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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 122. MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1880. 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 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.

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.

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, on Monday, visited the Empress Engénie at Chislehurst. Her Majesty and the Princess also made a brief visit to London on Tuesday, and returned to Windsor Castle in the evening.

Earl Beaconsfield arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday upon a visit to the Queen.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. First Commissioner of Works, whose re-election was not opposed, addressed a meeting at Reading on Wednesday, and expressed his conviction that immediate legislation was necessary to extent the ownership of land in Ireland, and thus restore peace and prosperity to that country.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M. P., and Mr. Wortley, M.P., addressed a Conservative meeting on Tuesday at Huddersfield.

Sir W. Lawson, M.P., and Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., spoke at Leeds on Wednesday in support of the Local Option proposal of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Sir James Colvile, one of the Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, died on Monday, after a very short illness.

The Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, died on Wednesday, aged 86.

The second contest between Trickett, of Sydney, and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick (the first having been invalidated by a foul), resulted, on Saturday, in the success of Ross, who won by three or four lengths.

Systematic river poaching has become prevalent in Wales. In Radnorshire a police-constable was brutally beaten by a party of men engaged in that practice.

The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards left London on Monday for Dublin.

A proclamation appeared in the "Dublin Gazette" last Friday, announcing that the County of Leitrim was in a disturbed state and required an additional police force.

The naval demonstration in the East has ended and the several squadrons have dispersed to various ports. The British ships have returned to Malta.

The tenders for a new India loan of £ 3,500,000 at 3 ½ per cent. were opened on Tuesday. The total amount of tenders was for 14½ millions, and the minimum price accepted was £ 104 5s. per cent.

Mr. Goschen left Constantinople on Wednesday 8th inst. for England, but it is expected that he will return to the Turkish capital in a few days.

Madame Thiers, widow of the late eminent statesman, is dangerously ill.

The Emperor of Russia, who is reported to be in excellent health, arrived at St. Petersburg on Friday. An Imperial ukase announces the reduction of the salt-tax in the interest of the poor, and that other taxes would be raised to supply the deficiency thus caused.

The anti-Jewish agitation has again provoked discussion in the Berlin Chamber, and the movement appears to be in no degree subsiding.

Telegrams from Candahar state that reports have been received there of increasing opposition to Ayoob Khan at Herat, and it is deemed probable that he will have to take refuge in Persian or Russian territory. Abdurrahman maintains his position at Cabul, but beyond the city his power is resisted by the tribes generally.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette", 11th Dec.)

On 7th inst. the Khedive gave a dinner in honour of Major and Mrs. Baring. Among the guests invited to meet them were Mr. Malet C. B., Mr. and Mme. de Blignières, Mr. and two Misses Colvin. Mr. Rowsell C.B., C.M.G. and Mrs. Rowsell, Mr. Money C.B. Mrs. and Miss Money. Sir F. Goldsmid C.B., K.C.S.I., Mr. H.P. Le Mesurier C.S.I., Lt. Col. Malet, Mr. Fitz Gerald C.M.G., the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Khairi Pasha, Talaat Pasha &c., &c. Later in the evening Major and Mr. Baring went to the Theatre to witness Girofle Ginofla and occupied Mr. Malet's Box.

— On 8th inst. H. E. Riaz Pasha entertained Major Baring at Luncheon at the Khedivial Club.

— On 9th inst. Major and Mrs. Baring left Cairo for Suez to proceed by the outward Indian mail steamer for their destination. A large number of the principal residents at Cairo were at the station, including Mr. Malet, the Controllers General, the Ministers &c. Tonino Bey attended on behalf of the Khedive to say farewell to the parting guest.

— It is evident that Major Baring's eminent services to Egypt are fully appreciated, for he has been the object of marked and flattering attention during his short stay in Cairo. It is greatly to the praise of the Egyptians that they should so spontaneously and gratefully acknowledge the services rendered to the country by a foreign official.

— On Friday 3rd inst. the Bishop of Jerusalem held divine service in the little chapel at Suez where he preached to a very numerous congregation. In the forenoon his Lordship joined a Donkey party to the English cemetery; and afterwards received several members of the British community with whom he conversed upon Church matters and the desirableness of appointing a Chaplain.

— The Bishop of Jerusalem arrived from Suez on Saturday last and held a confirmation next day at St. Mark's Episcopal Church when 23 candidates were confirmed. On Monday His Lordship held a reception at Mr. and Mrs. Rowlatt's house, which was attended by a large number of the English community. Tuesday was devoted to visiting several of the public institutions of Alexandria. The Bishop left Port Said via Ismailia on Wednesday and will leave that town for Jaffa to-day, on his return to Jerusalem. We understand that His Lordship was very much pleased with his visit to Egypt and hopes to make a longer stay at his next visitation.

— Mr. Cookson, H. M.'s Consul and Judge at Alexandria, left for Cairo by express last Saturday to take part in the proceedings of the International Commission, as Mr. Malet's colleague in representing Great Britain.

— From the Report of the Turco-Egyptian Sanitary Commissioners at Mecca, we learn that 200,000 pilgrims assembled in and about that city, during the early part November. The total number of deaths during that time amounted to 296. The number of sheep killed during four days in the valley of Muriah is stated at 100,000. The pilgrimage is now at an end, but the sanitary arrangements appear to be very defective and in a future number we will return to this subject.

— We learn that the "dengue" fever is still in Cairo but is now more sporadic than epidemic.

THE NEW REGIME IN EGYPT.

The new régime in Egypt was fortunate in being commenced directly after an unusually large cotton crop, but this alone would not have sufficed to create the general state of contentment and prosperity existing. Aided by many experienced Europeans in the several departments of the State, the Khedive's Ministers have honestly comprehended the situation, and have accomplished wonders in the difficult task of reform and reorganization. Order and system have been introduced into the accounts and collection of the taxes. Every one in each moudirieh or province knows how much he has to pay, and when he has to pay and having already acquired faith in the new order of things, he feels that he will not be called upon to contribute his share two or three times over as formerly. Thus the taxes are collected with an ease and freedom never before heard of.

After years of misrule and dishonesty among all the governing classes, it is somewhat difficult to instil into the official mind a proper sence of responsibility, but the Khedive and the Ministers are exerting themselves to bring about a purer and healthier administration. Ever since his accession to the throne Tewfik Pasha has shown considerable tact and ability. A sincere and devout Mussulman, his popularity among Conservative Mussulmans is only equalled by the esteem in which he is held by Liberal Europeans. The government of Egypt is mainly left to Riaz Pasha and the Ministers, and it cannot be too widely known how fortunate the Khedive is in having accepted Riaz Pasha for adviser and Prime Minister.

The question of judicial reform is just now agitating the Egyptian public. The five years for which the International Tribunals were established will expire on Jan. 31, 1881, and both diplomatists and lawyers are busily occupied in providing a scheme for the future It seems to be settled that the International Tribunals will have another five years' trial At the same time numerous important modifications will have to be made in the judicial organization and in the Egyptian codes. What these are to be will be decided by the International Commission at Cairo. The English views as to what changes should be made may be briefly summed up as follows: There is a strong feeling against giving the tribunals jurisdiction in criminal cases. The bankruptcy law should be assimilated to that of England, so as to allow of liquidations and of compositions. The laws of evidence should be revised, so as to admit of parties to a suit being called as witnesses. Religious establishments and joint stock companies should be placed under the jurisdiction of the tribunals, as well as all trading consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls. The privileges enjoyed by consular clerks, dragomans, and janissaries should be withdrawn. The court fees, especially on registration of transfers of property, should be reduced. Facilities should be accorded for the transfer of land and the registration of titles by the establishment of one central office for such registration, under the surveillance of the tribunals and a number of district officers organized and affiliated to the central office. The registration of all lands should be compulsory, and of all transfers and charges on lands. Another English judge should be appointed, and, finally, English should be admitted as one of the judicial languages, in addition to those now in vogue, namely French, Italian, and Arabic. On this last point opinion is very strong. The commerce of Egypt with the United Kingdom is vastly larger than that with any other country. Innumerable English documents come before the tribunals, and frequent references have to be made to English law. There are five English-speaking judges on the bench, three English and two Americans whilst many of their colleagues know the language. Why, under these circumsances, English should be "tabooed," is more than any Englishman can understand. When the tribunals were established on trial, five years ago, British interests were not sufficiently considered, owing to an unfortunate opposition to the experiment being tried. Now there is a very strong feeling that as the tribunals, the advantages of wich admit of no question, are to be remodelled, British interests must be fully consulted and provided for.

TURKEY.

The negotiations which were reported to have been started with the object of keeping the international fleet together have fallen through, and the squadron sailed from Cattaro soon after ten o'clock on Saturday morning. The English ships sailed first, and were saluted with fifteen guns by every vessel in the other squadrons. The Austrian squadron and the German ship "Victoria" accompanied the British Admiral's ship three miles. The Germans played "God save the Queen," and the British sailors responded with loud cheers. The French, Italian and Russian squadrons followed. Outside Point d'Ostro the signal to part company was hoisted and the fleet dispersed. The "Daily News" says that it was on the proposal of the English Government that the fleets separated, "after mutually intercommunicating their respective destinations." The semi-official "Agence Russe," replying to the criticisms of the Russian press respecting the attitude of Austria, France, and Germany, says :—"All the Powers are equally desirous of peace, and it is natural enough that there should exist some differences of opinion as to the best means of assuring it in view of the state of public feeling in the East. Russia has shared and still shares the views of England, but places above her own preferences the maintenance of the European concert, which is the sole guarantee of peace."

Montenegro has renewed her diplomatic relations with Turkey, and the Montenegrin Envoy is to leave Cettinje at once for Constantinople. The Prince of Montenegro will, it is announced, shortly visit Dulcigno. A deputation of Mussulmans from Podgoritza has waited on him to express their gratitude for the amnesty granted to their coreligionists The district of San Giorgio occupied by the Turks has not been surrendered, and the Commission for the delimitation of the Turko-Montenegrin frontier have not yet met. All accounts agree, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says, that the pacific solution of the Montenegrin question bids fair to put an end to the precarious state of things which has existed for more than a year on that side of the Turkish Empire. The wise forbearance of Prince Nicholas has had a good deal to do with this result. A "Daily News" telegram from Castelnuovo states that several of the Albanian border tribes wished to send deputation to the Prince offereing their submission and homage. Prince Nicholas, however, declined to receive them, on the ground that they were Turkish subjects, and that he had no right to annex their territory. The "Standard's" correspondent at Constantinople publishes a report which has reached him "from a source which he has always found correct," that Ali Pasha, of Gusinje, has issued a summons on bealf of the League, calling all Albanians to arms. The proclamatfon says that it will be necessary to march upon Dulcigno through Scutari, where Dervish Pasha is lying with twenty battalions, and calls upon the members of the League to muster in sufficient strength to force their way through if needful.

Numerous reports of a contradictory character have been current throughout the week with reference to the Greek Question. Almost the only point upon which there appears to be agreement is that the Porte is about to issue at Note upon the subject. The Note, according to the account given of it by the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times," calls attention to the military preparations of the Hellenic Government, and proposes a pacific solution of the question on the basis laid down in the Note of the 3rd of October. By that solution Greece would receive a considerable increase of territory, but Janina, Metzovo, and Larissa would remain to Turkey. The Porte's reasons for declining to adopt the line proposed by the Conference of Berlin deserve (the correspondent says) the careful consideration of the Powers. The general opinion in diplomatic circles in Constantinople (the correspondent adds) seems to be that the Hellenic Government would do well to accept a moderate cession of territory rather than raise a conflict in which it would probably receive from Europe no material aid and very little moral support. According to the latest reports from various sources, however, it would seem that the Greek Government manifest no desire to enter into negotiations with the Porte although, according to the "Daily Telegraph's correspondent, the Porte "appears really anxious for a pacific settlement of the question, while taking care, at the same time, to be prepared for hostilities with its ambitious neighbours." There are now 60,000 Turkish troops in Thessaly and

Epirus, and by March next the number will be increased to 100,000. Greece, on her side, is reported to be making active military preparatios, and it is said that the Hellenic army is expected to muster 60,000 men by the middle of the present month. The Greek Chamber has passed all the supplementary votes, including 50,000,000 drachmas required by the Ministry of War and Marine. The Budget presented last Saturday shows that there will be a deficit in the finances of next year of about £2,230,000 sterling, which is to be covered by loans. In reply to the comments of the Opposition, M. Coumoundouros appealed to members to cease recrimations, the country being now on the eve of a supreme crisis. The following is stated to be an extract from his speech :—"I am still asked what our policy is. I believe I have already given sufficient explanations on this head. Our policy is to be ready for the execution of the decisions of the Powers. We intend to do our part in the European concert, and we hope to act to the end in harmony with it. But we wish to reserve to ourselves, in any case, our liberty of action." The Powers are reported to have commenced an interchange of views on the Greek question. It was stated that they would "probably endeavour in the first instance to obtain a formal engagement from Greece and Turkey not to have recourse to arms, but to rely on the diplomacy of Europe for effecting an equitable compromise." The Roman "Diritto," however, asserts that the statement is without foundation. The "North German Gazette" declares that the reports published last week of interviews of Herr von Radowitz, the German Minister at Athens, with the King of Greece and M. Coumoundouros, are wholly unfounded.

GREECE.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by the President of the Council, M. Coumoundouros, in the Chamber on the foreign policy of his Government: "I am still asked what our policy is. I believe I have already given sufficient explanations on this head. Our policy is to be ready for the execution of the decisions of the Powers. We intend to do our part in the European concert, and we hope to act to the end in harmony with it. But we wish to reserve to ourselves, in any case, our liberty or action."

Special Telegrams.

London, 15th Dec.

The British cabinet has decided that if the condition of Ireland has not materially improved before the reassembly of Parliament a bill will be introduced tending to the suspension of the habeas corpus act combined with measures to improve agrarian laws. The land leaguers are preventing the export of cattle belonging to ostracized proprietors. The land leaguers threaten to assassinate the judges if leaguers are condemned. The cabinet are discussing the agrarian laws. Two more regiments have been ordered to Ireland.

The Porte defers sending categorical note to Greece,

Abdullah has ordered the Kurds to suspend hostilities until spring.

London, 17th Dec.

The Porte has appealed to the powers to ask Greece to negotiate with regard to the question of frontiers. England is ready to join the other powers in regulating the question if France will take the initiative. The Greek loan has been arranged in Paris.

More troops have been ordered to Ireland. Military leave of absence has been suspended. Healy and Walsh have been acquitted. The orangemen are forming a counter league and arranging to distribute arms in the West and South.

London, 20th Dec.

The Viceroy of Ireland prohibited a meeting in Queens county and has sent troops there. Ten thousand pounds have already been subscribed for Mr. Parnell's defence. Another battalion of troops has been ordered to Ireland.

Mr. Goschen and Musurus Pacha, the Turkish ambassador have arrived in London.

The Porte has ordered a court martial to judge the chiefs of the Albanian league.

Greece has refused to negotiate with Turkey.

England has proposed to the Powers a project for definitive arrangement of the Greek question.

The Dutch government is preparng an arctic expedition.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, December 20th, 1880.

At the completion of an article in our last number on the question of the tithes we remarked that in the opinion of the Commission appointed by the Greek Government to enquire into the subject, the absence of a technical survey is no drawback to a reformation of the land-impost.

The Commission considers the declarations of the tax-payers—under reserve, of-course, of their verification—as more simple in application, and even more just looked upon from the point of view of a scientific basis. It has thought that such declarations might well and satisfactorily perform the ends of a survey, so far as it concerns the extent of the lands. The classification of these as regards their productive value will have to be rated according to their intrinsic nature and quality. They should be separated into general categories—or divided by qualifications — based upon criterions easy and natural of distinguishment. This system, it is said, would do away with not only fraud on the parts of the declarants, but also counteract ignorance, inexperience, errors and the arbitratory will of valuers. Beyond this, it is stated that by reason of the imperfect, although uniform cultivation of Greece, its products do not differ materially the one from the other, as in other countries. Pasture and forest-lands should be free from all impost; but that on flocks which at present exists the report is of opinion should be conserved. Lands which are planted will have to be rated, as vineyards, gardens, etc. have for a long time back paid imposts-duty. It is considered only equitable that the currant vineyards, fig plantations and the like should contribute to the direct taxation, proportionally with the levies put upon the rest of the lands, in place of the present customs duties on exportation of these articles of produce.

The lands are divided by the Commission into two categories,—those barren, and those cultivated. The first are sub-divided into mountainous and flat districts. And these are again classified into irrigated and arid country making up a total of four classifications, including the whole of the lands from which results are derived only at certain seasons. The planted lands are principally systematized thus—currant vines, fig-gardens, orange and lemon plantations, almond-three, vine-yards, olive-trees, olive plantations and the rest of grownd on which fruit trees are grown.

The eommittee has found it desirable to divide the vine districts into two descriptions. Those cultivated in the mountainous parts form one; whilst those grown on the plains make another. The growth of olives is yet another division. So that in all four classifications are made, after adding those of the Currant, the Fig, and that of the general gardens.

In our next, we will continue to print the Commission's Report in showing its views as regards the levying of the taxes on these various heads.

Local Notes.

The *Northampton Mercury* of Dec. 4th informs its readers,—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to allow Sir Robert Biddulph to retain the High Commissionership of Cyprus, on the transfer of that island to the Colonial Office administration."

News derived from such a source can hardly fail of accuracy. For we may confidently opine that *Mercury* must be conversant with the secrets of the gods.

On the occasion of the High Commissioner's visit Mr. R. Mattei presented to the Island a plot of land on the right of the Nicosia roads between the old and new towns, and now occupied by the Hospital huts, as the site of a permanent Hospital.

We are informed that His Excellency has accepted this generous gift, and will sanction and promote the immediate collection of funds for the erection of a suitable stone building. From its establishment in December, 1878, 463 sick persons from all parts of Cyprus have been treated in the temporary hospital, while 3,733 have received advice and medicines as out-patients. Meanwhile, up to this day only one donation has been *received* from a Cypriot, the cost of maintenance having been borne entirely by the Island Government, by English officials and merchants, and English visitors. Will not our townsmen come forward now to emulate Mr. Mattei's most seasonable gift?

A subscription list will be opened forthwith at the Commissioner's house and a collection will be made in the English Church on Christmas Day.

Mr. Brown C. E. has proceeded to Limassol where he had an interview with the local authorities with regard to the public buildings which are about to be commenced with there. At the present moment a wooden pier is being erected for the purpose of disembarking the iron one which is shortly expected from England. The construction of the Government offices will also be proceeded with, after which the building of the Custom House and Post Office will follow. All these will be erected on the space situated in front of the present Konak.

We would ask, what about Public works at Larnaca?

H. M. S. Cygnet arrived in our port on Wednesday night and left the following day for Allaïa Bay.

H. E. the High Commissioner, has visited Larnaca, and has remained here from Wednesday to Friday last. He stayed whilst here at the residence of the Commissioner; during which time he met a reception at the Municipality with the municipal committee of our town, and received in ordinance some of the notabilities of Larnaca. In answer to a speech made by the President of the Municipal Committee, His Excellency assured that he was animated with all fair sentiments for the welfare of our town, which continued, he said, to be the principal seaport of the Island, and will continue to be the same for some years still. We hope that this visit of our High Commissioner will be followed by some good practical results beneficial to this town, the interests of which have been wholly neglected since the occupation.

As regards the general wants of the Island, it seems that the Colonial office not having yet assumed the direction of our colonial affairs, we must not at present expect a proper organization of the Cyprus régime.

We append the address delivered to His Excellency in the form it has been submitted to us:

May it please your Excellency.

We welcome the presence of your Excellency in our Town Hall with feelings of great pride and satisfaction.

I welcome this opportunity of expressing to you the unbounded respect of my fellow townsmen for Her Majesty's Government, and their devotion to the person of your Excellency.

We would convey to you our warmest thanks for your prompt decision in constituting the present Council, and further express the conviction that by your Excellency's aid and support, Larnaca will mark out for itself a new path of progress and prosperity on which to tread with a steadier step.

Sir, Larnaca is worthy of your regard. By its topographical position and the importance of its commerce, it was the first town in Cyprus to see and hail the British occupation. It is the principal seaport of Cyprus, and has always been the centre of trade and progress. We, therefore, firmly hope that your Excellency, taking into serious consideration its manifold interests, will honour it with your distinguished patronage and that you will encourage its inhabitants to spare no sacrifices in order to meet its immediate wants and to reap all the benefits of an enlightened administration.

NICOSIA HARRIERS.

Meets for December, 1880.

Wednesday 22nd...Miamillia..... 2 30 p.m.
Saturday ...25th...Agirda Wood... 11 a. m.
Wednesday 29th...Greaves' Jheel. 2 30 p.m.

GOOD RUN AND KILL WITH THE NICOSIA HARRIERS.

The annals of this gallant little pack will rarely show a better days' sport than that of Saturday, the 18th December.

The meet was at the Cross roads near Lakatamia at 7 a. m. It required no small amount of energy in the persuit of sport to turn out by moonlight, and trot off to the meet, but the sharp bracing morning air soon cleared away all sleepiness, and prepared men and horse for the work before them. We found the pack waiting at the meet having arrived with their usual punctuality under the direction of Mr. King-Harman, Secretary to the Hunt, who has lately ably filled the post of Master, owing to the illness of Captain Johnson.

We hope before long to see the Master in the field again, and to hear his cheery voice urging on the hounds in many a good chase and kill.

The hounds drew towards the high-lying plateau to the east of Lakatamia, and soon a wimper showed that puss had been there about lately. They drew on steadily, and within ten minutes started a fine strong hare in full view. The hare ran due east with the hounds close on her trail running at a killing pace. The scent was good and the music from the pack quickened every pulse; it was as much as the field could do to keep them well in view. That staunch hound Swiper led the pack, which followed well together away. We galloped over excellent country without the least check for several miles. The hare edged away to the north and made for the rocks of Oros. here she squatted, but before the field were well up the hounds pushed her out, and away she went again in full view accross the plain making for Deftera. Finding the pace too much for her, and evidently regretting the friendly shelter of the rocks, she doubled back, passing almost through the hounds she reached the rocks in safety after a sharp run and lay hid for a few seconds, but the hounds were too keen and made the place so hot that after dodging round the rocks she tried to make off along the slope of the Hill. Here she was run into by the pack old Banger giving her the coup de grâce and a worry, worry, worry, soon ended the career of as good and strong a hare as we have seen.

The run was very fast from find to kill. With a burning scent the hounds were not to be denied they hunted most beautifully never once checking or making a false move and a faster or better 45 minutes we never expect to see.

Owing to its being mail day and the necessary duties of the officials out, the Master did not attemp to show more sport and we all trotted home congratulating ourselves on the excellent run we had had. We must compliment the Master and Secretary of the hunt on the magnificent condition of the hounds. Nothing could have been more perfect than the appearance of the pack and the sport they have been able to show clearly proves that hunting in Cyprus may now be looked upon as an established success.

COR DE CHASSE.

Limassol News.

8, Dec., 1880.

Colonel Gordon and Major Bowlby arrived this morning from Larnaca on their tour of inspection for the purpose of amalgamating the Pioneer and Zaptieh forces. I understand when this is effected Major Bowlby will quit the Island to rejoin his regiment.

— Mr. Cunningham has arrived here from Larnaca. He has been appointed District Civil Engineer in connection, I believe, with the erection of the pier and other public works for Limassol. The pier, I hear, left England about two weeks ago on board a sailing vessel.

— The weather which last week was wet, has suddenly turned to cold and Troodos and the other mountains round about this are covered with snow.

— The Band of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment has for the first time been graciously allowed by Colonel Hackett and the officers to play in Roslyn Square, Limassol. Although the weather was bitterly cold a large crowd assembled to hear the music discoursed, and the fair sex were represented in considerable numbers. For about two hours sweet strains were wafted on the somewhat chilly air, and the general opinion was that, altogether, it would be difficult to meet with a better regimental band than that of the 35th.

18, Dec. 1880.

We had a considerable storm last Saturday in the road-stead here, and two lighters which were filled up with goods that had arrived the previous night by the mail were greatly damaged. Fortunately part of the goods were washed on shore, and a consignee together with two experts, have been appointed by the High Court to estimate the amount of average.

—Lieut. Sinclair, R.E. has left for England by the S. S. Fortuna on two months leave of absence. We believe he will take up the duties of Private Secretary to His Excellency on his return.

— It is with great pleasure that we have to announce that the water from Agia Erini source, which is reported as abundant, will shortly be united with the present aqueduct; there will be an ample supply-water for the requirements of the town of Limassol next spring. This expense will be incurred, it is stated, by the War Office.

— A Greek Company of amateurs commenced theatrical representations and the first performance which took place last Sunday was good; although the absence of the fair sex tended to render the spectacle a trifle dull.

—A printing Press has just been received from England in our town, and will be employed in the printing of the new Greek weekly journal called *Truth*. The press which cost £120 has been purchased by shares of £5 each. It is to be hoped that this laudable association will be the means of bringing into existence others equally beneficial to the Island.

—Arrivals per S. S. "Fortuna" Messrs. Nani, Izzo and Caruanà.

NOTES ON CYPRUS.

By an Observer.

(*Continued from our last*).

No. two has quite failed to catch the object and meaning of my remarks and I trust therefore that I may be allowed to explain. He is quite in error in supposing, as he does, that Tobacco was destroyed because it had been badly prepared and that the peasants gave it up in order to avoid the penalties to which they were liable. Quite the reverse, as it was all in leaf. Under the Turkish regime Tobacco remaining unsold of one year's growth had of course to be examined by the Custom's Officials during the succeeding year, and as they found it necessarily to weigh less owing to the more process of drying they wholly ignored this fact and made use of the difference of wheight, as a convenient pretext for extortion, it being quite needless to observe that the fresh leaves must have been much heavier, and Mr. Lang observes, in his work on Cyprus, "it is not to be wondered at that the culture of Tobacco almost entirely ceased." But Great Britain has every interest in restoring this culture to its former importance." I quote his words with the more readiness as he was so well known beloved and esteemed during his residence at Larnaca and on this subject was so well able to speak from his own experience as a practical farmer. The real truth of the cause for the destruction of so large a quantity (more than a 1000 okes, was that the peasants found it useless to pay the tithe without being able to sell their produce as the holders of the Regie had the strongest motive for refusing to buy as they naturally hope, by disgusting the peasants with their fruitless debours to force them to throw it up altogether and thus retain what is practically a monopoly. The peasants have a great right to complain that by the operation of such a system they are as it were, denied the right of cultivating the land for its growth. I repeat again, as I have already said, that the climate and soil of Cyprus are peculiarly well fitted for its growth and will be able again as they were before to produce all the Tobacco required for its own consumption as well as for exportation. Why then should it not be so? Why should they not cultivate their own soil as they think best and obtain from it all the riches it is so capable of affording to themselves as well as to the Government. I would then urge all Cypriotes to make known their wrongs to the local authorities and if they have not the power to introduce the necessary alterations to petition the English Cabinet, feeling assured that it will recognize the justice of their claims and take early steps for their approval rather than waste their time and energies in vain political aspirations and adopt and act upon the motto

"Cyprus for the Cypriotes."

(*To be continued*)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Nicosia 18th Dec. 1880

Sir,

It may interest some of your readers to know the exact date of the building of the cathedral at Famagousta.

I have recently found an inscription very beautifully cut out and well preserved on the cathedral, which I think has not been copied before as it was partially covered by a plant. It reads

† LAN DE M T TROICENSE XI
DCRIST A IIII IORS D AOUST FV
DESPENDUE LA MONEE ORDENE
E PORLELABOUR D LIG LISE D FAM
AG' E COMESA LE LABOVR L EVESQ
BAVD VIII LE DITANLEPREMIER
IOR DSEPTEMBRE DO
VOVEL LABOVR VI VOTES D
DEVS HELES ESTAIENT FAITES
X VOTES DES HELES AVC VIII
VOTES D LANAVE
DLIGLISE ES
TOIT A FA
IRE

Which I read

"On the fourth day of August of the year one thousand three hundred and eleven of Christ the money that had been ordered for the work of the Church of Famagusta was spent, and on the first day of September of the same year the Bishop Bawldwin VIII began the work and constructed six arches. Ten arches of the aisles also eight arches of the nave of the church remained to be done."

H. H. K.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

Sir,

Mr. Hamilton Lang's long sojourn here while Cyprus was still under Turkish Government gave him peculiar opportunities of judging what might be done with the Island if in the hands of a civilised power. At p.p. 191 of his work he says,—

"By the Anglo-British Convention of "1878 the Island of Cyprus became practi-"cally a British possession. Her long night "of suffering thus ended, and a day of "bright prospects dawned upon her. True, "it is still a foreign domination; but her "history during over 2,500 years sufficiently "proves that her allegiance is to be claimed "by a Sovereign whose best test wish is the "well being of her subjects, and that she "becomes united to a people as free and "generous as they are enlightened."

Has England done what was expected of her when she took the responsibility on her shoulders of removing a yoke from the necks of a people, and showing to the world at large, what could be done in Cyprus under proper Government? Since July 1878, now two years and a half ago, what improvements have taken place that have tended to ameliorate the state of the country? The answer is, it is true, there is, a road from Larnaca to Nicosia. This has, certainly, been much improved of late; and several other small tracks have had repairs done to them at a heavy cost. But these are not of vital importance. The state of the Island is the thing that should occupy the Government's attention, and the means of fertilising the land, so that Cyprus may become as of old the gem of the Mediterranean, the evergreen Isle. And to produce this, what is required? Only water! Water of which quantities are at hand only waiting a means of being brought to the surface for irrigation! Will the Government undertake such an enterprise in a question asked by the inhabitants on all sides? Up to the present, nothing whatever has been attempted! It is greatly to be regretted too that no indication has been given by the English Government as to its intention with regard to the Island; pending which no capitalists are likely to invest their money here, either in the above or other respects. The introduction of capital and English enterprise to the development of the resources of the Island would undoubtedly benefit the inhabitants, the Government, and the investors. This is admitted in the Government report upon the Island as printed in the Cyprus Blue Book. No. 2. But no steps appear to have been taken to arrive at such a desirable end. Let the policy of the present rule be openly declared in favour of the purchase of the Island, and there will be no difficulty regarding the matter of Irrigation. Capitalists in England and elsewhere, even on the Island, will all lend their help to the furtherance of commerce; for Irrigation means commercial enterprise, which again comprehends, the happiness and perhaps riches of all; for all must participate in a general prosperity if such a policy were declared. It is greatly to be desiderated that the authorities here should lose no time in urging upon Government the necessity of avowing a policy in regard to Cyprus.

I am,
Sir, etc.
An English Trader.

THE PROPOSED CYPRIOT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Sir,

The bare fact announced in your last of the intention of the Government to hold an Agricultural Exhibition ought to be hailed with delight by all true Cypriots without attempting to criticize details of which we are at present ignorant. It is a step in the right direction, recognizing as Alpha justly says the importance of and wish to promote the development of the agriculture of the Island, which is "the only foundation of its prosperity." We must not expect that such a novelty will be fully understood, or perhaps even appreciated, at first by the peasants. Great good will, however, arise by the Government thus showing that it wishes in a really practical way to teach and encourage them to help themselves by what they may learn at the Exhibition and by the rewards to be distributed. The distances being so great and travelling so tedious it is very doubtful if Exhibitors can be expected from the whole Island, and it may be a question of holding it alternately at Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol, or better still of having three separate and independent ones at each place. I hope that this Exhibition may be the prelude to the establishment of a Board of Agriculture in connection with a Botanical Garden in which experiments could be made for the acclimatization of plants and trees at present unknown to the Island, but the cultivation of which may be tried with every prospect of success and thus add to the productive resources of Cyprus. And from which seeds etc. could be distributed throughout the Island.

I am,
Sir, etc.
Beta.

Occasional Notes.

A new sensation is in store for artillerists, and it is likely to be a rather strong one. It is understood that the firm of Sir W. Armstrong and Co. are about to produce a gun of new construction which is to be stronger and more lasting than anything yet known. The principle of construction is not novel, but now for the first time it has been carried into successful practice. It has even been patented before, but the patents have expired; and, besides, the guns made by the original patentee failed dismally from want on his part either of mechanical or metallurgical knowledge. If all we hear about the new gun is true it would appear that a very considerable step indeed has been taken. Some idea of its importance may be given by the fact that the guns will be able to fire charges nearly twice as great as they do now, and the increase in their power will be prodigious. The six-inch gun which thirty-four pounds of powder givet velocities considerably over 2,000 feet per second will now be fired with a charge of 60 lb., and the power of other pieces of ordnance will be increased in like proportion. Continental artillerists will not be quite so happy as they have been of late; and the new Ordnance Committee will be able to start with something newer, more interesting, and more important than barren discussions on the merits of systems which will practically be obsolete.

A new theatre built at Rome by Signor Constanzi in the new quarter of the town, between the Hotel Quirinal and the station, was opened on 27th Nov. night. The King and Queen were present, and had an enthusiastic reception from the audience.

The Survey of Palestine.—At a meeting which was held on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, under the presidency of the Dean of Westminster, it was unanimously resolved that the survey, which has now covered the whole of Western Palestine, should be carried across to Jordan, to the lands of Basham, Gohad, Moab, and Hauran.

It is said that the projected marriage between Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and the Baroness Bordett-Coutts will not now take place. The marriage would have involved such a loss of income to the lady that Mr. Bartlett is said to have suggested a termination of the engagement. The Baroness is reported to have settled a large sum of money on her lover.

A Bill has been introduced in the Natal Legislative Council to authorise the raising of a loan of 1,400,000*l.*, a portion of which, 250,000*l.*, is to be appropriated as Natal's share of the Zulu war expenditure, and the remainder to the completion and extension of the railway system.

Lord Beaconsfield will receive £10,000 for his new novel, or something like eighteenpence for each word.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Vessels inwards during the Week at Larnaca.

December

14th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, mails from Beyrout, general cargo.

16th H. M. S. "Cygnet" from Malta, Corfu and Chio.

16th 'Paxiarchis' 58 tons Ottom. from Alaya, with ballast.

17th 'Rhika Ferréo' 40 tons Ottom. from Symi, with ballast.

17th 'Mabrouka' 30 tons Ottom. from Beyrout with ballast.

17th S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons, British, Mails from Alexandria, mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

December

15th H. M. S. 'Cygnet' for Ayas Bay (to winter and sport)

14th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Alexandria viâ Limassol, general cargo.

18th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Beyrout, general cargo.

Passengers Arrived.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Beyrort—Mr. Sparrow and 6 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Alexandria—Mrs. Hadfield and maid. Capt. Patten and Sergeant Gurnby and 4 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

December

14th 'St. George' Greek schooner 91 tons from Santorine with wine.

15th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

17th 'Huda Verdi' Ottom. brigantine from Candia general cargo.

17th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, from Alexandria, mails and general cargo, proceeded to Larnaca on account of rough weather.

Cleared Outwards.

December

15th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.

17th 'Filantropia' Cypriot schooner 99 tons for Alexandria wine and rasins.

17th 'Aphrodite' Cypriot brig 96 tons for Alexandria wines and raisins

8th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

Passengers Arrived.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Miss Widemann, Messrs. N, Rossos, Caruana, Nani, and eight deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Alexandria—Capt. Patten and other passengers on board, but were forced to proceed to Larnaca on account of rough weather.

V. R.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT of Cyprus is prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right of working a portion of the raw umber("terra umbra") deposits situated at Mavro Vouni, near the village of Trullos, near Larnaca.

For particulars and the conditions on which these workings will be let, apply to the Government Engineer, Nicosia, on or after the 1st January next.

Tenders to be sent in on or before the 28th day of February next.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Covernment Engineer's Office
Nicosia, Cyprus.

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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.

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