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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 132. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 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 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 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 New Albert Hotel, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

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

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail").

In the House of Lords, on Feb. 16, Lord Lytton made a personal statement in reference to a recent suggestion by the Duke of Argyll that in 1876 the Indian Government prepared an extensive military expedition for the purpose of menacing Afghanistan.

The Marquis of Hartington has stated in the House of Commons, and Earl Granville in the Lords, that there are no minutes in the India or Foreign Offices relating to proposals by Russia in 1876 for the partition of Asia.

The Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill has been before the House of Commons in committee during the whole week.

Mr. Gladstone has given notice of his intention to move that the committee shall be concluded to-night.

General Sir F. Roberts was, on Feb. 14, presented with the freedom of the City of London, an illuminated address, and a sword of honour.

The same evening General Roberts was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, when he delivered an important speech on the Army.

Sir Evelyn Wood, with the relieving column has arrived at Newcastle in the Transvaal. The Boers have fallen back to Laing's Nek.

An armistice of eight days' duration has been granted to the Basutos.

Mr. Goschen has arrived at Constantinople, and has been most cordially received by the Sultan.

The Ambassadors of the Powers are now awaiting the arrival of the German Ambassador, Count Hatzfeldt, previous to the commencement of negotiations.

The German Parliament was opened, on Feb. 16, by the Vice-Chancellor, Count Stolberg Wernigerode, who read the speech from the Throne.

The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett was celebrated on Feb. 12.

The sculling match on the Thames between Hanlon and Laycock for the championship of England and a stake of £ 1,000 was won by Hanlon on Feb. 14.

The Bank of England rate of interest has been reduced from 3½ per cent., to which it was raised on Jan. 13, to 3 per cent.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Sir R. C. Musgrave, M.P.; General J. H. Francklyn, C.B., R.A.; Major-Gen. T. J. Maclachlan, R.H.A.; Lieut.-Col. C. Hudson, late 10th Regt.; and Admiral Dupré.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette", 19th Feb.)

The Austro-Hungarian Imperial Yacht "Miramar" with Prince Rudolph on board arrived yesterday and anchored about 11 a. m. under salutes from the forts and the Egyptian frigate "Mohamed Ali."

Prince Rudolph left for Cairo by special train, timed to arrive at the Capital at 12. 17 p. m. to-day.

A local contemporary has this week given currency to a rumour of the approaching recall of Baron de Ring, French Agent and Consul General. We do not, however, think there is any foundation for the report.

We hear from all sides that the Committee for organising the Carnival festivities is working actively and that we may expect the Carnival this year to be one of the gayest that has ever been known in Alexandria.

The Staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company gave their annual ball last night; there were about one hundred and fifty persons present and the entertainment was very successful in every respect. The rooms were prettily decorated, the hosts were most attentive to their guests and dancing was kept up with great spirit till about 6 this morning. This ball has become quite an institution in Alexandria and is regularly looked forward to as one of the most pleasant social gatherings of the season.

The performance of the Royal Star Troupe at the Zizinia Theatre last night, was attended by more people than usually patronise such entertainments. As an exhibition of acrobats and gymnasts it certainly equalled anything of the kind produced in Alexandria. The performance of one artiste in particular, a Japanese, could only be excelled by that of the celebrated aerobat, who is said to have climbed up a pole forty feet high and then have drawn the pole up after him.

We hear from Suez that the Ariel Dramatic Club gave a performance on Saturday last the pieces being "Browne the Martyr" and the Burlesque of "The Lady of Lyons."

We understand that when the Government accounts for 1880 are finally closed a large surplus will be shewn. In some usually well informed quarters this surplus is expected to reach £ 600,000; £ 100,000 of which has been obtained by economies effected on the estimated expenditure. We also learn that the Government has at present on deposit with bankers no less a sum than £ 850,000.

The Obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle" removed from Alexandria in the course of last year was successfully placed on its pedestal in New York on the 22nd of January in the presence of ten thousand people.

WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Negotiations for peace are proceeding between the Boers and the British Government. The "Daily News" understands that on Monday night a despatch reached the Colonial Office from Sir George Colley announcing that he had received ouvertures of peace from the Boers. A Cabinet Council which met on Tuesday afternoon was engaged in considering these proposals, on which a despatch was within a few hours forwarded to the High Commissioner. The "Daily News" adds :—"The proposals, though as vague and general as first ouvertures under such circumstances are likely to be, were nevertheless regarded by the Government as affording at least a starting-point towards the discussion of the terms of an amicable settlement.

Some interesting details concerning the battle on the Ingogo are given by the special correspondent of the "Standard." From conversation the correspondent has had with some of the wounded he has gathered the following particulars :—

The troops had not anticipated a heavy day's fighting, as the General told them before starting at eight in the morning that they were going to make a demonstration, and would be back in camp in time for their dinners. The enemy were on horseback when first seen, but upon a shell taking effect among them at about 1,500 yards distance they rode off, and, having dismounted under cover behind the hills, opened fire. From twelve o'clock until dusk it was a rifle duel under cover. Our guns from time to time took part in it, but the enemy's fire was so severe that it was impossible to work the guns continuously, the men falling almost as soon as they stood up.

With the sole exception of Lieutenant Parsons, who was wounded late in the day every officer, driver, gunner, and horse in the battery were hit shortly after the action began. The guns were completely silenced for an hour; some of the infantry then assisted. One piece was thus kept in action throughout the day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those serving it had continually to be replaced. The guns were actually whitened all over with the marks of the bullets, and for anybody to stand up beside them was certain death. The enemy occasionally crept up to within two hundred yards of the position, but never attempted a rush. The greater portion of the fighting was at a distance of six or seven hundred yards.

The tactics of the Boers are described as admirable. They moved from flank to flank, opening fire time after time from unexpected positions. For our men to advance and charge at the point of the bayonet was quite impossible, for they would all have been shot down before reaching the enemy. The fight was one of rifles, where the Boers were vastly superior to our troops.

Our position at sunset appeared desperate. The men had no rations, and a most difficult country lay between them and the camp, the enemy being certainly close at hand At 9 P. M. General Colley ordered the force to march as quietly as possible down to the river; the horses which remained were harnessed to the guns, and all left the position without the enemy discovering that the movement was in progress. There was great difficulty in crossing the river, which was rapidly rising with the falling rain. At last all, with the exception of the wounded, and an ammunition waggon left on the ground, got across.

The sufferings of the wounded were very great. They had no water, and the wind and rain continued all night. The doctor describes experience of last night on battlefield as heartrending. Cries for water were incessant; some men sucked and chewed their blankets, the rain all the time descending in torrents, each lightning flash showing where the dead and dying strewed the ground. At twelve o'clock some waggons came from camp with orders from the General to take the wounded into Newcastle. Many of the Boers came down and spoke with the men with the waggons. They offered no objection to the removal of the wounded. They deplored the war, but said that it was their duty to shoot down all soldiers who came into their country.

The correspondent says that had not the General succeeded in getting off on Tuesday night his surrender on Wednesday morning was inevitable. The Boers were prepared to attack with daylight, but had not kept a strict watch as they believed that the rain had rendered the river unfordable. They were greatly disappointed in the morning at discovering that the British force had made their escape. The number of Boers who were engaged in the attack are variously estimated at from 600 to 2,000.

FRANCE.

The question of divorce in France is shelved for the moment, but the smallness of the majority in Tuesday's division seems to mean that the defeat is only temporary. The ultimate result will depend on the approaching elections. Meanwhile the discussion which preceded the division did not furnish anything very new to the subject. The Minister of Justice dealing with the common objection to divorce, that it is bad for the children, pointed out that in this respect it is no worse than the existing usage of judicial separation. Whether the formal break-up of a household, either by divorce or separation, can be worse for the children of an unhappy marriage than the spectacle of a discordant household, is a question which disputants on this side are apt to overlook. Then, again, as to the effect of facility for divorce upon the sanctity of the family, it is quite true, as M. Cazot said, that the institution of marriage ought not to be tampered with in order to deal with certain exceptional situations. But does not the example of the United States show that the greatest freedom in regard to separation is compatible with the highest regard for the purity of domestic life. In no other part of the world are women treated with such respect and tenderness as in the United States.

Special Telegrams.

London, 21st Feb,

The march of Scobeleff on Tejend through Persia is semi-officially denied. Skobeleff returns to Russia.

It is reported that a division of the Emir's army has arrived at Ghazni.

On the 10th February the Ashantees were within three days march from Elmina.

A squadron of hussars under Colonel Wood, made a successful reconnoissance ten miles from Wakerstroom without encountering the enemy.

Mr. Parnell has returned to the House of Commons. At an enthusiastic meeting in Dublin Miss Clara Parnell exhorted the population to adhere to the programme of the land league.

London, 23rd Feb.

Athens decrees submitted to the Chamber of Deputies calling out the reserves. Constantinople conference has commenced. Ambassadors presented collective note to the Porte demanding enlargement territory for Greece.

In Port Natal General Colley reviewed Indian troops and admired their excellent condition. A large convoy of provisions escorted by a strong force arrived at Schainshoogte without opposition.

Commons Gladstone said Government preparing satisfactory arrangement in the Transvaal question.

The *Daily News* says that Government will probably abandon Bill restraining possession and sale of arms.

Reported that the gunpowder magazine at Cork has been robbed.

Ashantee army on march ninety thousand.

London, 26th Feb.

Discovery considerable traffic arms France to Greece. French Government prohibited exportation.

Commons yesterday Dilke said in consequence of representations of the powers Greece only calls out portion of reserves. England dissuades Greece against forcing hands powers, invites Turkey and Greece to abstain from hostilities during negotiations.

Coercion Bill in Ireland finally voted.

Gladstone carriage accident injury head not dangerous but absolute repose necessary.

Communications exchanged between Colley and Boers. Negociations Basutos failed. Secretary Colonies regrets severity of conditions proposed to them.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, February 26th, 1881

According to the latest advices *pourparlers* have been entered into between the English Government and the Boers in order to bring about a solution of the Transvaal problem which shall be as far as possible satisfactory to both parties concerned; and in regard to affairs in which, transpiring as they do in close contiguity to us we may be supposed to have more especial interest, the conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople has commenced its work and we learn from the press that an arrangement will probably be come to substituting territorial compensation in Thessaly for Greece in lieu of Janina and Metzovo which Turkey will retain. These difficulties disposed of, England will have more time to bestow attention to her internal affairs and to those of her colonies. We venture to hope that Cyprus will at last share in this solicitude of which an increased freedom of action on the part of the Colonial Office should enable her to partake. For it must be admitted that during the many months—almost a year—which have elapsed since the present Liberal government came into office, the promises freely enough made early in its first session have never seen the commencement of their execution.

This year, however, an abundant harvest is expected, and with a properly thrifty management of its revenues Cyprus should be able for the first time with a Christian government to find the evils under which she groaned during the old régime removed and a new and brighter future inaugurated. Of one fact all disinterested persons are agreed and this is that the prodigious improvements and reforms so much trumpeted in the House of Commons and here, have neither been consummated nor commenced and have as yet proved to us but a delusory mirage. Cyprus is at present a disorganized country. Land and property a few steps outside the town are left very much to depredators to be dealt with as they may consider fit; and the constitution of the Police force has been proved to leave much to be desired. The organization and *personnel* for the administration of Justice are the same as under the Turkish régime; the people have not been given the right to elect municipalities; no reasonable advance has been made in public works or material prosperity; and the main sign of a British occupation lies in the fact that we have encamped in our midst a number of soldiers who fill all the posts of administration. If it is not intended to give our warlike and revolutionary population a better rule than a military one, Earl Kimberley can at least make this latter a complete whole and give us the benefits which accrue to martial law.

When the British Government has satisfactorily cleared the way for it by, first, annexing a territory; secondly, by imposing upon the inhabitants an unconstitutional rule and the wholesome discipline of a rigid taxation; and, thirdly, in a laudable spirit which it would appear the dignitaries of the established Church of England regard as entailing the Divine commendation hereafter, have decimated with powder and shot those of their new subjects who prove too self-assertive; then is the time for proselytizing associations with the wildest notions to endeavour to introduce all sorts of reforms into the native society. Religion will be one of the first points assailed. In regard of this we are very much of the opinion of Mr. Archibald Forbes. Said that gentleman once, bluntly refusing to lecture gratuitously on behalf of a society at Edinburgh for the Propagation of something in foreign parts:—"If I were a savage, and a straight-backed, self-respecting savage, and a missionary came hanging around trying to convert me from the faith of my forefathers, there would be a strong presumption in favour of my kicking him." The language of the country is perchance Tamil or Telegu; thereupon a rev. gentleman is deputed to acquaint himself with this or that tongue and forthwith, in a very short while, the elderly person who has perhaps lost his sons owing to the beneficent influences wrought by a highly-concentrated humanitarian civilization, is asked to accept a red-edged Bible printed in characters familiar to him, and to reconcile as best he may the divine beatitude which declares that "Blessed are the peacemakers" with the ways and means used by his rulers of forcing themselves upon his in nowise effusive welcome and into all the posts of authority which—of course very unnaturally—he had regarded it as to some extent his own right to occupy. Then the other ways by which the amelioration of the condition of the untutored savage is attempted are known to most of our readers. They have been sympathized with, laughed at, sneered at by every humourous writer from Dickens downwards.

It is the more remarkable and the fact affords a theme for reflection that these humanitarians of all descriptions have taken no interest in and proffered little or no aid to Cyprus. We do not refer to religious proselytism. With the undesirability of interference either in the affairs of the Greek church or with the opinions held by the Mussulman element of our population, our evangelizing enthusiasts at home have probably made themselves acquainted; although we believe that amiable and liberal-minded ecclesiastic the Archbishop of Canterbury has a scheme, if not for bringing within his own jurisdiction, at least for the amalgamation of the Christian churches including the Greek and of-course excepting the Roman.

Though it is perfectly true that—

In Faith and Hope the world will disagree

there are happily some qualities in our poor human nature which are unaffected by differences of clime or of creed. And the greatest of these is Charity. Human suffering everywhere provokes sympathy, in all places is proffered alleviation. When a certain man fell among thieves, it is true that the priest and the Levite refrained from affording succour. But there came by the good Samaritan who poured oil and wine into his wounds, took him to an inn, and, moreover, became accountable for his reckoning. Happily, the good Samaritan is more numerous than ever, and may now be found on Cypriot roads as well as on that leading from Jerusalem to Jericho. We have our local charities—charities with most commendable objects, conscientious and hard-working patrons and patronesses, and unfortunately most inadequate means.

The charities that soothe and heal and bless
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.

A printed form before us announces the intention—an intention to which we have before referred—of some benevolently inclined persons in our midst to erect a permanent hospital on the site of a piece of ground generously placed at their disposal for the purpose by Mr. Richard Mattei. To no object could aid be better extended. If we refer to the Blue book for 1879, we find Mr. Cobham and the District Medical Officer speaking in the highest terms of the benefits conferred by the existing Hospital and Dispensary. Between December 1st, 1878, and December 23rd 1879, 90 persons were treated as in-patients, and 1,248 received relief as out-patients. The Commisssoner writes of this charity "it has been a most valuable adjunct to the measures taken for the improvement of the health of the town;" and Dr. Heidenstam: "I cannot dwell sufficiently on the benefits conferred on the town and Island by this Institution."

"The Hospital and Dispensary were opened on December 1st, 1878. as a private charity. Subsequently the Government offered the services of the District Medical Officer, and in consideration of the sick of the Police force being treated in it, a grant of £ 50 was made for the year commencing April 1st, 1879." The balance-sheet drawn December 15th, 1879, showed the following results. The donations and subscriptions amounted to £ 159 which, together with the special grant, amounted to a total of receipts £ 209. The expenditure was £ 34 less. Of the 1,338 persons afforded treatment at least 1,300 were native Cypriots. Food was supplied the in-patients for the most part free of cost; but in the case of a few "well to-do" persons diet was charged at the rate of 4d a day, which, unless their appetites were abnormally small, can hardly be deemed an extravagant sum to pay per diem for board.

We heartily commend this charity to the attention and the more generous feelings of those of our community who have "hearts to pity framed." The aiding of such an engine for the alleviation of human pain and misery is not alone a duty, but a privilege. Like Mercy, Charity is

Twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

And the exercise of this virtue will have its reward. "For as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Regarding this plan of the Archbishop we fail to see necessity for its adoption. It appears that the Christian churches throughout the East are in the habit, in the exercise of a wide spirit of catholicity which does them credit, of having recourse to England when they stand in need of aid—pecuniary or otherwise; and it is with the view of greater facility for affording such assistance that Dr. Tait when recently on a tour of the churches in his diocese has given expression to the wish for unity to which we have alluded. For our part we are of opinion that such aid might be rendered without the necessity for a sort of spiritual annexation.

His Grace should bear in mind the trouble into which a too great zeal for annexation has led the temporal Government; and, applying the lesson to be derived from it to things spiritual, might find better occupation in the correction of those peccant priests who set law at defiance on some such absurd subject as the pattern of their "petticoats" rather than in an endeavour to enlarge the borders of his ecclesiastical dominion. We fancy too it might be said with truth that other protestant churches have done more than that Established of England for the welfare, moral and spiritual of the deluded populations of the East. The American missionaries have long made the work in this part of the world peculiarly their own; and after them the Scotch presbyterians—ever to the fore in evangelizing enterprise—would probably rank before the Church of England.

It perhaps reflects credit on Cyprus that we do not hold out a hand for alms. We have our very poor—the opthalmic, the lame, the halt—but these do not importune us greatly. On certain days only do they ask of us a morsel of bread; and then they are such respectable beggars that to refuse them would be impossible. Thank God we have no Charity Organization; and our alleviation of the woes of the poorer classes does not rest in the idea which Charles Lamb ridiculed that no money should be given to an unknown suppliant. In one of his most charming essays, the inimitable Elia, urging us to "have bowels," declares that he never passes a beggar without giving him a penny. But there exists room for benevolence here. To those who, as Lamb says, "have bowels" the condition of the Arab portion of our population must indeed seem pitiable. A splendid race physically and morally they are ground down by weight of oppression and by the non-opportunities which exist for their elevation in the social scale. Without the means afforded them of education—for improvement—they rank very much as the dogs in the street. On all hands they are crushed in spirit and maltreated; and it is impossible to transmit to paper all the vile purposes to which their women are subjected. Their condition in Cyprus is a reproach—a disgrace—to a country making profession of Christianity; yet our enlightened humanitarians have for them no regard, and no succour is extended here to a people who of all on earth have most claim to it. We have no particular desire to sermonize. But it will be found that in Joppa—throughout Syria—highly meritorious persons have exerted themselves in works of "melting charity" which will not be found here. There is no such thing as an orphanage in Cyprus, although we have it on reverend authority that such an institution is to be highly desiderated. No English burial ground exists and the spiritual salvation of our Larnaka colony is looked after by the Commissioner.

Local Notes.

We hear that Dr. Irving D. M. O. of the Famagusta district, has resigned his appointment and will shortly leave Cyprus.

We are informed that at the request of the stewards of the Limassol Races, the agents at Larnaca of Messrs. Bell and Co's steamships have consented to issue return tickets to all visitors to Limassol during the Race week at a reduction of 30 per cent on the ordinary fares.

There seems to be a divergency of opinion as to whom of prisoners may be engaged upon public works and whom may not. At present, we believe, only short-sentenced men are so called upon. Why this should be the case we are at a loss to understand! The men sentenced to a long term of internment are presumably the most guilty. And that these should get off scot free from hard labour while the less criminal are subjected to it is a fact not precisely intelligible to ideas of common-sense.

In the House of Commons on the 17th inst. Mr. G. Duff, responding to a question put by Mr. Rylands, said that the personal tax in Cyprus known as "Temetuat," was not new, but it had been recently extended to persons of all nationalities resident in Cyprus. According to the policy of her Majesty's Government, taxation should be equalised as much as possible. He did not know what representations had been made on this subject to their respective Governments by foreign Consuls, but one of the Consuls had made a number of representations to her Majesty's Government, and these were being looked into. They had no reason to believe that, when the matter was understood, any objection would be made to the tax, on the assumption that it was not authorised by the capitulations. He might add that the subject of taxes in Cyprus was being carefully considered by the Government, with a view to remove some of the many anomalies which existed.

Monday the 21st inst. was a gala-day at the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Mary of Grace, Larnaca; it becoming known that the marriage of Miss Iside Nani (sister of Mr. E. Nani the Agent of Messrs. Bell's and Co.'s steamships) to Mr. Antonio Murat, of Trikomo (brother of the Messrs. Murat merchants) was to be solemnised at 5 p. m.; all the élite of Larnaca and Scala found their way to the Roman Catholic Church to witness the short but imposing ceremony and to wish the bride a long and happy marriage. It was considerably after the time appointed that the bridal party entered the church, and took their places before a special altar made for the occasion. The bride wore a very handsome white silk dress trimmed with lace, and looked every thing a bride should look. The ceremony was performed by Father Guardiano. After the bridal party had received the congratulations of their relatives and friends, they quitted the church, and on the way home they were greeted with showers of bouquets and thus ended one of the happiest days experienced in Larnaca. We wish the newly married couple a long and happy life.

Last week invitations were sent out to the élite of Larnaca and Scala, and also of other parts of the Island requesting their presence at a "soirée dansante" to be given by the hospitality and generosity of the Messrs. Mucci, Nani, Mantovani, and Jacovidis and which accordingly took place on Thursday the 24th inst. at 9 p.m., in the spacious salons of a house situated in old Larnaka formerly belonging to Mr. Santi. As on the invitation cards it was stated that those masked and in costume would be agreeably received several very well got up found their way into the dancing salon. At about 9 p. m. we accordingly left our residence, clad in a costume not uncommon in our streets and arrived at our destination in due time to participate in the enjoyments so generously prepared. On entering we were very well pleased with the arrangements of the rooms to be used for the occasion, which were handsomely decorated, and every regard for convenience was taken into consideration; and we predicted a very pleasant evening for those who intended to respond to their invitations, and we are glad to say we were not disappointed, as everything passed off in a most agreeable manner. At 10 p. m. the dancing salon gradually began to fill with those who were bent upon

lancing away the evening; and we noticed some very handsome toilettes among the fair sex, as well as several capital costumes the wearers of which it was not easy to detect. Two of the employées of the Eastern Telegraph Co. turned out in capital style, one representing an old English costume of the time of the Georges, and the other that of a Yankee minstrel, who afforded great amusement by his mirth and wit which was to overflowing. We noticed several clowns among the company, who seemed determined to have the eyes of the guests drawn upon them, as well as a magician who went roaming about seeking upon whom he should exercise his craft.

Several of the ladies wore very pretty costumes representing Cypriot peasants. At 12 o'clock supper was served, and dancing was kept up with great animation to the small hours of the morning, when we repaired home with a strong feeling of gratitude to those of whom we were the guests on this occasion.

Colonel Swinley who lately bought a chiflik near Trikomo proceeded to England in the S. S, "Roumelia" on Friday, to arrange private matters before settling in Cyprus. He will shortly return to the Island.

Last Tuesday evening the members of the Literary Institute met at their rooms in Pascotini street, when it was decided to wind up their affairs owing to the want of support. It is announced that Mr. E. Collier has taken the rooms, where he proposes organising a musical and dramatic club.

Limassol News.

25th Feb., 1881.

On Sunday last Feb. 20th at 7 30 a. m. the Steam Yacht "Vanadis" belonging to James Alers Hankey and Charles Mc Iver, Commanded by J. A. Hankey paid a visit to this port, but left again at 3 p. m. for Rhodes, the weather being too rough to permit the ladies to land. There was on board the two Messrs. Hankey and two Miss Hankeys, Hon. Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs, Deane, Mr. Little, and Mr. Jackson.

Kyrenia News.

20th February, 1881.

The Commissioner has returned to Kyrenia, having visited Killindrya and Selefkia on the coast of Caramania. The Taurus mountains are covered with snow, and this has been the coldest week experienced here this winter.

Tree planting all round the town is being carried on with vigour; but young trees, especially oranges and mulberries, have been very difficult to procure this year, and the Municipality have been obliged to send as far as Lefka in order to get a sufficient quantity to fill in the spaces allotted to tree planting.

Famagusta News.

During the last week a great commotion has been created in this neighbourhood, on account of a young christian girl of 13 years having been abducted by a Mussulman zaptieh, who had received a lodging in her father's house.

This young girl by the order of Capt. Gordon Assist. Commissioner, was placed under the protection of the Commissioner, who after examining into the affair has returned the girl to her parents according to her desire. We are pleased to say that the conduct of our high authorities has given satisfaction to the public sentiment here, and is altogether in accordance with justice.

IN THE STALLS IN CYPRUS.

Encouraged, doubtless, by the success to which they materially contributed of the recent entertainment in behalf of the sufferers by the Limassol inundation, a number of gentlemen have formed here an amateur histrionic club under the title of "Société d'Amateurs", and on Saturday the 19th inst. they gave their first representation at the "Théatre du Casino." By the time we arrived in Anglo-Egyptian street a considerable number of persons had assembled to witness the performance and very much as will have been the case in the Temple church on the succeding morning a clear line of demarcation was drawn between the masculine and feminine elements in the audience—the latter occupied the seats on the right facing the proscenium, the former found it desirable, apparently, to keep in close contiguity to the refreshment bar situated on the left. The contents of the programme were of a musical as well as Thespian character, and Part 1 opened with a Greek hymn rendered by Mr. M. Nicolaïdes. Bearing in mind the advice of Algernon Swinburne, the bard and critic, who warns reviewers against pitching the key-note of praise too high because of the difficulty experienced in heightening it should the occasion arise, we will only say of the rendering of this hymn and of "Bidoche" (scène comique) sustained by Mr. Bart which followed it that they appeared to give satisfaction to the auditory. The vaudeville of "Une nuit sur la scène" was the *pièce de resistance* of the first half of the programme and praise is due to Messrs. Aumann and Küss for the manner in which this was rendered. A Greek chorus sung by Messrs. Nicolaïdes, Gentilini and Pascotini rang down the curtain on Part 1.

A slight alteration was made in Part 2 of the programme in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Gayetti; and for a *scéne comique* "Ah quel plaisir d'être garçon" with which he had proposed to favour us was substituted "Une chambre à deux lits" the little piece so favourably received at the entertainment of January 6th. "Tristapatte and Duraflé (bouffonnerie) characters sustained by Messrs. Darbon and Bart met with an appreciative reception, as did also the performance of some variations for the violin and piano on the "Mélancolie" of Fr. Prume. The fiddling of Mr. Küss, who has acquired confidence since he first made his bow to a Cypriot audience, did him very great credit and had he only been better seconded by the pianiste would probably have gained for him an encore. The risible faculties of the audience were, as on its first representation, aroused by the comic situations in "Une Chambre à deux lits," in which Mr. Bart sustained his rôle of the "Eperlan" with a pleasant drollery which evidenced him as a bright particular "star" of the new club. But with the "Les deux gendarmes" it rested to fairly bring down the house. The duet was welcome alike to all elements behind the foot lights, and was rendered with an amount of *verve* by Messrs. Darbon and Bart which, coupled with the time-honoured and appropriate stage-business and aided by gorgeous effects of uniform which did credit to the society's costumier, obtained for it a merited encore. And so ended Part 2 of the programme. Thereupon some voices were raised for "Collier" but these meeting with no response Mr. Cobham ascended the platform and having seated himself at the piano, called upon that instrument to respond to his manipulation with "God save the Queen." This was heartily sung by everyone according to his or her lights with a cheerful disregard to solo, time and tune. And so terminated a pleasant evening for which we are indebted to the budding histrions in our midst.

Occasional Notes.

The Empress of Austria (travelling as the Countess of Hohenembs) arrived at Dover on Wednesday, and proceeded immediately to Combermere Abbey.

The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was celebrated last Saturday at Christ Church, Down-street, Piccadilly. The Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Savoy, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Cardall. The arrangements for the wedding were kept very secret, and none but relatives and intimate friends of Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead-Batlett were present. Sir Francis Burdett gave the bride away, and Mr. Lacaita was the bridegroom's best man. Among those present were Sir Fransis, and Lady Burdett, Sir Harry and Lady Keppel, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P. The wedding breakfast took place at the residence of Mrs. Trevanion, Lady Burdett-Coutts's eldest sister, in Chester-square. Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead-Barlett left Charing-cross station in the afternoon for Headcorn, whence they drove to Admiral Gordon's seat near Ashford, Kent. Intimation is made in Tuesday's "Gazette" that leave has been granted to William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, of Piccadilly, Master of Arts of the University of Oxford, to use the surname of Burdett Coutts in addition to and before that of Bartlett.

A curious story comes to Rome to the effect that the deposed Khedive has been entering into secret negotiations with the Albanians and Greeks with a view to contingencies. Ismail is crafty, rich, ambitious, and unscrupulous. To such a man in such a position the present disturbed condition of Eastern affairs offers many opportunities, and in attempting to forecast the possible issues of a war the existence of the ex Khedive should never be left entirely out of acounnt.

THE MARRIAGE LAW IN FRANCE.

The Naquet Divorce Bill came on in the Chamber of Deputies on the 7th February, and was rejected by a small majority. To judge from the number of fashionable people who were in the tribunes, the uppermost class of French society takes an interest in the progress of this measure. The Questure was also besieged by fair leaders of society, who wished to see and hear M. Naquet in the tribune. Men of high rank and fortune do not particularly wish for the laws regulating their matrimonial status to be altered. Those laws do not bear heavily on their shoulders, but they fall with fearful weight upon women who have drawn bad numbers in the marriage lottery. Marital power does not cease even when a judicial separation has been decreed by a tribunal at the instance of an aggrieved wife. A separated woman cannot buy or sell without the formal licence of her husband. He is entirely the master of the children's destinies when they grow up, inasmuch as his consent alone is valid to enable them to get married. The mother's consent is asked "pro formâ," but the father's suffices. When the boys are at college the father elects the professions for which they are to be prepared. If the repudiated husband squanders all his fortune he has it in his power to blackmail his wife. She is always liable to such a visit as the police commissary paid in Dumas's new drama "The Princess of Bagdad" to the house in the Champs Elysées where Lyonette had gone to reproach the banker Nourvady with having compromised her by paying her debts. Though separated completely from the man whose name she bears the law holds that she compromised his honour. The unfortunate woman is therefore watched by her servants—when they are not greatly attached to her and want to make money out of her—and by the concierges, who if they see an opportunity to expose her to marital vengeance by denunciation will denounce unless they are paid to hold their tongues. The status of a "femme séparée" is a most humiliating one unless the husband is known to be "très galant homme" and above taking an unfair advantage of the power the law gives him to pull down the wife and render her miserable. One of the few virtues of the man of pleasure in aristocratic society is his repugnance to interfere in any way with a spouse who may have put him away, or "vice versâ". The husband of a famous singer was able to get an injunction to forbid her fulfilling an engagement, and she could only succeed in turning the difficulty by paying a large annuity. When she asks some enormous price for singing in Paris, she says, "It is not possible for me to do otherwise, since I must first pay to my husband 40,000 f." It was said that Princess Georges Bibesco, who is still in French law Princess de Bauffremont, was in the tribune to-day. She was not. Although she is in German and Belgian law the wife of Prince Georges Bibesco, her former husband could send a commissary of police to arrest her for notorious adultery (for a French judge would be obliged to thus regard her second marriage), and she would be condemned for at least six weeks with the Nanas of low degree in the St. Lazare goal. Her trial would be public, and she would not be spared the indignity of the dock or of the escort of gendarmes. M. Léon Renault, ex-Prefect of Police, to whom M. Naquet ceded his turn to speak, holds, if I may so speak, a brief from the Comtesse de Beaumont, sister of La Maréchale MacMahon. She suffers from no perverse harshness on the part of Colonel de Beaumont. But she is completely separated from her children, who have been placed altogether in their father's hands by a decision of the Court of Appeal, and he has taken them to Marseilles.

The social position of a woman, unless she is a star of the theatre or the opera house, who has been separated by a décree obtained at her husband's instance, is little better than that of a "demi-mondaine," unless she leads the life of a nun and gets into a quite new set of friends and acquaintances. It the judgment is given in her favour, she is still very miserably situated, and obliged to be extremely circumspect and austere in her manner of life. Mundane gaiety is forbidden her by social usage. If she gives a soirée she does not invite young girls lest their mothers should decline to bring them. A "soirée dansante" would be thought too fast for a lady in her hunsbandless situation There is in the Faubourg St. Germain a lady very puissant by her inherited wealth, and illustrious by her marriage with the head of a family in which there are three duchies and a principality. The year of the last Universal Exhibition she gave a ball in compliment to the heir to a throne then in Psris and to his amiable consort. Nothing short of a commotion was produced in the highest society by the news that she had issued invitations for a "fête dansante". To give a ball when there was no husband (for the hospital "grande dame" in question was "une femme separee)—to receive, and no widowhood to urge for being husbandless! It was thought scandalous, The great lady implored the "grand seigneur" from whom she is separated to come and just stand for half an hour with her at the entrance to her state rooms. She prayed in vain. He was in debt. She sent him a chèque for 300,000 f., and said that if he wanted more money in return for the service she wanted him to render, he should have it. But he was recalcitrant. The whole time the ball was going forward he remained at his club. To prevent the ball-room from being a desert the lady who gave the fête was obliged to resort to the most desperate expedients, and to pay exorbitant sums to dames of old nobility and light purse to answer to her call. She dressed a number of them at the great costumiers, at her own expense, so as to make sure they would present a fine appearance. There was a royal personage then in Paris who was so good-natured as to go and beg of his friends to take their wives and daughters to this grand entertainment, the history of which I now give to show how terribly the matrimonial chain can gall even when the judges have decreed a complete separation.

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Polymedia	Sun. 1 p.m. Tues. Thurs. 8 p.m.	,, daylight ,, ,, 1 p.m.
Papho	Tuesday & Thursday 8 p.m.	Thursday & Saturday, noon.

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Limassol	Monday & Wed. 6 p. m., Friday noon, or on arrival of mail steamer from Alexandria.	Tuesday & Thursday, noon, Friday on arrival of mail steamer.
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Papho	Sunday 8 a.m. Thursday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon, Friday on arrival of mail steamer.

Post Office, Larnaca.
20th February, 1881.

J. A. BULMER,
Acting Postmaster.

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February
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Cleared Outwards.

February
20th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Limassol and Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
21st 'Fisckette' 360 Ital. for England via Kyrenia to load carouba.
25th S. S, 'Roumelia' for Beyrout, Alexandretta and Alexandria general cargo.
2th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Beyrout, general cargo,

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

February
20th Steam Yacht 'Vanadis' British 136 tons from Beyrout.
20th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
24th 'Ballestrino' Italian barque 484 tons from Cape Carrubiere to finish loading carobs.
25th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, from Alexandria and Port Said, mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

February
20th Steam Yacht 'Vanadis' British 136 tons for Rhodes.
20th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
21st 'Amodis' Italian brig 139 tons for Marseilles with wine and raisins.
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