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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 128. MONDAY, JANUARY 31ts, 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").

Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address on the Queen's Speech was rejected on Jan. 14 by a majority of 378—for the amendment, 57; against it 435.

On Jan. 17 Mr. Gladstone took part in the debate on a further amendment to the Address, moved by M. Justin M'Carthy. The amendment was rejected by 201 against 37; majority 164,

On Jan. 19 Mr. Dawson moved the insertion of words praying the Queen to submit a measure for the purpose of assimilating the borough franchise in Ireland to that of England. This amendment was rejected on Jan. 20 by 274 votes to 36, and ultimately the Address was agreed to.

A fresh Note on Greek affairs has been despatched by the Porte to its representatives at the Courts of the six Powers. It is conciliatory in tone.

The proposal for another conference upon the Turko-Greek frontier question is said to be accepted by France on condition that the other powers also give their adhesion.

It is said that the Greeks intend to commence hostilities at the end of January.

Fighting continues in the Transvaal. The Boers have suffered great loss, but are still advancing westward. The English have also been defeated in several skirmishes.

The Basuto rebels have attacked Masera and Leribes, but have been repulsed with loss. The Pondos are quiet.

Severe fighting has taken place between the Russians and the Turkomans at Geok Tepe, in Central Asia.

A great battle has been fought in Peru, resulting in the defeat of the Peruvians, with great loss.

A terrific gale, accompanied by one of the heaviest snowfalls ever known, raged over London and a great part of England on Jan. 18. Immense damage has been done to shipping and other property, and many lives have been lost.

Mr. Powell (C.) has been returned for Wigan by 3,005 votes against 2,536 for Mr. Lancaster (L.)

The hearing of the State trials in Ireland has been continued during the week, but very little interest now attaches to the matter.

A supposed Fenian attempt has been made to blow up with dynamite part of the infantry barracks at Salford.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette", Jan. 22nd and 26th.)

The annual detailed report of the Controllers General, the publication of which is imminent, will review the progress of the country during the past eighteen months, the report will also confirm the satisfactory administration as well as the excellent financial situation of Egypt.

H. E. Ali Pasha Moubarek, Minister of Public Works, has appointed a special Commission entrusted with the duty of enquiring into the condition of insecure buildings in Cairo. In cases where the Commission may consider such a course advisable, proprietors will be ordered to demolish or repair their houses.

The election of the European Commercial Assesors at the Alexandria Tribunal will take place at the Bourse at 3 p. m. to-day, under the presidency of Mr. Bodtker, Consul General for Sweden and Norway.

According to the published official list there are 549 persons entitled to vote at the election of assessors to-day. Divided into the various nationalities we find the numbers stand as follows:

Italians	145
Greeks	115
British	88
French	76
Austro-Hungarians	72
Germans	30
Russians	7
Spanish	6
Dutch	4
Belgians	3
Swedes and Norvegians	2
Americans (U. S. of A.)	1

The British Auxiliary Commission on the International Tribunals sat yesterday in Cairo The members present were Mr. Malet, President, Judges Cookson, Scott, and Hills, Mr. E. D. Carver, and Mr. C. Royle. The Commission will meet in Cairo every Friday until fresh arrangements are made.

The celebrated Italian tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, arrived at Alexandria on 20th inst, by the Austrian Lloyds steamer 'Ettore'. A deputation from the Italian colony and representatives of the French and Italian local press went on board to receive the distinguished visitor. He will appear to-night at the Zizinia Theatre in the character of 'Kean' and tomorrow night will appear in the part of 'Othello.' Our countrymen should not miss the present opportunity of seeing one of the most renowned of living actors.

An influential committee has been formed for the organisation of the festivities at the approaching Carnival. There is no doubt that every effort will be made to render the annual saturnalia as gay as possible. The following are the officials elected by the Committee. President, Comm. Cost. Sinadino; Vice Presidents, Cav. J. Lumbroso ainé, Mr. William Pinto; Treasurer, Mr. Augusto Robino; Secretary, Dr. F. Fabbri.

Mr. Leon, formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Leigh Clare and Co. of Manchester, has been appointed manager of the Bank of Egypt in succession to Mr. Rowlatt whose long service in the bank will doubtlessly be generously recognised by the Court of Directors upon his retirement in June next.

According to the 'Standard' it is stated that a treaty has been concluded between Italy and Tunis for the laying down of a submarine cable between Sicily and Tunis.

Mr. Cookson arrived from Cairo on Sunday night and presided as judge at two trials in H. M.'s Chief Consular Court on Monday. Pace was found guilty of firing with intent to do grievous bodily harm and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Consolat was found guilty of housebreaking with intent to steal and in consequence of his antecedents in Cyprus was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

The report of the Traffic for the first three months of the year 1880-81 shews an increase in the receipts of P.T. 4,000 as compared with those of the previous year.

We give at foot the result of the voting for Assessors:

Mr. Th. Ralli	88	votes
„ Zervudachi	86	„
„ Anastasiadis	84	„
„ C. Sinadino	84	„
„ A. Sinano	83	„
„ A. Minotto	77	„
„ C. Salvago	76	„
„ E. D. Carver	72	„
„ Guerry	71	„
„ Franger	68	„
„ Kleinmann	68	„
„ Gaddum	67	„
„ Blech	67	„
„ W. J. Wilson	67	„
„ Riecken	66	„
„ Stagni	66	„
„ Müller	64	„
„ Lumbroso	63	„
„ Padova	58	„
„ Pereyra	57	„
„ Leone	56	„
„ Bleton	55	„
„ C.F. Moberly Bell	52	„
„ Tschudi	29	„

At the meeting of the Council of Administration of the Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Company yesterday, Mr. Alexander Minotto took his place as a Director of the Company.

The other Members of the Board are Messrs. Zervudachi, Caprara, C. Royle, and Vahrenhorst.

CYPRUS.

The Island of Cyprus, it must be admitted, seems to enjoy a privileged position in connection with those various points of policy which, on the first night of the Session, Lord Beaconsfield argued it had been the endeavour of the present Government to reverse. The High Commissioner has just held a Levée, at which he depicted in glowing language the advance in material prosperity, in social order, and in legal authority, made by the Island since it came under the administration of the English Crown. The inhabitants, thanks to the fact that the Island occupies a neutral position, are able to devote themselves wholly to peaceful pursuits. Fortunately, too, the plentiful rains and the favourable weather have assured abundant crops, both of corn and cotton. Sir R. Biddulph, indeed, was quite safe in prophesying for Cyprus a future of ever widening happiness and welfare. There is no reason to think that his description of its actual state or of its prospects is too highly coloured, and his exact but encouraging language is the best answer to those gloomy predictions in which the opponents of the acquisition of the Island indulged when the announcement of its transfer was first made. There never was a stroke of policy, great or small, more violently denounced. It was represented as a crime of the most heinous complexion, and the English Plenipotentiaries at the Congress were stigmatised as the principals in an act described at one time as larceny, at another as piracy. Nor was the new possession allowed to be any better than the mode in which it was acquired. It was alluded to as a perpetual pest-house, a sepulchre for British regiments, now a deadly swamp, now a miasmic desert. Nothing was to grow in Cyprus, nothing was to flourish. It was to be a millstone round our necks, a vampire sucking alike our blood and our money, draining our resources, injuring our name, discrediting our Empire! To this was added, that it was to be got rid of at the earliest possible opportunity, so that we might at one and the same time purge ourselves of a scandal, and divest ourselves of a damaging appendage.....

The soil and the climate of Cyprus are in most parts of the Island, peculiarly favourable to agricultural industry, and even to agricultural wealth. What is mostly wanted are more roads and more woods. Planting and road-making are being pushed forward; and there is no reason to doubt that the revenue of Cyprus will be a steadily growing one. Whatever it is, it should be spent in the Island itself, after the Sultan has received his stipulated annuity. The time will assuredly come, nor is it far distant, when those who ridiculed the glowing predictions of the Statesmen to whom we owe the possession of Cyprus will be themselves convinced of the error they committed.

But there is a political as well as an economical side to the value of Cyprus; and every day that passes serves to show more and more clearly that if England remains alive to its own interests, the Island may serve as a valuable link in the long chain of Empire with which we have girt the world. The Mediterranean must always remain of the first importance in a naval as well as a commercial sense, and the jealousy which two of the Great Powers are at present exhibiting concerning the exercise of mere influence in Tunis shows that the littoral of this inland lake has lost none of its value. Moreover, the Eastern Question, as the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has recently reminded us in such grave language, has not yet had pronounced upon it the final word. Greece is in arms ready for attack; Turkey is in arms preparing for defence. Europe beholds this menacing spectacle with uneasiness and displeasure; but it does not at present seem able to remove it. At any moment disordered ambition may make the eastern shores of the Mediterranean the arena of conflict and bloodshed, and should there be a general war England cannot be too near the amphitheatre of strife. We may form what virtuous resolutions we will, but it is certain that this country will not be able to avert its attention from the East of Europe, should Crescent and Cross again flame against each other in sanguinary rivalry. The interest of Austria in the Eastern Question is well-known, and Prince Bismarck has recently discarded all affectation of indifference, and has a fulcrum for his long policy both at Constantinople and at Athens. It is still as true as when Lord Derby made the observation, that the last word of the Eastern Question is. Who shall have Constantinople? Moreover, the future of Asia Minor is still shrouded in dangerous darkness. For these reasons the proximity to the seat of struggle given us by the possession of Cyprus is invaluable. At present it is an island of peace, and we hope it may long remain so. But should the hope be disappointed, it is eminently fitted to be, as Lord Beaconsfield more than two years ago described it, a place of arms of immence importance to this country.

Special Telegrams.

London, 24th Jan.

The Commons have rejected motion condemning the annexation of the Transvaal. Mr. Gladstone disapproved of annexation, but said it is impossible to go back. English troops at Leydenbourg have surrendered to the Boers. Official correspondence published, in which Lord Hartington declares himself to be averse to dividing Afghanistan and maintenance of British Embassy at Cabul. Prefers native Envoy, who would consolidate friendly relations. Recent experiences are contrary to a prolonged occupation of Candahar, and to any extension of Frontier.

Most of the Powers have assented to the proposed Conference at Stamboul. Greece thinks it less acceptable for her interests than arbitration, and is augmenting army.

H. M. S. "Belleisle", 4 guns, ordered to the Northwest of Ireland, to intercept a cargo of arms.

The Thames is frozen above Twickenham.

Troops have been sent to Lancashire.

London, 26th Jan.

In the House of Commons Mr. Forster introduced a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, and giving power to the Viceroy, until the end of September to arrest any person suspected of treason or crime. Another bill restrains the sale and possession of arms in Ireland.

A terrible scene took place in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone wished precedence to be given to the coercion bills, but the Home-rulers obstructed. Mr. Biggar was expelled from the house. The Government has determined to hold a continuous sitting. The debate continues and is likely to be a long one.

In the state trials Mr. Parnell, has been acquitted, the jury, after eight hours deliberation, not being able to agree.

General Colley is advancing with 1,000 men.

The Boers are retiring.

London, 27th Jan

After a continuous sitting of 22 hours the Honse of Commons adopted Mr. Gladstone's motion giving priority to the coercion bill. Mr. Bright strongly upholds the Government proposals.

General Colley commenced an engagement with 2000 Boers this morning. The Boers are retiring to a better position. A line of telegraph has been erected to within four miles of the scene of action. The English troops at Pretoria made a sortie and captured the encampment of the Boers, who fled with severe losses.

Excepting England, who reserves her reply, all the great powers have accepted the proposition to negotiate the Greek question at Stamboul, but not in conference. Germany conducts the negotiations.

DEATH.

Miss T. Killerby, daughter of B. F. Killerby Esq., who for some time represented the house of Henry S. King & Co. in this Island.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, January 31st, 1881.

At the present time it would seem pertinent to enquire whether the system of government which England administers through her Colonial Office is not capable of modification and improvement; and we are glad to see the views taken, to use Earl Beaconsfield's phrase, by "what are called organs of opinion" are fast turning in this direction. The revolt of the Boers, whose territory has for years been annexed to Great Britain, has particularly tended to develop this feeling. As Sir Geo. Colley himself admits they are in the main a brave and high-spirited people actuated by feelings that are entitled to our respect. England is indeed beset just now, with colonial and other troubles which, however anxious she may be for the welfare of the subjects under her control, she must be considered to have brought upon herself by her too high-handed and unsympathetic Imperial policy. It is to be regretted that the main cause which has led to the disaffection of the Boers exists in Cyprus now—a want of a proper representation of the people. A Transvaal correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, "People of all shades of opinion regret that a proper constitution was not granted before"; and the Dutch Press vindicate the rising as a legitimate assertion of independence and liberty.

The fact is that when the Government had to deal years ago with the half-savage tribes of India they were perhaps compelled to introduce a semi-barbarous form of administration of which the main features were awcing the natives into subjection by a military rule and castigating them when they showed a disposition to prove refractory. This system has never been much modified and has been generally and impartially applied all round; being relaxed only in the cases of such powerful colonies as Canada or New South Wales, where it is found desirable to accede to the wishes of the people. Such a mode of handling the reins of affairs is behind the times in which we live; and in a country of "high-spirited" people, however good intentions may be, it has never and will never succeed anywhere. To leave Ireland, where the question is one of tenant right, alone, if we may judge from the censorship exercised over the press, the tone of the native journals and the constant disturbances throughout the country, it has failed to conciliate the people of India. But the achievements it will be able to embroider on its colours will be the almost entire extermination of an at least brave and manly people in the Maories; of having attired Cetywayo in a black frock-coat, but hardly of subduing his power with the Zulus; while "after one of the long and barren conflicts which gradually exhaust the strength even of a great nation" it may be possible to commemorate on the roll of fame a wholesale slaughter of the Basutos and the Boers. Seriously, the crusades of old were noble wars as compared with these.

The policy pursued by the Colonial Office when a country is "annexed" is briefly as follows. It commences by being nepotic. Boudoir Cabals arrange successfully for all the chiefs posts to be filled by poorer relatives or by persons in whom they are interested. Many of these prove capable of filling the positions assigned to them; many do not. A gallant soldier is probably made Minister of Finance, and like Sir John Strachey of late Indian notoriety perpetrates huge blunders which would discredit an accountant's clerk. The salaries of these gentlemen are enormously high; but as *au contraire* they show marked ability in the levy and collection of taxes this does not so much matter. Marked incapacity is easily glaired over by superciliousness, which is regarded by the ingenuous natives with secret awe until the feeling changes into one first of dislike and then of contempt. Cliqueism is a characteristic; and no desire is shown to gain the good-will of the inhabitants of the country.

However it may be disregarded, there can be no doubt that—not only in the foreign and native elements but in the English—there exists a deep feeling that some of these abuses of administration exist here. Of these the first we have mentioned—nepotism—is one. It cannot be denied that most of the positions of emolument are occupied by gentlemen who, after running with no knowledge of the East or of the many languages spoken in this Babel, a short and unsympathetic race here, find themselves suddenly called away to shoot down the Afghans, the Basutos or the Boers. If a man is to be of any use in a peaceful country like this, it is desirable that he should have some acquaintance with the Levant, or at least that he should be a, to some extent, permanent acquisition to the Island. But if an official fresh from England, never having been in the East before, has at the end of six or twelve months to leave his appointment and betake himself elsewhere, he will probably be found to have done more harm than good during his tenure of office. To the extraordinary proportionality between the salaries of our civil—or rather military—service to the wants or productive capacities of Cyprus, we have alluded before; and it would be useless here to revert to a worn-out but officially disregarded theme. And neither is it necessary to comment upon the other characteristics of bureaucratic pioneers of civilization and—as it would seem—of wars.

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

St. Mary of Grace, Old Larnaca.

There is little that is provocative of excitement in a stroll from the Marina to Old Larnaca on a somewhat chilly January afternoon. To persons not gifted with an exuberant imagination—unable to detect "sermons in stones"—the surroundings are suggestive of little or nothing. The mud huts and residences of a hybrid, nondescript sort which line the way are, perhaps, calculated to recall to mind a remark made by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the last May dinner of the Royal Academy, about the injurious effects wrought upon the mind and senses by an habitual contemplation of buildings of a low form of architecture. And, having said that, I have said about all. The ruins of the Bambula might, indeed, awaken associations in a less prosaic mind; but to me their interest attaches principally to the fact that in the early days of the occupation an enthusiastic individual addressed the then editor of *Cyprus* to the effect that of the reclaimed ground—forsooth!—should be formed a public garden—"whence the strains of Waldteufel and Strauss might be wafted on the calm evening air." Sad is it to reflect how long ere this that bright visionary's hopes must have faded!

By the time that these sorry thoughts have been with difficulty weighed and mastered, I am arrived at my destination. A cold-looking edifice with an architecture of uncertain sound. An unhappy attempt has been made to paint the white-washed exterior with what seems to be a weak solution of water-colour. Arrived inside, I find I have shown a respect for the service by arriving early—a rather infrequent habit of Englishmen either abroad or at home. I therefore, have leisure to look about me. I find the interior of St. Mary of Grace rich with to me primitive ideas of church upholstery. Here are there no—

"prophets blazoned on the pane,"

but a number of paintings of unequal excellence adorn the walls. The best of these are presumably copies, but there are others which betray an absence of knowledge on the part of the portrayer of those elementary rules of anatomy with which it is desirable in these latter days that an artist should be acquainted. I notice an entire absence of images and I am informed that this is accounted for by a wish on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy to conciliate the orthodox members of the Greek Church here.

It was Pope that enunciated to the world the sentiment that—

"some to church repair,
Not for the doctrine, but the music there."

Looking around me as the organ first peals forth, I am inclined to think that what was correct in Pope's day is not wide of the mark now—even in Cyprus. Is it the 6th commandment that attracts the worshippers here:—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."? It is not difficult to arrive at the knowledge that a considerable percentage of the persons present are totally unable to conceive at all to what end the officiating priests aim as these emerge accompanied by two little boys—

"in little alb stoles"

in procession from the "vestry" to ascend the steps of the ornate altar.

And now is chanted the *O Salutaris Hostia*. One rev. father, I find, possesses a particularly rich and sonorous bass voice, which he uses with effect—the effect principally of drowning those of the others. Following on this hymn, the litany of the Virgin known as that of Loretto is rendered. Then come the collects, and the *Tantum ergo sacramentum*. Throughout, the host is on the altar in a monstrance. Now it is exhibited to us, and the service of the Benediction or, as it is termed in Franc *Le Salut*, is at an end. It has been impressive, and the Anglican element here may well be excused if, in the absence of their own rite, they join in the Roman. A word of sympathy with the organist; and a word of sympathy too—only such as is due to senility—to the organ. The performer appears to me to be ordinarily proficient; the instrument judging from the tones it emits is of so antiquated a date that it might have been constructed by Pan himself. However, I do not wish to be considered hyper-critical, and when I say that I enjoyed the music, the phrase will hardly convey the pleasant recollection aroused within me of afternoons spent in Elia's "my own church," The Temple, listening to the strains evoked by the skilful fingers of E. J. Hopkins; to the pleasant and not overpowering bass of Lloyd Thomas and to the tenor of the self-assured and somewhat vulgar Mr. Wilford Morgan.

A rev. gentleman once propounded a question to his little daughter, the reply to which, if he reflected on it, probably did him good. "My dear" he asked, "what do we learn from the story of Eutychus?" "That parsons shouldn't preach long sermons" was the unhesitating response. Which was as the late Shirley Brooks would have said giving him "toko in lieu of yam." Of the length of the afternoon service at St. Mary of Grace there is no occasion to grumble. Beginning at the commendable hour of four it is over by about half-past, whereupon the congregation quietly wends its way out, nearly all, I notice, but the uncompromising British element, indulging in the exchange of a few kindly words of recognition after service, in the manner so dear to the people called Dissenters. As I make my way home a certain stomachic sensation induces the reflection that spiritual pabulum does not go far to provide for the wants of the inner man; but rather tends to incite them. And there occurs to me the saying of him who remarked "he always hungered and thirsted *after* the word."

THE CENSUS IN CYPRUS 1881.

We learn that H. M's Government, has directed that a census should be taken in Cyprus this year, on the same day on which it is to be taken in the United Kingdom viz: Sunday, April 3rd.

The object is to ascertain the population of the Island in common with all other countries under H. M's Rule, and which is done every ten years for statistical purposes. An Act of Parliament provides the necessary authority in England for taking the census, together with the penalties for noncompliance with the official instructions; and an ordinance has been passed by the Island Government giving similar powers here.

It is intended as far as possible to follow the general practice pursued in England, in carrying out this measure and the arrangements will be as follows.

1. Some days before the day fixed, a blank form or schedule with instructions for filling it up, will be left at each house and the names of all persons who slept in the house on Sunday night the 3rd April 1881, should be entered thereon by the head of the family as directed by the instructions.
2. On the 4th April this schedule will he called for by an official, whose duty it will be to see that it is properly filled up, and to correct it if it is not.
3. The schedules will be in three languages; English, Turkish, and Greek. The English forms being issued to houses of which the head is an Englishman or a Foreigner, the Turkish and Greek forms to the houses of persons speaking those languages respectively.

It must be understood, that the census has nothing to do with fiscal measures. It is only a means used by all civilized nations whereby to measure one chief element in their material progress. We hope that all, who have influence with the people will do their utmost to explain its real bearing, and the way in which they can best help to carry it out with exactness and speed.

Local Notes.

With reference to the article in our last issue, advocating the establishment of a local museum and keeping the antiquities excavated here for the benefit of the Island, we publish the following report of the sitting of the House of Commons of the 18th inst.

"Mr. Walpole informed Mr. D. Grant that the trustees of the British Museum had, owing to the difficulties in the way, taken no steps towards lighting the main portion of the museum so as to allow it to remain open to the public until ten o' clock at night every week-day."

We think that it is high time the quay in front of the Commission should be repaired, as well as that part of the Marina near the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Mr. Dozon the French Consul went to Nicosia last Tuesday, having received an invitation from His Excellency to stay at Government House for several days.

Last Saturday there being a very heavy sea the new life boat was sent to bring the mail ashore. It was pulled by a crew of 12 men, and was steered by Mr. Ansell the assistant of the Port.

With reference to the recent robbery at the Custom House, nearly all the employés have been summoned to Nicosia to appear as witnesses at the trial now going on before, the Temyz Court. Mr. Blattner our local Inspector of Police was also summoned and went to Nicosia on Sunday.

We are informed that up to the 28th inst. the subscriptions to the Limassol Races have amounted to £ 123. 4. 6.

We have received a letter from Messrs. Mucci of the 25th inst., and in reply we have no difficulty whatever in doing justice to our correspondents in declaring that they have not communicated to us any documents of their case versus the Government of Cyprus, but we must add that we have the perfect right of publishing any document used as evidence in a public Court of Law.

We read in the Greek papers, that the "Red. Cross Society" at Athens, has subscribed frcs. 2,500 for the sufferers of the Limassol inundation.

The Rev. J. Spencer came down to Larnaca last Saturday evening, and held service on Sunday morning when there was a considerable attendance. We are informed that instruction in English at Nicosia is being seriously undertaken, there being some 250 pupils under instruction there.

This morning some men of the Royal Engineers under the direction of Sergt. Sutherland commenced a 25 in survey—a scale of an acre to the square inch—of Larnaka, in connection with the Ordnance Survey of the Island which Lieut. Kitchener is engaged in making. The present operations here are preliminary to a further plan, which it is expected will shortly be taken. A survey of Limassol on the same scale, including the surrounding lines of levels, has already been completed. In addition to this a 10 ft. contour line, *i. e.* a 10 ft. level from the sea, has been carried round the town. All this we understand is intended to facilitate improvements proposed to be carried out.

A similar survey has been made of Famagousta, and the lakes there have been levelled right through, presumably with the intention of draining them, which as they are level with the sea may prove a somewhat difficult task.

The whole Ordnance plan may be expected at the present rate of progress to be completed in three years.

The mail not touching at Limassol, Sergt. Sutherland and his party were obliged to journey hither in a cart. The roads are described as being in a frightful state. More than once the men were thrown out of the vehicle altogether, and at other times they found it necessary to drag it by means of ropes through the sloughs and quagmires which abound."

(*Circular*).

LARNACA January, 26th 1881.

Sir,

Having purchased the furniture of the Larnaca Club, and arranged a lease of the premises for a term of years, I have pleasure in handing you a series of resolutions passed last evening, and shall be glad to hear whether I may place your name upon the list of members.

Subscription Town Members £ 4 0 0
,, Country do. £ 1 0 0

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
FRANK H. SPARROW.

A meeting was held at No. 64, The Strand, Larnaca on the evening of the 27th instant Mr. Charles Watkins in the Chair for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a Club in this town under the proprietorship of Mr. F. H. Sparrow; and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. That a Club be formed to be called the "Union Club."

2nd. That a Provisional Committee be appointed consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Charles Watkins, Zeno D. Pierides, Thomas Mc Kay, T. H. Brayshaw and Capt. Bond, to frame rules &c., in connection with the said Club to be submitted to a General Meeting.

3rd. That a General Meeting be convoked at the above premises for Thursday, 3rd February to take into consideration the suggestions of the Provisional Committee and to elect a Managing Committee for the current year.

LARNACA, 28th January, 1881.

THE NICOSIA HARRIERS.

A good week's sport has been enjoyed with this merry little pack. On Friday 21st inst. theymet at Staffhuts Head Quarters Camp at 7 a. m. Found a hare in the valley below Oros, and ran hard to the southern extremity of the Long Ravine.

Along the ravine for about a mile, then swung round to the right over the Lacatamia plain pointing towards Deftera. After 30 minutes fast gallop the hounds checked, and scent became very bad, we hunted her slowly up to the rocks at Orós where she beat us.

Wednesday the 26th inst. saw the pack at the 4th mile-stone Larnaca road, when a large field turned out, amongst whom we were pleased to notice several ladies. The day was beautifully fine, and the ground in capital order for galloping. We drew South and soon a grand hare was viewed away by a gentleman whose luck in "spotting" Puss is proverbial in the Nicosia Hunt. The hare ran straight towards Piroi with the hounds close at her, and for about 3 miles we had a regular race till we reached the Chiflik just above the bridge at Piroi, where the hare crossed the Larnaca road and ran towards Margo. After another mile we had a check, but after a bit the hare jumped up in the very middle of the pack, and away we went towards Tymbo bending round towards the high ridge. Near the 6th mile-stone, for fully 20 minutes we ran with the hare in view nearly all the time not a hundred and fifty yards in front of the leading hounds, and nearing the ridge it seemed certain they would run into her, but the gallant hare managed to keep just a safe distance in front of the pack, crossing the top of the hill, over the Larnaca road and along above Yeri at a racing pace. Quitting the hills once more she tried the plain and recrossing the Larnaca road pointed towards Timbo, at this point a momentary check occurred, but the hounds quickly hit her off again and ran up to Margo, the hare now being dead beat close in front of them when they unfortunately divided, the main body of the pack carrying a line past the village and right away down to the banks of the Pedeus, where the scent failed and it was thought the hare must have got into one of the many holes in the river bank, it turned out however that a couple and a half of the tail hounds had stuck to the hunted hare, who had turned short back before reaching Margo and was seen hardly able to crawl, but managed to save her life by squatting in some rough ground, the scent having failed completely as is so often the case with a beaten hare. However although the hounds richly deserved her, no one grudged her life after her gallant struggle, and everyone returned home greatly delighted with the day's sport. Friday morning 28th inst. the meet was at Strovolo where we found two foxes in the ravine near the Camp. One went to ground immediately, but we got on the line of another and had a nice gallop for about 15 minutes when we lost him.

THE MAN ON THE COB.

LIMASSOL SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY, 1st MARCH 1881.

PATRONS.

R. L. Michell, Esq.
A. C. Genl. C. F. Leach.
The Mayor of Limassol.

STEWARDS.

Lt. Col. Dumaresq, R. E.
Capt. Patten, R. E.
Capt. Chapman, 35th Reg.
C. Christian, Esq.
J. L. Rees, Esq.
A. W. Bridgman, Esq.
Capt. Ireland.

JUDGE—Lt. Col. Dumaresq.
STARTER—Capt. Patten.
ASSIST. STARTER—Capt. Chapman.
CLERK OF THE SCALES—Capt. Ireland.
CLERK OF THE COURSE—A. W. Bridgman, Esq.

1st Race—12. 30 p. m. Trial Stakes. For maiden Ponies 13hds. 2in. and under, 13hds. 2in to carry 11st—4lbs allowed for every ½ in under. Entrance £ 1.—£ 12 added.—about ½ mile.

2nd Race—1. p. m. Limassol Stakes. Open to all horses. 14hds. 2in. to carry 11st.—7lbs Extra for every inch over, and allowed for every inch under. Winners 7lbs extra. Entrance £1.—£20. added, About 1 mile.

3rd Race—1.30 p. m. Nicosia Cup—Presented by the members of the Nicosia Hunt—For all ponies 14hds and under. 14hds to carry 12st—4lbs. allowed for every ½ in under Winners of one Race in Cyprus 7lbs. extra: Two or more Races 10lbs extra. Entrance £1—half forfeit.—About 1½ miles.

4th Race—2.30. p.m. Steeple Chase—For maiden ponies 14hds and under. 14hds to Carry 11st 4lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Entrance £ 1—£ 15 added—About 1½ miles.

5th Race—3. p.m. Steeple Chase.—For all horses. 14hds 2in to carry 11st—7lbs. extra for every inch over and allowed for every inch under—Winners 7lbs extra. Entrance £ 1. £ 20 added about 2 miles.

6th Race—3.30. p. m. Steeple Chase.—For ponies 13hds. 2in and under—13hds 2in to carry 11st -4lbs, allowed for every ½ inch under. Winners 7lbs, extra. Entrance £ 1 £ 12 added about 1½ miles.

7th Race—4 p.m. Steeple Chase—For ponies 14hds and under—14hds to carry 11st—4lbs allowed for every ½ inch under—Winners 7lbs extra. Entrance £ 1 £ 15 added about 2 miles.

8th Race—4.30 p.m. Handicap—Compulsory up for all winners over 13hds 2in—optional for all others. Entrance £ 1. £ 10 added about ¾ mile.

9th Race—5 p. m. Zaptiehs' Race. 1st £ 2—2nd £ 1. about 1 mile.

RULES.

1. Stewards' decision to be final. The Stewards will be guided by the Rules of Gibraltar and Malta Jockey Clubs, as far as they are applicable to this Island.
2. Races will be started punctually.
3. No horse or pony will be allowed to run whose owner has not subscribed £ 1. to the Race Fund.
4. Three horses or ponies the property of different owners to start or no added money will be given.
5. The second horse or pony in each race to save his stake.
6. All horses and ponies to be measured in the presence of at least 2 of the Stewards, at the stables of the U, S. Club, Limassol, not later than the day before the Races.
7. All horses and ponies entered must start, unless scratched ½ an hour before the Race; any owner not complying with this rule will be fined £ 2.
8. Any objection against the running of a horse or pony must be made before the objecting jockey dismounts: on other grounds before 9 p. m. the evening before the Races. Every objection must be accompanied by a deposit of £ 2 to be forfeited to the Race Fund, if the objection be not substantiated.
9. Entries to be made in writing to the Hon. Secr. accompanied by the amount of stakes, not later than 21st. Feb, 1881.
10. Settling Day—Wednesday 2nd March 1881 at Noon, at the Limassol Race Committee Rooms.

By order of the Stewards
A. W. BRIDGMAN
Hon. Secr.

Limassol 26th January 1881.

Kyrenia News.

Hadji Hafiz Effendi has been appointed president of the Daavi Court at Kyrenia. The Government must be congratulated on this appointment, as the new president is a gentleman of experience and well acquainted with Turkish law. He held the post of Kaïmacam in this District, and has occupied various other posts under the Turkish Government. He was also a member of the Temyz Court for several years.

Another change has also taken place in the judicial department here. This is the appointment of Mr. Crisanthos Boero as member of the Daavi Court, vice Mr. Greg. Demitriades who has tendered his resignation.

We trust that the new magistrate will not cause the public to regret the loss of his predecessor.

SOCIAL ECONOMY IN CYPRUS.

In a brief series of articles we proceed to deal with the social economics existent in Cyprus; and, in order to this, it is desirable to examine, for one thing into the agricultural state of the land. It may be said, once and for all, that Cyprus is an agricultural country; and, that without a flourishing husbandry, prosperity to the Island may be looked for in the dim vistas of a very remote future. We can only obtain a solid basis for study when we are acquainted with, at least, a little science. Pedagogical and natural science, will, we may presume, occupy first attention.

The motto of "no theory without practice" has excellent reasons for its existence; but it may be supplemented by a caution to "still less practice without theory." In Cyprus—in regard to which such glowing and exaggerated reports were spread at the time of the occupation and which at present appears to be held in scorn to an extent equally absurd—there is much to be done in the improvement of agriculture and the furtherance of agricultural trades and industries. Employed capital must be made to show good returns for its investment, and this can only be the case under certain conditions which do not at present exist. Modern husbandry in all its branches must obtain a firm footing. We do not mean to convey the idea that it is practically possible to suddenly transform a farm of the most primitive kind (which at the time of Hesiod was not worthy of the name) into one provided with all the appliances which in modern time science has brought to the aid of agriculture; and still less do we consider that existing modes and *matériel* should be swept away to make room for the introduction of others to which the natives are unaccustomed. Professor Julius Kühn, a well-known authority on subjects of agriculture both in his own country and elsewhere, holds it of primary import to "first test the circumstances" in the particular neighbourhood in which you happen to be interested, and then, considering the climate, the wants of the people, the roads, and the chief articles of commerce, retain that which is good, discarding what is bad. A solid house is a first consideration. Old material such as stones and ground foundations should be used when in good condition, so as not to make the outlay at the commencement an extravagant one; but it is hardly necessary to say that, convinced of the uselessness of any existent material, it would be a penny wise and pound foolish policy to attempt to utilize it. Then, only that which is new should be employed. When once it has been decided on a farm that the old order shall change yielding to the new, the work should be energetically undertaken, the climate and nature of the soil, the situation as regards the sea, rivers, water, forests all being considered, as well as the profit to be derived. In the course of our reports we shall be able to prove that there exist in Cyprus ample openings for the lucrative pursuance of farming; and, in our next issue, we shall deal with the following questions:—

(1) Where is the weak spot in the husbandry of Cyprus? (2) What are the means to be employed to bring the agriculture of the Island into a more flourishing condition? And when we have given a general answer to these propositions, we shall hope to discuss them in a more especial manner.

THE EUCALYPTUS TREES.

To the Editor of *Cyprus*.

Sir,

I am of opinion that it would be satisfactory to the public if you would make known some few additional facts concerning the eucalyptus trees on the Island, to supplement the report of the case E. and J. Mucci v. Government contained in your last number. I, for one, should be interested in knowing where the 5,518 trees are that were in "growing condition" in March, 1879; if they are in a flourishing state still; and generally if their importation has been a success or a failure. Also, what have become of the 914 trees said to have been refused by Government, but which according to the plaintiff's contention they accepted, and which they have certainly now to pay for?

It may be supposed that some particulars in regard to these matters are to be found in the Blue books of the Island; but as these are by no means scattered broad-cast, and are, in fact, not to be found out of official hands, replies given in your columns to the questions I have propounded would be interesting to the public.

Yours, etc. SIGMA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK

January AT LARNACA.

25th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Beyrout, mails and general cargo.

29th S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons, British, from Alexandria, and Limassol with mails and general cargo.

January Cleared Outwards.

25th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Alexandria, etc. general cargo.

29th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Beyrout, general cargo,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By th S. S. 'Elpitha' from Beyrout — Messrs. N. Nicolaidi, Freige, Sparrow, E. Collier, and six deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

January

22nd 'Cleopatra' Cypriot Brigantine 109 tons from Alexandria with general cargo.

23rd 'Rigr Terios' Ottoman schooner 40 tons from Larnaka with wheat.

26th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

22nd 'Dio Adolfi' Greek barque 322 tons for Galatz with wine, mastic etc.

22nd 'Despina' Greek schooner 50 tons for Alexandria with general cargo.

23rd 'Riga Terias' Ottoman schooner 40 tons for Constantinople with wheat.

26th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.

27th 'Helena' Ottoman Schooner 41 tons for Beyrout general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. Sec. Limassol Race Committee up to the 15th Feb., from any persons desirous of the right of providing refreshments in the enclosure, and on the course.

Apply for particulars to
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Limassol.

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For particulars and tickets apply at the offices of Mr. Liassides in Nikosia, or at the Diligence station in Larnaca.

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

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NOTICE.

FROM the 20th of December, 1880, Marinelli's Diligence will daily start from Larnaca to Nicosia and vice versa, having a change of five horses at Piroy.

The Diligence is to start from Larnaca at 6 a. m. and from Nicosia at 2 p. m. The price for each passenger is of 3/6; heavy baggage will have to pay an extra charge. Tickets can only be issued in Nicosia at the office of Messrs. C. A. Pace & Co., Baroutchi Zadé Street, and in Larnaca by their Agent Mr. Thomas Cirilli.

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