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No. 99.

"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.

PRINTING.

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

Cyprus No. VI. 1880.

AN ORDINANCE

ENACTED BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS, WITH THE ADVICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL THEREOF.

"For providing a Revenue Survey."

ROBERT BIDDULPH.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a survey of the island be made for revenue purposes.

BE it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice of the Legislative Council, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner, whenever such a measure may appear to him expedient, to direct a survey of any portion of the island with a view to the settlement of Land Revenue or for such other purposes as he may think fit, and such survey shall be called a Revenue Survey.

2. The control of a Revenue Survey shall rest in the High Commissioner, who may from time to time appoint for the purpose of carrying out the same a principal Survey Officer hereinafter styled the "Director of Survey," and such other officers or servants, and under such designations as he may from time to time consider requisite. And the High Commissioner may from time to time and subject to such restrictions and provisions as he may think fit to impose delegate to the Director of Survey the appointment of all or any subordinates.

3. It shall be lawful for the Director of Survey to request by general notice or by summons the attendance of owners or occupants of land in person or by agent duly instructed and able to answer all material questions, as also to summons any persons whose presence or evidence he may think necessary for the investigation or settlement of any boundary, and any person refusing to attend on such summons or to answer any questions material for the purposes of the survey or to produce any document he may be required to produce, may by such Director of Survey be fined in any sum not exceeding £5.

4. In any district in which a Revenue Survey has been ordered, it shall be lawful for the Director of Survey or other person duly authorised by him to enter for the purposes of measurement, fixing boundaries, classing lands, or for any other purposes connected with the survey any lands whether belonging to Government, corporations, or to private individuals, and whether assessed or assessable to public revenue or otherwise.

5. It shall be lawful for the Director of Survey or other person duly authorised by him to cause to be erected or repaired boundary marks of villages, fields, pasture, common, or waste lands.

6. Every owner or occupant of land (and for all the purposes of this clause the Mukhtar or Mukhtars of every village shall be deemed to be the owne[illegible] lands) shall be bound to keep in repair his beacons or boundary marks, and in case of [illegible]ting so to do, the Director of Survey may cause the same to be done, and recover the expenses incident thereto, including all costs of recovery, from the defaulting owner or occupant by civil action in such of the judicial tribunals of this island as shall for the time being have jurisdiction over the defaulting owner or occupant.

7. Any person damaging, throwing down, or removing any beacon or boundary mark or allowing the same to be damaged, thrown down, or removed by any cattle belonging to him or by any other means shall, in addition to the cost of replacing, or repairing be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 sterling, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months; and offences under this clause shall be justiciable in such of the judicial tribunals of this island as shall for the time being have jurisdiction over the offending person or persons.

8. It shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of land as and when required to point out to the Director of Survey or other person authorised by him at the time of measurement the boundaries of his holding, and if the owner or occupant or his duly constituted agent fail to do so it shall be competent to the Director of Survey or other person authorised by him in the absence of the owner, occupant, or agent to fix the boundary on such other evidence as may be available.

9. In conducting any inquiries respecting boundaries it shall be lawful for the Director of Survey or other person authorised by him to call on any owner or occupant to produce for inspection all seneds, kotchans, ilams, and all other deeds and documents whatever relating to his land, and if within a time to be fixed by the said Director of Survey or other person authorised, the owner, occupant, or agent fail to produce such documents, the boundaries of the land may forthwith be determined on such evidence as may be available.

10. If the boundary of a field or holding be undisputed and its correctness be affirmed by the village officers then present, it may be laid down as pointed out, and if disputed it shall be fixed by the Director of Survey according to occupation as ascertained from such evidence as he may obtain. But the determination of any such boundary by the Director of Survey shall not debar any one claiming any right to the land from any legal remedy he would otherwise have for establishing the same.

11. When the Mukhtars and Elders of any two or more adjoining villages shall voluntarily agree to any given line of boundary common to their respective villages, the Director of Survey shall then mark off the boundary in the manner agreed upon.

12. If the Mukhtars and Elders do not agree to any given line of boundary as the boundary common to their respective villages, it shall be fixed by the Director of Survey according to occupation as ascertained from such evidence as he may obtain. But the determination of any such boundary by the Director of Survey shall not debar any person interested in the lands affected thereby from any legal remedy he would otherwise have for establishing such interest.

13. If the several parties concerned in any boundary dispute agree to submit the settlement thereof to the Director of Survey and make application to that effect in writing, he may inquire into the claims of the respective parties and thereafter make an award in the case, and such award shall be final and binding on the parties thereto.

14. It shall be lawful for the Director of Survey for the purpose of inquiring into any boundary question to take evidence on oath or affirmation.

15. The written report of the Director of Survey shall be taken as evidence against any person by such report charged with any act by this Ordinance constituted an offence, and the presence of such Director at the hearing of the charge shall not be necessary; but if the Director of the Survey shall wilfully make [illegible]y false accusatio[illegible] shall be liable to the same [illegible] as he had given false evidence on oath.

16. This Ordinance may for all purposes be cited as the "Revenue Survey Ordinance, 1880."

Passed in Council this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty.

C. A. KING HARMAN,
Clerk of Council.

"CYPRUS"

Saturday, July 10th, 1880.

Among the other questions which came before the House of Commons in the course of the discussion of June 1st. on Cyprus, was the important one of Education in the Island. In regard to this subject the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs expressed himself in the following terms:—"As to education in Cyprus, that again was a question of expense, so far as instruction would have to be promoted by public or local funds; and he would point out that one of the heaviest grievances alleged by the inhabitants was the great increase in local taxation. It was that increase which had caused a good deal of outcry against our rule; and the Government must be cautious, in any steps which might be taken in regard to education, against bringing additional pressure to bear upon the people. At the same time there was no doubt that a good deal was being done for the promotion of Education in Cyprus at the present moment. He could only hope that in maintaining our rule we might be able to render Cyprus a bright spot in the East."—We have read this part of the Right Hon. gentleman's speech with no inconsiderable surprise; three things especially, we are of opinion, call for notice and criticism. First, what we may term the exaggerated solicitude not to augment the taxes when considering a question of such vital importance to a country as that of Education; then, the assurance that much had already been done for its encouragement on the Island; and, thirdly, the hope expressed that in retaini[illegible] Cyprus, the English Gover[illegible] might be able to render it a [illegible] spot in the East."

After the reducing the [illegible] question of Education to on[illegible] pense, and the little attempt t[illegible] resources for its encouragem[illegible] think hope of a "bright spot" mig[illegible] have been held out with a little less enphasis. Such an assurance is scarcely in accord with the little that Government promised to do for education; and the fact should not be lost sight of that it is not the sun that we can expect to bring about a better state of things, but the action of mankind. And we should remember that before we can expect the realization of this brilliant promise, before Cyprus will ever be the "bright spot," there must be brought about a higher [illegible] to [illegible] in th[illegible]ion for the [illegible]ment; we know that [illegible] society as it is now constituted, and above all in England, State-action is directed very much to the securance of safety, good means of road-way communication good sanatory laws and kindred public benefits. We recognize that, in the order of things, a primary necessity of society, is such road-way communication as will ensure good and easy circulation for man and for produce; and without security against robbery and fraud no material prosperity need be hoped for. We also know, that in this order of ideas, one of the first cares of the Government of the Island has been to construct good roads. We do not wish here to go into the matter of how far this work has been well and usefully carried out: it is not our subject.

But we would remark that a Government which evinces a desire to supply the material wants of a country, ought also zealously to conserve her mora[illegible]. And the discouraging [illegible] the Under-Secretary are calculated to convey an impression that the great and pressing subject of Education in Cyprus will not receive sufficient consideration at the hands of the British Government.

We may say at once that our solicitations in this regard are of the most modest character, and that the question of expense ought not to be any considerable obstacle, having in consideration the sums actually expended on the Government of the Island; in other words we know of no Government subvention for the advancement of education. What we indeed ask is its moral help, rendered quickly and energetically; above all things, for a temporary Legislative measure which shall define and enact an Educational System, and shall provide such resources as may be found necessary; such disbursement to be repaid in charges by those per[illegible]se duty it is to provide for [illegible]heir children.

[illegible]s of le[illegible] [illegible]pinion [illegible]arge [illegible] Ele[illegible]

[illegible]x-hund[illegible] [illegible]ive annexes, in 40 p. p. folio, is an admirably-compiled provision for all the exigencies of elementary instruction; and it is, of course, this branch of Education which Government should have it in view to encourage and sustain.

For the rest, the system which at present obtains in the Island would enormously facilitate the action of Government. To-day, the childrens' schools are directed by school boards elected in each parish, the necessary fund and supplies being provided by

Sh... been ... t- are and gene... on- nected with the prod... the soil; but to us it appears that the first step to be taken even in this direction is the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of Cyprus by Education; the means of obtaining which, once placed in their way, would be promptly and thankfully availed of. As the productions of the soil are of value only in proportion to the intelligence of him who cultivates them, so material prosperity for Cyprus will only be obtained by rendering its agriculturists and peasants more enlightened in regard to the subject which is the occupation of their lives.

It is imperative that this class of persons should be taught the elementary rules of a wise and sound system of land cultivation; and such lessons should be imparted at the same time as reading and writing.

We hope, before all things, having in regard the best interests of Cyprus, to see Government d... with this great question of educa... n which hangs, as we think, in great measure the future prosperity of the Island.

It should leave the matter of elementary instruction to interested persons; should promptly enact, and see efficiently carried out some such law as we have very roughly sketched; and should endeavour to render obligatory some common-sense system of training, that may impart practical knowledge to the recipient in the pursuit which he will, some-day, have to follow. And—the levy of fresh taxes being unnecessary—we cheerfully admit that this state of things once brought about, we may indeed expect Cyprus to shine as the "bright spot" in the East. But without this Mr. Dilke's elegantly-turned phrase will never be anything other than a figure of speech.

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

Published b...

WEDNESD...

1.—The ...

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An Ordinance "To ... of 1878," 28th June, 1880.

An Ordinance "For preventing the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Animals," 28th June, 1880.

An Ordinance "For providing a Revenue Survey," 5th July, 1880.

2.—His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Dr. Clement Carletti to be Civil Surgeon and Health Officer for the District of Kyrenia, vice Surgeon W. M. Johnstone, M. D. Dated 2nd April 1880.

The acting appointment of Lieut. W. S. Baker, 20th Regiment, as Assistant Commis...

... Municipal Council shall forward to the Commissioner for transmission to the Chief Secretary to Government a return of the census so taken by it not later than the 31st day of July, 18..

Every Municipal Council shall as soon as possible after the taking of the aforesaid census post up a list of the persons who under the provisions of the said Ordinance are entitled to vote at Municipal Elections and of those who under the same provisions are eligible for election as Municipal Councillors, and shall give public notice to such lists respectively must be lodged with the Council within 15 days of such notice.

Every Municipal Council shall upon the expiration of such 15 days appoint a day for hearing and determining with the Commissioner of the district the validity of every such objection and shall give public notice of the day so appointed.

Commissioners of districts will report to the Chief Secretary as soon as the above requirements have been completed.

5.—The large swarms of locusts which have appeared in the Island this year threaten a public calamity unless active measures are taken for the destruction of this insect. Under these circumstances the High Commissioner deems it necessary to call upon the inhabitants of the Island to render service in the destruction of the locusts and thus aid in averting the threatened calamity, and he has accordingly determined on the following measures:—

(1) The regulation applying to the destruction of locusts will be put in force and it is hereby notified that every adult male between the ages of 18 and 60 except any who is maimed or crippled is to contribute his quota of locusts eggs, but the quota to be furnished shall be eight okes only instead of a kile as provided by the regulations, and is to be furnished by the 1st January 1881 (n.s.) at the latest.

(2) A Commission will be formed in each district under the orders of the Commissioner for assessing the number of okes of eggs to be furnished by each village, each Commission to consist of five persons of whom two will be Mahometans and three Christians, and of whom two will be native officials. The Commissions will assess each village in proportion to the number of its male adult inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60, excluding all who are maimed or crippled and the proceedings of the Commission and their assessment will be approved by the Commissioner of the district.

(3) It will be the duty of the Mukhtar of every village to keep a list of the men in his village who are required to furnish a quota of locust eggs and to account to the Commissioner of his district for the amount of eggs furnished by his village and to show the persons by or on whose account the same have been furnished in a manner similar to that in which the Verghi and Bedel Askerieh taxes are accounted for.

(4) Locust eggs are to be brought into one of the following places, viz:—Nicosia, Larnaca or Famagusta, the Commissioners of which places will give receipts for the number of okes received, and no receipt shall be valid unless signed by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

... Every receipt to be given as provided by ... preceding paragraph is to be handed by ... thereof to the Mukhtar of his village, ... forward it to the Commissioner of his ... king off on his list by (by clause 3 ... be kept) the men on whose account ... is to be accepted.

... eggs will be received by a Commission ... pointed at each of the three places ... entioned and to be composed of the Com... ner or Assistant Commissioner and four ... her members. The Commissioner will select as the four members persons who have the confidence of the people and who are as far as possible, experienced in this business.

(7) The eggs are to be brought in clean and not mixed with earth, if mixed with earth they will be sifted and cleaned at the expense of the bringer before they are received by the Commission.

(8) As great benefit attends the early destruction of the eggs, Commissioners of districts should use their best efforts to induce the people to bring in their quotas as soon as possible, and with a further view to this end a reduction of one-eighth will be allowed to persons bringing in eggs before the 1st of November (n.s.); so that the quota of such persons will be seven okes instead of eight.

...ed

... in ... are not ... ging their ... ion, but in ... chase and sale ... e attention of ... that peasants ... lected to mer- ... the collection of ... trust eggs to ... ne of the places ... take a receipt ... n.

... declared free from Cattle ...

Pietto ...

Sarona, Anatu, Lassa; Melunda.

Published by Command,

FALK WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Nicosia, 10th July, 1880.

Editor of the "Cyprus"

In "The Cyprus Gazette" number 56 of Wednesday July 7th 1880, the following correction is to be made.

Section 4. para. 4. after the words "public notice" add the words "the objections," the sentence will then run "and shall give public "notice that objections to such lists.———"

Correct all copies sent to you accordingly.

By order,

FALK WARREN,

Chief Secretary.

LOCAL NOTES.

The "Cyprus" newspaper, as well as Printing-office, is now the property of Mr. N. Rossos B. L. of this town.

It would be a great convenience to persons whose duties take them to the Konak, if a stepping-stone were placed between the parapet in front of the Fort and the beach.

We understand that Her Majesty the Queen has appointed Lieut. Gen. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.B., C.C.M.G., late High Commissioner in Cyprus, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class; or Knights Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Sir A. H. Layard has recently had an audience of the Queen.

The *Cyprus Times* was until lately printed and published for the PROPRIETORS at the *Cyprus Printing Office*, Larnaca, but it has received leave from the above mentioned office, on account of its intemperance in language and in other respects.

H. M. S. "Hellespont" left Larnaca on Tuesday last to make a tour of the Island in connection with the sponge fisheries which are principally situated on the northern coast. On Friday 28 boats were boarded between Morphou Bay and Kyrenia. With three exceptions every boat was provided with the necessary licence. The three boats without licences were towed to Kyrenia to await trial. The cost of a licence for dredging boats is £3. 10 and for boats with diving apparatus £25. The sponge fishers are principally natives of the Greek islands. Strange to say no Cypriotes appear to take part in this lucrative industry.

On Saturday evening last Mr. and Mme. Dozon entertained a select company at a soirée dansante at the French Consulate. The gardens were prettily illuminated with chinese lanterns. The company separated at an early hour on Sunday morning after passing one of the most enjoyable evenings given in Larnaca for many months.

NICOSIA.

A correspondent from Nicosia writes:—

"We are pleased to record that Government ... ecided to exempt the products of vege... and fruit gardens from the tithes which ... ve hitherto been paid upon such produce. ... his act will reduce the annual tithe revenue of Government by £1,500. We hope this is the first step towards a more general reduction of burdensome taxation.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and family will leave Nicosia for summer quarters at Mount Troodos on the 28th instant.

As an indication of the anxiety of the natives of Cyprus to learn the English language, we have much pleasure in informing our readers that the school for the study of English opened at Nicosia, short time since, by the Revd. Josiah Spencer, already number sixty scholars, 40 of whom are Greeks, and 20 Turks,

The reverend gentleman's exertions on behalf of education in Cyprus are worthy of all praise, and we are sure that all classes sincerely hope his withdrawal from the Island will not take place. A work of such great utility so well and successfully begun should not be allowed to fail to the ground.

LIMASSOL NEWS.

H. M. S. "Bittern" arrived here from Larnaca on Monday, the 5th instant, and sailed for Malta on the evening of the 6th instant having on board some time-expired men of the 1/20th Regt. who are proceeding to England. The Tender "Hellespont" brought letters &c. for the "Bittern." before leaving.

The sum of £287 has been paid by the Government in connection with the destruction of Locusts in this district from the 23rd of April up to the present time. Locust eggs are being found in small quantities in the lowlands about Limassol, where the insects who have escaped destruction are beginning to assemble for the purpose of laying. It is much to be regretted that, as we are informed in some places the villagers have shown the greatest apathy and indifference to the plague of locusts, which has been very serious in most parts this year, and had it not been for the active measures taken by the Government for their destruction, the crops of many would have certainly suffered, and then the villager would be running to the Pasha with his armfull of complaints, asking for assistance.

We are informed that Elections will shortly take place in the town of Limassol for the appointment of members of the Municipal Council, in which there is not a single Christian member at present. The Municipality consists of a President (Christian) and 3 Moslem members, but it is said that if Elections take place the Christian candidates will have the majority.

The 97th Regiment, at present stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has received orders to proceed to Cyprus about October to relieve H. M. 1/20th Regiment which has now had a long spell on the Island, and which has since its arrival done good-work in assisting in making roads, repairing bridges, &c. in which they have been generally useful. Its departure from Cyprus will be regretted; and many of both officers and men will be missed by those whose sincere friendship they have contracted while on the Island.

WEATHER IN JUNE.

NORTHERN CYPRUS.

During the month of June great variation took place marked by strong transient gales, whirlwind of a very violent character occurred in the North-East district from 7th to 11th ult. The former was most destructive. It had its inception in the dry bed of the Calathia Lake about one hour before noon, and passing over the country scattering corn sheaves in this district, travelled west through the adjoining woodlands, destroying many pine and juniper trees till it reached the slopes of the range overlooking Livadia. Here it completely cleared some barley fields of their crops; but the climax had been attained and rain suddenly falling helped to dissipate it and stay further progress, fortunately for the adjoining village. Another whirlwind smaller in area, occurred in a plain west of Calathia forest not far distant from the previous one near noon of the 11th ult. The velocity was something wonderful and to witness it appearing to exercise a scarifying influence over an area of only a few acres in extent was a remarkable sight. This hail-stones, Fah. was soon succeeded by torrents of rain with large Ther. 69 degree air calm. In both these whirlwinds the appearance at a distance was that of a dark column, erect, reaching to heavy ruinbas clouds which were almost stationery, during the day there was but little wind and the rain was precipitated chiefly in the locality mentioned the noise of the whirlwind was like the roar of a cataract, and altogether presented a very remarkable phenomenon.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

It was without any particularly optimist views that I arrived on the Island shortly after the occupation. I was not sanguine enough to swallow the gorgeous descriptions of the place drawn in the Con-

servative journals any more than I felt it necessary to regard Mr. Forbes. opinions as oracular. I never expected to stumble on diamonds or have my eyes gladdened at the sight of gold running down the mountain streams. And not having been an enthus[illegible] I may say that in nearly all respects I am well [illegible]isfied with Cyprus. But having come out with a [illegible] to make money in business, I must confess my dis[illegible]pointment at the present state of trade and agriculture here. From the first there has been no attempt on the part of British colonists to trade with the Greeks; and there is barely an English merchant in the legitimate sense of the word on the Island. We are a colony of shopkeepers and poor at that! But my object in wishing to occupy your valuable space is to protest against a practice of which I have no great opinion anywhere, but which in Cyprus does not seem to me fair to trading interests: I mean the resorting to the London co-operative stores for goods of which our warehouses and shops here have been full the last two years.

I trust the cap may be appropriated where it fits and am

Sir,

Yours faithfully.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

July

4th H. M. S. "Bittern" from Beyrout,

6 S. S. "Venus." Austrian, mails, from Constantinople, general cargo.

6th S. S. "Fortuna" British, mails, from Beyrout general cargo.

6th S. S. "Apollo" Austrian, mails from Alexandria and the Coast of Syria, general cargo.

9th S. S. "Elpitha" British, mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared outwards.

July

5th H. M. S. "Bittern" for Malta touching at Limassol.

29th H. M. S. "Hellespont" for a cruize round the island.

6th S. S. "Juno" Austrian, mails for Beyrout, general cargo.

6th S. S. "Apollo" Austrian, mails for Constantinople, general cargo,

6th S. S. "Fortuna" British mails, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo

10th S. S. "Elpitha" British for Beyrout, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED,

By the S. S. "Apollo" from Alexandria and via the Coast of Syria—Messrs. T. W. Parsons. Dracano, Mavradi, M. Ayarnia, S. Wadler and 14 deck passengers for Larnaca, and 289, passengers on board for Constantinople.

By the S. S. "Fortuna" from Beyrout Mr. Z. Z. Williamson, Mr. Collier, Mr. Johan and Miss Julia, also 36 deck passengers,

By the S. S. "Juno," from Constantinople and Smyrna, Dr. Borgi, Messrs. Pandili, Giovanne, Teodoro, Demaki, Mihail, Caridi, Hagi Cristo, Aly and Yusuf for Larnaca and 105 passengers for Syria and Alexandria.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

July

3rd "Empireo" Austrian from Alexandria, wind bound.

4th "Sonel Barri" Ottom. from Fenike, wood.

8th "St. Michel" French, from Marseilles, general cargo.

8th "Aphrodite" Ottoman, Alexandria, general cargo.

9th S.S. "Elpitha" mails from Alexandria.

Cleared Outward.

July

4th "Empireo" Austrian for Kavalla.

4th "Sonel Barri" Ottoman for Damietta. wood.

9th S. S. "Elpitha" for Larnaca.

Special Telegrams.

London, 6th July.

It i announced that the Porte is exciting the Albanians to resist the Greek occupation of Epirus.

The French amnesty bill has passed the Senate but excludes assassins and incendiaries.

The Ultimate Indian deficit is three millions.

London, 8th July.

Russians continue augmenting pacific squadron.

Kauffmann appointed command against Chinese.

Fighting continues in Afghans.

Armed Montenegro advancing attack Tusi Podgoritza.

Turkish troops dispatched Albania.

London, 10th July.

Mr. Gladstone has stated that the alleged defeat of the Russians at Kashgar is not confirmed.

The Chinese have captured the Russian explorer Prjevalsky and have pillaged a Russian Caravan.

King George of Greece has arrived in Berlin, and has had an interview with Prince Imperial.

A Cabi[illegible] isters were pres[illegible]

Mr. Gladstone's [illegible] ing the motion pass[illegible] mons on June 22 in c[illegible] laugh case, was carried,[illegible] rity of 54.

By this vote Mr. Bradla[illegible] to take his seat, but the res[illegible] sible penalties of affirming [illegible] self.

The Marriage with a De[illegible] Bill was rejected in the Lords on June 20, by 101 votes to 90. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Edinburgh voted in the minority.

Sir Sydney Waterlow (L.) has been elected to the vacant seat at Gravesend; Mr. R. L. Allman (L.) to that at Bandon; Mr. Dickson (L.) to that at Dungannon; and Mr. P. Ralli (L.) to that at Wallingford.

The Queen leaves Windsor for Osborne during the third week in July.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée at St. James's Palace on June 30, at which 130 presentations were made.

The Berlin Conference had its last meeting on July 1, when the final protocol was signed. In the evening all the Plenipotentiaries took part in a banquet at the Russian Embassy.

The Turkish Government is said to be hesitating whether it will resist or not the decision of the Conference.

On June 30 the decrees expelling the Jesuits from France were put into force by the police authorities.

A deputation who complained of Civil Service trading by Crown servants was received by Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, on June 26.

The Centenary Commemoration of Sunday Schools is being celebrated this week, one incident in the celebration being the visit of 30,000 children and their teachers to the Crystal Palace on June 30.

The Handel Festival was brought to a conclusion on June 25 by a successful performance of "Israel in Egypt."

The Inter-University cricket match at Lord's on June 28 and 29 was won by Cambridge by 115 runs.

The military tournament at the Agricultural Hall was brought to a close on June 26.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord George Paget, K.C.B.; Lord Belper; Sir C. E. Scott; and Commander H.H. Johnstone.

General News.

The "Temps" contradicts the report that France will co-operate with Greece against Turkey in the matter of the decisions of the Berlin Conference.

A Turkish Squadron will be shortly despatched to the Adriatic.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Turkey has declared a state of siege in the provinces bordering upon Greece.

The Marquis of Hartington replying to a question in the House of Commons has announced that he has received complete information in regard of the subject of Indian Finance. The disbursement exceeds the estimates by £ 9,000,000; the deficit will amount to £ 3,000,000.

Abeddin Pacha has addressed to the chiefs of the Albanian league, a circular of a confidential character. He hopes that the decisions of the Berlin Conference will not be of harm to Albania; and he advises the Albanians not to remain inactive. He states that leading Albanians of Constantinople are united, and have agreed upon a despatch of which he furnishes a copy; and he adds that the covetous desires of Montenegro in matters which affect Albania have been abandoned and that Turkey will find it necessary to put Albania beyond the covetousness of her neighbours. The circular ends with these words: "Act unitedly, resolutely, and in accord with our christians compatriots who are also sons of our native country."

The excursion steamboat "Seawanhaka," with 300 passengers on board, has been burned off College Point, Long Island Sound, near New York. It is estimated that fifty persons were either burnt to death or drowned. Thirty bodies, mostly of women and children, many being badly charred, had been recovered.

The following is an extract from a letter written from the neighbourhood of Mossul in Asia Minor:—

"The sufferings and despair engendered by the famine are such that the people have abandoned their usual apathetic resignation,

Majesty King Humbert[illegible]

The Peninsular and Oriental Ste[illegible] vigation Company have given an o[illegible] the Barrow Shipbuilding Company f[illegible] construction of two high-class steel steamers of about 4,000 tons and 3,800 indicated horse-power. They will be fitted for a large number of passengers, and are intended to attain a speed of 14½ knots an hour.

Constantinople. June 30.—Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, has obtained permission from the Sultan for the ex-Khedive's harem to reside at Smyrna. The Princesses have informed the Italian Consul at the Dardanelles that they are willing to proceed to Smyrna on receiving the orders of Ismail Pacha to that effect.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CYPRUS,

The difficulty of discerning truth in the heated atmosphere of party controversy was well exemplified in the contradictory assertions made with regard to Cyprus at the time of the acquisition of that island, and for a good while afterwards—one side comparing it to Paradise, and the other making it worse than Pandemonium; so that at the present day, notwithstanding several exhaustive and trustworthy books have appeared, not one man in ten has a clear idea of the value of our latest possession. One thing—according to the pessimist, was certain, that Cyprus had no harbour in which an ironclad could turn, and that it was impossible to make one. This statement was officially contradicted at the time, but the contradiction was only believed by those who did not require the confirmation of their own adopted opinions. Mr. Ormiston, C.E., who had been deputed to examine the harbour of Famagousta, now, however, reports that it is perfectly protected, save on the east, and that a breakwater on that side, enclosing a harbour of 460 acres, could be constructed for £272,455, and one with an area of 580 acres for £354,301. This would include the cost of other works, such as dredging and the construction of a wharf and lighthouse.

(From "Iron," July 2.)

THE NEW REIGN IN INDIA.

The "Indian Daily News" says the new Administration will be conducted for the most part by new men in India, as well as new men in England. That its path is beset by difficulties cannot be denied. Probably, no Governor-General of modern times ever assumed the reins of power under such circumstances as Lord Ripon. On all sides he will find himself confronted by difficulties, and this, whether he deals with great questions of policy or the petty details of administration. Under a weak Government, aggravated by fits of misplaced obstinacy or injudicious autocratism, the machinery of the State has got out of order and drags heavily; the ordinary work of the Executive is harder and heavier, because throughout all branches of the service officers have been made to feel that the central authority would not permit of any assumption of responsibility. They have in consequence thrown more of the burden of work on the central authority. In petty trivialities of detail Lord Ripon will feel himself hampered, and his attention distracted, until such time as he can restore tone to the services, and make men feel that pride in their work they felt under such a rule as that of Lord Lytton. In greater matters Lord Ripon may well demand forbearance at the hands of the Indian public, and yet the questions with which he will have to deal are not only urgent, but actually in process of solution. He has to throw himself at once into full work, and to at once impress his own individuality upon the crisis in which India finds herself. If Lord Ripon be wise, he will lose no time in putting forward a revised B[illegible] statement, on which he may challenge the co[illegible] of the public, and do away with that distru[illegible] now dogs every Financial proposal put forwa[illegible] the auspices of Sir John Strachey. But beside[illegible] finance, both in Bombay and Bengal, there [illegible] serious questions connected with the welfar[illegible] people and the tenure of land; questions which [illegible] delicate and firm handling, if they are not to [illegible] into chronic Indian troubles. But the fact that men of all shades of opinion [illegible] admit the difficulties under which Lord Ripon assumes office, is the very severest condemnation of the Administration which has created all these difficulties. It never before has any Governor-General succeeded to power under such unfavourable circumstances, then never before has there been in India an Administration so marked by failure as that which he replaces. It is useless to review Lord Lytton's shortcomings, for his whole career [illegible] is but a record of completed failure, or incompleted errors.

GOLD BASKET FOR THE KING OF GREECE.

The address of welcome from the Corporation of the city of London to King George I., King of the Hellenes is to be enclosed in a gold basket, which is being manufactured by Mr. I. W. Benson, of Ludgate Hill and Bond Street. A drawing of the design for this casket, was shown to His

[illegible] the [illegible] nine [illegible] for a [illegible] proportion to the [illegible] make, was opposed by M. Perrin, who said he regarded the principle involved as a very serious innovation. This bounty was justified on the pretend that there was a very close connection between the Merchant Marine and the Navy itself, and that the loss sustained by the one would carry with it loss to the other. The fact of the case was that the French Merchant Navy lacked the spirit of enterprise which was the characteristic of the Mercantile Marine in other countries. M. Farcy said that the representatives of the Navy were not examined by the committee appointed to inquire into the conditions of the merchant service, but only ship-builders, and the present Bill was the result of that one-sided inquiry. The whole merchant navy was unanimous in claiming freedom for itself. M. Farcy proceeded to discuss the causes of the decay of the French merchant navy, which he attributed to the extension of railways, and the subvention granted to fast sailing vessels.

Admiral Jaureguéberry, Minister of Marine, said one great reason for the inferiority of the merchant marine of France was the defectiveness of its "materiel," which was too old.

It was imperative to make good this defect, and, therefore, the system of bounty had been established. With the proposed premium on navigators, the merchant navy could be completely reconstructed, and a vastly increased number of ships would be able to take the sea. The Government wished above all the encourage and transform the fleet of sailing ships. In short, their object was to develope in every way, both the merchant navy and the national industry by rendering it possible to transport the products of the latter to far-off countries.

The debate will be resumed on Monday next.

Paris, June 29.—The debate on the Merchant Shipping Bill was resumed in the Chamber, and after several speeches on both sides the clause questing a bounty to French ships in proportion to the length of voyages they make was voted by 233 to 183.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

TENDERS

will be received by the District Commissary General Cyprus, for the annual supply of the following articles for the use of Her Majestys Troops viz:—

FLOUR.

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissariat Office, Limassol, not later than noon of the 22nd July, 1880.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Con[illegible] [illegible]rticulars can be [illegible] Com[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] G. G [illegible] Com. General.

Commissariat [illegible]

Limassol 7th July 1880.

THE Proprietor of "Cyprus" is prepared to execute orders for every description of Printing, and to give estimates if desired, Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Memorandums, [illegible] Mourning-bords, Programmes, Ha[illegible], addresses, etc. on the shortest notice. Price-lists, Reports, [illegible] expeditiously printed [illegible] at the office of this journal.

Sh... been ... ure and gene... ...on-nected with the productions of the soil; but to us it appears that the first step to be taken even in this direction is the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of Cyprus by Education; the means of obtaining which, once placed in their way, would be promptly and thankfully availed of. As the productions of the soil are of value only in proportion to the intelligence of him who cultivates them, so material prosperity for Cyprus will only be obtained by rendering its agriculturists and peasants more enlightened in regard to the subject which is the occupation of their lives.

It is imperative that this class of persons should be taught the elementary rules of a wise and sound system of land cultivation; and such lessons should be imparted at the same time as reading and writing.

We hope, before all things, having in regard the best interests of Cyprus, to see Government d... with this great question of educa...n which hangs, as we think, in great measure the future prosperity of the Island.

It should leave the matter of elementary instruction to interested persons; should promptly enact, and see efficiently carried out some such law as we have very roughly sketched; and should endeavour to render obligatory some common-sense system of training, that may impart practical knowledge to the recipient in the pursuit which he will, some-day, have to follow. And—the levy of fresh taxes being unnecessary—we cheerfully admit that this state of things once brought about, we may indeed expect Cyprus to shine, as the "bright spot" in the East. But without this Mr. Dilke's elegantly-turned phrase will never be anything other than a figure of speech.

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

Published b...

WEDNES...

1.—The ...

...

speci...

An Ordinance "To ... of 1878," 28th June, 1880.

An Ordinance "For preventing the spreading of Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Animals," 28th June, 1880.

An Ordinance "For providing a Revenue Survey," 5th July, 1880.

2.—His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Dr. Clement Carletti to be Civil Surgeon and Health Officer for the District of Kyrenia, vice Surgeon W. M. Johnstone, M. D. Dated 2nd April 1880.

The acting appointment of Lieut. W. S. Baker, 2?th Regiment, as Assistant Commis-

...ach Municipal Council shall forward to the Commissioner for transmission to the Chief Secretary to Government a return of the census so taken by it not later than the 31st day of July, 1880.

Every Municipal Council shall as soon as possible after the taking of the aforesaid census post up a list of the persons who under the provisions of the said Ordinance are entitled to vote at Municipal Elections and of those who under the same provisions are eligible for election as Municipal Councillors, and shall give public notice to such lists respectively must be lodged with the Council within 15 days of such notice.

Every Municipal Council shall upon the expiration of such 15 days appoint a day for hearing and determining with the Commissioner of the district the validity of every such objection and shall give public notice of the day so appointed.

Commissioners of districts will report to the Chief Secretary as soon as the above requirements have been completed.

5.—The large swarms of locusts which have appeared in the Island this year threaten a public calamity unless active measures are taken for the destruction of this insect. Under these circumstances the High Commissioner deems it necessary to call upon the inhabitants of the Island to render service in the destruction of the locusts and thus aid in averting the threatened calamity, and he has accordingly determined on the following measures:—

(1) The regulation applying to the destruction of locusts will be put in force and it is hereby notified that every adult male between the ages of 18 and 60 except any who is maimed or crippled is to contribute his quota of locusts eggs, but the quota to be furnished shall be eight okes only instead of a kile as provided by the regulations, and is to be furnished by the 1st January 1881 (n.s.) at the latest.

(2) A Commission will be formed in each district under the orders of the Commissioner for assessing the number of okes of eggs to be furnished by each village, each commission to consist of five persons of whom two will be Mahometans and three Christians, and of whom two will be native officials. The Commissions will assess each village in proportion to the number of its male adult inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60, excluding all who are maimed or crippled and the proceedings of the Commission and their assessment will be approved by the Commissioner of the district.

(3) It will be the duty of the Mukhtar of every village to keep a list of the men in his village who are required to furnish a quota of locust eggs and to account to the Commissioner of his district for the amount of eggs furnished by his village and to show the persons by or on whose account the same have been furnished in a manner similar to that in which the Verghi and Bedel Askerieh taxes are accounted for.

(4) Locust eggs are to be brought into one of the following places, viz:—Nicosia, Larnaca or Famagusta, the Commissioners of which places will give receipts for the number of okes received, and no receipt shall be valid unless signed by the ...missioner or Assistant Commissioner.

...very receipt to be given as provided by ...receding paragraph is to be handed by ...thereof to the Mukhtar of his village, ...rward it to the Commissioner of his ...king off on his list by (by clause 3 ...be kept) the men on whose account ...t is to be accepted.

...eggs will be received by a Commission ...ointed at each of the three places ...entioned, and to be composed of the Com...ner or Assistant Commissioner and four ...her members. The Commissioner will select as the four members persons who have the confidence of the people and who are as far as possible, experienced in this business.

(7) The eggs are to be brought in clean and not mixed with earth, if mixed with earth they will be sifted and cleaned at the expense of the bringer before they are received by the Commission.

(8) As great benefit attends the early destruction of the eggs, Commissioners of districts should use their best efforts to induce the people to bring in their quotas as soon as possible, and with a further view to this end a reduction of one-eighth will be allowed to persons bringing in eggs before the 1st of November (n.s.); so that the quota of such persons will be seven okes instead of eight.

...ed

...in- ...are not ...ging their ...ion, but in ...nase and sale ...e attention of ...that peasants ...lected to mer- ...he collection of ...trust eggs to ...ne of the places ...take a receipt ...n.

...declared free from Cattle Disease:—

Papho:—

Sarana; Anatiu; Lassa; Melunda.

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

Chief Secretary's Office,
Nicosia, 10th July, 1880.

Editor of the "Cyprus"

In "The Cyprus Gazette" number 56 of Wednesday July 7th 1880, the following correction is to be made.

Section 4. para. 4. after the words "public notice" add the words "the objections," the sentence will then run "and shall give public "notice that objections to such lists.——"

Correct all copies sent to you accordingly.

By order,
FALK WARREN,
Chief Secretary.

LOCAL NOTES.

The "Cyprus" newspaper, as well as Printing-office, is now the property of Mr. N. Rossos B. L. of this town.

It would be a great convenience to persons whose duties take them to the Konak, if a stepping-stone were placed between the parapet in front of the Fort and the beach.

We understand that Her Majesty the Queen has appointed Lieut. Gen. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., late High Commissioner in Cyprus, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class; or Knights Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Sir A. H. Layard has recently had an audience of the Queen.

The *Cyprus Times* was until lately printed and published for the PROPRIETORS at the *Cyprus Printing Office*, Larnaca, but it has received leave from the above mentioned office, on account of its intemperance in language and in other respects.

H. M. S. "Hellespont" left Larnaca on Tuesday last to make a tour of the Island in connection with the sponge fisheries which are principally situated on the northern coast. On Friday 28 boats were boarded between Morphou Bay and Kyrenia. With three exceptions every boat was provided with the necessary licence. The three boats without licences were towed to Kyrenia to await trial. The cost of a licence for dredging boats is £3. 10 and for boats with diving apparatus £25. The sponge fishers are principally natives of the Greek islands. Strange to say no Cypriotes appear to take part in this lucrative industry.

On Saturday evening last Mr. and Mme. Dozon entertained a select company at a soirée dansante at the French Consulate. The gardens were prettily illuminated with chinese lanterns. The company separated at an early hour on Sunday morning after passing one of the most enjoyable evenings given in Larnaca for many months.

NICOSIA.

A correspondent from Nicosia writes:—

...e are pleased to record that Government ...ecided to exempt the products of vege... and fruit gardens from the tithes which ...e hitherto been paid upon such produce. ...is act will reduce the annual tithe revenue of Government by £1,500. We hope this is the first step towards a more general reduction of burdensome taxation.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and family will leave Nicosia for summer quarters a Mount Troodos on the 28th instant.

As an indication of the anxiety of the natives of Cyprus to learn the English language, we have much pleasure in informing our readers that the school for the study of English opened at Nicosia, short time since, by the Revd. Josiah Spencer, already number sixty scholars, 40 of whom are Greeks, and 20 Turks,

The reverend gentleman's exertions on behalf of education in Cyprus are worthy of all praise, and we are sure that all classes sincerely hope his withdrawal from the Island will not take place. A work of such great utility so well and successfully begun should not be allowed to fail to the ground.

LIMASSOL NEWS.

H. M. S. "Bittern" arrived here from Larnaca on Monday, the 5th instant, and sailed for Malta on the evening of the 6th instant having on board some time-expired men of the 1/20th Regt. who are proceeding to England. The Tender "Hellespont" brought letters &c. for the "Bittern," before leaving.

The sum of £287 has been paid by the Government in connection with the destruction of Locusts in this district from the 23rd of April up to the present time. Locust eggs are being found in small quantities in the lowlands about Limassol, where the insects who have escaped destruction are beginning to assemble for the purpose of laying. It is much to be regretted that, as we are informed in some places the villagers have shown the greatest apathy and indifference to the plague of locusts, which has been very serious in most parts this year, and had it not been for the active measures taken by the Government for their destruction, the crops of many would have certainly suffered, and then the villager would be running to the Pasha with his armfull of complaints, asking for assistance.

We are informed that Elections will shortly take place in the town of Limassol for the appointment of members of the Municipal Council, in which there is not a single Christian member at present. The Municipality consists of a President (Christian) and 3 Moslem members, but it is said that if Elections take place the Christian candidates will have the majority.

The 97th Regiment, at present stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has received orders to proceed to Cyprus about October, to relieve H. M. 1/20th Regiment which has now had a long spell on the Island, and which has since its arrival done good-work in assisting in making roads, repairing bridges, &c. in which they have been generally useful. Its departure from Cyprus will be regretted, and many of both officers and men will be missed by those whose sincere friendship they have contracted while on the Island.

WEATHER IN JUNE.

NORTHERN CYPRUS.

During the month of June great variation took place marked by strong transient gales, whirlwind of a very violent character occurred in the North-East district from 7th to 11th ult. The former was most destructive. It had its inception in the dry bed of the Calathis Lake about one hour before noon, and passing over the country scattering corn sheaves in this district, travelled west through the adjoining woodlands, destroying many pine and juniper trees till it reached the slopes of the range overlooking Livadia. Here it completely cleared some barley fields of their crops, but the climax had been attained and rain suddenly falling helped to dissipate it and stay further progress, fortunately for the adjoining village. Another whirlwind smaller in area, occurred in a plain west of Calathia forest not far distant from the previous one near noon of the 11th ult. The velocity was something wonderful and to witness it appearing to exercise a scarifying influence over an area of only a few acres in extent was a remarkable sight. This hail-stones, Fah. was soon succeeded by torrents of rain with large Ther. 69 degree air calm. In both these whirlwinds the appearance at a distance was that of a dark column, erect, reaching to, heavy rainbas clouds which were almost stationery, during the day there was but little wind and the rain was precipitated chiefly in the locality mentioned the noise of the whirlwind was like the roar of a cataract, and altogether presented a very remarkable phenomenon.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

It was without any particularly optimist views that I arrived on the Island shortly after the occupation. I was not sanguine enough to swallow the gorgeous descriptions of the place drawn in the Con-