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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 156. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1881. PRICE THREE PENCE.

"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of *Cyprus* will always gladly receive news of local events for insertion in the journal; and a feature in the new conduct of the paper will be a desire to render it an organ for the expression of public opinion. To this end letters on subjects connected with the interests of the Island will always command attention, and when free from personal allusion, will have publication. The Editor cannot, however, hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed, and will not undertake the return of rejected manuscripts.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The charge for subscriptions is 3s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months, postage paid throughout the Island. For all countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months; 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisements is low, and may be had on application at the office

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the Stores of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christodides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Enthybule, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

All letters or communications to be addressed to the Editor of "Cyprus".

PRINTING.

Printing orders of every kind, and in English, Greek and Turkish characters, executed with promptitude and economy at the office of this journal.

Latest News.

Mr. Bradlaugh after having entered the lobby of the House of Commons was expelled by force after a serious resistance. The House approved of the action of the Speaker, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Bright and other radical members abstained from voting.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the convention on the Transvaal question was not yet signed, but it would be shortly. The native chiefs have threatened to levy war on the Boers.

The Irish Land Bill is being discussed in Committee in the House of Lords. Important amendments have been passed.

Mr. Leonard Courtney has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

Lord Roseberry has been app inted Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. This is the first time for many years that this office has been held by a peer.

The Irish Land Bill has been passed by the Committee of the House of Lords. Several amendments affecting the vital principles of the bill have been adopted.

The Secretary of State has informed the American Minister at the Court of St. James that the United States Government would do all in its power to discover and punish the makers of infernal machines.

The interview between the Emperor of Germany and Austro-Hungary took place on 4th instant.

Mr. Gambetta has commenced his electioneering compaign by a speech which he made at Tours on 4th inst. Mr. Gambetta confined himself entirely to home affairs and made no allusion to questions of f reign policy. He praised Mr. Grevy a d defended the existence of the Senate, though he considers some reform necessary in the mode of election to that body. He wishes for administrative reforms, as well as more help from the State for educational purposes.

It is stated that a plot to assassinate the Czar and his family has been discovered.

The "Times" announces the appointment of Baker Pasha to the command of the Ottoman forces in Tripoli.

In a speech at a banquet at the Mansion House Mr. Gladstone said that the success of the foreing policy was due to the European Concert. He added that it would be a fatal error to interfere with the unity and independence of Afghanistan.

Mr. Dillon has been released in consequence of ill health.

the third reading of the Irish Land Bill has taken place in the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone has announced that the Government would propose next session a measure dealing with the Bradlaugh difficulty.

After having received the report on the amendments made in the Land Bill by the House of Lords, the Commons rejected those amendmends which affect the principles of the Bill.

The state of the President of the United States is causing anxiety.

At a private meeting held at Chicago, the Febians discussed the means to be adopted for facilitating the execution of their plots with dynamite.

The Transvaal has been handed back to the Boers who have proclaimed the South African Republic.

The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg.

The rumour that France would send 40,000 additional troops to Africa is contradicted. Matters are quieting down in Tunis.

Monsieur Legueux has been appointed French Consul at Tunis.

The enquiry made into the pillage at Sfax proves that the European quarter was sacked by the natives before the arrival of the French troops.

Ayoob Khan is making preparations for marching on Cabul.

The bulk of the Ameer's infantry has gone over to Ayoob Khan.

An Irishman named Patrick W. Crowe, of Peoria, Illinois, has proclaimed himself the inventor of the infernal machines discovered at Liverpool on board the American liner "Malta," The New York correspondent of the "Standard" says :—

It is not as yet known whether the Government have obtained any legal evidence connecting Crowe with the shipments made on board the *Malta* beyond his own boasts, but it is certain that thirteen infernal machines have been made for him. These, however, differ in type from those seized at Liverpool, and are rather of the nature of explosive bombs. It is computed that one of these machines would destroy a whole block of the largest buildings in the world, no matter how well built. Each machine contains a pound and a half of dynamite and gun-cotton and half a pound of fulminate of mercury. Crowe is repudiated and abused by some of the skirmishers. He is said to be one of the editorial contributors to the *United Irishmen*.

The "sentence of death" passed "by the Irish executive" upon Mr. Gladstone "for shooting down the Irish people in their native land" is however, the subject of most general comment at present in the Fenian newspapers. The announcement of the sentence was telegraphed to the Irish newspapers, but was discredited by them. O'Donovan Rossa, however, wrote to the "Sun" justifying the sentence, on the ground that a state of war existed between England and Ireland. As regards the measures taken for giving effect to the sentence, the "United Irishman" says :—

Four Irishmen have volunteered to carry out that verdict against Gladstone. Gladstone is, of course, a most amiable gentleman, and we would not take any pleasure in hurting a hair of his head, but Gladstone as the Prime Minister of England is the murderer of our people. He disarms them and then sends out his armed soldiers to shoot them down. Gladstone in this case is England, and if we heard to-morrow that any Irishman had strung him up or shot him down we would rejoice that "the blood which cries to heaven for vengeance" had been so far satisfied.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" says that while Lord Dufferin is pressing the question of reforms in Armenia upon the Turkish Government, Count Melikoff has written a letter to the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, in which he dissuades his ecclesiastical friend from helping to reform, and thereby consolidate Turkey. The General adds that the hour when the Armenians will be freed from the Ottoman yoke is near at hand.

A Financial Commission has been appointed at the Porte to represent the Turkish Government at the coming negotiations with Mr. Bourke and M. Valfrey for the settlement of the Public Debt. Among the commissioners appointed are Server Pasha, Herr Wettendorf, and the Minister of Finance.

The "Daily News" publishes another letter from its correspondent at Merv, datet May 1st. The correspondent gives a discription of the military camp at Merv, which he says is a fortress rather than a fort, its length being nearly two miles and its breadth one mile. From six to seven thousand men are employed daily on the works, which would be completed in about a month from the date of the letter,

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

Mr. Mallet will, according to present arrangements, return to his official duties in Egypt on 1st proxo.

Mr. Corbett, whose appointment, as tutor to the sons of His Higness the Khedive, was announced in our columns on 15th June arrived from England on Wednesday last and will be presented to the Khedive by H. M's acting Agent and Consul General to-day.

While the heat in Europe has been excessive, we have been having comparatively cool weather in Alexandria, as is shewn by the following register of the temperature during the last few days. The maximum during every twenty four hours is given, as well as the temperature at 9 a. m.

		Max.	Min.	At 9 a. m.	
July	28	79	77	78	damp
„	29	80	77	79	very damp
„	30	80	74	79	
„	31	77	75	75	very fresh breeze
August	1	79	75	77	fresh breeze
„	2	79	75	78	
„	3	79	76	77	

In Cairo the temperature has been much higher, on Thursday last a thermometer in the shade registered 104 fahrenheit.

The official organ of the Egyptian Government, the 'Moniteur Egyptien' has at last broken the silence which it had studiously preserved respecting the disorderly conduct of the army. On the 8th inst. the editor woke up from his long slumber to announce the punishments awarded to the soldiers who presumed to imitate the insubordination of their officers. As we stated at the time, they were to be tried by court martial; the sentence is now published by the "Moniteur" which states that for having acted contrary to the orders of their officers, the ringleader is sentenced to hard labour for life, the other eight artillerymen, who were weak enough to act on his suggestion, are sentenced to the galleys at Khartoom for three years, after which they are to be incorporated in the Soodan troops.

The sentence having been confirmed by the Khedive, the prisoners have been sent to Suez whence they will be transported to the Soodan.

At the meeting of the International Sanitary Council held on Saturday the 6th inst. it was decided to discontinue the precautionary measures, ordered by the Council at its meeting of 21st ult. in respect of arrivals from the Persian Gulf and Ottoman ports in the Red Sea. The importation into Egypt of rags and clothes from these places still continues to be prohibited.

The Council arrived at this decision in consequence of having received a telegram, dated 4th inst. from the International Sanitary Council at Constantinople confirming officially the news that the plague had ceased to rage in Mesopotamia since the 27th of June, although, as a metter of precaution, military cordons still continue to be maintained round the infected districts.

In our last issue we announced that the Zizinia Theatre had been secured by a "Comedie Française" company for the ensuing winter season. Our readers may remember that on the 4th of June we published the proposals made by Messrs. Boni and Soschini for securing a series of theatrical performances during next season. We are now enabled to give some further particulars; the Zizinia Theatre has been let to Messrs. Boni and Soschino for the months of November and December next, and they are to have the preference in the event of their desiring to secure the theatre for a further period of two months. The impresarii have engaged a company for French comedy and operetta and promise that the performances will be as varied and entertaining as possible; they are also in negotiation with Tommaso Salvini, the great tragedian.

The large tract of ground lying between the French Consulate and the sea is being utilised for the erection of extensive offices for the Messageries Steam Ship Company.

Our Port Said contemporary the "Bosphore Egyptien", states that the Imperial Ottoman despatch vessel "Izzeddin", from Constantinople, en route for Jeddah, arrived at Port Said on the 4th instant and entered the Canal the same day. Although great mystery was preserved as to the names of the passengers on board, it is believed that they were H. H. Midhat Pasha and his fellow exiles.

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ENGLISH POLICY IN THE LEVANT.

The policy of England in the Levant, apart from the general objects common to all the Powers, is to maintain intact her position in Egypt. At one time the indipendence and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire were regarded as indispensable to English interests in the East, and Constantinople was regarded as the key of India. That delusion has had its day. The Ottoman Empire has been truncated, and the only security for the preservation of the wreck that is left is to be sought, not in the indipendence of the Sultan, but in the control which the Powers are able to exercise at Constantinople. But the abiding and the vital interest of England in the Nile Valley remains intact. The severed Isthmus is the standpoint from which English Ministers survey the development and decay of rival forces in the Levant, and the effect of changes in those regions upon English policy varies in exact

accord with the influence which they are likely to exert upon the narrow strip of territory through which passes the high road to India. The protest which Liberals have repeatedly found it necessary to address against the wild and extravagant theories of those who saw in Kars the key of the Cape of Good Hope, so far from being inconsistent with the firm assertion of English interests where they indisputably exist, owed much of its vehemence to the conviction that at any moment it might be found necessary to concentrate in the defence of vital points the resources which the late administration was squandering among the Afghan hills and of South African battlefields. In European and Asiatic Turkey England is content to pursue the ends which all the Powers have in common—the maintenance of the general peace and the amelioration of the condition of the subject populations. But the absolute necessities of our position compel us to regard Egypt in a different light. While we are willing and ready—as has been abundantly proved during the negotiations of the last twelve months—to co-operate actively with the other Powers in executing the policy of the European concert elsewhere in the Ottoman Empire, it is neither the duty nor the interest of England to draw the sword alone, either to prevent war or to conforce reform. But in Egypt, as every Englishman is aware, any attempt on the part of other Powers to exclude us from our present position in the Nile Valley, or to secure an ascendency there which might be employed to our detriment, would compel us to intervene. It is not a matter of far-fatched theory or of abstruse calculation. It is a simple necessity. The Power which lays its hands upon Egypt will have to reckon with England as much as if it landed troops in the Isle of Wight.

Nothing is so much to be desired in international affairs as a clear understanding as to the exact point at which a nation is convinced that its interests will compel it to intervene. It is satisfactory therefore to read in the Tripoli correspondence which was published on Wednesday that "her Majesty's Government have on all occasions, when the question of the extension of French influence in the direction of Egypt has been under discussion, been perfectly frank in their explanations with the French Government on the subject." The despatches themselves afford confirmation of the truth of this statement. The language of the Foreign Secretary, although courteous, is not only firm and decided, but explicit enough to satisfy the most exacting advocate for frankness in international negotiations. It was not necessary to say that the troops of no Continental Power can be allowed to cross the frontier of Egypt. That goes without saying. But English susceptibilities would be seriously aroused, long before an invader actually set foot in the Nile Valley, if any Power were to advance its armies in that direction either from the East or from the West. It therefore became necessary for Lord Granville to define the point beyond which England could not see with indifference the advance of a rival Power in the direction of Egypt. The precise point where that line should be drawn is a question which Lord Granville has decided for himself by drawing it at the frontier of Tripoli. When France went into Tunis, although the Tunisian frontier is seventeen or eighteen degrees distant from that of Egypt, Lord Lyons told M. St. Hilaire that she had got "a great deal too near Egypt." Although murmuring at this advance, the Government acquiesced in the "fait accompli"; but they have seized the earliest opportunity of warning the French Government that they were by no means disposed to regard in the same manner "interference of whatever description" in the Turkish province of Tripoli. The English Government, according to Lord Granville, have interests which make it their policy that Tripoli should not be brought under the influence of another Power;" and as our interests are deeply involved in any departure from the "status quo," Lord Granville objects to "any extension of French influence to or authority over Tripoli." The French Government, recognizing the reasonableness of this objection, has replied by "such an explicit statement of their views with regard to Tripoli" that Lord Granville has accepted it as "quite satisfactory," and a proof of "the advantage of perfectly frank communications between the two Governments on all matters which might directly or indirectly affect the good relations happily existing between them.' Lord Granville's timely words of warning both at Constantinople and at Paris will, we hope, succeed in deterring both parties from pursuing a course which can hardly fail to be mutually disastrous. Not the least service which will be rendered by the representations of Lord Granville is the support which they furnish the reasonable statesmen of the Republic in resisting the demands of those members of the Forward school whom even M. St. Hillaire is compelled to class among "the declared enemies of France."

Tripoli, therefore, is now recognized as a bulwark of Egypt, with which France is pledged not to interfere. Tripoli is to Egypt what Afghanistan is to India; and France recognizes that we have a right to insist that Tripoli should be excluded from the sphere of her influence, as Afghanistan is excluded from that of Russia. These arrangements are, of course, provisional. Circumstances may necessitate a revision of an understanding which at present bids fair to be of equal advantage to all concerned; but it is worth while to point out that the Afghan understanding which Lord Granville brought about during his last term of office proved an excellent guarantee for the tranquillity of our border until it was broken down by the Forward policy of the late Government in India. As there is no prospect of ambitious Viceroy endeavouring to utilize Tripoli as a vantage-ground for hostile action against France, the arrangement in Northern Africa is not exposed to the dangers which led to the temporary suspension of the arrangement in Central Asia. It is, however, exposed to peril of another sort. The Turkish rulers of Tripoli and their Arab subjects may presume upon England's interest in the maintenance of the "status quo" to make incursions into Tunis and to support the revolt in Algeria. To guard against that, Lord Granville has explicitly warned the Sultan that he has no intention of repeating the blunder of his predecessor, who allowed the Turks to believe that English interest in their preservation was equivalent to a charter of impunity. If they trouble the French they will have to take the consequences, and England will have to seek to safeguard the approach to Egypt by other means than the maintenance of what would then become an impossible "status quo." That contingency may be far distant, but it exists and it must not be lost sight of; and of its dangers we may have more to say another day.

(From the "Pall Mall Gazette")

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, August 13th, 1881.

A private letter received from London says,—"Cyprus is to be regarded—whatever that may mean." From what newspaper our correspondent derived his information—its source was the press—we do not know. But the person who selected that participle "regarded" is to be congratulated on the felicity of his choice. He must have been a Civil Service clerk conversant with ambiguity; or, mayhap, an embryo diplomatist. Remembering a recent query put in the cabinet known as the local High Court of Justice, we might, at once, enquire if we have failed to receive regard before? Or we may ask if we are to be regarded as a "gross of green spectacles" or a *damnosa hereditas*, or a fiasco, or a white elephant, or a mistake. Or are we to be regarded as a highly important strategical position, as commanding the highway to the East, as a sanitarium, as a "place of arms," as a Bright Spot in the East," as an example for reform to Turkey?

An important meeting of Turkish Bondholders has recently been held in London under the presidency of the Hon. E.P. Bouverie. To those persons who, encouraged perhaps by the confidence of Lord Palmerston in the future of Turkey, invested in the bonds in question the statements made were probably not new, and only to a certain extent were they calculated to invoke that hope which we are informed dwells eternal in the human breast. It would appear that up to the end of 1875 Turkey contracted liabilities to the extent of £ 190,940,000. These have never been met, and if the unpaid coupons are taken into account the total debt now stands at £ 246,229,000. If, however, hope, as expressed through the medium of Mr. Bouverie told no flattering tale, he at least informed his auditory that, in his opinions they stood "a chance" of getting something. The Hon. E.P. Bouverie is evidently not a gentleman of an over sanguine temperament; and at the meeting of which we speak he took care to regard matters rather through the hue of blue than of rosy spectacles. And we are of the opinion of the hon. gentleman. We are unable to comprehend how that Turkey is able to meet her liabilities whereas she was not in 1875. The argument that the revenues of the Porte have become rather decreased than augmented by the late war, appears to us perfectly rational. But it does not to a portion of the Liberal Press. They opine, it is to be assumed, that the generous consideration expressed by England and the "European Concert" for the affairs of the Porte, and the anxiety displayed for the bestowal of autonomies and for general disintegration will add to the revenue of the country. Our sympathy with the sick man is indeed small; but we dislike to see him operated upon by surgeons who seem eager rather to lop a limb than to set one. It is gratifying to know that the Sultan is anxious for the reform of his financial affairs; and it is by his invitation that Mr. Bourke as representing the English, and Mr. Valfrey the French Bondholders, are about to proceed or have proceeded to Constantinople to undertake the interests of their respective countries. It is stated that a sum of £ 1,310,000 will in November be available for the payment of interest on the debt, and it is further said that the Sultan is favourable to a proposal supported by Mr. Bouverie and by Musurus Pacha for the payment of 4 per cent on the issue price of the various loans. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Sultan who has shown himself a man of more spirit than his predecessors will, with the aid of Mr. Bourke and M. Valfrey, be able to overcome the difficulties attendant on a settlement of this question. The precise qualifications of Mr. Bourke for the office we do not pretend to know. It may be that our memory is at fault, but we seem to remember him rather as a not particularly brilliant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs than as a skilful financier.

The mission is, indeed, one beset with difficulties. But these are not insuperable. And it will redound to the honour of the Sultan and the respective representatives if they succeed in relieving Turkey of the financial incubus now resting upon her.

Mr. Goschen is a person eminently endowed with that necessary qualification for a diplomatist a spirit of self-complacency. In the glorious time of good Haroun Alraschid that celebrated Caliph was in the habit, so it is reported, of mixing as one of themselves with his subjects in order that he might acquire a real knowledge of their opinions in respect of the beneficence or otherwise of his administration. Mr. Goschen has perhaps followed on the lines of the Caliph to whom we have alluded At any rate he is excellently versed in Turkish opinion of us. The other day he addressed his constituents at Ripon on the subject of his recent mission. The world was informed amongst other things that "no Power still retains so much real influence at Constantinople as England." This is a satisfactory and confidence-inspiring assurance. The Turks are beginning, it is said, to recognize our disinterestedness. "They know" says Mr. Goschen "that we want nothing from Turkey except—and it is a very large exception—reform." The present Government has laboured to represent to the Porte that "no more hostile course could be taken than to leave the Ottoman authorities without remonstrance to continue to exasperate their subject populations by misgovernment, exactions and corruption—a policy certain to result in the future, as in the past, in the loss of province after province to the dominions of the Sultan." Mr. Goschen furthermore informed his hearers that the Turks are very sensitive to the criticisms of Great Britain. And he added with some show of diplomatic skill that they were quick to take offence at allusions made to their affairs in Parliamentary debates and in the English press. A Liberal journal before us after reviewing, of course very favourably, Mr. Goschen's diplomacy sums up the question in admirable phraseology. "The delicate sensibilities of the Turks are perfectly sure to be lacerated by Englishmen" so long as the present state of things is allowed to continue"; there is not a chance that their feelings will be spared in the House of Commons and the English Press. The same newspaper goes on to say "they will be informed that Armenia is scandalously misgoverned." And the Turks pointing to Cyprus will retort without perhaps the aptitude for rejoinder possessed by the average Saxon but still with considerable success "You're another."

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

St. Sofia, Nikosia.

The person who writes for a newspaper is as a rule to be commiserated with. That is in comparison with persons occupying parallel positions in other lines of life. It is required of him that he shall be a person of tolerable ability; and of your parson, barrister or doctor is not demanded more. But on him are showered no ladies' favours as is the case with the curate; he is able, generally speaking, to sympathize with the barrister; and the surgeon hails him as one liable like himself to be called to the dire duties of existence at all hours of the day and night. Why then is your English clergyman such a constitutional grumbler? He is a good deal better off than the journalist. It is said to-day that it is too much to expect of a Minister that he should compose and deliver two sermons the week: the strain on his mental abilities is quite—poor dear man—more than he can bear. My acquaintance with ecclesiastics has not been considerable; yet I am able to number some of them among my best friends. But they are not men careful about vestments and Covent Garden candelabra, and are no shaven and be-sandalled anachronisms. One is the rector of a large parish at the East-end of London. He is none of your lachrymose priests; but an active factor for good in a neighbourhood wherein poverty and concurrent sin abound. My reverend friend is to me the ideal of an episcopal clergyman. He has literary talents which have won for him the interest and esteem of the readers of a magazine of world-wide circulation; but so absorbed is he in what he calls his parochial duties that he rarely now takes pen in hand to indite for the press. And I am not of opinion that he concerns himself overmuch in regard of the composition of his sermons. They are not miracles of polemical thought; but they can hardly but appeal to those persons in the congregation who have become wounded and dusty and stained in the strife of life as it exists at London's East End. Then my other ministerial friend is a Dissenting divine. He is a better sermoniser than the Rector who, indeed, generally, is disposed to waste his sweetness on the desert air of the purlieus and bye-ways of the parish on which his thoughts are centred. It is required of my nonconformist friend that he should deliver an "acceptable" address twice on Sundays, and occasionally throughout the week. My reverend acquaintance will never be a minister of distinction. But the ministry who arrive at ecclesiastical dignity are often very poor preachers. The Rev. Mr. Independent Blank is not a man of that order. He is a rather learned divine; and it would be difficult, at least to me, to find ought in his discourses on which to animadvert critically. He does not possess the jovial geniality of my friend the rector, but when he addresses you, you feel—or, at least, I feel—that I have not to deal with draped sanctimoniousness and sententiousness which it is difficult to understand, but with a gentleman who seems disposed to rate his gifts at rather less than mine, and to wait upon my lips for the enunciation of some utterance to the righteousness of which I am perhaps not prepared to give expression.

There is nothing about my dissenting friend of the religious mountebank; and he has not a large congregation. But of his intellectual acquirements there can be no mistake. He is no ordinary preacher; and although I have attended many of his services I have been unable to detect in them any of that unworthy worm sentiment which is sometimes introduced into nonconformist utterances. He expresses himself much in the spirit of him of whom it has been recently been ably written—

"With calm, clear eye he fronted Faith, and she,
Despite the clamourous crowd,
Smiled, knowing her souloyal votary
At no slave's altar bowed.
With forward glance beyond polemic scope,
He scanned the sweep of Time,
And everywhere changed looks with blue-eyed Hope,
Victress o'er doubt and crime.
But inward turning, he of gentle heart
And spirit mild as free,
Most gladly welcomed, as life's better part,
The rule of Charity."

(To be continued.)

CIRCULAR

Chief Secretary's Office,
26th July 1881.

The Government of Cyprus being desirous of assisting the village schools of Cyprus both Moslem and Christian I have the honour to inform you that the following conditions must be complied with by the Moslem or Christian Community in any village before application can be received from that village for aid in maintaining an existing school, or in establishing a new one.

I. If not already existing a school Committee or School Board must be elected by the community consisting of not less than three or more than seven persons to correspond with the Director of Education and to be responsible on behalf of the Community for the collection of local contributions for Educational purposes and for the punctual payment of all charges upon the same.

II. This Committee in Communicating with the Director of Education should state precisely the total amount that they will undertake to collect annually, whether in the shape of fees paid by the children for actual attendance at school, or by a voluntary assessment proportioned to the number of families or otherwise.

III. If a schoolroom has already been provided the Committee must state its dimensions, state of repair, quantity and quality of furniture, as well as the tenure and value of the permises.

If there be no schoolroom then the Committee must state what would be the cost of erecting or otherwise providing one, the cost of furniture, &c., and the amount that the inhabitants are able to contribute for the purpose.

IV. If a schoolmaster is already employed it must be certified that he is a person of sufficient knowledge and ability, and that his character is free from public reproach.

If the Committee are desirous of engaging a master, the name of the person selected by them must be submitted to the Director of Education with a similar certificate as to ability and character.

V. If a school is already in existence, a copy of the Register shewing the number of children (male and female) enrolled and the daily attendance for at least 3 months, must be sent to the Director of Education signed by the schoolmaster and countersigned by the chairman of the Committee. If there be at present no school, a statement must be forwarded shewing the number of children (male and female) of school age in the Christian or Moslem community of the village (as the case may be) and the number that could be brought to the school when established.

VI. When an agreement has been made with a master for a certain fixed salary a voucher proving that he has been paid in full up to within 3 months of the date of the application for aitl, must be sent by the Committee to the Director of Education, together with a certificate that he has performed his duties satisfactorily.

When a new schoal is to be established, a guarantee must be given that the salary agreed upon between the Committee and the master will be punctually paid—it being distinctly understood that whenever a master's salary is supplemented by a monthly allowance from Government that alowance will only be paid so long as vouchers are sent to the Director of Education through the Commissioner of the District every 3 months by the Committee shewing that the salary agreed upon has been actually received by the master.

VII. In any application for grants of Books, Maps, and other school material the Committee should state what is already possessed, and give the number and names of the children who may be unable through poverty to provide themselves with the necessary class books, states, writing materials &c.

VIII. It should be well understood that assistance contemplated by the Government in maintaining the schools is not intended in any way to take the place of existing sources of support, but rather to encourage the inhabitants of the villages to greater efforts in their own behalf, and that in every case the Government grant in aid will be proportioned to that which has already been accomplished by the people themselves.

By order
FALK WARREN
Chief Secretary to Government.

Local Notes.

We hear from Limassol that on Monday, the 1st inst., about 7 o'clock a. m. a slight earthquake was felt at that town.

In another column we publish an official circular in regard to the question of education. The regulations it contains are based on the principles which govern the English law on the subject. We shall probably revert to the question on another occasion.

The Nikosia Locust Committee has expressed an opinion that it is desirable to raise the government price of the eggs from one to two piastres. Up to the 15th of this month it is estimated that the eggs collected at Nikosia and Famagusta will amount to as much as 300,000 okes. It is thought that the consummation can only be considered as satisfactory when a million okes have been obtained; and to this end it is imperative that an increase should be made in the present rate per oke paid by Government. It is necessary to remember that we are now in the middle of August, and that the rainy season, when it will be impossible to collect the ovæ, is before us.

Colonel Gordon, Commandant of the Cyprus Police, arrived yesterday evening from Nikosia in order to inspect the local force. He will proceed by to-morrow's steamer to Limassol and Papho on similar errands. It is owing in great measure to the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Gordon that we now possess a state of public security throughout the Island.

In awaiting the cession of our Island to Greece, it is to be noted that a torpedo-boat recently constructed in England for the Greek Government bears the cognomen of "Cyprus."

In reference to a rumour to which expression was given in our last issue that a company of the 35th regiment would be stationed at Nikosia throughout the winter, we learn that the news is not officially confirmed. It is, however, greatly hoped that the capital will receive this accession to her standing forces. And, after all, this will be but according her justice.

An order has been issued to the local authorities to forbit the gathering of caroubs before the middle of the current month. The peasants have been in the habit of collecting them unripe, the result of which has been a certain amount of discredit to this important product of our isle. According to estimates this year's crop will amount to about 60,000 cantars of Aleppo; but the quality will be excellent. The price stands now at as much as from 21/ to 22/ the cantar. If this price can be maintained the caroubs this year will prove a considerable source of profit.

The general sanatory health of our Island is good. The fever of the country is prevalent in some parts, but it readily succumbs to treatment.

It is not yet known what company has acquired the contract for the mails. It seems, however, that the issue will rest between Bell's and the Peninsular and Oriental Companies.

According to intelligence received from the Carpas, a murder, attended by distressing circumstances, has been committed in that district. The offender has, as yet, contrived to make good his escape; but orders have been issued for his arrest, and his capture is to be hoped for.

H. M. S. *Decoy* arrived in our roadstead last week. She will remain for a fortnight after her arrival. Subsequently she will proceed, we believe, to Malta.

Old Larnaka has been provided with a supply of water by means of iron pipes. In great measure this is due to the efforts of Mr. Joseph Habbas the president of the water committee, to whom the thanks of the inhabitants of the benefited *quartier* have been accorded.

Kyrenia News.

August 10th, 1881.

The Commissioner left here on the 5th instant to pay a visit to his Eminence the Bishop of Kyrenia at Myrtou.

The fair of St. Pantaleimon was held in the above village on the 6th, 7th and 8th. About 9000 people are said to have been present, and the country all round the monastery was covered with small encampments of natives. A sad accident happened on the last day of the fair. A young Greek was mounting his mule prior to returning to his village, his forked stick slipped and made a deep gash in the abdomen, ripping up the stomach; a mounted zaptieh at once was sent to Kyrenia to conduct Doctor Carletti to the spot, but when we last heard the death of the unfortunate youth was hourly expected.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from our last.)

IV.

Descending a steep and broken path leading from St. Stephens gate, and crossing the now dry bed of the brook Kidron, we reach the foot of Jebel-Tûr, the mount of Olives, with holy Gethsemane on the right and the tomb of the Virgin Mary on the left. We ascend the mount by the same path which king David took when he fled from his rebellious son Absalom; so pathetically described in II Samuel XV. The path is steep and rocky, and the centre is worn into a narrow channel by the water which rushes down in the rainy season, helping to swell the Kidron below. The sloping terraces of the mount are covered with scanty crops of bearded grain, now ready for the sickle. The soil is only a few feet deep, and in some places the bare rock is visible; yet there are many olive and fig trees scattered about, their roots forcing their way into the crevices of the rock. A shepherd passes, leading a flock of sheep. Several of the flock stop to stare at us. Seeing this, the shepherd calls them, and they instantly obey; thus illustrating that beautiful passage spoken by the good Shepherd:

"The sheep hear his voice, and he calleth his own sheep by name, and he leadeth them out."

The ridge of Olivet runs north and south on the east side of Jerusalem. The central summit, upon which we now stand, is two hundred feet above Jerusalem, and commands a grand and thrilling view on all sides; bringing to mind at a glance many of the chief incidents of biblical history.

Considering we are so close to a large city, the quiet of the place is astonishing. Not a sound is heard. Just such a place of quiet solitude sought after when the business of the day is over, and the busy, dusty, bazaars are closed There are three summits to the ridge. Yonder hill to the south, now known as the "Mount of Offence," is the "hill before Jerusalem" where Solomon, led away by the persuasions of his heathen wives, "built a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab;" forsaking the true God and turning to the false gods of his wives; thereby incurring the wrath of Jehovah, but who, "for David's sake," would not take the kingdom from him. Christ was sitting on this centre mount, in full view of the beautiful temple, when he uttered those prophetic words to his disciples: "See ye not all these things? Verily I say unto you, there shall not be left here one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down." This must have seemed a bare possibility to those simple-minded disciples, yet how truly was the prophecy fulfilled!

Looking down the western slope, Gethsemane is seen, with its immense gnarled old olive trees; the deep valley of Jehosophat beyond, the far side of which rises abruptly to the city wall; immediately within this, on the summit of Mount Moriah, occupying the site of the temple, stands the splendid mosque of Omar; beyond, the whole city rises, with its minarets, synagogues, and churches prominent among the latter being the guilt dome of the Holy Sepulchre and the dome over calvary. In the background rises mount Zion, crowned with the strong tower of Hippicus, from which, in the evening breeze, waves the star and crescent.

Away to the east we trace the course of the river Jordan, flowing through the plain of the same name, finally emptying itself into the Dead Sea, the latter like a sheet of burnished gold in the setting suns rays. From the eastern shore of this inland sea rise the purple-tinted, barren, mountains of Moab. It has been justly said of this mount of Olives, that no spot on earth unites so fine a view, with so many memorials of the most solemn and important events.

According to prophecy: "The Lord shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem, on the east, and the Mount of olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, and there shall be a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south." In connection with the foregoing it may be as well to mention that jews and mohammedans believe the affairs of the last day will be conducted from the mount of olives.

About midnight I was still making up my notes at the hotel when the intense quiet of the sleeping city was suddenly broken by a loud shrill cry. Thinking this very extraordinary in a country where the inhabitants retire to rest so early and where the streets are entirely deserted after dark, I went on to the terrace of the hotel, and looking into the street below, saw a party of men passing carrying lanterns. The foremost of the band repeated at intervals the cry which had startled me. I watched the people until they had disappeared from view, and heard the cry repeated again and again, echoing and re-echoying through the narrow streets—made all the more weird by the death-like stillness which reigned over the city—until it gradually died away in the distance. Upon enquiry next morning I learned that what I had seen was a native marriage procession, and the cry was the "midnight cry of the bridegroom; behold the bridegroom cometh." Many of the manners and customs of this country are precisely the same to-day as they were nineteen centuries ago.

(To be continued)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

August
6th 'Ghul Bâhar' Cypriot 44 tons from Papho with silk.
6th 'Masballa' Ottoman 46 tons from Allaya with wood.
7th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Beyrout Mails and general cargo.
8th S. S. 'Thessalia' British 1205 tons from Liverpool, Oran, Algiers, Malta and Alexandria general cargo.
8th 'Aios Spiridion' Greek brig 219 tons from Marseilles cement and general cargo.
8th 'Carraconche' Cypriot 29 tons from Limassol general cargo.
10th 'Maria' Ottoman 20 tons from Limassol general cargo.
11th 'Panayia' Greek 21 tons from Limassol in ballast.
12th 'Despina' Greek brig 196 tons from Beyrout in ballast.
12th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria, and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

August
7th 'Melchiore' Italian brig 254 tons for Malta with barley.
7th S S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
8th S. S. 'Thessalia' British for Beyrout and the Black Sea general cargo.
9th 'Maria' 25 tons Ottoman for Sour in ballast.
12th 'Maria' 20 tons Ottoman for Famagusta in ballast.
13th S.S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons for Beyrout. Mails and General cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S, 'Elpitha' from Beyrout Messrs Cirilli, Mantovani and 29 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Thessalia' from Alexandria—Mr. and Mrs. Munro and Mr. G. B. Trad.

By the .S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol,—Mr. and Mrs. G. Philipidis Messrs, L. Baldassar, Kordalie and D. Dunne and nine deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

August
6th 'Panayia' 21 tons Greek from Papho general cargo.
7th 'Aios Nicolas' 20th tons Cypriot from Damietta with jugs.
7th 'Massouda' 65 tons Ottoman from Damietta in ballast.
7th 'Maria' 20 tons Cypriot from Larnaca general cargo.
7th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.
10th 'S. Crusaki' 424 tons Greek barque from Alexandria called for provisions.
12th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared outwards.

August
6th 'Evangelistria' 58 tons Greek for Calimnos with wine.
7th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
8th 'Massouda' 65 tons Ottoman for Latikia with wine.
9th Aios Spiridion, 29 tons Greek for Alexandria with wine and caroubs.
10th 'Panaja' 21 tons Greek for Alexandretta general cargo.
11th 'S. Crusaki' 424 tons Greek brig for Constantinople.
11th St. George' 45 tons Greek for Papho in ballast.
11th 'Ireni' 39 tons Cypriot for Papho with wine.
1th S. S. 'Elpitha,' British for Larnaca, Mail and General cargo.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Messrs. Ongley, N. Dimetriou, Mokas, Peristiani and 12 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria—Major Leach and 8 deck passengers.

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH

No. 214, Saint George Street
LIMASSOL.
DEPOT OF
GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY
Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine,
Draught Bass' Ale & Guinness' Stout in 18 gallon Casks,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Very reasonable terms.

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"Pony Express" Livery and Bait Stables, near Larnaca Gate
NICOSIA,

Horses standing at Livery taken every care of.

Horses trained for Racing.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

Horses to let on Hire, with English Saddles and Bridles, by day or month.

A Sale of Horses will take place every Friday at (12 o'c. noon)—at the Stables.

A night Groom kept.

The Proprietor will take parties round the Island which he knows well.

Stables will open for business on or about 8th August 1881.

Proprietor MR. COMMELINE,
Late Pony Express.

ALBERT HOTEL
NICOSIA.

Proprietor:
Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

THIS Establishment is now under entirely new management and has just been re-decorated at great expense. Tourists and travellers will find every accomodation.

Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and 7. 30 p. m.

Charges extremely moderate. Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a useful, English-made and varied assortment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE; a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUMBEKEE, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER of superior quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that from the first of June next, he will re-open for the fourth season the

HOTEL VICTORIA,

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Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort.

The Hotel is situated on the loftiest part of the mountain and the climate is specially recommended by the faculty as being the healthiest in Mount Lebanon.

The carriages of the "Diligence" Company carry visitors from Beyrout to the Hotel's door in three hours at a very moderate charge.

For further information apply to the proprietor.
PIETRO PAULICEVICH.

BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

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INDEPENDENT TOURS
ALEXANDER HOWARD

PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Latroon, valley of Ajalon, (half-way to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of tents and equipage for Syrian Travel. Efficient dragomen and escorts provided. Greatest advantages given to all classes of travellers visiting the Holy Land, by direct engagement at Jaffa, or by contract made at my Cairo branch office, in the Esbekieh, opposite Shepheard's Hotel, during the winter season.

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THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broad sheet, of which the two external pages are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one English and one French, to general news. The daily edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a general newspaper, and is intended for readers in the East.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget consists of sixteen to twenty-four pages. It is published every Wednesday in winter and every Tuesday in summer. It contains only Eastern matter selected from the columns of the daily issue, and is a Levant newspaper specially designed for readers not residing in the Levant.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains from two to four pages of Commercial information gleaned from the best authorities and carefully collated and edited. Merchants engaged in trade with the Levant will find the *Levant Herald* a valuable and trustworthy business record.

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THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the following terms. Three months, 15s; Six months, 27s.6d Twelve months 42s. Cheques and post office orders to be made payable to EDGAR WHITAKER, Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be ordered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London the Agents for the paper.

Subscriptions and advertisements are received at the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

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THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will act gently on the system once or twice in the day They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.

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THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the

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MR. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that they will find at his stores a large stock of wines, spirits, etc., etc. He has also recently received an assortment of English goods of the best quality, which he is prepared to offer at lowest prices.

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,, Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p.m.
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Moselle—Qts and Pts.

Clarets—Barton and Guestiers, Feltoes superieur, Burgundy,

Sherries—Amontillado, Pale Dry, Red Seal, White do. Lion Brand, Black Seal Parkingtons, Best Marsala in octaves.

Brandies—Courvoisiers Curlier freres, Siccards *, **, and ***, cherry Brandy.

Whiskies—Doyle and Co., Old Dublin, Dunvilles "Old Dublin, Rob Roy Scotch, Thom and Cameron do.

Gins—Plymouth double refined, Holland's De Kuypers

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Mineral Waters—Rhapsodia, Soda Water Webbs, Tonic Water do., Ginger Ale

Lime Juice—Rose and Co's Lime Juice, do. Lime Juice Cordial.

Provisions etc,—Breakfast Bacon, York Hams, Danish Butter, North wilts cheese, Pork Brawn, Ox Tongues, Jugged Hare, Stewed Kidneys, Stewed Rabbits, Minced collops, Scotch Haggis, Soups in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Carrots, Haricot Verts, Mushrooms, Green peas, (petit Pois) French Olives, Anchovies in oil, Bombay chutney.

Jams and Marmalade—Apple and Lemon, Gooseberry and Plum, Raspberry and Currant, Apricot, Strawberry, and cherry, Greengage, Currant and damson, Marmalade in 2 lbs. and 7 lbs. tins, Calves, foot Jelly,

Peek Frean' 1 lbs. 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. tins of Prince of Wales, Crucker, Charm, Picnicsnow flake, milk, etc

Biscuits.

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Sundries, Table Salt, Anglo Swiss Milk, Arrowroot, Blacking, Candles Fourniers, do. Fields Ozokerit, Gunpowder, Matches patent, Enos Fruit salt, Pearl Barley, Solution of Quinine, Soda washing, Tapioca, Godfrey and Cooke patent Medicines. Ashton and Parsons—Homœpatic, Clarkes Blood Mixture, Eau de cologne,

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