

A Counting-House CALENDAR,

FOR
The year of our Lord
1826.

MOON'S PHASES.		Rising & setting of the Sun for every Saturday							
D. H. M.		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Sat.	Sun.
January—31 days.									
Last	☾	1 7 17 M	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	7 5 45					
New	☉	8 4 35 M	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	7 10 4					
Full	☽	15 11 3+ A	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	7 9 1					
First	☽	23 6 58 A	29 30 31						
Last	☾	30 3 5 A							
February—28 days.									
New	☉	6 7 18 M	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	5 5 13					
First	☽	14 9 7 A	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	5 3 22					
Full	☽	22 7 21 A	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	5 2 5					
Last	☾	28 11 38 A	26 27 28						
March—31 days.									
New	☉	8 11 26 M	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	5 3 48					
First	☽	16 4 26 A	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	5 5 57					
Full	☽	23 5 38 A	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	5 4 6					
Last	☾	30 8 59 M	26 27 28 29 30 31						
April—30 days.									
New	☉	7 4 22 M	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	4 5 15					
First	☽	15 7 54 M	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	4 6 33					
Full	☽	23 2 22 M	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	4 5 42					
Last	☾	28 8 0 A	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	4 5 51					
May—31 days.									
New	☉	6 9 12 A	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 7 21					
First	☽	14 7 8 A	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	5 8 11					
Full	☽	21 10 12 M	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	5 9 17					
Last	☾	28 8 45 M	28 29 30 31						
June—30 days.									
New	☉	5 0 50 A	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	6 2 21					
First	☽	13 2 50 M	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	6 3 7					
Full	☽	19 5 50 A	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	6 4 7					
Last	☾	26 11 21 A	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	6 5 26					
July—31 days.									
New	☉	5 2 32 M	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	6 5 22					
First	☽	12 8 20 M	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	6 6 18					
Full	☽	19 2 8 M	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	6 7 13					
Last	☾	26 4 0 A	23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	6 8 7					
August—31 days.									
New	☉	3 2 17 A	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	6 8 13					
First	☽	10 1 10 A	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	6 9 5					
Full	☽	17 0 10 A	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	6 10 4					
Last	☾	25 10 5 M	27 28 29 30 31	6 11 5					
September—30 days.									
New	☉	2 0 40 M	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6 9 5					
First	☽	8 6 41 A	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	6 10 0					
Full	☽	16 0 53 M	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	6 10 0					
Last	☾	24 4 28 M	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	6 11 5					
October—31 days.									
New	☉	1 10 25 M	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	6 9 5					
First	☽	8 2 6 M	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	6 10 5					
Full	☽	15 4 42 A	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	6 11 5					
Last	☾	23 9 46 A	29 30 31						
New	☉	30 8 18 A							
November—30 days.									
First	☽	6 0 21 A	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	6 11 7					
Full	☽	14 11 5 M	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	6 12 8					
Last	☾	22 0 55 A	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27	6 14 4					
New	☉	29 6 33 M	26 27 28 29 30						
December—31 days.									
First	☽	6 2 9 M	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	6 12 4					
Full	☽	14 6 24 M	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	6 13 6					
Last	☾	22 1 31 M	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	6 14 6					
New	☉	28 5 17 A	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	6 15 7					

CRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.			
Dominical Letter,	- - A	Solar Cycle,	- - 15
Epact,	- - 2	Lunar Cycle,	- - 3

MOVEABLE FEASTS.			
Septuagesima,	Jan. 22	Low Sunday,	April 2
Quinquagesima,	Feb. 5	Rogation Sunday,	April 30
Ash Wednesday,	Feb. 8	Ascension day,	May 4
Mid Lent,	Mar. 5	Whit Sunday,	May 14
Palm Sunday,	Mar. 19	Trinity Sunday,	May 21
Easter Day,	Mar. 26	Advent Sunday,	Dec. 3

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES FOR 1826.
I. A total eclipse of the Moon the 21st of May, at 10 o'clock 15 min. in the forenoon, invisible here; it will be visible in the East-Indies and New-Holland.
II. An eclipse of the Sun the 5th of June, at 12 o'clock 53 min. at noon, invisible; it will be visible in South America and the South Atlantic Ocean.
III. An eclipse of the Sun the 30th of October, at 8 o'clock 21 min. in the afternoon, invisible; only a small part of the penumbra falls on the South pole.
IV. A total eclipse of the Moon the 14th of November, at 11 o'clock 8 min. in the forenoon; invisible here, but visible in the eastern parts of Asia.
V. An eclipse of the Sun the 29th of November, at 6 o'clock 36 min. in the forenoon, invisible here; but will be seen in Europe and the northern parts of Asia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
The following is an abstract of the report from the Department of War, accompanying the President's Message. The details are given in accompanying reports on various branches of the public service, made in conformity to the instructions of the Secretary and marked, from A. to K.
No. A. is the report of Major General Brown, on the number, condition, and positions of the army, whose discipline is satisfactory, though desertion prevails to so great an extent as to be a serious evil. This is to be ascribed to the many advantageous pursuits afforded by the country to its citizens, and to the difficulty of apprehension. It is proposed to be remedied by the detention of a small part of the monthly pay of privates till their final discharge. The good effects of the school of practice at Fortress Monroe, all visible in the improvement of the artillery corps, and it is recommended to procure horses for the purpose of aiding there the acquirement of both the Artillery and Cavalry exercises.—These are said to have had the greatest success in deciding the fate of modern battles, and as it is proper to adapt the peace establishment to the eventual state of war, so far as it consists with economy, this plan recommends itself both by the practice it gives of the Artillery and Cavalry exercises, and by the facility of its extension in the event of war.
Documents B. C. D. E. F. G. are reports from the Quarter-Master General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Pay-Master General, Surgeon-General, Commissary General of Purchases, and Ordnance, respectively, by which it appears that the administration of the army has been conducted with zeal and success. The expenditures, notwithstanding the movements in the South, have been confined within the appropriations, and the discharging officers are commended for punctual fidelity. In applying the appropriation of \$1000,000 for arming new recruitments, it has been preferred to obtain cannon by private contract, instead of advertising for bidders as heretofore.
Document H. is the report of the Engineer Department, accompanying which is that of the Visitors of the Academy at West Point. This establishment is warmly commended, as a nursery of the military art on the cheapest plan, and as supplying officers of the greatest promise. In many of its acquisitions are made: particularly civil engineering, whose importance is the greater from the efforts now making for internal improvement. Great praise is expressed, also, to its moral character, and the strictness of its police. From a principle of impartiality, a cadet will be appointed from every Congressional district in the Union, and it is recommended to supply this institution, as well as Fortress Monroe, with horses.
It appears by this report of the Engineer Department, that our fortifications are in successful progress, though delay has resulted from the smallness of the Engineer corps, which requires augmentation. The law for procuring surveys has been acted on, these great projects having engaged the Engineer corps,—the connection of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, and that of Lake Memphrigoog and the Connecticut, and the National Road from Washington to New Orleans. The reconnaissance of the first has been completed, and reports are in preparation. The location of the road to New Orleans has excited much interest, and one of three routes will probably be taken, one of the capitals of the southern states, the second the direct line which approaches the range of mountains, and nearly parallel with them, the third crossing the Blue Ridge, pursuing the valley between the north and south mountains, and passing near Knoxville. The two first have been explored, the third is now inspecting, and reports may be expected during the present session.
Some difficulty occurred in fixing the site of the Cumberland Road, and an unfavorable report being made on the new route proposed, the old one was adopted, and contracts have been made for twenty-eight miles, which are in a course of execution. The plan of McAdam has been adopted, its superiority having been ascertained by twenty years experience in Great Britain, and by the approbation of that government, as also by a small experiment here. By competition, the cost per mile has been reduced from \$12,900 to \$4,3 0/10 Measures have been adopted for the execution of the several surveys of roads, and of improvements in navigation, directed by Congress. It is proposed to enlarge the Topographical Corps, and place it on the same basis as the Engineer.
Document No. K. is the report of Indian Affairs, by which it appears that treaties have been concluded by Messrs. Atkinson and O'Fallon with the tribes on the Missouri, and by Gov. Clark with the Osages and Kansas, by which last 100,000 acres have been discovered of the Indian title, and also with the Shawankees for exchange of lands in Missouri. Governors Clark and Cass have restored peace among various tribes, and settled their boundaries. Education has been given this year to 1,159 Indian youths, and peace has been preserved between us and all the tribes. The subject of the Creeks is to be hereafter noticed.

CENSUS OF BOSTON.
Returns have been received from seven wards, which give an increase in the population of Boston, since 1820, of 10,616. The whole population in 1821 was 43,294; it is supposed to be at present rising sixty thousand. Astonishing increase! We understand from one of the gentlemen engaged in taking the census, that in some instances it was found extremely difficult to obtain the correct ages of unmarried females. This was natural enough. "How old are you Miss?" may be considered a question of a very delicate nature, but it was frequently asked during the last week, and we hope in every instance fairly answered, although it must be confessed that some of our ill-natured bachelors seem to have doubts on the subject.—Boston Gas Dec. 15

DESTRUCTIVE & DISTRESSING FIRE.
New-York, Dec. 15.
At a quarter before five o'clock this morning, the cry of fire was heard at long intervals, to resound through our streets, by those who happened to be awake. The bells of the city, or at least in this part of it, remained mute all the while and we presume designedly so. The scene of conflagration was at last discovered to be in Thomson-st. between Broome and Spring-streets. It commenced in a stable where a cartman had gone with a candle to feed his horse. Before the firemen with their engines could reach the spot, the whole neighbourhood was enveloped in flames, and when they did arrive, there being no fire plugs in that part of the city, and the cisterns all empty from a long drought, no supply of water was to be had nearer than the North River, upwards of a quarter of a mile distant, and near an hour elapsed before they could operate with any great effect upon the devouring element, which was sweeping every thing before it. As soon as the firemen had arranged their lines of hose so as to afford water to the engines, who had in the meantime formed a cordon around the frightful raging element, a check was given to the flames, and encouraged the hope in those whose dwellings were in the neighbourhood, that bounds would be set to the enemy, and their little habitations saved from ruin, nor were they disappointed. After a hard struggle for some hours, in which the greatest praise is due to active, resolute and indefatigable firemen, the flames were got under, but not until they had wasted forty buildings at least, and left destitute of shelter for the remainder of the winter, twice that number of families.
Precip. Post.

WHEELING.
The population of this place has nearly doubled in five years. In 1820 it was 1507; it is now upwards of 3,000. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the prospect of its speedily becoming a manufacturing place of considerable importance. A beginning has been made, which is one half. The place unquestionably possesses great advantages for manufacturing, and these advantages will be completely developed by the successful operation of the manufactures already established. We now export cotton yarn, glass, castings, iron and copper ware, stone ware, saddles, blank books, spelling books, cabinet work, chairs, hats, combs, &c. &c.
The Wheeling Brewery is now in operation, and Beer and Porter will shortly be added to our list of exports.
An extensive Woollen Manufactory has been commenced by the Messrs. Prescotts and will, it is said be in operation next spring.
These two establishments will be of vast importance to this section of the country, by creating a home market for barley and wool. Wheeling Gaz.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Among the documents transmitted to Congress with the President's Message, is the following extract from the General Return of the Army of the United States, taken from the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's office:
General Staff, 10—1 Major General,
2 Brigadier Generals,
1 Adjutant General,
2 Inspector Generals,
1 Quarter Master Gen.
2 Quartermasters,
1 Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Medical Staff 54—1 Surgeon General,
8 Surgeons,
45 Assistant Surgeons.
Pay Depart. 15—1 Pay Master General,
14 Pay Masters,
Purchasing Dept. 3—1 Comsry. Gen. of Purchases,
2 Military Store Keepers.
Corps of Eng. 23—1 Assistant Engineer,
1 Colonel,
1 Lieut. Colonel,
2 Majors,
6 Captains,
6 1st Lieutenants,
6 2d Lieutenants,
Topograph Engineers, 10—5 Majors,
4 Captains.
Total 115
For duty, Present 115
Absent, 115
Sick, 115
In arrest and imprisonment, 115
On Ordnance duty, 1618 2035
Absent, 56
Aggregate, 247 582
Orders, 1921 3237
Recruits at rendezvous, and on their way to join regiments, 430
Staff, 115
Aggregate, 6719

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE DOURO.
Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a fatal accident occurred at Carvalhino, on the river Douro. There is at this place, (Carvalhino) which is at the foot of the high and steep mountain of Fontain, a most delightful stream or fountain, and near it stone benches, where numbers of persons are used to sit down and refresh themselves; before it is a pond, in which the inhabitants wash their linen. Over this agreeable spot was a large rock projecting beyond the mountain, but as it was supposed sufficiently fixed, no fears were entertained that it could fall.—Unhappily however, when a great number of persons of both sexes were on the spot, some seated, some in conversation and walking, as well as some of them washing linen, the rock fell, bringing with it a portion of the mountain, and covered with its enormous weight all the persons who were there; among them were four daughters of one family. Besides those buried under the rock, others were drowned in the Douro in their attempt to fly from this scene. The noise of the tremendous fall of the rock was heard on both banks of the river, and the cries of some of the unhappy victims drew together an immense concourse of people, who were petrified with astonishment at the sight of so lamentable a catastrophe. Some had their heads only still free, some to the middle of the body of others the legs and arms were visible. Every effort was made to save those who were seen in this state, but in vain none were got out alive. By seven o'clock, further efforts to save any of the victims could be of no avail, the further examination of the result of the disaster was deferred till to-day. It was a most affecting scene; women enquiring for their husbands, some of their wives, parents for their children, some of whom had to perform the melancholy duty of conveying home the corpses of those who were dear to them. It was not an earthquake, as some thought, but the natural gravity of the rock, which caused the disaster. It is supposed that the rock and the part of the mountain which has fallen would make more than 1,000 wagon loads, each 50 arrobas (16 cwt.).

CONGRESS.
The following interesting proceedings took place in Congress on the 15th inst.
PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S.
In Senate.—The senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, introduced yesterday by Mr. Benton:
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President, by a direct vote of the people, in district, by Mr. Hayne moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following:
"And that the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution, as to secure the election of president and vice-president of the U. S. without the intervention of the senate or house of representatives."
The question was taken on Mr. Hayne's amendment and carried.
Mr. Cobb then rose and said that, without entering into the inquiry whether the constitution could strike out a mode for the election of president and vice-president, without the intervention of either branches of congress, he would offer an amendment that went to another point; its object was to instruct the same committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution, as to prohibit the appointment of any member of congress to any office of honor or trust under the United States during the term for which such senator or representative was elected. If this amendment were adopted the evil would be so great in referring the election of president to the decision of either branch of congress.
The question being put on Mr. Cobb's amendment, it was agreed to nem. con.
Mr. Mason moved the following as a substitute for the resolution, and the several amendments already adopted, viz:
"That a select committee be appointed who shall inquire into the expediency of amending the constitution, in the election of president and vice-president of the U. S. so as to attain the best, most preferable, and most eligible mode of electing a president and vice-president."
After some conversation, Mr. Mason's motion was agreed to, and his amendment adopted.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS ON U. S. STOCK.
House of Representatives.—The following resolution was offered by Mr. Livingston, and was taken up:
Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury, be directed to lay before this house a detailed account containing the names of the several persons to whom the unclaimed dividends of the funded debt of the U. S. appear to be due; the amount due to each species of stock on which they have grown due; the period since which the dividend has not been claimed. And that he also give a like detailed account of all such dividends as, having been unclaimed three years or more, have afterwards been paid to any one appearing to represent the stockholder, or his representative, as attorney in fact, together with the name and residence of such attorney.
Mr. Livingston stated, that it appeared that the treasury of the U. S. had in its hands \$225,845 89 of moneys belonging to individuals, but which remained unclaimed by those to whose credit it stood upon the books; and the simple question was, whether the government will give to these individuals the knowledge of this fact in order that they may ask for what is their due. The resolution was laid upon the table.

CASE OF COM. PORTER.
The house then proceeded, to the consideration of the following resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania:
Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house the proceedings of the late court of inquiry and court martial, in relation to the case of Com. Porter.
Mr. Buchanan said, he had no other motive in calling for the proceedings of Com. Porter, than to give publicity to those proceedings.
EXPLORING VOYAGE.
Mr. Bayles of Mass. offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:
Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be requested to inform this house whether the sloop of war Boston, about to be commissioned, might not be employed in exploring the North West Coast of America, its rivers and inlets, between the parallels of latitude forty-two and forty-nine north, without detriment to the naval service of the U. S. and whether the expense incurred in such service would exceed the ordinary expenses of such vessels while cruising. And also, whether it would be practicable to transmit rocket cannon, and more of the munitions of war in such vessel, than would be necessary for the use of the vessel.
This resolution prevailed in the house the next day.

OHIO TOBACCO.
From the American Farmer.
Prodigious extension of the culture of that article, contemplated in that state, appears by the following extract to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Putnam, November, 1825. The sample enclosed was very remarkable for the fineness of the texture, but the colour was rather of a green yellow than of the golden yellow which commands the highest price in our market. It would yet pay at present, a very ample profit, even without the facility of transportation, which, as the friend of every practicable scheme of cheapening and quickening our internal commerce, we hope to see afforded in the Ohio and Chesapeake canal.
"Sir, "Knowing the deep interest you take in whatever concerns the agricultural interests of our country, I take the liberty to enclose to you a specimen of the yellow tobacco raised in this county and request of you the probable price per cwt. of such as the enclosed specimen."
"There has been a very considerable quantity raised in this county this season, and more in the adjacent ones. The probability is, that next year there will be an immense quantity cultivated. I should not be surprised if there should be 50,000 acres planted. Should the price keep up, the prospect of our farmers will be truly flattering."
Very respectfully yours, &c.
H. Stafford.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1825.
HYMNICAL.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Dr. James Ozens, of the county, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Robert Welch, of Den. esquire, of the county.
The new frigate "The South-America," completed at New-York for the Colonization of Liberia, is spoken of by judges in general, as equal to any ship that ever floated on the sea as respects to masts, materials, execution of workmanship, and equipment. She is sixty guns, thirty 42 pound carronades on the spar deck, and thirty long 32's on the main deck. She is 180 feet long on the upper deck.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.
Thursday December 15. Deane vs. C. C. C. delivered the opinion of the court in Hughes vs. Whitting, argued by Boyle for the appellant, and by Magruder for the appellee. Deane affirmed.
Deane vs. C. C. C. delivered the opinion of the court in Deane vs. Moore, argued by Mitchell for the appellant, and by Speed, Gill and five for the appellee. The judgment affirmed.
Deane vs. C. C. C. delivered the opinion of the court in Deane vs. Bull, argued by Deane for the appellant, and by Mitchell for the appellee. Judgment affirmed.
The Court then adjourned until the day of the next term.

The original is a copy of Gen. Washington's letter to the Emperor of Austria, in answer to the Emperor's letter, then contained in the Emperor's dispatches to Olinville. I should be glad to insert it in your past issue, as a further evidence of the strong personal attachment of our great men, (I do not mean the Emperor) entertained for each other, and also of the peculiar and distinguished talents of the founder of the American Republic. I will enclose you a copy of the original, which is a very beautiful specimen of the handwriting of our great men, and which will also be my apology for not having submitted it to the printer of this paper. I retain a strong and cordial sense of the obligations under which I stand to you, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be a great burden to the printer, and I shall be glad to see you, and my friendship for him has not been weakened and severed. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathize with him, and in fact, in their misfortunes, and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, and I wish to see his present confinement as the least distressing. I forbear to enclose you a copy of the Emperor's letter, as it is a very long one, and the insertion of it would be