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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 137. SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1881 PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

In an article published in the 'Times' of the 24th March the alliance of Great Britain with Russia is advised.

In the House of Commons on 24th ultimo, Mr. Stanhope moved a vote of want of confidence in the policy of the Government on the question of the abandonment of Candahar, which he condemned as inopportune.

Sir Charles Dilke defended the policy of the Government saying that all the difficulties of the present Ministry arose from the irresolute policy of its predecessors. He further stated that the first act of the new Czar had been to recall General Scobeleff and to stop all his operations in Asia. The debate was then adjourned.

On 25th ult. in the House of Commons the debate was resumed. Lord George Hamilton considered the announcement of the recall of Scobeleff as a simple parliamentary feint. Lord Hartington said that the information respecting Scobeleff did not come from the Russian Government, but he stated that Russia did not ignore the fact that her military or diplomatic interference in the affairs of Afghanistan would be equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations with great Britain.

The vote of want of confidence was finally rejected by 336 votes against 216.

Havas states that the British Government insists on the cession of Prevesa to Greece.

The Earl of Beaconsfield is very ill. He is suffering from serious attacks of gout and asthma. He had a bad night, but according to last accounts was better.

The Government has taken proceedings against the 'Freiheit,' an organ of the socialists in London, which praises the assassination of the Czar and incites to other attempts.

The 'Standard' publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that Skobeleff has been recalled for having asked permission to occupy an oasis to the south of Merv.

In a speech delivered by Sir Hercules Robinson, he stated that though the Basutos continue their resistance, there are signs of an approaching peace.

Five hundred Basutos made a successful raid, capturing horses and cattle. The British losses are trifling.

Potchefstroom capitulated, after a severe fight, on the same day that the conditions of peace were signed. The British losses are eighteen killed and ninety wounded.

The funeral of the late Czar took place on the 27th March.

The Porte has withdrawn the offer of the cession of Candia and proposes to cede nearly all Thessaly, including the left side of the Gulf of Arta, thus retaining Metzovo, Janina and Prevesa.

A corps d'armée has received orders to proceed to Chalcis.

The Chambers have proclaimed Prince Charles, King of Roumania.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

On Thursday morning 24th March Prince Rudolph laid the foundation stone of an Austro-Hungarian Hospital at Cairo which will be constructed at the expence of Cattani Bey.

H. I. and R. H. paid a farewell visit to the Khedive after the ceremony and left at midday for Suez, by special train. The Khedive and his Ministers, the members of the Diplomatic corps, the notables of the Austro-Hungarian colony were at the station to take leave of the illustrious visitor.

From Suez the Prince goes to Port-Said, where he will embark for Jaffa en route for Jerusalem.

It is announced that amongst the objects of Monsieur De Lesseps' visit to Egypt, are the construction of a fresh water Canal to Port Said, as well as a railway connecting that town with Damietta. Whilst wishing every success to both undertakings, we cannot forget that the first named has been the subject of repeated promises for years past, but has not yet got beyond the stage of "good intentions."

The Cairo Theatre will close at the end of this month. No arrangement has been come to for the engagement of any of the artistes either here or at Port Said.

The Theatre in the Ezbekieh gardens at Cairo has been pulled down, but is to be replaced by one better adapted to the requirements of the residents.

The semi-official papers announce that the Khedive will leave Cairo on 25th April for Ismailia, Suez and Port-Said; at the latter town the "Mahroussch" will be in waiting to convey His Highness to Alexandria, where he will spend the summer.

On Saturday last the Acting French Agent and Consul General, Mons. Monge, waited on the Khedive to inform H. H. officially that Baron de Ring had been placed "en disponibilité" by decision of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Rhangabé, Consul General for Greece, invested the Khedive yesterday with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Saviour which has been conferred on his Highness by the King of Greece.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris states that it is rumoured that Mons. Sienkewicz, at present French Consul General at Beyrout, will be appointed Agent and Consul General for France in Egypt.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger." 16th and 23rd March, 1881.)

The Athens journals announce the arrival in Greece of the American General Mac Adam, to whom is attributed the intention of forming a corps of American volunteers.

The number of troops in Thessaly for which rations are now being supplied is 29,528.

On Friday last, the State corvette "Esseri-Djedid," having on board the architect of the Arsenal, Bassilaki Joannides Effendi, left the Bosphorus for Heraclèa, by order of his Majesty the Sultan, for the purpose of drawing up plans for the construction of a harbour. If the latter is accomplished, the working of the coal mines there will be resumed with increased vigour and perseverance.

Mirza Hussei Khan has left Teheran for St. Petersburg. Mirza Khan is delegated by the Persian Government to represent his Majesty the Shah at the funeral ceremony of the late Emperor Alexander II.

The Armenian Patriarch, Mgr. Nerses, has petitioned the Porte to grant a delay to the Armenian inhabitants of Erzeroum, for the payment of their taxes in arrear. The Porte has, in consequence, transmitted the necessary orders to the local authorities, by telegraph.

A telegram from Alexandria announces that the Hellenic colony in Egypt has remitted to King George a sum of 30,120 francs, to be distributed in rewards for those who distinguish themselves in the first battle. These rewards are for the land forces exclusively, the Government itself having instituted prizes for those who distinguish themselves in naval warfare.

The Turkish papers echo the report current in well-informed circles in London, to the effect that on his return to England a seat in the Cabinet will be offered to the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.

The Turkish papers have been advised by the Bureau de la Presse to be less garrulous on the subject of the diplomatic negotiations now pending. In deference to this advice, the Stamboul papers of Thursday shut off their tap of speculative discourse about the Powers and the plenipotentiaries, and created quite a dearth of new conjectures.

The local authorities have forbidden the sale and circulation of the pamphlet entitled "l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne en Orient," under severe penalties.

On Thursday, the steamer "Retriever," belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company, arrived in the Golden Horn on her way to the Black Sea to repair the telegraph cable between Constantinople and Odessa.

On the repeated applications of the Italian embassy, an order has been granted in favour of the banking house of Camondo & Co., who are considerable creditors of Veli Pasha, son of Kiridli Mustapha Pasha, to sell certain property belonging to His Excellency, consisting of a flour-mill at Oun-Capou and some houses in Galata and Pera.

A telegram from Rome reports that the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, has met with an accident similar to that which lately befell Mr. Gladstone. His Highness's foot slipped as he was stepping from his carriage and he fell, cutting his head and receiving some contusions. The wounds and bruises are not, we are happy to state, of a serious character.

Two Ottoman judges have come to trouble. The Council of the Sheikh-ul-Islamat has suspended for four years Mekki Effendi, ex-Cadi of Karaman, for having delivered two contradictory sentences in the same case. Avni Effendi, Cadi of Galata, has been cited before the same tribunal for having dealt with certain matters in a way contrary to the prescriptions of the Sheri or sacred law.

The Arab journal, "el-Jewaib," states that a special commission has been formed, composed of influential Arab and Turkish jurists, well versed in the laws of the Empire, under the presidency of Djevdet Pasha, Minister of Justice, o study the modification of the law which should be made to adapt to those régions of the Empire where no knowledge or understanding of jurisprudence exists. The commission has, it is stated, decided to annul the applicability of the Civil Code to the districts of Yemen, Tripoli in Barbary, the Hauran, Aleppo, Neid, and Bassorah, and to administer those provinces entirely according to the sacred Mahommedan law, the "Sheri." The report of the commission has been submitted to the Sultan for his Majesty's approval.

The Turkish papers commonly give so false a colouring to news from Eastern Roumelia, that we hardly know what to think of the "Hakikat's" statement that Aleko Pasha has asked leave to proceed to St. Petersburg in person to pay hommage to the Emperor Alexander III. Aleko Pasha is a little erratic at times, and he has also pronounced sympathies with the Russian Imperial family. But all this notwithstanding, we shall withhold our belief in the story of the "Hakikat" until we see it confirmed in the "Maritza."

The Porte continues to receive satisfactory accounts from the regions visited by the plague. The district between Nedjif and Hindieh is surrounded by a double cordon within the area of which the malady has already decreased. The district affected lies due south of Bagdad, and extends from Kerbela to Nedjif, the lake of which name is included in the cordon as also the town of Divanieh on the Euphratus: the area isolated by the cordon is about sixty miles long by thirty wide. The deaths amount to rather less than one for every ten square miles of area; consequently, the ravages of the plague have not so far, been of a very formidable character, and if the authorities are really as heedful in their measures as they report themselves to be, the disease may be easily confined to its present limits, and stamped out within them.

The Sublime Porte has informed the heads of foreign missions that the meetings which have been held by their respective subjects to protest against the measures taken by the Government in regard to the anticipated payment of the ground tax, are contrary to law, and that the Turkish authorities will be authorised to act for foreign proprietors in the same way as for Ottoman subjects. If the "Terdjumani-Hakikat" is to be believed, the embassies have replied that this manner of acting is in conformity with the regulations concerning the appropriation of real estate, already accepted by the Powers interested.

THE END OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The following "main propositions" of the arrangement were read in both Houses of Parliament on 23rd March:—

1. The suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal is acknowledged.

2. A complete self-Government is promised to the Boers.

3. The control of foreign relations is reserved.

4. There is to be a Resident at the future capital.

5. The Royal Commission will consist of Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir E. Wood, and Chief Justice Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape.

6. The commission will consider the provisions for the protection of native interests and arrangements as to frontier affairs.

7. The commission will also consider the question whether any and what portions of the Transvaal territory eastwards, within certain limits, should be severed from the Transvaal;

8. The Boers withdraw from the Nec and disperse to their homes.

9. The British garrisons remain in the Transvaal until the final settlement.

10. The Boers having engaged as above, Sir E. Wood promises them not to advance nor to send warlike stores into the Transvaal.

The work of the Commission is expected to occupy three months. The Boers broke up their camp and dispersed to their homes on 25th ult. The "Daily News says:—"We understand that the main object which Sir Evelyn Wood had in view in his negotiations with the Boers was to obtain adequate guarantees for the just treatment of the native population, and that the chief duty of the Royal Commission will be to devise measures for giving full effect to this policy. A very important part of their work will be the delimitation of the northern and eastern frontiers of the Transvaal, whereby tribes which the Boers had in vain attempted to subjugate will either recover their independence or enjoy the protection of England. The British Resident will be invested with the important function of protecting the natives who live within the limits of the territory. The Government have thus endeavoured to secure justice for both races. The Royal Commission will, it is expected, be guided by instructions from home."

FRANCE.

The Italian Opera House at Nice was destroyed by the fire on W dnesday night, the efforts to subdue the flames proving of no avail. The fire broke out at the commencement of the opera "Lucia di Lammermoor." The gas at the back of the stage suddenly exploded setting fire to the scenery. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and attacking the meter the house was soon plunged in darkness, adding to the confusion among the crowd who were pressing madly towards the doors. In the panic many were down and trodden underfoot. The fire was got under about ten o'clock, and at three on Thursday morning fifty-nine bodies had been recovered from the ruins. It is feered that many other lives are lost. Madame Donadio, the prima donna, was saved, but the tenor, bass, and baritone, with a number of the chorus singers, are among the victims

We read in the *Pensiero di Nizza* the following details of the conflagration of the Opera House at Nice. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening the theatre was pretty well filled and the gallery crowded. Scarcely had they commenced to illuminate the gas burners when one heard on the stage a deep murmur prolonged, and some gas flames suddenly rose between the wainscoting. Afterwards all at once a great darkness took place and there was an insupportably strong smell of gas. The audience in the gallery who looked over felt themselves very unwell caressed by a cold and fetid wind and their hands and face were burnt and all this in less time than you can speak.

The theatre was a prey to great darkness the stench augmented: cries, scuffling, voices of imploring women, of children crying took place, there was a terrible confusion and an atrocious chaos of people clamouring for their lives, a moribund complaint. Those who were in the pit and in the stalls could save themselves amidst all the confusion, the crisis was in the gallery. The poor spectators at the first fetid puffs of gas rushed backwards in order to escape but as they were foolish they formed as it were a compact mass and the zeal to escape prevented them from doing so. It is impossible to describe the terror of these unfortunate beings, the darkness increased the horror of the situation and the gas reaching everywhere the unfortunate victims died in the most hart-rending spasms. There was a funeral-pile, and entire families perished and among them that of Aurelli, composed of father, mother, two children and the maid. Once the news of the disaster spread the firemen and mariners arrived followed by an immense crowd. Some courageous men attempted to enter the building in order to save the unfortunate people there; the mariners of the *Hirondelle*, Jourdain, Gartier, Dellorme, an officer of the Argentine Navy, Francesco Riviera, and the sculptor Schaeffer, joined hands with a wet handkerchief and marching courageously in front arrived at the first gallery; they met with the poor Catani, the comic so applauded, the poor artiste fell down at the feet of these persons fainted-away; they raised him and conveyed him to the nearest place which happened to be a hair-dressers shop.

The poor Catani opened his eyes for a moment but surprised by a sudden loss of blood he expired in the arms of the sculptor Schæffer. Dellorme and Schæffer entered the theatre a second time and they encountered a poor woman with her daughter, they took them by the arms and went away and thus the poor mother and her child were saved. Meanwhile the flames rose with an enormous force, the chandelier fell with a terrible fracas and the stalls gave way setting at liberty a large quantity of dust and smoke; the flames like horrible sheets of fire rose above the four walls throwing in the most remote parts a dazzling light and between the flames that rose into the air were a cloud of packets and parts of the scenery. An indescribable spectacle in words. Nice was the prey to a great terror, everyone had in the theatre parents, friends, some their mothers; the others their sons. At nine they commenced to bring the victims to the church of *San Francesco di Paola*, who were horribly mutilated, and it is dreadful to behold them.

Many perished victims of their own courage. The Dr. Arent de Camsastadt, a German, died in searching for those in danger. A musician at the first cries of alarm instead of saving himself jumped on the stage in order to save his mother, she had already fled and the poor musician was lost. A woman was taken with such a fright that she fled from the theatre in running and precipitated herself in the Padiglione; but she was saved and taken to the hospital. Horrible to relate there are not any wounded as all have died from the injuries received. Up to the present one has counted sixty dead and there are many others in the smoking ruins of the theatre.

Several of the bodies are deprived of their legs, these are probably the unfortunate who in a moment of terror threw themselves down from the upper gallery. The greatest part of them are women, there are three darling little babies and among them one with its hands benumbed with cold and a little girl almost entirely carbonised found together with her mother. The funerals of the unfortunate victims took place on the 25th ult. at 9 a. m. followed by an immense *cortège*. The 26th of March they said there were one hundred bodies under the ruins of the Theatre.

RUSSIA.

An important arrest of a woman, who is believed to have been intimately associated with the conspirators against the life of the Czar, has led to the postponement of the trial of the four prisoners previously apprehended. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at five o'clock on 24th March afternoon at St. Petersburg, accompanied by Lord Dufferin, weo had gone to Gatchena to meet them. The Royal party and suite were met at the railway station by the Empress of Russia and all the Grand Dukes. The German Crown Prince also arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday.

Alexander III. a Parisian correspondent writes to the 'Pall Malt Gazette,' is a man of instinct, and certainly was not over-educated. His nature was refractory to the lessons of men of science and philosophers. The easy-going father let him have his own way, and consoled himself in reflecting that after all it was perhaps well not to instruct too highly a second son. The present Czar came in for his eldest brother's inheritance and "fiancée." He is a rough soldier, and his manners have a guard-room savour. They were much ruder when he married. His gentle wife exercises over him an influence in many respects salutary. But she is detested at Berlin because she passes there for encouraging, from antipathy to the Prussians, the Slavophil agitation of which the new Czar has long been the leading promoter. Because he is so, the Nihilists may not give him so much trouble as they caused to his ill-starred father. But if he escapes from dangers at home it will be to face greater ones perhaps abroad. It is believed here by many that Bismarck and the military party at Berlin have for some time agreed to pick a quarrel with Russia as soon as the late Emperor died. We may shortly witness a general fight between Slavs and Teutons. Whether such a struggle would be to the advantage or otherwise of France will depend on Spain, Italy, and Gambetta. Should he lose his popularity and become discredited there would not be cohesion in the fighting forces of the Republic. It is therefore to be hoped he will not use himself up in the approaching parliamentary struggle about the "scrutin de liste."

Latest Telegrams.

London 29th March.

The Sultan has demanded a contingent of Egyptian troops in case of war with Greece.

500 Basutos made a successful raid capturing horses and cattle. The garrison of Potchefstroom capitulated the day peace conditions were signed after severe fighting. English loss 18 killed and 90 wounded.

Prince Charles has been proclaimed King of Roumania.

A Russian Imperial manifesto names the Czar's brother Vladimir as regent in case of the death of Alexander III during the minority of his children.

Mr. Parnell is organising an English land league.

London 31st March.

The Ambassadors approve of the offer of the Porte and the Powers urge Greece to accept.

The Greek journals condemn the proposed arrangement and demand decisive action. An army corps has received orders to proceed to Chalcis.

The news of the Sultan having demanded a contingent of Egyptian troops has been contradicted.

Lord Beaconsfield is seriously ill.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Scobeleff was recalled owing to having demanded permission to occupy an oasis south of Merv.

London, 2nd April.

It is generally believed that Greece will agree to the Turkish proposition but news from Athens states that Greece insists on the cession of Prevesa. It is reported that the Christians of the Macedonia mountains are preparing for an insurrection.

The pest is diminishing in the Bagdad district but is stated to have broken out in Aserbeidsjan Persia.

England has declined the invitation to take part in the bimetallic conference. General Roshrberg replaces Scobeleff. A Russian Imperial decree establishes a municipal representative government at St. Petersburg.

Lord Beaconsfield illness continues. He is suffering with fever caused by gout.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, April 2nd, 1881.

We have already noticed in our columns the different phases which the war in the Transvaal between England and the Boers has taken; and it is with pleasure that we salute the end of the struggle in which so many of our countrymen have so bravely lost their lives, and the course of which has in some degree injured the *prestige* of England among some of the continental Powers. In fact the agitation for the rights of the Boers had made itself felt in Holland; at Berlin a committee had been formed for the same purpose, and an appeal made in France in favor of the Transvaal. In England itself the Boers have found numerous partizans of their liberty even amongst some members of Parliament, and a portion of the Press has not failed to make its voice heard in a like manner. At this moment when the question of Ireland has caused so much embarrassment to the Home Government, and when questions of foreign policy are discussed which touch so near the interests of the British Empire, the Government has followed in this affair the wisest policy and the most conformable to liberal principles. In fact the Government has known how to conciliate the consideration to the claims of a small but courageous people to the security of the English interests in that part of the world, and if we understand the last telegrams the Boers will receive their autonomy but recognising the sovereignty of the Queen and perhaps abandoning a part of their territory to England. Even with this loss of territory the Transvaal comprises a space larger than the half of France, and England grows in the esteem of the world by the moderation and the sentiment of humanity of which it has given a proof. It is only a blind spirit of party which can sustain that the actual Government in England has receded from a serious danger, because in this century England has had to combat powers exceedingly stronger and has always left the battlefield victorious and her arms covered with honor and we hope that also in the future England in serving its interests in all parts of the globe will take into account those precious rights of liberty of which she is the most glorious champion in the world.

And now that the Colonial Office is disembarrassed of the war in the Transvaal, as we have already expressed the hope of the promises made being realised the present is a fitting time for thoroughly taking up in earnest the question of *reform in Cyprus*, if ever the Island is to throw off its present chaotic condition.

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We considered it our duty to render justice to the Government for the measures of precaution it has adopted to prevent the plague from appearing in Cyprus. But we cannot help thinking that if one takes measures of precaution against an eventual epidemic and one which cannot realize itself, so much more ought one to anticipate means of stamping out the germs of malady already existing in the country. It is a fact well-known that after a good rainy season the island of Cyprus suffers in a stronger proportion from fever which dominates more or less every year in all warm climates. We therefore call the attention of the Government to the general hygiene of the country this year, and more particularly still to those places in the neighbourhood of marshes and stagnant waters.

At this last point Larnaca which had received more than her share has for several years seen her condition gradually improving even since the occupation. But it is not less true that the cause of evil has not entirely disappeared, and there is in the neighbourhood behind the church of St. Lazarus a quarter pretty well populated which in winter is very often nearly submerged under water as we have already remarked in our columns.

A great part of this water which finds no means of outlet remains actually in the ditches which surround what is commonly called the *lake of St. Lazarus*, and already it commences to be in such a state of putrefaction that it is impossible to resist the bad odours which exhale from the neighbourhood if one endeavours to approach the quarter. We are certain that here there is a cause for epidemic which when augmented by the heat aggravates itself terribly; it tells then on the life of a great many people in a country where in years like this the fever decimates the population and all negligence to take measures to dry the marshy ditches of which we are speaking is a most grave charge of which the public are right in demanding a severe account from the authorities. We hope then that in taking measures against this evil they will impress themselves of promptly finding a remedy in the real interest of the public health, which is seriously threatened

Local Notes.

We announced in our issue of the 20th inst. that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer arriving from Smyrna would touch at Limassol, but on a telegram having been forwarded to the Agent at Rhodes by the local Agent the steamer proceeded immediately for Larnaca, and we learn that the projected line has been abandoned.

Last Monday morning at 11 o'clock the Rev. J. Spencer officiated at Divine Service held in the room specially arranged for the purpose at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, where we were pleased to notice a larger congregation than usual.

We believe that the Ottoman brig *Epoki* at present laying in our roadstead is loading up with the whole of the Ordnance stores now remaining here, and will sail as soon as the cargo is all on board which it may be expected to be in about a fortnight. A sergeant will proceed with her in charge of the stores which will reduce our local garrison to the strength of *one man*.

It is an interesting moment and a change from the general tone in the town that which occurrs every week on occasion of the arrival of the European mail; no matter at what time, as through the consideration for the public on the part of the Post Office you can obtain your letters as soon as they are sorted. We take for our description last Friday night when the mail boat arrived in port at 9. 30 o'clock, and notice was issued that the letters &c. would be given out at 11. Some half an hour before the time appointed a small crowd in which we find a great part of the local citizens, as well as the English and foreign element took possession of that part of the Quay in the vicinity of the Post Office, anxiously awaiting the time for receiving their letters. Almost punctual to the minute the door is opened and in rush those so eager to receive their letters, while some who are of a quieter tone of mind await the moment when they can receive their's more at their ease. Some we notice have so much to take away that they are obliged to make use of a handkerchief for the purpose, and others receive nothing for their patience in waiting.

We learn according to a telegram received here that M. Eugène de Castillon St. Victor, the newly appointed French Consul for the Island of Cyprus will arrive here at the end of April next. He will travel *via* Vienna and Constantinople.

In the House of Commons on the 25th ult. Mr. Rylands gave notice that he would ask the Government if it is true that on occasion of the occupation of Cyprus, Lord Salisbury promised the French Government that England would recognise the protectorate of France over Tunis.

Messrs. Papayanni & Co's. S. S. *Arcadia* is expected here in the early part of next week. She has 400 tons of coal on board consigned to Messrs. Janion Son & Co. of this port.

We understand that Capt. Gordon, Asst. Commissioner of Famagousta will shortly proceed from Cyprus on three weeks' leave of absence.

The remainder of the Maltese immigrants except one, who were brought to the Island shortly after the occupation by Mr. Vincenzo Fenech, and who are now living at the expense of the Hospital, will return to Malta by the S. S. *Arcadia* at the cost of the Cyprus Government.

The two Zaptiehs who plundered the house and tried to kill the owner besides at Kellia, and who were afterwards arrested and brought to trial at Nicosia have each been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour. There was also a third man implicated in this affair but he has until now managed to conceal his identity.

The Turk who stabbed a Greek some few days ago, and to which reference has already been made in our columns at the Coffee-shop near the Custom House and whose trial has recently taken place before the Temyiz Court at Nicosia has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and should the unfortunate man succumb to the wounds received, he is to undergo ten years' imprisonment; but we learn that the wounded man's recovery is almost a certainty.

Early this morning Larnaca was the scene of a most cold-blooded murder. As an Arab was taking a walk on the road towards the race-course some little distance beyond the Turkish quarter of the town, he came upon the lifeless body of a man swimming in a pool of blood which was yet warm with his throat cut, and several blows on the back which proves that there was a struggle before the unfortunate man met his untimely death, and that there were several people implicated in this dreadful crime. The deceased is a native of Anatolia and of the Mahommedan faith and has been only a short time in Larnaka, he lived with five men in the Turkish quarter of the town and he had lately bought a small craft in which he intended to make his way from Cyprus with his five companions. He is known to be a pretty wealthy man and on the night of his murder he had several thousand piastres upon his person of which he was robbed, and besides he carried £9 in English gold in his bosom of which it is strange to say he was not deprived.

As soon as the authorities were informed of this homicide the murdered man's five companions who are Turks were put under arrest, and an inquiry instituted before the Daavi Court but until now no clue has been discovered to this atrocious event.

It appears that Messrs Mucci gave notice on March 19th of an appeal against Mr. Tyser's judgment in the second action 'Mucci v. the Government in Cyprus,' and that subsequently to this action on their part, the Island Government gave notice of an appeal against the judgments in both actions.

A week ago a Turk went out fishing in our roadstead, but has not yet returned and it is supposed that his craft has foundered and he has perished.

Messorea News.

St. Serghi 25 March 1881.

On behalf of agriculture which is so little protected by Government, you ought to draw their attention to a fact very prejudicial to the interests of Cyprus. For a long time it has been the custom for the numerous vessels coming here from Syria to load with large quantities of sheep and goats' dung, which they export abroad, where they are certain of enriching the soil at the expense of the native produce; the producer not being able to buy manure leaves the ground without it. It is a fact that very little is produced in comparison to what would have been the case with good manure.

It seems just that in a question so generally of interest the Government should adopt measures to prohibit the exportation of an ingredient so necessary, but it appears of still greater justice that proprietors of flocks who cause so much injury to the plantations of the country in letting their flocks wander on private property should contribute in some degree for what concerns them for the improvement of the produce of the soil, and it is no injustice if they are prohibited from exporting the manure instead of retaining it for the good of the country even if they sell it a little cheaper.

Kyrenia News.

March, 30th 1881.

On the 28th ultimo Colonel Gordon inspected the prison, the Zaptiehs, and the Pioneers at Kyrenia. The Chief Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Warren, Mr. Bor, L.C.M.P. and Mr. King-Harman also visited the town. The Commissioner made a rapid tour through the district last week in search of locusts but, we believe, he only found some in the village of Forta and took immediate steps to have them destroyed.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST IN CYPRUS.

We have arrived at a season of the year when we can already speak of the new crops with some idea of certainty. We will commence with cereals which are the principal produce of this Island, and we are glad to announce that from all signs a very good crop of barley is anticipated this year, and the gathering in has already commenced in certain districts; as to wheat the appearances are also such as to promise well but they still require water and if it does not rain the quantity as well as quality will not be so favourable as might have been. A few days ago there have been hailstorms in two or three villages to the East of Cythrea which have caused some damage to the crops there, but fortunately the danger was localized and excessively restrained; but if it does not rain the vetches of which the peasants have sowed a large quantity will produce nearly nothing. As to the prospects of the olives one can already anticipate that they will be very plentiful and the price of oil which is so high owing to the scarcity of olives last year has already considerably fallen.

The carob trees were in some degree damaged by the rather cold weather the Winter before last, which will affect their produce to some extent, so that we will have only an average production, it is well known that the year after a plentiful fall of rain the carob trees produce a large quantity and next year one expects a harvest more abundant than that of 1879. We mention sesame and linseed to say that it is only in the month of May that they are sowed, the same as to cotton as it is planted in the same month, but as there has been plenty of rain one can anticipate also a good harvest for these productions.

The shearing of the flocks has already commenced in a great many parts of the Island, and the owners have high pretensions as they are allured by the high prices of last year, but the price depends on the demand for it from Europe. We can say nothing about the vines as it is not an appropriate time just now. But in closing this short review of the prospects of this year's harvest we must unfortunately mention the appearance of locusts in certain districts; we hear that they appeared principally in the vicinity of Contea, but not in large numbers. We understand the Government has already taken measures to destroy these voracious insects, and we hope that nothing will be neglected to prevent in the future a catastrophe of the crops as it occurred so often under the preceding régime.

THE PLAGUE IN ASIA.

Various rumours have been current here during the past week in reference to the epidemic which is said to prevail in Syria, but it may be said that nothing is as yet positively known in regard to it. A sanitary cordon is said to have been effected around Damascus, and it is certain that Alexandria is in quarantine of observation for Malta. Meanwhile our own authorities are taking active precautionary measures. Dr. Barry, Sanitary Commissioner and Dr. Heidenstam, Local Sanitary Officer, were prepared to receive the Austrian Lloyds steamer from Alexandria and Beyrout on Wednesday, and 30 deck passengers—1st, 2nd and 3rd class—who landed from her were placed in strict quarantine for three days as were also the boats' crews which brought them to shore and five lighters used in discharging the cargo. At the expiration of the time mentioned, these will be re-inspected and all clothes will be fumigated before their owners are declared free of their imperatively necessary incarceration.

CYPRUS. No. III. 1881.

AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof.

"To amend 'The Nizam Courts Judicial Appointments Ordinance, 1880.'"

ROBERT BIDDULPH,

WHEREAS doubts may arise as to the tenure of office of the Presidents and other judges to be appointed under the provisions of "The Nizam Courts Judicial Appointments Ordinance, 1880," and it is desirable to make provision for removing such doubts.

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 thereof, as follows:—

1. Every person appointed to be President or an ordinary Judge of any Nizam Court under the provisions of "The Nizam Courts Judicial Appointments Ordinance, 1880," shall hold office until Her Majesty the Queen shall think fit to otherwise direct.

2. All Ordinances and other laws relating to the tenure of office of the Presidents and Judges of Nizam Courts or which may be otherwise inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

3. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Nizam Courts Judicial Appointments Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1881."

Passed in Council this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one,

C. A. KING HARMAN,
Clerk of Council.

CYPRUS. No. IV. 1881.

AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof.

"To Amend the Law relating to the collection of the excise Duty on Wine."

ROBERT BIDDULPH.

WHEREAS.....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 thereof, as follows:—

1. Until such time as the High Commissioner in Council shall otherwise direct, it shall be lawful to move wine from place to place in the Island without a permit for that purpose.

2. So long as it shall continue to be lawfull to move wine from place to place without a permit for that purpose, excise duty shall be levied and paid on all wine manufactured in the Island, and no wine whether manufactured or used for the purpose of the private consumption of the household of the manufacturer or for any other purpose shall be exempt from duty.

3. No action or other proceeding at law shall be had or taken to recover any money paid as excise duty on wine at any time during which wine has been allowed to be moved from place to place without a permit for that purpose, and no payment of duty madd in respect of wine actually consumed by the household of the manufacturer shall be allowed to be used as a defence to any action hereafter to be instituted for the recovery of any duty, title or tax.

4. The excise duty payable in respect of wine manufactured in any year shall be payable in three monthly instalments: On the 31st day of January, the last day of February and the 31st day of March in the succeeding year.

5. Any person who shall fail to pay the duty on wine manufactured by him by the instalments, and at the times specified in clause 4 hereof, shall pay an additional duty of 5 per cent. on every instalment not so paid.

6. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be taken to authorize the moving of spirits from place to place without a permit for that purpose.

7. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Wine duty Ordinance, 1881."

Passed in Council this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one.

C. A. KING HAKMAN,
Clerk of Council.

An Ordinance Cyprus No. V. 1881 has also been enacted entitled "To facilitate the collection of Tithes," it contains 18 articles.

Occasional Notes.

A correspondent at Plymouth writes:—A few weeks ago an advertisement appeared in the *Western Morning News* for an English governess to reside abroad. Among those who answered the advertisement was the daughter of a naval officer living at Plympton, who subsequently received a visit from a lady who was lodging at Newton, and who stated that she wished to engage a young lady to go to St. Petersburg and instruct three children in English. The young lady's father, on applying to the Russian Embassy, to which he had been referred, received such assurances as removed all scruples, and a fortnight ago she went to St. Petersburg. On her arrival there she was astonished at being taken to the Winter Palace, shown the apartments she was to occupy, and next day was introduced to the Emperor, and by him taken to his wife, the Princess Dolgourouki, and their three young children. The Czar explained to Miss J. that it was his desire the children should be taught English by the companionship of an English lady like herself, whose conversation would familiarize them with the language, and that he and the Princess desired her to be on affectionate terms with the children, only she was not to kiss them. A splendid retriever came into the room, and going up to the new arrival licked her hand. Calling the attention of the Princess to this incident, the Czar observed that it was a happy omen of the friendly feeling which he hoped would exist between Miss J. and her charge.

The colonisation of Palestine is proceeding quietly but certainly. Some 80,000 acres of land between Joppa and Jerusalem have recently been secured from the Turkish Government for the persecuted Jews of the Continent. Already a goodly number of families have established themselves upon the land.

The Empress of Austria is expected in Vienna on the 7th of April. Her Majesty has arranged to leave Combermere Abbey on the 28th inst. for London, and will pay a visit to the Queen. After one or two days' stay in London the Empress will go to Paris for six days, and will afterwards pay a short visit to the Belgian Court at Brussels. Her Majesty during the past week has hunted with the South Cheshire, the North Shropshire, the Wynnstay, and the Marquis of Stafford's hounds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

March
27th S. S. 'Clutha' 337 tons. British from Limassol and Alexandria with pilgrims.
29th S. S. 'Diana' Austrian 1275 tons mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
29th 'Epochi' Ottoman brig 186 tons from Limassol with ballast.
30th S. S. 'Ettore' Aust. 1470 tons mails from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.

April
1st S. S. 'Fortuna' British from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

March
27th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
27th S. S. "Clutha", British for the Syrian coast, with pilgrims.
29th S. S. 'Diana' Aus., mails for Syria, and Egypt, and general cargo.
30th S. S. 'Ettore' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. generel cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Alexandria and Limassol—Rev. Dr. Yule and 20 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

March
26th 'Maria G.' Austrian schooner 100 tons from Triest with wood.
27th S. S. 'Clutha' British, 338 tons from Alexandria general cargo.
27th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
28th 'Abdel Salem' Ottoman brig 100 tons from Larnaca with ballast.
28th 'St. Demetrio' Greek schooner, 52 tons from Port Said with ballast.

April
1st S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

March
25th 'Epochi' Ottoman brig 186 tons for Larnaca in ballast.
27th S. S. 'Clutha' British 337 tons for Larnaca and Jaffa with pilgrims.
27th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
28th 'Abdel Salem' Ottoman brig 100 tons for Tripoli with ballast.
29th 'St. Demetrio' Greek schooner 52 tons for Alexandretta with ballast.
30th 'Aphrodite' Cypriot brig 96 tons for Alexandria general cargo.

April
1st S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Capt. Patten, R.E., Mr. Bulmer Post Master, Mr. Corby Chief Collector of Customs, Mr. Craddock, Mr. Henry and four deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Alexandria—six deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLONTARY SALE OF PROPERTY.

THE undermentioned properties, situated in the District "Deyirmenlik" are for sale.

46 Plots of land measuring 300 donums in all, water admissable for irrigation once in each term of 17 days for 31 hours.

1 House containing 14 rooms.
1 Coffee-house.
1 Stable with yard.
1 Old house with yard.
1 House containing 2 rooms. stream running close to it.
3 Stores for chopped straw.
86 Olive trees.

only seven shares out of forty-eight are for sale.

For further particulars apply to Mr. S. Bondakian No. 4, Fish Market, Nicosia, or to Mr. George Essedi, Larnaca.

PALESTINE
INDEPENDENT TOURS
ALEXANDER HOWARD

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

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

HOTEL VICTORIA,

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

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

For further information apply to the proprietor.

PIETRO PAULICEVICH.

BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

PAPAYANNI & Co's. STEAMERS.

THE *Arcadia*, 2,500 tons, Captain Thompson, due on the 4th April will have immediate despatch for the Coast of Syria, Alexandria, and Liverpool.

Splendid accomodation for passengers.

This steamer carries a stewardess.

For freight, etc. apply to:

CHARLES WATKINS,
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From Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thursday) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol.
,, Larnaca for Beyrout every Saturday, at 4 p. m.
,, Beyrout for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Saturday at 5 p. m.
,, Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p.m.
,, Limassol every Sunday at 9 p.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.

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Correspondents in Cyprus acting as

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LEVANT HERALD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

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

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

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

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

THE LEVANT HERALD, weekly budget contains provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish press sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recommended.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the following terms. Three months, 15s; Six months. 25s. 6d Twelve months 42s. Cheques and post office orders to be made payable to EDGAR WHITEKER, Constantinople.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION including postage to any part of Egypt or any country within the Postal Union is Eight shillings per quarter payable in advance. The Commercial Summary, Reports &c., will appear in Saturdays issues; rate of subscription for this issue only, one pound sterling per annum.

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Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.
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THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will act gently on the system once or twice in the day. They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach. In cases of weaknes 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

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

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

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

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