge.

F. W. KNOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties.

O. T. ELLISON, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promptly respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq.

C. S. & E. A. JONES, DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

M. W. MANN, DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES AND MUSIC, N. W. corner of Main and Third streets, Coudersport, Pa.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL, D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.

L. BIRD, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKLAND, Pa., (formerly Cushingville,) Office in his Store building.

MARK GILLON, TAILOR—nearly opposite the Court House—will make all clothes entrusted to him in the latest and best styles—Prices to suit the times—Give him a call. 13-41.

ANDREW SANBERG & BRO'S. TANNERS AND CURRIERS—Hides tanned on the premises, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegheny river, Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—July 17/61.

H. J. OLMSTED, : : : : : S. D. KELLY, OLMSTED & KELLY, DEALER IN STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE, Main st., nearly opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order, in good style, on short notice.

EZRA STARKWEATHER, BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has re-established a shop in the building formerly occupied by Benj. Rennels in Coudersport, where he will be pleased to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Shingles, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for work. 12-34.

Z. J. THOMPSON, GARRAGE & WAGON MAKER and REPAIRER, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., takes this method of informing the public in general that he is prepared to do all work in his line with promptness, in a workman-like manner, and upon the most accommodating terms. Payment for Repairing invariably required on delivery of the work. All kinds of PRODUCE taken on account of work.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS AND PINKET BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of Twenty Years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe; for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

Vegetable Life Medicines

are well known to be infallible. DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Intemperance, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels clogged within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVEY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which all LIFE-MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these PILLS for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of the LIFE-MEDICINES alone.

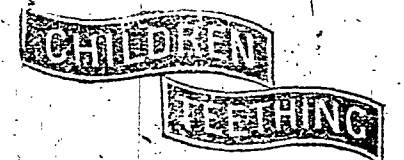
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy.—Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

ILLIACUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females.—The Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of their description—Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

For sale by all Druggists.



MRS. WINSLOW'S

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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