

Beccy.

The Hope of Return.
—
The hope of return—oh how grateful the thought!—
How thrilling the vision, how beautiful the dream!—
Through the moments may pass, though dreary the day;
Still gazing and longing are quench'd in its ray.
When light after light from his basement issues,
When dreams more delicate have fitted away,
Add the visions thatadden'd, longer are gay.

III.

On the hope of return—the mother whose smile Could not dispel the gloom that愁ers her gods;
Or the father whom grieve's I've sparingly met—
And we stood half a stound both astound me yet—
To the sister whose innocence still though calm,
No illusioin could bane, nor danger alarm.
To the friends whose remembrance still canstil, And whose home in the heart not a stranger can fill.

IV.

On the hope of return—tis nowrought with the breath;
And strengthens the love that stronger than death;
When the doubt and the danger have come to perplex,
And the soul the tumult to harass and vex—
When the glitered longings of the heart are steeped,
And the gold we have gained for security we sweep
On then the hope which hath quailed or quenched,
Leads a harbinger holy, emboldened and bold.

V.

Cholera.—
A letter from M. Tricoupé, the ambassador of King Otho, to Lord Palmerston, has just announced the terror of Greece at the approach of the cholera. Quarantine, cordons, and all the usual and wholly impotent precautions are provided, and the ships and travellers of the Hellenic kingdom are warned off the coasts of the Peloponnesian peninsula. Of all diseases, the most abominable, Capricious, yet constant, a pestilence, rapidly spreading, mightily devastating, and, in others, passing through all climates, influenced by zone, a winter endemic in one land, a summer scourge in another; seizing alike on every country and on every species of population; sometimes yielding to a sudden cure, sometimes baffling the most approved. Utterly defying all systematic cure, it remains now, after half a dozen years of its travails through the world, the same mysterious, resistless, perpetually moving calamity. A map of the cholera would comprehend almost every region of the civilized world. But the strange diversity of its course alone would make it memorable. Beginning in Central Europe, passing through the range of the Himalaya into the wild, savage, and the north, ravaging the borders of Tartary. Then shaping its course to the westward, and destroying all within that comes to the head of the Caspian. Turning thence more directly on Europe, and falling on St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the central provinces of Russia; it passed for a while within the Russian empire, as if to give time for Western and Southern Europe to prepare. Then suddenly spreading along the northern shores of Germany, and consuming the squad populations of their commercial cities, it came uncontrollably among ourselves.

Its visitation in England was remarkable for its mildness, for its limitation to peculiar districts, and for its apparently capricious character. At Newcastle, half a mile only from the centre of the town, the other two districts comparatively escaped. In London, the disease was chiefly in the narrower parts of the city, and the suburbs stretching along the river side. The only characteristic of the disease yet distinctly ascertainable is, that it exists with almost unerring power in the vicinity of great rivers. Equilibrium, nakedness, and intoxication, are all in danger of attack. But damp and discomfort in the neighbourhood of great rivers appear to render its ravages almost inevitable.

From the North of Germany it divided into two branches, one taking its course to England, and the second to France. The English province of Germany suffered heavily, and Vienna lost a vast number of its population. From Vienna, again, returning to the North, and crossing the Rhine, it entered France, passed through the provinces with comparatively slight mortality, but fell upon Paris with redoubled venom. The mortality in that capital was unequalled; within a few weeks twenty thousand died. The disease then seemed to pause, and suddenly started up in America, transferred some knew how. After ravaging the United States, it crossed the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and spread terror through Canada. From Canada it made its way through the forests, and destroyed a portion of the Indian population, which had been destined to do duty as indicators of Europe in their unfathomable solitudes. But the cholera was not to be controlled, and the mortality was deeply felt among the hinned tribes of the vast country stretching in the rear of the United States. Thence, by a sudden spring, it fell upon Mexico, the Savannah, and the Spanish settlements south of the line, finally wandering away into the deserts, until life went out, and disease could sing no more. It then crossed the Atlantic again, and threw Europe into new alarm at the perennial scourge of the east. But, in visitation, as it moved along, one new sight, and still it reached the end of Mahometanism. There is something before it as formidable as ever Egypt, it ascended to Constantinople. There it rivaled the plague. Multitudes perished. It then partially returned to Russia and Germany. In the Polish war it greatly increased the misery of that time of wretchedness and blood. Constantine, the Archduke, closed his half insane and tyrannical life by it; and Dubroff, the famous paseur of the Sultan, in the service of Simeon Shemesh-oddin, had introduced a system of WATER-PROOF CLOTH CAPS, which in connection with his HAIR CAP FACTORY, were to make him a fortune. Now, the East and West Clothe.—Water-Proof Cloth Caps of different patterns, qualities and colors, which for elegance, durability, comfort and economy, rival every description of Cap heretofore manufactured in the country; having for bands, for the winter, that meet them equally well, and for the summer, that are easily removed and yet fit the head of the wearer perfectly agreeable and especially for the milder season, thereby rendering both the advantages of a summer and a winter Cap—steve retaining its flexibility and being perfectly Water-Proof, will double the time of use of both Hats and Fur Caps, or even of the latter, when the former is not used.

In the year 1820, 260 Sicilian ships brought 1,10,000 tons of corn from the Black Sea to Genoa; in 1822, 227 vessels of which 84 were Austrian, 80 French, 35 Greek, and 20 English, carried 1,07,000 tons. In the year 1825, 250 ships brought 2,000,000 bushels of grain from the Black Sea to Genoa; in the year 1826, there were 115 bankruptcies of grain.

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