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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 100.

MONDAY, JULY 19th 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 and at the English Grocer, No. 16, Bazaar Street.

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 Marquis de Lansdowne has resigned the office of Under-Secretary of State for India.

The prorogation of Parliament will not, it is thought, take place before Aug. 21.

Cabinet Councils, at which all the Ministers were present, were held on July 3 and 6.

Mr. Bradlaugh made the affirmation and took his seat in the House of Commons on July 2, and has since voted in several divisions.

Notices of action have been served on Mr. Bradlaugh for voting when disqualified, thus subjecting himself to a fine of £500 each time he votes.

The second reading of the Compensation for Disturbances (Ireland) Bill was carried in the Commons on July 5 by 295 votes against 217. On July 7, by a majority of 56, the House agreed to go into committee on the Bill.

Mr. Charles Dalrymple (C.) has been returned for Bateashire by a majority of 45 votes; Mr. Clarke, Q. C. (C.) for Plymouth, by a majority of 144; and Mr. Lehmann (L), for Evesham, by the small majority of 2.

The Queen on July 6 held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor. Admirals Sir G. Sartorius, Sir T. Symonds, and Sir J. Drummond, and Sir Garnet Wolseley were invested with the riband and badge of the order.

Her Majesty on July 2 held a Court to receive the Siamese Ambassador, who presented a letter from the King of Siam, and offered to the Queen the Order of the White Elephant.

The Empress Eugénie left Cape Town on July 6, in the steamship "Trojan", for England.

Both Turkey and Greece are making preparations for war, and hostilities between the two States are expected.

The Identical Note of the Powers to Greece and the Porte will not be presented before July 16.

By a large majority the Amnesty Bill, in an amended form, has been passed in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The report of the Court of Inquiry on the Tay Bridge disaster has been published. The conclusion is that the bridge was badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained, for all of which defects Sir Thomas Bouch is mainly to blame.

A series of destructive gas explosions, in which two men were killed and a large number of persons were seriously injured, occurred in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road on July 5.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are Viscountess Bangor; Lady England;

Sir F. Vincent; Major-Gen. T. R. Crawley; Lieut. H. Harrison; and Mr. Pierre Egan.

General News.

General Garfield, the possible President of the United States, was in early life a boatman, a carpenter, a very poor, hardworking boy; but he became a scholar and a soldier, and he is in tastes, manners and appearance a perfect gentleman. He was a school tutor, then a school-keeper, and when the great war of 1861 broke out, he volunteered for the field and—hey, presto!—the student-boatman was a colonel! But, wonderful to say, he won credit—and battle—in his new calling, and was selected as Chief of the Staff to General Rosecrantz in Western Virginia. A man of rare natural ability and great parts, he moved ever upwards and onwards in the House of Representatives, edited newspapers, and acquired a high reputation as a writer and speaker on financial subjects. The Staff College or the highest class of advanced students at Woolwich could not turn out a more accomplished man.

The "Morning Post" thinks it probable that Parliament is likely to be prorogued in September and doubts if even then the Ministerial programme will be completed.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., with the squadron under his command, left Civitavecchia for Leghorn, Spezzia, and Genoa, on the 1st instant, after which the following programme is intended to be carried out; viz: Villa Franca, Hyères, Barcellona, Palma, Cartagena, Malaga and Gibraltar.

The mails for the squadron should be sent according to present arrangements, as under: To Leghorn, to 4th July—to Genoa to the 14th—to Villa Franca to the 24th—to Hyères to the 26th—Barcellona to the 4th August—to Cartagena to the 14th—to Malaga to the 20th and then to Gibraltar.

Consequent upon the representations of Sir A. H. Layard as to the desirability of the British Embassy at Constantinople having at its service a smaller vessel than the *Antelope*, the Admiralty have instructed Mr. White, of Cowes, to build a steam pinnace suitable for such service.

The following is an extract of a letter from Corfu, dated 29th June:—"H. M. S. *Cruiser*, Com. Wetheral, arrived here the day after I wrote you last (22nd inst.) all well. The Greek frigate *Hellas*, arrived here on Sunday the 27th from the Piræus and Athens, with troops, who are to get the respective barracks ready for occupation, as they expect between eight or nine thousand troops here. The Greek corvette *Mikoni* has been here for some time. Her Majesty's ship *Coquette* is also here. Yesterday (28th) she kept up Coronation day by dressing ship, which was done also by the Greek ships; the *Hellas* fired at noon a Royal Salute, soon after the *Coquette* had finished. The *Cruiser* dressed with mast head flags only, as she went out for a short cruise and returned in the evening. There is a yarn here that the fleet, or at least a portion of it, is expected here on the 8th of July. (?)"

Berlin, July 2.—Russia is endeavouring to obtain access to some ocean harbours, which do not freeze and would be very useful ports of refuge for her cruisers in the event of war with China. From Japan the Russians hope to obtain coal and permission to use the docks of Yokohama. The Japanese fleet being stronger than any the Russians can send to the Pacific, the sympathy of the Tokio Government is of supreme importance for them in the present juncture.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The "Novoe Vremya" to-day publishes intelligence from Siberia stating that the Chinese in the Russian territory of Transbaikal are daily expecting to receive orders from the Russian authorities to leave the country. It is supposed that there are 2,000 Mongolian troops on that part of the frontier. According to the "Novoe Vremya" the Russians could, if necessary, enrol 50,000 men in the province of Transbaikal.

The new yacht, the *Livadia*, for the Czar of Russia was launched at high water on Wednesday from the yard of John Elder and

Co., on the Clyde in the presence of a distinguished company and an immense crowd. The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Prince Sahaskey, Admiral Popoff, and Captain Soulaceff, arrived at Glasgow in the morning from London. They were received by Lord Provost Collins, Mr. William Pearce, builder of the yacht, and others. After a Russian service the ceremony christening was gracefully performed by the Duchess of Hamilton.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from their establishments has now been enforced throughout France, and although there have been conflicting demonstrations in several places, no serious disorders has occurred.

Erzeroum, July 3.—Baker Pasha's mission reached Erzeroum on the 28th of June, and will shortly conclude its work and make a general report on the present condition of Asiatic Turkey. The rumour circulated at Constantinople that the mission was returning without completing its labours is absolutely devoid of foundation.

Constantinople, July 7th. An arrangement has been entered into between the Porte and Mr. Goshen, by which the British Ambassador waives his claim to protect the fugitive female slave to whom he recently gave asylum at the British Embassy. It has been decided that they shall go to Egypt.

The Havas Agency, referring to a rumour of Russia having offered to send troops into Albania, gives an authoritative contradiction to it, Russia having no intention to sever herself from the other Powers in the consideration of the measures eventually to be taken.

FAMAGOUSTA.

In the House of Lords, on the 2nd July the Duke of Somerset called attention to the report of Mr. Ormiston on the harbour of Famagousta, and asked whether the Government had decided upon the works proposed. There would be a much larger expenditure in the island of Cyprus if the Greek, the Turk, and the Armenian were convinced that it would remain English territory, but the present uncertain condition of things was most unfortunate.

Lord Lilford regarded the occupation of Cyprus as one of the wisest acts ever done by a British Government.

The Earl of Kimberley had always held that the mode in which Cyprus was acquired was most unfortunate and the tenure of it most embarrassing, but notwithstanding his opinions, nothing would prevent him from doing the best he could to render the island prosperous and make it a valuable possession to this country. The report alluded to by the noble duke was a most valuable one, but it only touched a part of the question. If they were to create a great military harbour they must also have fortifications to protect it. There was also the question of the healthiness of the position or the possibility of making it healthy; but the whole subject of Cyprus, whether in regard to the tenure of the island, its future prospects, and the possibility of making it useful as a military or naval station, appeared to him to be so difficult and to involve considerations of so varied a character, that he hoped he might be excused, as he was not yet in possession of the administration of the island, from pledging himself as to the course her Majesty's Government would take. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Cranbrook said it was clear, from the observations of the noble lord, that this was not a convenient opportunity for discussing the general question of Cyprus, but those connected with the late Government would desire when the matter did become ripe for discussion to express their opinions. (Hear, hear.)

The subject dropped.

EGYPT.

The "Messagiero" appears to think it almost certain, that among the modifications which will be made in the treaties establishing the Courts of the Reforme, will be the reco-

gnition of English as one of the official languages. We are glad to learn that such is the case and hope in due time that we may find the statement confirmed.

It is really absurd that the language of a nation doing the largest trade with Egypt and having the greatest stake in the country, should any longer be officially tabooed.

JANNINA AND THE GREEK FRONTIER.

The diplomatic Conference of the six European Powers at Berlin has decided that the Sultan of Turkey shall cede nearly all Epirus and Thessaly to the Kingdom of Greece. Epirus and Thessaly, divided from each other by the Pindus mountain range, occupy that part of the south-eastern European peninsula between the Adriatic and Aegean seas. Epirus is the southern portion of what has usually in modern times been called Albania, a province of the Turkish Empire. It is situated on the east coast of the Adriatic, just opposite Corfu, which, together with the more southerly Ionian Islands, was given up to Greece by the British Protectorate some fifteen years ago.

The town of Jannina, in Epirus, is the seat of Turkish provincial government for Epirus and Thessaly together. It owes this political supremacy partly to its central position, not far from the dividing range of mountains, and partly to the great influence and renown obtained early in this century by the famous Ali Pasha. He was an Albanian feudal chief of Tepeleni, who raised a military force among his wild fighting Highland neighbours, destroyed or despoiled his rivals in Albania, and did much service to the Porte in its war with Napoleon I., when the French garrisons were driven out of Prevesa and other seacoast towns, formerly belonging to the Republic of Venice. Readers of Byron's "Childe Harold" will remember the spirited description of Ali Pasha's motley host of barbaric warriors at Tepeleni, visited by the poet in 1810. The dance and song of the ferocious Suliotes is quite in character.

When Ali Pasha had got from the Sultan the Pashalik of Epirus and Thessaly—that is to say, of Jannina—to which he added the greater part of Northern Greece, as far as Thebes, he became a considerable Eastern potentate. He finally repelled against the Turkish Empire, to make himself an independent Prince, but this brought him to ruin. Being defeated in the field by the Janissaries of the Sultan, he sought refuge in his Castle of Jannina; but was refused admittance by his own people. He then shut himself up in a convent on a small island in the adjacent lake; and there, while negotiating for a pardon, the cruel old Pasha was assassinated, in the eight-second year of his age. This was in February 1822.

The name Jannina, pronounced and often written Yannina, is a corruption of Joannina, and means St. John's Town. It is in a fertile elevated plain, twenty miles long and seven miles broad, with a lake, the ancient Pambotia, at the foot of Mount Metzikely, or Tomarus, which rises to 2500ft. The lake is six miles long and two miles wide. At its south end is Kastri-tza, which was the ancient Greek city of Dodona. But the classical temple, grove, and seat of the renowned oracle of Dodona were on the western shore of this lake, probably just where the Castle of Jannina stands, upon a rocky peninsula jutting forth into the water.

The town was probably of Byzantine foundation, but was of no great historical importance before Ali Pasha's time, from 1808 to 1822. It then had 50,000 inhabitants, besides a large military garrison. There were sixteen mosques, eight Greek churches, two colleges, the Serraglio and other palaces, and several castles or forts. One of these was the Koulia, with five storeys of fortified building, and the palace of two storeys on the top; the masonry of the lower part still remains. Ali Pasha used to enter this from the lake, his barge passing within the citadel, and on landing he got into a small mule-carriage, which conveyed him up a spiral winding inclined plane, cut in the rock, rising 100 ft. high, to the doors of his palace on the upper

door. Another fort which he constructed, the Lithariza, is but a few yards distant. The Turkish Pasha now governing resides in an official mansion within the principal fortress, which is otherwise almost empty, a large space inclosed by a moat, and by walls with dismantled battlements. The town and forts were half destroyed by fire in 1821 or 1822, by order of Ali Pasha himself, when he had to leave them to the Sultan's army, being unable to stand a siege. The present number of inhabitants cannot exceed twenty thousand.

There are palaces of some historic interest in the neighbourhood of Jannina. Twelve miles north-west of this town is "Monastic Zitta," the romantic scenery of which delighted Childe Harold, or Byron, as we read in some fine stanzas of his second Canto. To the north-east, up in the mountains, is Metzovo, a most commanding post, which closes the Pass of Zygos and the only convenient road between Epirus and Thessaly. Here is the key to the defensive frontier of Northern Greece, as it will be with the proposed considerable extensions, taking in the lowlands, both east and west; on the one hand stretching to the Peneus, the Vale of Temple, and the Gulf of Volo; on the other to the Gulf of Arta, and bounded northward by the river Kalama. Both that river and the Peneus rise in the mountains not far from Metzovo. A colony of industrious Wallachians is settled at that place.

To the southward or south-west of Jannina, were the Acheron, the fabled river of Pluto's infernal regions, descends to the Adriatic, are many famous battle-fields. Suli, the stronghold of that formidable marauding clan, which not being Moslem, joined the Greeks in their national insurrection at Byron's time, is perched on a rock overhanging the Acheron; it has witnessed frightful acts of human butchery. The capture of Prevesa by Ali Pasha in November, 1798, is alluded to in Byron's Suliote war-song, and was indeed a hideous affair. All the townsfolk were either slaughtered or carried off into slavery. That seaport is not very far from the promontory of Actium, where Antony and Cleopatra were defeated in a naval battle, as everybody knows, by Octavius Cæsar Augustus, and the Roman Empire was made that day. All these notable places will henceforth belong to the Greek Kingdom, as well as Parga, the Christian inhabitants of which, in 1819, were cruelly driven out, and the town given up to Turkey, by the British foreign policy of that period. Times are changed, it appears; but let us hope that those Albanians will not prove troublesome, and even dangerous, whether as neighbours or subjects, to the Government of young King George.

We also present a View of the authentic Mount Olympus of Homeric mythology, in the north of Thessaly. There is a Mount Olympus in Asia Minor, and another in Cyprus; but this is the imaginary abode of Jupiter and Juno and the other gods of the Iliad. Thessaly, extending west of the Pindus range to the Gulf of Salonica and the Gulf of Volo, is a plain of great fertility, with the towns of Trikala, Larissa, and Amaltheia, in good situations for trade. Larissa, the capital, thirty miles south of Mount Olympus and twenty miles from the sea, has 30,000 inhabitants, with some cotton and silk manufactures. Olympus rises to the height of 9754 ft. Nearer the eastern sea rise two other mountains of classic renown, Ossa and Pelion, which are now called Mounts Kissono and Zagora. A proverbial metaphor or comparison used to speak of "piling Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa," as a rhetorical note of excessive accumulation. The battle-field of Pharsalia, where Pompey was defeated by Julius Cæsar, is to be found in Thessaly.

There is less cause to fear any reluctance or resistance to being placed under the rule of the Greek kingdom in this province than among the Albanians of Epirus. The total number of the population, in both provinces, who are now to be transferred from the Turkish to the Hellenic Government, is estimated at 400,000. The territory is much larger than Wales; its length being 150 miles, from east to west, across the land from the Adriatic to the Aegean sea; and its breadth sixty or seventy miles, northward from the Gulf of Arta and the Othrys range, which form the present boundary of Greece. It is believed that the Sultan and Abeddin Pasha, at Constantinople, are preparing with the Albanian League to withstand annexation to Greece by force of arms.

(From the "Illustrated London News.")

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM FRANCE.

The three months' term of grace accorded to the French Jesuits to leave their establishments having expired on the 30th June, the Government lost no time in fulfilling their threat of putting the decree of expulsion into force. On the morning of the 1st inst. every Jesuit convent throughout France was forcibly entered by police agents, and their inmates compelled to quit the building. In Paris the chief interest was centred

in the headquarters of the Jesuit confraternity in the Rue de Sévres, where, at 4 a. m., M. Clement, a judicial functionary, and M. Dulac, a police commissary, duly presented themselves at the door and requested admittance, in the name of the law. The outer door was opened, and the two officials found themselves in the lobby before the porter's little glass retreat, where the Superior of the convent, Père Pitot, was sitting, with one or two of his friends. The police agents read the decree ordaining the closing of the convent, and requested the inner doors to be opened. This was refused by both Père Pitot and Baron de Ravignan, the latter as director of the lay society owning the premises, who protested against the action of the police as an illegal violation of that right of domicile enjoyed by all Frenchmen and declared that they would only yield to compulsion. M. Clement accordingly sent for a locksmith, who broke open the inner door, and then M. de Ravignan, calling attention to the fact that force had been employed, said that it was useless to waste any more time, and volunteered to guide the police to the various cells. Each cell the police halted, and summoned its inmate to quit the building; and as one and all refused to comply, the police took each brother gently by the shoulders in turn; and this being regarded as sufficient compulsion, he then shouldered his packet of clothing and left, being generally accompanied by some Deputy or Senator of the Right, of whom several were present during the proceedings. One cell alone remained locked; and its inmate refused to answer to M. Clement's summons, so accordingly the locksmith's services were again called into requisition; and the door being opened, its inmate, Father Hus, a venerable missionary, was found seated tranquilly reading. He likewise was expelled in due form; Père Pitot kneeling to receive his blessing, and subsequently reciprocating the benediction. As, according to the terms of the decree, the proprietor of the premises was entitled to nominate certain persons to remain and take care of the premises, Père Pitot and Le-fèvre (the latter of whom exclaimed that even the Commune had left him in peace) and a blind and paralysed brother, aged eighty-two, named Père Lomie, were left in charge, and the proceedings terminated. The scene in the street outside was exceedingly animated, though in no way disorderly. A great crowd had congregated to see the Jesuits leave the building, and as each brother passed out, many of the bystanders knelt and asked for a blessing. There were some nine or ten arrests, however, of persons who attempted to force their way into the building; and of others for shouting "A bas la République," the editor of the "Union" and a nephew of M. Veuillot being amongst the latter, but were subsequently released upon giving up their names and addresses at the Police Office. Much as the Jesuits are disliked in France, and above all in Paris, the spectacle of a number of old, and in some cases feeble, men being turned out was felt to be anything but edifying, and has undoubtedly evoked much sympathy for them which otherwise would have not been aroused. The Jesuits had evidently foreseen this, and wise in their generation, had previously sent away all the younger and more able-bodied brethren.

MAHOMEDAN WOMEN IN INDIA.

A paper on the social position and education of Mahomedan women in India was read last week at a meeting of the National Indian Association in the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, by Mr. Syed Hassan of Oude. The chair was taken by Sir John Budd Phear, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. Premising that he was himself a member of the Mahomedan community, the lecturer said he found very erroneous views entertained in England with regard to the social position of Mahomedan women in India, and more especially with regard to the zenana system. He maintained that its seclusion was regarded as a privilege rather than as a hardship by the women. It was social distinction of the highest order to be a parda nashin, and if from the force of circumstances an Indian Mahomedan lady had to give up her parda—to lose the seclusion of the zenana—she considered it the greatest misfortune that could befall her. The zenana system, in short, was not intended to keep women shut up, but to satisfy their own desire of following a custom which had become deeply rooted in the East and to say deference to their ideas of the requirements of modesty. If these ideas could be changed, if the ladies themselves once began to think that the extent to which they carried their reserve was unnecessary, he had no doubt the zenana system would forthwith be modified to a corresponded extent. After touching upon the origin of the zenana system and speaking of it as a custom which existed among the Athenians, he said that in India the system had reached its climax. In other parts of the East, in Siam, Java, among the tribal communities of Persia, and even in Turkey, Mahomedan ladies went about much more freely. The zenana system, as he believed had been shown, had neither the sanction of religion nor of reason, though time and usage had impressed upon it all the outward appearances of a religious institution. How far it might be possible to do away with it was a question which demanded the serious attention of all Mahomedan gentlemen who took an interest in the welfare and future prosperity of their nation. After remarking upon the change in public opinion among his countrymen in India which the acquaintance of his countrymen with England must gradu-

ally bring about, the lecturer asserted that an amelioration of the existing system was urgently required, and, moreover, might with tact and resolution be brought about. Setting aside all other considerations, the most elementary laws of health demanded that greater freedom should be given to their ladies. The health of the majority of Mahomedan ladies, he might remark, was very indifferent, and the physical degeneration of Indian Mussulmans might be traced to that cause. In connexion with this subject it might be mentioned that in Indian the demand for lady doctors was most pressing. One or two American ladies now practising as doctors in Calcutta were making very large incomes. If they could only induce their ladies to follow the custom of such Mahomedan countries as Turkey or Arabia a great step would have been made and the most pressing requirements of sanitary law would have been met. After expressing a hope that some among the Mahomedan gentlemen returning to India from this country would have sufficient moral courage to initiate this change, the lecturer went on to give an interesting account of the position held by Mahomedan ladies in their own households. They exercised very great influence over all members of the family. Among them the art of cooking was generally studied and practised, and they were, as a rule, as proud of their skill in this branch of domestic economy as the grandmothers of the present generation of Englishmen were said to have been. The spare time in the zenana was passed in needlework, embroidery, and the reading of books which were chiefly in a religious character. Games played with dice were common and small bets were often made, but cards seldom found a place among these amusements. To the education of girls attention was paid early. In every well-to-do family there was a governess, who must be of good antecedents and character and of the religious persuasion of her employers. Her acquirements, however, were generally limited. Besides teaching the daughters of her employers she had usually to teach some of the children of their poorer neighbours. The system of gratuitous teaching, of indigenous schools, or maktabhanas, in which the boys of the neighbourhood were similarly taught had generally died out and had been replaced, in some respects inadequately, by the Government schools, but the education of girls was still carried out to a large extent on this system. The extent of this education varied greatly in different families and in different parts of India. In some cases the girl was taught to read a few chapters of the Koran and of the Hindustani translation. Not uncommonly the pupils read sacred histories. This was the usual extent of the instruction, because the average governess could not go beyond it. Some girls, however, learnt not only to read all ordinary books in their own language, but also the Persian and, in rarer instances, a high standard of Arabic was acquired. This, at least, was true of Oude. English was just beginning to find its way among Mahomedan girls. After referring to the high cultivation of Mahomedan ladies during the golden days of the Andalusian Empire, he said that India prior to the downfall of the Mogul dynasty had also produced women of high intellectual acquirements. The lecturer then pointed out ways in which the education of Mahomedan girls might be improved. The indigenous schools might be rendered very useful if secular teaching were added to the religious instruction. Efficient governesses and good text-books for girls were greatly needed. Having explained the position of women with regard to marriage and divorce, he touched upon the question of polygamy, which, he said, was contrary to the spirit of the Mahomedan law and was gradually disappearing among the Mahomedans of India. A discussion followed in which many natives of India and Dr. Ralph Moore, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, and the chairman took part.

("Times")

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

We publish this morning a telegram from Peking which has an important bearing on the relations of China and Russia. Chung How, the Ambassador who had been sentenced to death for his unwisdom in negotiating the late treaty with Russia, has been reprieved. The reprieve is not to be regarded as signifying any change in the feeling with which the treaty is viewed in China; but is intended the telegram says, "to show that China does not wish to hurt Russia's dignity, and does desire a continuance of friendly relations." If this is really the motive of the reprieve, it would seem to show the ascendancy of more peaceful counsels at Peking. The determination not only to repudiate the treaty by which Kuldja was restored to China, but to take back the province by force of arms, was suggested by the belief entertained at Peking that China had better chances in the field than in diplomacy. A singular memorial to the Emperor was circulated in China, which pointed

out with great force not only the objections to the Treaty of Livadia, but also the reasons which made it better for China to go to war. This memorial was believed to express the feeling of the Government, and was reported to have been sent to the Marquis Tseng in London as the basis of his instructions in his negotiations with St. Petersburg. This curious document set forth four important points. The first of these was headed "The Absolute Necessity." The argument under this head urged that the Treaty of Livadia had been concluded with every disregard of right; and that when it had been repudiated and the Ambassador returned home by his own will and on his own responsibility, "all our countrymen demanded his decapitation, and that he should be handed over to the Board of Punishments." It was urged that in this dealing with an Ambassador according to the law, the mouths of the Russians would be shut. Chung How's crime was declared to be that of disregarding the Emperor's will and the secret instructions given him. His execution was consequently declared to be the absolute necessity of the political situation. This act of severity was to be the first step, and was to be followed up by a strong declaration, an appeal to the right, and, if these failed, a war. The steps have not followed the order thus dramatically set forth. The Chinese generals seem to have taken the matter into their own hands, and begun by an invasion of the territory to which the Treaty of Livadia relates. But their action has not yet been approved by the Emperor and Empress and their Prime Minister, and the news now received seems to make it likely that war counsels are not in the ascendant with them. A refusal to take the first step which the war party have declared to be the absolute necessity of their policy must indicate the waning authority of that party in the councils of the State.

In many of the objections which the Chinese feel to the Treaty of Livadia they have the sympathy of the outside world. We published on Friday last the eighteen clauses of the treaty, as they were translated and summarised by the "North China Herald." It began by a Russian concession in the restoration of Ili, but most of the other articles were Chinese concessions in return. The Chinese were to pay the Russians five millions of roubles, and to give up a large slice, probably amounting to nearly a third, of the territory they desired to recover. At the same time that the Russians thus kept an important part of the country, including the mountain passes which command Kashgar and Yarkand, they were to have an overland trade route from Hankow, the free navigation of the Singari River, and freedom from duties on their merchandise in Kashgaria and Sangavia. Other advantages were conferred on Russia which amounted in view of the Chinese to imperilling their national authority. Their chief objection is, however, to the creation of the new trade route from the north-west corner of the Empire to Hankow. "The number of trading places," says the Memorial quoted above, "will grow up with daily increasing abundance like weeds; nothing more will be kept secret, everything will be known; and while the passes at the frontier are guarded the interior of the country will be lost." This objection is based on the old Chinese feeling of exclusiveness. "China will become more and more divested of its present character," say the objectors; and they add that privileges conceded to the Russians will be successively demanded by other nations. Behind these manifestations of exclusiveness which Russia by this overreaching treaty has evoked, there is, however, a more legitimate feeling of disappointment. China has long resolved to take back Kuldja, or Ili, as it called in Chinese. It has kept a large army in the north-west for this purpose. The Chinese have long expected the recapture of the province, and in this unfortunate treaty they see themselves buying at a great price in money and a greater price in concessions which from a Chinese point of view are humiliating, only a portion of the territory which is admitted to be their own and which they believed to be fast falling into their hands.

The whole story of these Kuldja negotiations, whatever may be their final result, has striking interest and importance for England. It marks an evident revival of national spirit among a people who had been unwisely regarded as effete. The protest against the concessions of the treaty of Livadia is declared by those who are best acquainted with China to have been more like an explosion of popular feeling than anything ever yet seen in that Empire. Though it is associated with some of the old dislike of foreigners, and has brought out loud expressions of a desire to keep out the barbarians, it has also shown a curious appreciation of European civilization. The Government has been urged to have its soldiers drilled and its fortifications armed with the newest German improvements, and to bestow the titles of dukes and earls on its victorious generals. The chief reliance, however, of the war party was that in a war with Russia, China would not stand alone. They represent to the Emperor that Russian advances in Eastern Turkestan would harass England and oblige her

to interfere. The memorialist suggests that Li-Hung-Chang should represent to the English Minister that if the lips are lost the teeth will feel cold, and perceiving this he too will feel cold, and perceiving this he too will hate the common enemy. The lips are the outlying States and the teeth are India. In all these arguments there is a curious mixture of Chinese exclusiveness with knowledge of and dependence upon European influences. There is but little information as to whether the Treaty of Livadia represented, in any sense, the views of any party in China. The probability seems to be that while there was, and still is, a disposition in some quarters to settle the difficulty by negotiation instead of by arms, the form of the Treaty was due to the weakness of Chung How, and its effect was for a time to place the war party in the ascendant. If, as may be hoped, wiser counsels have now prevailed it must be the interest of Russia to facilitate a peaceful settlement. Russia can only keep Kuldja by continually fighting for it; and the Emperor may well believe that the game is not worth the candle. She was bound to resist an effort made in defiance of the negotiations to drive her out; but the Treaty of Livadia probably contains the germs of an arrangement by which the territory could be restored without any compromise of dignity. A war with China in Central Asia is not an attractive prospect to the statesmen, even if it should have its fascinations for the generals, of Russia. It means a series of costly and fruitless victories, with the possibility of occasional defeats. It might result in an expansion of the military power of China which would be a most uncomfortable addition to the difficulties Russia has already to encounter in Central Asia. If therefore, as we think most probable, the news we publish to-day indicates the ascendancy of peaceful views at Peking, it is greatly to be hoped that those views will find encouragement and response in St. Petersburg, and that the troubles on the Central Asian frontier will not be allowed to culminate in a Russian war with China.
(From the "Daily News" July 9.)

MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to sit and vote as a member of Parliament has now been transferred to the Law Courts, when we may expect the matter to be discussed and settled with judicial impartiality and coolness. He was served with a writ on the very night upon which he took his seat, and since then others have been served upon him, as new and separate offences, subjecting him to a fine of £500 being, it is alleged, committed every time he votes. The "Law Journal" is inclined to think that if the action goes against Mr. Bradlaugh, the Government will have the power to remit the fine under the Act by virtue of which the Brighton Aquarium Company was released from penalties for infringing the Lord's Day Act; so that, in that event, Sir W. Harcourt will find himself in a somewhat embarrassing position. If he does not remit the penalty, he will be accused of going back from the vote of his party. In the event of his remitting it, he will be accused of negating the law of Parliament by the Royal Prerogative, and going back from that part of the new Standing Order which makes the affirmation "subject to liability by statute."

Special Telegrams.

- London, 13th July.
Rochefort received Paris great enthusiasm. Greek Government upon advice England and France consented not call out reserves but declared cannot suspend military preparations.
- London, 15th July.
Ayoub Khan advancing towards Candahar but English Brigade opposes movement.
Turkey declines ceding Janina, Preveza, Larissa, because population Turks, but disposed make every possible concession.
- London, 17th July.
Colliery explosion report 109 killed.
Fighting between Albanians and Montenegro continues.
Troops Wali Candahar having deserted near Givisk pursued defeated by English capturing baggage and cannons.

"CYPRUS"

Monday, July 19th, 1880.

The new municipal Law has been published, and the elections will shortly take place under its provisions all over the Island. Many people have asked us to express our opinion as to the merit or imperfections of this new Law. We have heard that in the opinion of some it is one of the worst

Laws which could have been made, and that the electors should not present themselves to vote under its provisions. We would be desirous that the electors in every municipality in the island should have the greatest possible freedom in exercising the privilege of voting, but at present we abstain from expressing an opinion on the new Law. We believe the only true criterion of whether a Law is good or bad, is how it works in practice. It is by its working we would judge the new Law, and we would remark, that the success of its working depends largely on the use of its provisions, by the electors. At present we would address in particular the electors of Larnaca, in which town since the occupation matters have been in a very bad state, so far as the Municipality is concerned. The finances of the town are in a state far from satisfactory. We do not intend to enter into the question who is responsible for this state of affairs, but it will remain the same until the electors in whose hands the power will lay, understand that much is required to be done to place the affairs of the town in good order, and the new council should contain all the elements to do this. The Government itself influenced by men of capacity would not be able to refuse the town the resources of which it has need so that it might be in a state to occupy the position which its central situation, the number of its inhabitants and its many other advantages entitle it. Larnaca cannot keep her position, and the town cannot attain that prosperity which the new state of things in the island promises, unless its new council does not gravely take at heart its interests, and unless above all they have not the necessary authority to obtain from the government the means which the Government is bound to give to the town, to assist it to emerge from its present deplorable state.

LOCAL NOTES.

We read the following lines in the last spiritual issue of the *Cyprus Times*: "We know perfectly well that the census could easily be taken, and probably will be taken, by the municipal staff, under the supervision of the gentleman who has acted so long and so ably as President of the Council, and who, at the earnest request of his Government, has remained at his post, at considerable personal inconvenience, since that body ceased to act."

The cost of the above medals is six pounds a month paid by the Larnaca Municipality to the driver of the ambulance, who is now employed as a clerk, but who "declines the honour of blowing another person's trumpet."

We hear that the passengers and freight taken by Bell's Asia Minor S. S. Comp's Steamers do not defray the expenses of calling at Limassol. It is quite probable, therefore, unless some encouragement is given by the Limassol merchants, in using the steamers instead of sailing ships for the transport of their goods that the Company will stop calling at the latter port.

We understand that it is proposed to start a subscription list at once for the Larnaca Races which it is rumoured are to come off early. We are sure that having the Larnaca Races earlier than last year, will be a success as they will not interfere with Nicosia or Limassol.

Last Wednesday July 14 being the anniversary of the National Fête which the French Parliament has just voted, a dinner presided over by the French Consul took place at the Baille's Hôtel. All the members of the French Colony here were present. Amongst the toasts drunk were there of the French Republic, Her Majesty the Queen of England which was given by Mr. Dozon, with that of His Excellency by Mr. Pons; and the health of the French Consul and Mr. Gambetta were also drunk. Perfect unanimity reigned throughout the whole proceedings and the company after spending a very pleasant evening did not separate until towards 11 o'clock. During the dinner a great part of the population of the town assembled before the Caffé Fenix, to enjoy the music which consisted of the Marseillaise and other appropriate pieces. The evening terminated by a serenade under the windows of the French Consulate.

On last Sunday the examination of the pupils of the school presided over by Mlle. Corinne Pierides took place. A great many people were present among whom we noticed the Commissioner of Larnaca. Every body seemed delighted with some graceful and appropriate words with which Mlle. Pierides opened the proceedings, the results of which, as shown by the examination, speak volumes for the work which has been so ably begun and successfully carried out by Mlle. Pierides.

A short time ago an individual was engaged in making a collection of the various species of snakes in the island. In one occasion a zaptieh who was present was foolish enough to attempt to seize one, in doing which he was bitten. Had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered him by the person making the collection who at once burnt the bite with kali causticum and the painstaking care with which he was attended for a long time in the Hospital at Larnaca, to which he was at once brought, he must have fallen a victim to his temerity as his body at once became swollen and inflamed, after he had been bitten.

LIMASSOL NEWS.

The 1st. of August will be a great day on Mount Troodos. Being the anniversary of the Battle of Window or the Battle of the Roses in which the 20th. Regiment participated and which they now keep up annually, each man appearing if possible with a rose in his cap or helmet on that day. We are informed that the Officers and men are already making preparations for a good days sport, in the way of racing, jumping, boxing and other manly sports, so that those who are in the vicinity of Troodos on the above named day will have the pleasure of a little enjoyment.

LAW.

THE QUEEN'S HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE FOR CYPRUS.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
District of Limassol.

Before Roland L. Michell, Esq.
Deputy Commissioner
and M. King, Esq., Registrar,
Friday, 9th June 1880.

John Millock private in H. M. 1st 20th Reg. was charged before the Court with having stolen a pair of gold sleeve links the property of Lieut. Bagnold Royal Engineers who has recently left for England. It appeared from the evidence adduced on the hearing of the case that the prisoner sold the links in a

Café for a small sum. Mr. Bagnold was informed that they had been sold and on receiving information he at once proceeded to the Café and identified them as his property and on his finding out that they had been sold by the prisoner, he had him arrested. The prisoner pleaded not guilty of the charge but was convicted and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- July 13th S. S. "Elpitha" British, mails, from Beyrout general cargo.
- 14th "St. George" Cypriot Schooner from Limassol in ballast.
- 14th S. S. "Ararat" British from Liverpool and Alexandria, general cargo.
- 16th S. S. "Fortuna" British, mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.
- 16th H. M. S. "Hellas" from cruise after sponge fishing boats.

Cleared outwards.

- July 13th S. S. "Elpitha" British mails, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
- 15th S. S. "Ararat" British for Beyrout and Malta, general cargo.
- 17th S. S. "Fortuna" British for Beyrout, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

- By the S. S. "Elpitha" July 13th—Messrs. Z. Z. Williamson; Colliers, Pantelides, Harma, and four children and 21 deck passengers.
- By the S. S. "Ararat" from Liverpool Mr. Fairbourne, Mrs. Fairbourne, and four children and Mrs. Gordon.
- By the S. S. "Fortuna" July 16th—Mr. Belg and 19 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

- July 14th S. S. "Elpitha" mails from Larnaca.
 - 16th S. S. "Fortuna" mails from Alexandria.
- Cleared Outward.
- July 13th "Cleopatra" for Alexandria, wine.
 - 13th "Glo. Battiste" for Mersine, general cargo.
 - 14th "S. S. "Elpitha" for Alexandria.
 - 16th "St. Michel" for Larnaca, general cargo.
 - 1th S. S. "Fortuna" for Larnaca.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

- By the S. S. "Elpitha" from Larnaca July 14th—Messrs. Leverson, Desperis, Dobbin, Craaby Dimitris, Z. Z. Williamson, and Major Gordon and six deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AT LARNACA on Thursday July the 22nd inst. Mr. Lorenzo Dandolo will sell by public Auction at 10 o'clock a. m. in Mr. Mc Leachlan's Timber Yard, the following goods, to close accounts viz:

- 2 Wooden Houses 10 by 10 feet.
- 2 Wooden Houses Lined 10 by 10 feet.
- 2 Wooden Houses Lined and varnished 20 by 10 feet.
- 4 Four roomed House partitioned lined and varnished 20 by 10 feet.

These houses are constructed expressly for the Island of the best seasoned wood and can be seen any day prior to the sale in Mr. Mc Leachlan's Timber Yard. They will be sold separately or in one lot to suit the convenience of purchasers. Immediately after will be offered for sale:

English Iron Bedsteads of different sizes which will be sold singly or in small or large lots. Bottled vinegar, Worcester Sauce, Pickles, Jams, Yellow soap, in boxes of 28 lbs. each.

All these articles are of the best English makers and will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of all intending purchasers.

FOR SALE.

THE Horse "Salim" rising five. Foaled at Beirut, Pedigree can be given. Apply to Mr. J. Arakelian, Interpreter, Nicosia.

THE Proprietor of "Cyprus" is prepared to execute orders for every description of Printing; and to give estimates if desired, Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Memorandum-forms, Mourning-borders, Programs, Hand-bills, addresses, etc. on the shortest notice, Price-lists, Reports, Posters etc. expeditiously printed. Apply at the office of this journal.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Larnaca (Cyprus) 16th June, 1880. **IT IS HEREBY** notified that from and after the date of this notice all coins which are received at the Government Treasuries will be received and issued by the different branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in this Island on Deposit or otherwise, without agio or Commission.

All accounts, however, anterior to the above date due to the Bank, will be regulated according to the agreement made at the time they were entered into.

English Silver will, until further notice, be exchanged for Cyprus Piastres and vice-versa, at all the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, at any time, and to any amount, without charges.

By order.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΚΗ ΟΘΩΜΑΝΙΚΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ.

Αθήνα (Κύπρος), 4/16 Ιουνίου 1880. Γνωστοποιείται εις τὸ Δημόσιον ὅτι ἀπὸ τῆς σήμερον καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς, πάντα τὰ νομίσματα ὅσα εἶναι δεκτὰ εἰς τὰ Ταμεία τῆς Κυβερνήσεως θὰ λαμβάνονται καὶ θὰ δίδονται εἰς τὰ διάφορα ἐν τῇ Νήσῳ Πρακτορεία τῆς Αυτοκρατορικῆς Ὀθωμανικῆς Τραπεζῆς, ἀπέναντι παρακαταθήκης ἄλλων λογαριασμῶν, ἀνευ διαφόρου νομισματός ἢ προμηθείας.

Ὅσοι ὅμως οἱ λογαριασμοὶ, οἱ πρὸ τῆς ἄνω ἡμερηθιαίας ἀφαιρούμενοι εἰς τὴν Τράπεζαν, θέλουσιν τακτοποιηθῆ κατὰ τὰς γινόμενας ἐκαστοτε συμφωνίας.

Ὁ Ἀγγλικὸς ἀργυρὸς θέλει ἀνταλλάττεσθαι, μέχρι νεωτέρας εἰδοποιήσεως, πρὸς τὸ νέον χαλκοῦν νόμισμα τῆς νήσου, καὶ τ' ἀνάπαλιν, εἰς ἕλα τὰ Πρακτορεία τῆς Αὐτοκρ. Ὀθωμανικῆς Τραπεζῆς, ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ καὶ δι' οὐρανὴ ποτε ποσότητα ἀνεξέδως.

Κατὰ διαταγὴν.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK

Larnaca (Cyprus) 3 July 1880. **THE** Public is informed that from the 5th instant, and until further notice, the offices of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in this town, will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

On Saturdays the Bank is not open in the afternoon.

By order.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Departures from Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thursday) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol, and from Larnaca for Beyrout every Saturday, at 4 p. m.

Departure from Beyrout for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Monday at 5 p. m. From Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m. Limassol, Wednesday at 9 a. m.

The above Company take passengers to and from the above ports, and goods at through rates to all ports of Europe, Syrian Coast, Asia Minor, and Egypt. For particulars apply to the Agents, Messrs. NANI AND MANTOVANI, Larnaca and Limassol.

THE ANGLIO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.

Head Office,
27 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON.
PARIS AGENCY, 55 RUE ST. LAZARE.
BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Cairo,
Larnaca, Nicosia.

CORRESPONDENTS in
Limassol, Smyrna,
Constantinople, Beyrout,
Italy, Austria, etc.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.

For particulars, apply to the Bank,
WOLSELEY STREET,
LARNACA.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
CYPRUS AGENCY.

THE ANGLIO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

DILIGENCE between LARNACA and NICOSIA.
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.

Carriages let on hire.
A. LIASSIDES,
Proprietor.

A. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that he has just received a large number of Casks of Ind Coope & Co's. Superior Bottled Ale, direct from England. Would-be purchasers should lose no time, as only a limited quantity remains.
Application at the Store in the Bazaar, Nicosia.

ROSBACH WATER. PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME OF DRINKS.

"I prefer it to the other Mineral Waters before the Public."—Prof. Wanklyn.

THE ROSBACH COMPANY, Limited
35, Finsbury-Circus, London, F.C. and
43, Rue de Petites Ecuries, Paris.

R. C. JANION, SON & COY. COMMISSION MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS.

LARNACA and LIVERPOOL.
Have just received:
Sparkling Saumer at 45s.
Chouzy Crement 48s.
Do Muscatel 45s.
Champagne, Ruinarts' 54s.
Schweppes Soda-water 6s. per doz.
Draught Ale, splendid, in 18 gall. barrels 38s.

R.C. Janion, Son & Coy. have completed arrangements with a well-known firm at Port Said to represent them in that port, thereby increasing their facilities for the transaction of their Forwarding and Agency business.
A large quantity of Coal in Store.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Capital £ 10,000,000.
Paid up £ 5,000,000.

Head Offices
CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,
PARIS.

BRANCHES
Adalia, Larnaca
Afionn Cara-Hissar, Magnesia
Aidin, Port-Said
Alexandria, Roustehouk
Adrianople, Salonica
Beyrout, Smyrna
Broussa, Varna

BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collection.
BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable to custom.

DEPOSITS AT INTEREST—are received at rates ascertainable at the Bank.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.

CYPRUS AGENCIES
Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

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

The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, of the 3rd Buffs many years ago, and on the day of his arrival in London with his gallant regiment from India, called to see Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was indebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his Pills.

THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism. The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the

ES-SULAPIUS PHARMACY.
11, WATERING STREET,
and of every Chemist in the Island.

F. O. HARVEY & Co. WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING AGENTS.
LARNACA & LIMASSOL.

Sole Agents for Messrs. SNELLGROVE BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

BEE to draw the attention of the public to their large and assorted stock of general merchandise, which has been selected with a view to meeting the requirements of residents in the Island.

F. O. Harvey & Co. have just received, ex S. S. *Maestonia*, a shipment of Stationery, Fine flavoured Cigars, Sherry, Bochet Stout, York Hams; and another parcel of their celebrated Pale Ale in 18 gallon casks, which is brewed specially for keeping in hot climates, and is the finest Ale imported into the Island.

F. O. Harvey & Co. have correspondents in London, Liverpool, Alexandria, Cairo, Malta, and New Zealand, and will be happy to transact business or execute commissions in any of these places.

F. O. Harvey & Co. have received this week, ex S. S. *Persian*, a parcel of splendid Congou Tea in 20 lbs. Boxes, and have a small quantity remaining of their celebrated Pale Ale in 18 gallon casks.
F. O. HARVEY & Co.
Corner of White Street and Strand, LARNACA; and near the Landing Stage, LIMASSOL.

LARNACA CLUB.

THE Public are informed that a quantity of BARTON & GUESTIER'S CLARET has just been bottled, and can be obtained at 20s. PER DOZ.
Also a quantity of BARTON & GUESTIER'S FINEST BRANDY at 45s. PER DOZ.
Orders to be sent to Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, Secretary, Larnaca Club.

INSURANCE. IMPERIAL AND.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. have been appointed agents for the above-mentioned Companies and are prepared to insure properties against damage by Fire.

HENRY S. KING AND Co.
Merchants and Bankers,
LARNACA, CYPRUS.

HENRY S. KING & Co. MERCHANTS, AGENTS & BANKERS.

LONDON, LARNACA, LIMASSOL, & NICOSIA.
BRANCHES.
LIVERPOOL. CALCUTTA.
SOUTHAMPTON. MADRAS.
PORTSMOUTH. BOMBAY.
Agents at Port Said, Alexandria, Malta and all the principal European towns.

HENRY S. KING and Co. CYPRUS. have on hand a large stock of the best Austrian bent-wood furniture at moderate prices, also Cotton Gins, Refrigerators, Knife-Cleaning Machines, Hurricane Lamps, Scales and weights, Looking glasses, Bedsteads, Horse hair Mattresses, Sun Umbrellas, Paint and Oils of all colours, Stationery and Books, Wines of all descriptions, Sparkling Saumur at 36s. per doz. And in fact almost every thing can be obtained at Messrs. Henry S. King and Co's. at moderate prices.

ELECTRO PLATE.

THE best Electro Plate to be purchased at the Stores of **HENRY S. KING and Co.**

HELIOS' PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

Mr. Max. Ohnefalsch-Richter begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to execute photographs in every style: Portraits, Landscapes, Views, Costumes, etc., and that in order to comply with the general request, and having received a large supply of new and cheap chemicals from Europe, he is able to make the following reduction in his prices for photographs executed at the Studio:

Cartes-de-Visite 5s. the half-dozen.
" " " 8s. " dozen.
Cabinet size 10s. " half-dozen.
" " " 14s. " dozen.

Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

NOTICE

A LARGE CART will leave Messrs. A King and Co.'s Stores, Larnaca, every Thursday morning for Nicosia. Anyone having goods to transmit can send the same to the above offices where they will have quick despatch.

NOTICE.

MR. A. M. CONRATH is requested to communicate with Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. Larnaca, with reference to his property left in their charge, which, if not immediately claimed, will be sold to pay expenses. Larnaca, May 20, 1880.

NOTICE

AUSTRIAN furniture by the best makers in different coloured woods. Rocking Chairs, Easy Chairs, Settees, Tables in black wood etc. etc. To be seen at the Stores of Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.