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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 110. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1880. PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of *Cyprus* will always gladly receive new & local events for insertion in the journal; and a nature 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 charges 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 advertisement 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 New Albert Hotel and in Larnaca, at the Office of the Newspaper.

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail".)

The European naval demonstration in the Adriatic, according to latest accounts, takes place next week.

Instructions from their respective Governments have been received by the different commanders of the fleet.

Admiral Seymour assumes supreme command of the fleet on Sept. 20.

The Queen is still at Balmoral; the Prince and Princess of Wales are also in Scotland, at Abergeldie Castle.

The Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales sailed from Spithead, on Sept. 15th, in the corvette "Bacchante" for a twelvemonth's cruise round the world.

Sir Bartle and Lady Frere left Cape Town, on Sept. 15, for England.

The Army manœuvres in Germany commenced on Sept. 10. All the foreign Princes and Ambassadors in Berlin were present.

The French army manœuvres began in several parts of France, on Sept. 14, in very bad weather.

The Austrian military manœuvres were concluded on Sept. 10, when the Emperor expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the troops.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a daughter on Sept. 11. The Infanta Maria Isabel Mercedes was baptised on the 14th.

Some fighting between the colonial forces and the natives has taken place in Basutoland.

Sergt. W. Marshman has been acquitted of the charges of fraud as a marker at the Wimbledon Rifle Competition.

Henry Perry, a shopman, who violently assaulted and wounded a young man on the Metropolitan Railway, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, and thirty lashes with the cat.

James Donovan, a footman, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for sending threatening letters to Lord Oranmore.

The exploration of the Seaham Colliery continues, and some more bodies have been found.

A serious collision, resulting in the death of five persons and the injury of many more, occurred on the South-Western Railway on Sept. 11.

Mr. C. Brewer's Robert the Devil won the St. Leger Stakes at the Doncaster September Meeting on the 15th.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord Ashtown; Col. Sir J. Wood, K.C.B.; Col. V. J. Bolton, C.M.G.; Col. Wilford; Capt. A. Morrell, R.N.; and the Countess Von Wrangel.

AFGHANISTAN.

CANDAHAR, Sept. 9.

For the last week General Roberts's force has been enjoying the repose to which its great exertions last month entitle it. The British regiments have obtained shelter in the several cantonment buildings, but the native regiments are still in their tents. The Cavalry Brigade is at Yorkeran, about six miles west of Candahar, on the Argandab, whither also have been sent all the sick and the transport animals.

General Phayre, accompanied by his Staff, rode into Candahar on the 6th to confer with General Roberts, but has since returned to his division, which encamped, for greater convenience of supplies, 12 miles south of Candahar, between the junction of the Arghestan and Tarnak rivers with the Dori.

General Roberts has gone to Peshin, where the climate is said to be better than it is at present at Candahar, and where it is sincerely to be hoped his health will be completely restored. He retains, of course, the chief command of all the troops at and about Candahar, ; General Ross and Primrose commanding respectively the Bengal and Bombay Divisions under him. The 3rd Brigade of Bengal troops and the Central India Horse accompanied General Roberts to Peshin and will doubtless go on thence to India, the other Brigades anxiously expecting the order to follow. The Candahar valley, rich as it is in grain, is clearly unable to support for long the 20,000 troops now occupying it, and necessity, no less than policy, makes it desirable to reduce the number as soon as possible.

As far as is yet known, Ayoob Khan has gone straight to Herat with a small following, but it is thought extremely likely that he will find the gates closed against him. He is without money, though he squeezed one year's revenue out of the Heratis before his expedition against Candahar. His poverty will not induce harmony between him and the other refugees from the fight of September 1. Sirdars Hassim Khan, and Abdool Akhim, the boy Prince Moosa Khan, and his mother—these latter being comparatively wealthy refugees—will not care to be burdened with the maintenance of Ayoob Khan when he can contribute nothing to the common purse. Many think that this alone will probably drive Ayoob Khan to seek an asylum at Meshed.

The aspect of Candahar when General Robert's force arrived there on the 31st of August was very forlorn, and indicated that the garrison had not fully shaken off the anxiety and depression under which it had spent the four weeks of the siege. The rotten parapets were still everywhere supplemented with sand-bags, the glacis was still covered with wire entanglements, while felled trees blocked the roads, and showed how the garrison expected attack. British soldiers crowded the gate-ways, and examined all strangers desiring entrance. The Charsoo, as the central covered arcade of the city is called, was patrolled by soldiers with drawn swords. The native troops looked harassed and dejected, and no cheerful band greeted the arrival of the weary regiments there. There was clearly much discouragement, and the native horsemen of Bombay are said to have entertained their comrades from Cabul, when they first met them at Robat, with frightful tales of the ferocity of the Ghazis, whose horses are supported on raw meat and breathe fire from their nostrils. The promptitude with which General Roberts sent his men, after a rest of an hour or two, to the front seemed intense rashness to some timid souls of the garrison, demoralized by the events of the last month; and when the reconnoissance late in the evening led to the heavy fire of the guns and rifles, the Bazaars are said to have foreboded the defeat of the over-confident General. The victory of the next day cleared away, of course, all clouds. Candahar does not impress favourably those who have seen Cabul. Certainly, the place is seen under great disadvantages at present. The season has been unusually dry, and the diversion by Ayoob Khan of the canals from the Argandab, which fertilize the environs of Candahar, has withered trees and gardens which war had spared. All this will soon be put right, but the weather is oppressively hot, and the climate compares most unfavourably with that of Cabul.

The following figures, showing the loss of baggage animals on the march from Cabul, are instructive:—Started from Cabul—1,589 yaboos (small horses of the district), 4510 mules, 1,244 ponies, and 912 donkes. Arrived at Candahar—1,179 yaboos, 4293 mules, 1,138 ponies, and 770 donkeys. The donkeys were found most useful transport animals. One hundred and seventy camels were pressed between Ghazni and Kelat to make good deficiencies, and were the only camels attached to the force.

The wire between Candahar and Chaman is still far from complete, and this message has to go more than 20 miles by courier.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette" Sept. 18th)

H. H. the Khedive left for Cairo on Thursday morning by special train. It is considered probable that when His Highness visits Port Said and the Suez Canal, he will make a short stay in Alexandria and will then go to Port Said in the "Mahroussa".

— The work at the Ministry of Finance is continuing its regular course, notwithstanding the heavy legacy left by the Commission of Liquidation. The satisfactory manner in which all the officials, from the highest to the lowest, have got through the heavy work which has lately devolved on them, is worthy of notice.

— Taxes come in with such regularity as was never known under former régimes and there is a great abundance of money in the Government safes. The punctual payment of the coupons of the Loans falling due on October 15th and November 1st may, therefore, be considered as fully assured.

— A statement of the unencumbered State lands, which will be offered for sale, is being prepared at the Ministry of Finance. Some of these lands are situated in the Delta and others in Upper Egypt. An advertisement announcing their sale will shortly appear.

— We understand that the designs for the new Postal Offices at Alexandria are now under the consideration of the Council of Ministers, whose final approval is expected almost immediately. As soon as the final approval of the Cabinet is given to the designs &c., the construction of the proposed buildings will be put up to public tender, by advertisement.

— Mr. Larose hopes to have completed his engagements for the Cairo Theatre company on 20th inst. We hope shortly to be able to publish the complete list.

The "Messagiere" announces that the Italian Government have appointed a Vice-Consul to reside at Khartoom, and that it is intended to establish a Vice-Consulate at Massowah.

— We learn that a new French daily paper, to be called "L'Egypte", will appear in the course of October. Mr. Gustave Laffon will be the Editor and no expense or pains will be spared in the production of this new journalistic venture. The capital is to be L. E. 10,000 in "obligations" redeemable in 10 years and bearing 5 % interest. So far as we are aware, it is the biggest enterprise yet undertaken in Egyptian journalism and we will be curious to see how it succeeds.

— In reference to Mirzan's case, we are now in a position to announce that a telegram was received on 9th inst. at the United States Consulate General, Cairo, from the Government at Washington, to the effect that the President of the United States had been pleased to commute the sentence of death, passed on Mirzan, to imprisonment for life. The telegram further directed that Mirzan should continue, for the time being, to be kept in the Consular prison at Smyrna.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the "Malta Times" Sept. 11th.)

H. M. ship Vulture is hourly expected here from Port Said.

H. M. ship Coquette, Lieut. Com. J. E. Burr, left port on the 7th with mails for Brindisi.

H. M. ship ironclad Invincible, Capt. Fremantle, was undocked on Monday last. She will proceed this afternoon for a cruise to Sicily.

H. M. ships Bittern and Condor were at Brindisi by latest telegrams received, and are carrying mails and despatches between that place and Ragusa.

The Hellesport will shortly be paid out of commission and be employed as a dockyard tug.

H. M. ship Wolverene, pendant ship of Commodore Wilson, commanding the squadron on the Australian station, which has recently been ashore on an outlying reef off Leveuka, Fiji, has arrived safely at Sydney where she will be at once docked for repairs.

Vice Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour left Palermo on the 1st in the Alexandra, with the Téméraire and Condor for Ragusa, where the Iris and Helicon joined the Commander-in-chief.

The Russian torpedo-boat Nadine, which recently crossed the Atlantic on a trial trip, has been completely wrecked off Aracati, near the mouth of the Jaguaribe River, in Brazil. All her crew were saved.

Rear-Admiral Stirling, Commander-in-chief in the Pacific, remained at Esquimault in the Triumph and purposes leaving for Honolulu, &c., about the first week in October.

The Orontes arrived at Bombay with the 2nd Batt. 24th Regt., on board on September 1, three days before it was expected.

Captain Kelly, of the Newcastle, will assume the command of the Achilles, on the former ship being paid off.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in the Northampton, would be joined by the Blanche and Forester off Father Point, on August 30, and would then proceed with the squadron to Quebec.

Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Naval and Civil Lords, inspected Sheerness Dockyard and the ships at that port. Their lordships then embarked on board their yacht Enchantress, in which vessel they proceeded to Chatham.

On the arrival of H. M. ship Tourmaline from the North America and West India Station, she will land her invalids and supernumeraries, and at once proceed to Sheerness to refit and make good defects, prior to joining the Flying Squadron to be formed under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam.

The proposed Naval Demonstration came on again in the Commons, when Lord Hartington stated that the Powers have decided to order a certain number of vessels to the port of Ragusa, which has been placed by the Austrian Government at their disposal as being conveniently situated near the sea-coast which it has been proposed to surrender to Montenegro. In accordance with that decision, Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour had been ordered to proceed, with his flagship and one other ironclad and a despatch boat to Ragusa, and similar orders have been given by the other five Great Powers to the officers commanding their fleets. As to details of the arrangements and the instructions proposed to be given to the Admiral, he thought the House would see that under present circumstances he could not enter into any more detailed explanation.

DESPATCHES.

The French despatch boat "Hirondelle" arrived at Ragusa on 12th instant. The ironclads "Suffren" and "Friedland" arrived there on 13th instant.

A Havas telegram from Paris dated 16th instant mentions the rumour that France and England have come to an understanding on the Greek question.

The combined squadron was making preparations at the same time for taking action.

It is rumoured, on credible authority that Prince Bismarck and Baron von Haymerle are in favour of constituting Roumania into a neutral kingdom under a joint guarantee of the Great Powers. The Servian journals occupy themselves with this question and demand that Servia should also be declared a kingdom.

The *Opinione* of 14th Sept. publishes an article which has attracted much attention, strongly complaining of the conduct of France towards Italy, and describing it as deplorable. "Nevertheless," continues the article "Italy should not lose her *sang froid*, and should use every effort that the peace of the world may remain undisturbed." Proceeding to advert to the current rumours of an alliance of Italy with Germany and Austria, the *Opinione* says that in no case should Italy commit herself to an alliance without being thoroughly aware of its conditions. The article touches, in conclusion, upon the question of the navigation of the Danube, and declares that Italy should demand the complete liberty of the navigation of that river.

Special Telegrams.

London, 22nd Sept.

The change of ministry in France has disquieted Germany.

The Porte has sent another note to its representatives abroad, saying the proposed naval demonstration is contrary to the rights of the Sultan, and the Powers will be held responsible for the result of Mussulman agitation. Admiral Seymour has ordered the Consuls to quit Scutari, where they are not safe.

The Basutos have attacked the Cape Rifles, and one officer and two men have been killed. The Basuto loss was great. The Tambookis have joined the Basutos.

London, 24th Sept.

The Porte has again protested against the naval demonstration.

The news that the Albanians had expelled the Turks from Dulcigno is not correct. The Turks still occupy this town and the bulk of their army is between the Albanian and Montenegrin camps. Admiral Seymour is at Cettinge concerting with Montenegro.

The Command-in-Chief of the Indian forces has been offered to General Chamberlain.

Jules Ferry is President of the new French Ministry, M. Barthelèmy Saint Hilaire is Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Cloué of Marine and the Colonies, and M. Carnot of Public Works. The others are unchanged.

London, 27th Sept.

Turkey definitely refuses cede Dulcigno unless naval demonstration abandoned, and Riza Pacha declares will resist all attempts occupy Dulcigno. Departure combined fleet deferred until 29th. Consuls not yet left Scutari. Albanian league threatens arrest all, if one Consul leaves the town.

Circular French Minister Foreign Affairs insists importance France following pacific policy.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, September 27th, 1880

The influence of the "silly season" in London is making itself felt even here. Dust is we suppose settling on the empty benches of St. Stephen's, the Row is deserted, and the blinds are drawn down in the mansions of Belgravia. Everyone who can be, is away enjoying a brief respite from "the daily round, the common task." Sea-side resorts, the Scotch moors and the Rhine are thronged with tourists and pleasure seekers, and the season now drawing to a close, has been the most prosperous which Switzerland—the "play ground of Europe" as it has been happily called—has experienced for many years. It is not surprising that London has lately been a dull place. We can easily imagine that recent topics of conversation have been limited to about three—the weather, a subject which never palls, the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the everlasting Eastern question including the naval demonstration. Of news of interest there is absolutely none. It is under circumstances such as these, which to ordinary persons might seem trying, that the versatile talents of the London correspondent of provincial and foreign newspapers most resplendently shine. Write he must: as for the subject that is a matter of altogether trifling importance.

Failing anything better he devotes a column to the praise of the newest patent medicine, or to "Sparkling Hygeia" the latest thing is non-alcoholic drinks. When he is expected to telegraph, the task becomes a little more difficult, but he is usually gifted with a fertile imagination and he proceeds to evolve something from his inner consciousness. Of this class of correspondents appears to be the gentleman who, as recently as the 22nd inst., arrived at the conclusion that Cyprus was to be transferred back again to Turkey, and telegraphed to Alexandria to that effect. Putting on one side the late assurances of Sir Charles Dilke, it is manifestly highly improbable, supposing even that a Cabinet council has been held, that the question of Cyprus has been discussed at a time so critical for Turkey as the present. The news may be regarded as a neither very original nor clever *canard*. It is to be regretted that people here are constantly liable to be imposed upon and unsettled by false rumours of this kind. There is no doubt that they do much to damage the interests of the Island by paralyzing all energy and enterprise. It is hardly likely that persons will invest money in land or property in Cyprus when periodically reports are circulated that it is again to come into the possession of the Turks.

Next month Cyprus is to be transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office, and it is hardly necessary to say that the results will be awaited here with keen interest. Considering the present unsettled state of the public mind, brought about by the various *canards* which are constantly circulating, the new administration would, we think, recommend itself to people here, if one of its earliest acts were to put it beyond all doubt that Her Majesty's Government intend to retain possession of the Island. A positive declaration to this effect would be productive of much good, and would probably give a fresh impetus to commerce and speculative enterprise.

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We hope that Larnaca does not mean to be left in the rear in the race of improvement. From some of the other towns very encouraging news reaches us. Limassol is said on all hands to have made great strides of progress. Our correspondent there discourses, upon such pleasant themes as the paving of "our prosperous town" with Beyrout stone, the erection of fountains for the better supply of water, a street-roller, and ship-building. Kyrenia seems destined to become a Cyprus "Brighton." A considerable number of "merchant princes" and others from Nicosia and elsewhere have been repairing thither lately for the benefit of the excellent sea-bathing this pretty town affords. There is as yet, however, no "Mutton's" to drop into for the refreshment of the inner man. There is no chance of its happening—as it has happened sometimes to visitors at that famous restaurant—that you find at your elbow a judge—say Mr. Baron Hawkins—putting away jam tarts after a manner which serves to remind you of your own feats in that way in your school-boy days. A sea-captain will sometimes scathingly remark to his gentlemanly purser when he sees him going on shore fortified with a gingham "It is only a soldier who carries his tent with him." But if you intend visiting Kyrenia, you had better take a tent—a canvas tent—with you, for enterprise has not yet provided an inn Under the pleasant shade afforded by the caroub trees, an English lady who has gone thither we believe for sketching purposes, is at present esconced; and "over against" her, as the Book of Chronicles or Archibald Forbes would say, somewhere in the vicinity, is pitched the camp of a gentleman who has an interest in some property in the neighbourhood. Things altogether look thriving at Kyrenia. About Papho, a London butterman's assistant, who gives his spare time to the perusal of the Blue book his employer buys by the ton, probably knows more than we do. However when our municipal affairs are put upon a sound basis, we shall again hope to see Larnaca at the fore.

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ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)

(Chap. IV. continued.)

Offences, Penalties, Procedure.

It is reserved exclusively to the judicial officer assisted by two assessors, to judge persons accused of high treasón or murder (*d'assassinat*).

But if the trial be one for manslaughter (*meurtre*), *d'agression*, life having been put in danger, violation, incendiarism, or burglary, and the penalty to be enforced exeed three months' imprisonment with hard labour, or a fine of £ 20, the representative of the High Commissioner is not able to have recourse to the assistance of the two assessors. Such is enacted by the 16th Art. of the Ordinance. However as we stated in Chap. II. these gentlemen have no voice whatever in any decision, and the fact of their services being dispensed with is hardly likely to give rise to any very serious inconvenience.

An accused person convicted of an offence has to pay, either in whole or in part (Art. 30) the expenses connected with the case; if not convicted his accuser has to defray them, and furthermore has to indemnify him whom he has unjustly prosecuted. (Art. 28).

In cases of aggression, the indemnity to be paid is limited to £ 10 (Art. 24).

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of the Act in regard to the payment of judicial costs, renders himself liable to inprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. (Art. 177).

The *concursus delictorum* is considered in Art. 174, but only as affecting cases in which several specified offences have been committed against one person, or where they have been perpetrated in order to the execution of the same criminal act. The various delinquencies may then be adjudicated upon simultaneously. The judge, however, reserves the right of separation.

The Ordinance does not legislate upon the various offences which, taken together, are considered by Art. 174 to constitute a *concursus delictorum*. It does not say whether the penalty imposed for the gravest breach of the laws, includes punishment for the less, regarding them as aggravating circumstances; or if they render the sentence cumulative, and, in such event, to what degree. Nor does the Ordinance throw more light upon such points as crime attempted but not consummated, *délits manqué*, or complicity. The question of repeated offences is dealt with only in Art. 15, and there merely in regard to the penalties to be inflicted.

Prescription not entering into English legislation, is naturally not treated of in the Act.

All delinquencies which do not constitute crime may be compounded. The judge is even ordained to enlist persons to assist at an accomodation, and to render his good services in bringing it about. In case he succeeds, he may assume the functions of a solicitor, in order that the mediation may be invested with a correct and proper official character.

The abnormal condition of things which, as we have thus shown, obtains to-day in Cyprus—which island without having ceased to form nominatively a part of the Ottoman empire has passed into the possession of England—has paved the way for the enactment of Art. 34 of the Ordinance which decrees that any warrant or mandate issued by a competent authority in any part of H.M's dominions, may, provided it receives the signature of the High Commissioner, be enforced throughout Cyprus, it being presumed the person "wanted" is on the Island, without any regard to his being, or not being, a British subject. And this whilst there exists no extradition treaty between England and Turkey! It is true, of course, that to obtain extradition from Turkey it is only necessary to have recourse to the capitulations; but, as affecting all the other European Powers, does not an enactment like this tend to weaken and discredit the capitulations, which, as our learned colleague, M. Esperson has decisively proved, retain all their force in Cyprus despite the occupation of the Island by the English? As the Ordinance of Sir Garnet Wolseley was not published at the time when M. Esperson wrote his excellent study, it is natural to suppose that the enactment to which we draw attention had not then presented itself to his mind. We confine ourselves to pointing it out, leaving to those who concern themselves with international law to apprize it at its true value.

Although Art. 3 defines "public prosecutor" amongst the other explanations it gives, by this term is not meant a public office charged with the duty of prosecuting offenders against the laws. The Ordinance has not instituted a "parquet" in Cyprus any more than that institution exists in England. It is the complainant who asserts and maintains his charge, or, in his absence, a person appointed by the court to take charge of the proceedings.

The tribunal is able in all état de cause to give to the accusation such modification as it may consider necessary, whether as to the radical point at issue, or any point of form. Such modification, however, may not in any way weaken or damage the defence of the person accused. (Art. 173).

The tribunal is also empowered, in the same class of cases, to break off proceedings which have been commenced, and even to adjourn them for a specified time, to be made known to the parties concerned and their legal representatives. The reasons for any adjournment will be stated in the report of the proceedings. If the accused person fails to put in an appearance at the resumal of the hearing at the expiration of the time fixed for the adjournment, judgment is passed in default just as if the defendant or prisoner were present; from which we may infer that pleading against a judgment in default is not allowed (Art. 176).

If the High Commissioner should think proper that a case already heard by the supreme court should be brought before an Ottoman tribunal, he may direct it to be so heard, previous notice having been given to the judicial officer.

The High Commissioner may cause all cases heard either wholly or in part by an Ottoman tribunal to be removed to within the jurisdiction of the supreme tribunal.

(To be continued.)

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THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

Saturday, September 11, 1880.

I.—His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to grant leave of absenco (on private affairs) to the following officers:—

1. John O'Neill Esq., Auditor and Accountant General, from August 3rd, 1880.
2. Claude Delaval Cobham Esq., Commissioner of Larnaca, from August 10th, 1880 to October 9th, 1880.
3. A. H. Young Esq., Commissioner of Papho, from September 1st, 1880 to November 30th, 1880.

II.—His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments,—

1. Samuel Brown Esq., M. Inst. C.E. to be Government Engineer, dated 13th August, 1880.
2. Charles Anthony King Harman Esq., to be an Assistant Commissioner on the Establishment with effect from 1st December, 1879. Mr. King Harman will continue to act as Private Secretary to the High Commissioner and Clerk to the Councils until further orders.

III.—Under the provisions of the High Court of Justice Ordinance His Excel-

lency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Archibald Fitz Gerald Law Esq., to be a Registrar of the High Court of Justice.

IV.—The following order has been made by the High Commissioner in Council.

By and with the advice of the Executive Council His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows,—

Referring to Ordinance XXXII of 1879, the notification contained in the Cyprus Gazette Number 24, dated Monday, May 12th, 1879, Sec. 2, prohibiting the importation of salt into Cyprus, and that contained in the Cyprus Gazette Number 32, dated Thursday, July 31st, 1879, Sec. 7, prohibiting the importation of silver and copper coins into Cyprus are hereby confirmed and continued as from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and Seal at Troödos this 2nd day of August, 1880.

R. BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.
C. A. KING HARMAN,
Clerk of the Council.

V.—Referring to the Cyprus Gazette No. 55, dated Tuesday, June 22nd, 1880, Sec. 1. His Excellency is pleased to Notify as follows:—

Hides and Skins may be imported into Cyprus from Ports in Syria, under the following regulations :—

1. The Port of Larnaca is the only port into which such Hides and Skins may be imported, and they are to be landed there at the place provided for the purpose between the Light House and the Slaughter House.
2. The usual Customs regulations are to be observed so far as applicable.
3. Before the goods are landed, permission to land them must be obtained from the Harbour Master.
4. Immediately after landing they are to be submitted to the following process of disinfection which will be carried out under the supervision of the Sanatory Officer of the Port of Larnaca.
5. All Skins or Hides landed at the Quarantine Station must be at once unpacked.
6. All fresh or imperfectly dried Skins or Hides must be immersed in the sea for the space of 48 hours and dried in the shade in the Quarantine ground, and afterwards exposed to the sun for the space of 48 hours.
7. All dry Skins or Hides must be spread out and exposed to the sun for the space of 48 hours.
8. The disinfection having been accomplished, a certificate to that effect will be given by the Port Sanatory Officer. This certifinate must be presented to the Customs Authorities before the removal of the goods from the Quarantine Ground is allowed.

VI.—The following extract from the London Gazette, dated Friday, July 16th, 1880, is published for general information :—

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Ajax Karavias as Consul at Larnaca for His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and of Mr. Elias Basileiades as Vice Consul at Limassol for His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Local Notes.

A violent thunder-storm, accompanied by a heavy down-fall of rain, swept over Larnaca and the surrounding district on Thursday. In the course of the morning occasional thunder was heard and the wind was very high. Shortly after noon the storm commenced in earnest. The lightning became frequent and vivid and was followed by loud claps of thunder. Rain fell in such torrents that in a very short space of time the streets became lakes, and the majority of houses were more or less inundated. Although very heavy the down-pour did not last long. After a brief cessation the storm recommenced with its original violence and during half-an-hour rain again descended literally in bucketsful. In old Larnaca a number of houses were severely flooded, and goods were swept out of the backhals by the incoming water. The Marina did not suffer so much.

A man was struck at Livadia by the lightning and died a quarter of an hour after.

On Friday also rain fell but in a small quantity only in Larnaca. We are informed, however, that throughout the district between Kiti and Limassol it descended very heavily.

Twenty-one Maltese who formed part of the colony here superintended by Mr. Fenech left yesterday by the *Arcadia* to return to Malta. There remain a dozen in the country at Daout who have decided not to leave the Island.

The *matériel* for the piers to be erected at Larnaca and Limassol has not arrived by the *Arcadia*. It is thought that it may be on board the *Laconia*, which has left England bound direct for Cyprus ; possibly, however, it may have been despatched by a steamer of Moss & Co's line.

The robberies by night still continue and it appears are likely to until the police are made to properly patrol the streets after dark. It is a general complaint that not a zaptieh is to be seen after about 11 o'clock.

As a consequence of the late heavy rain, the marsh, or as it is called "lake", situated behind the church of St. Lazarus became so full of water that it overflowed, inundating the surrounding quarter. The conduits by which the water is ordinarily carried to the sea are obstructed and the result is that at the time at which we write, the water has not been able to subside.

It is of course necessary that the ground submerged should be drained, and this does not appear to us a work encompassed by insuperable obstacles. All that is wanted is that the channels leading to the sea—which by-the-way were constructed by the Turks—should be cleared of the matter which at present obstructs them, and the thing is done.

The Daavi Court here has been occupied for several days past in investigating a charge of smuggling brought by the Customs officials against Captain Fendouk a Turk whose *caique* and merchandise have been seized. Six sittings have already been held to examine into the case, which is not yet terminated. The goods seized and the fines which the Customs demand shall be imposed amount in all to more than £ 1500. We intend giving a report of the proceedings when decided.

At the moment of going to press we are informed that Aziz Effendi, a member of the Daavi Court and who was present at the hearing of the above case up to noon to-day, was suddenly taken ill on returning to his residence and has since died. The deceased gentleman had been suffering from chronic illness for some time past.

Limassol News.

The Troops have commenced to reach Limassol from Troodos. Last Monday the married men with their wives and families arrived, and on Saturday, the 25th inst., two companies of the 20th are expected. By the 30th all will be here.

On dit that H. E. Major Gen. Biddulph K.C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner, will remain at Limassol about a fortnight before proceeding to Nicosia.

On Friday the town was visited by a good shower which has cooled the atmosphere and made Limassol look green again.

Major Bowlby, Commandant of Military Police, arrived on Wednesday from Larnaca on inspection duty, and proceeded next morning to Papho on a similar errand.

A SKETCH OF MONTENEGRO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A short time ago you published some remarks of mine on Albania, the southern part of which had just been transferred, on paper, from Turkey to Greece. I now send you a few short notes on the little state of Montenegro to which a portion of the north of Albania has been given by the Powers ; and the refusal of the cession of which is causing the present naval demonstration by the combined Powers.

Montenegro the little Christian territory which flys the white cross on a scarlet ground, is a mountainous tract of land of about 760 square miles in area ; that is, it is about as large in extent as the county of Surrey. It takes its name from the dark mass of forest which once crowned its many hills and mountains. The Turks call it "Kara-tagh" the people themselves "Zernagora". Its inhabitants, brave and hardy mountaineers in number about 100,000, speak a dialect of the Sclavonian tongue, and are all members of the Eastern church, a Bishop of which until comparatively recent times when Montenegro became an hereditary principality, ruled over them. Their present ruler is Prince Nikita whose wife is a Servian lady and is renowned for her great beauty. For over five hundred years these Eastern Swiss have preserved their freedom, though over and over again menaced and attacked, against all the attempts of the Turks to enslave them. Their great want besides a certain amount of arable land (their country at present simply consists of barren and jagged rocks) is a port which, owing to the jealousy of Austria, they have up to the present time failed in obtaining, though now they seem likely to get one. Cettinge, the capital, is little more than a village. It contains only one hotel which is kept up by a subvention from the state. There is a palace also for the Prince and Princess, but it is hardly anything more than an Italian country house of the third class. At present the Montenegrins are in a very miserable condition. The whole country is overrun with people in the most deplorable state of destitution owing, however, to suffering brought upon themselves when they made a diversion in favour of Russia during, and a short time before, the late war between that power and Turkey. Had it not been for Austria many thousands of them must have perished of starvation, as it was only the daily amount of wheat given out to them by that Government which preserved them from a miserable end. The Montenegrins though like all half-educated races who habitually carry arms and dress picturesquely, they are a little given to swaggering, yet are hospitable and honest. With the exception of a few short strips near the capital Montenegro contains nothing worthy of the name of a road ; the little merchandise which does enter the country is brought over rough mountain tracts by mules, some of the tracts being excessively dangerous and difficult to pass. Many of them skirt precipices and are only broad enough to allow one mule, with great caution, to pass at a time. A large bell which was brought from the coast and is now at the capital, was, and is now, the wonder of all strangers, owing to the almost insuperable obstacles that must have been overcome in bringing it to where it now is. The dress of the Montenegrins is very picturesque and consists of a cap of black silk with a red flat top on which is worked the initials of their Prince over a cross in gold lace, a white capote with a belt full of pistols and daggers, blue trousers, and laced shoes pointed at the tips like canoes. A complete dress costs about £ 20.

Occasional Notes.

THE DRAGOMANS' STAFF AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A return has been presented, showing the names, nationality, rank, and date of appointment of the dragomans' staff at Her Majesty's Embassy, Consulate-General, and Supreme Consular Court, at Constantinople, August 16, 1880, their salary, extra allowances, and duties :— Sir A. Sandison, British, First Dragoman and Oriental Second Secretary, April 17, 1874, £725, about £330 for carriage-hire, acts as interpreter for Ambassador with the Sultan, high Turkish officials, and distinguished natives ; transacts much of the political business of the Embassy at the Palace and the Porte. Mr. Marinich, Dalmatian, Second Dragoman, April 19, 1876, £480, £120 for carriage-hire, has charge of all claims of British subjects against the Porte, and of all questions affecting trade and commerce in which the interests of British subjects are concerned, as also of all slave-trade questions which come under the cognizance of the Embassy. Mr. Preziosi, Maltese, temporary Dragoman, appointment lapses in September, 1880, £500, assists Sir A. Sandison in the political business at the Palace and the Porte ; translates all "actes," amounting to over 400 a year, which are sent to the Porte, as also many other memorandums and documents which come to the Embassy. Mr. Block, British, assistant, January 17, 1880, £300, about £60 for carriage-hire, assists Mr. Marinich in the commercial cases, transacts minor business at the Porte and other Turkish Ministries, and is largely employed in translating. All the above dragomans are liable at any moment to be called upon to interpret for the Ambassador or any other member of the Embassy. Mr. Stavrides, Greek, Dragoman, specially detached for the Consulate-General, October 27, 1855, £550, £123 for carriage-hire, £100 as translator, has charge of all cases in which British subjects are concerned, and which come before the two Turkish tribunals—the Civil Court and the Commercial Court. He has to attend whenever such a case is tried, listen to the evidence, and give his opinion on the sentence. If the opinion is adverse, sentence is not carried out. All cases involving legal questions are placed in his hands. Vacant (this post was held by Mr. Alischan, Armenian, from November 10, 1855, until July 21, 1880, when he died), Dragoman, specially attached to Consulate-General, £550, £123 for carriage-hire, has charge of all cases in which British subjects are concerned, and which come before the two Turkish tribunals—the MaritimeCourt and theCriminal Court; his duties at these courts are similar to those of Mr. Stavrides. Mr. Alvarez, British, assistant, attached to the Consulate-General, January 17, 1880, £300, is the organ of communication on minor business between the Consul-General and the Admiralty, Harbour Board, Police Office, and Commercial Department ; is learning legal work under Mr. Stavrides ; translates many documents which come to the Consulate-General.

The profitableness of bee-keeping has been again and again discussed in the correspondence columns of the daily papers ; but never has the money value of the hive been more conclusively shown than by Mr. Robinson, in his work on "British Bee-farming : Its Profits and Pleasures" (Chapman and Hall). This gentleman does not hesitate to declare that a cottager who keeps ten hives, whilst working all day on a neighbouring farm, may add £100 a-year to his income. This statement is made after twenty years' practical experience. The materials required to commence operations with are exceedingly simple. A Lancaster bee-feeder, an Italian extractor, a wooden Woodbury-bar frame hive, and a swarm of bees, are all the stock-in-trade that the bee-farmer needs. On the Continent and in America bee-keeping is scientifically conducted, says Mr. Robinson, but in this country it is altogether the reverse. In parts of Holland, we are told, there are as many as 2,000 hives to the square mile, bringing to the inhabitans of that area at least £15,000 per annum. Railway banks are, it appears, eminently suited for bees, and our author assures railway porters that they may, on any 100 miles of line, divide at least £3,000 a-year between them by keeping ten hives to a mile

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

September

21st S. S. "Elpitha" British, Mails from Beyrout, general cargo.

24th "Italino" Barque from Genoa, ballast.

24th Nicolas, Greek brig from Alexandria, ballast.

25th S. S. "Fortuna" British, Mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

25th S. S. "Arcadia" British, from Alexandrettta, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

21st S. S. "Elpitha" British, mails, for Alexandria, viâ Limassol, general cargo

25th S. S. "Fortuna" British, for Beyrout Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. "Fortuna" Mrs. Dozon and 2 children, Messrs. Dobbin, Bulmer, Rees, Henry, Ansell, Rev. Dan Grealty, A. W. Perry and 25 deck passengers.

By the S. S. "Arcadia" Messrs. A. Arrigo, Christofe and Mrs. Adele Belfan.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

September

20th "Aphrodite" Cypriot Brig from Papho.

21st "Cleopatra" Cypriot Brigantine from Alexandria.

22nd S. S. "Elpitha" from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

24th S. S. "Fortuna" from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

September

21st "Antonietta" Italian Brig for Nice, wine and carobs.

22nd S. S. "Elpitha" for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

24th S. S. "Fortuna" for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. "Elpitha" from Beyrout and Larnaca Sept. 22nd Mr. Bulmer, Major Bulby, Capt. Mackay, Superintendent of the Port of Limassol, Mr. Williamson, H. L. Van Dyck, Vassil Effendi and 16 deck passengers.

By the S. S. "Fortuna" Mr. Kitchener and four deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

By order of the Government.

Under sale by Public Auction in pursuance of an order of the Court of Temyiz.

Two Houses and premises situated in San Sophia Quarter and close to N.W. corner of San Sophia Mosque, part of the property of Hadji Rifaat Effendi.

A bidding of £ 100 sterling has been made for these properties together. Biddings may be made for these properties either separately or together up to the 17th day of October, 1880—when the sale will be absolutely closed and the properties adjudged to the higher bidders.

Biddings for the properties separately may be of any amount, for the properties together they must exceed the sum of £ 100. Biddings will be received at the office of Ahmed Agha, Chief Auctioneer of Nicosia.

(Signed) R. GORDON,
Major,
Commissioner.

Nicosia,
16th September, 1880.

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.

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THE Steam-Ship *Arcadia* which left Liverpool on the 27th ultim., may be expected here about the 17th inst., and will sail for Liverpool, viâ Alexandria.

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MR. CHS. WATKINS,
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A Diligence will leave Larnaca for Nicosia, daily, at 5.30 o'clock a.m. and Nicosia for Larnaca at 2 o'clock p.m. Fare 3s.6d.

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,, Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p.m.
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Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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Διὰ πᾶσαν αἴτησιν ἀπευθυντέον εἰς Α. Β., εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον τῆς "Κύπρου."

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On peut prendre des leçons particulières. Le prix sera modéré.

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