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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 201.

MONDAY JULY 3rd, 1882.

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 Stores of Mr. Constantinides; and also of Mr. Michel Christofides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Efthymiou; and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

All letters of communications to be addressed to the Editor of "Cyprus" at the office of the Newspaper.

PRINTING.

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

EGYPT

The papers on Egyptian affairs, which have been laid before Parliament, have been issued by the House of Commons printers. The correspondence, which is called "Egypt, No 5," covers the period from the beginning of last November till February 6, when the first hint of a Conference was thrown out by Lord Granville, in his expression of a wish for an "exchange of views" with the other Great Powers.

Lord Lyons, writing on December 15, states that M. Gambetta, then at the head of the French Ministry, had expressed anxiety respecting the state of affairs in Egypt. He regarded the meeting of the Chamber of Notables as likely to give the signal for a fresh crisis; and he was anxious that England and France should at once concert measures to meet it.

If any one could contrive to get his little finger in between France and England in Egyptian matters, there would be an end to all the good the two Powers had done and might do in Egypt; nay, there would be an end to the co-operation of the two Powers throughout the world, which might confer so much benefit upon mankind. The Egyptians should be made to understand that France and England, by whose influence Tewfik had been placed on the throne, would not acquiesce in his being deposed from it. It would also, M. Gambetta conceived,

be advisable to cut short intrigues at Constantinople, and to make the Porte feel that any undue interference on its part would not be tolerated.

The result of the communications which passed between the two Governments was the presentation to the Khedive of the Dual Note of January 8. This Note was communicated to the various European Powers.

The presentation of the Dual Note led to a protest from the Porte on January 13, which M. Gambetta wished to disregard, but agreed ultimately to the reply drafted by Lord Granville.

On the 30th of January Lord Granville wrote that her Majesty's Government desired to maintain the rights of the Sovereign and vassal as now established between the Sultan and the Khedive, to secure the fulfilment of international engagements, and to protect the development of institutions within this limit. They believed that the French Government shared these views. "The question remained—If in Egypt a state of disorder should occur which would be incompatible with this policy, what measures should be taken to meet the difficulty?"

Her Majesty's Government have a strong objection to the occupation by themselves of Egypt. It would create opposition in Egypt and in Turkey; it would excite the suspicion and jealousy of other European Powers, who would, her Majesty's Government have reason to believe, make counter-demonstrations on their own part which might possibly lead to very serious complications, and it would throw upon them the responsibility of governing a country inhabited by Orientals under very adverse circumstances. They believe that such an occupation would be as distasteful to the French nation as the sole occupation of Egypt by the French would be to this country.

They have carefully considered the question of a joint occupation by England and France, and they have come to the conclusion that, although some of the objections above stated might be lessened, others would be very seriously aggravated by such a course.

With regard to Turkish occupation, her Majesty's Government agree that it would be a great evil, but they are not convinced that it would entail political dangers so great as those attending the other alternatives which have been mentioned above. If a temporary occupation could be arranged with the full consent and under the control of England and of France, and with proper guarantees and conditions, such a mode of using force might be the least objectionable of those which have yet been proposed.

The day after this despatch was written, the De Freycinet Ministry was

formed, and when on the 3rd of February Lord Lyons had an interview with the new Minister on the subject.

M. de Freycinet answered that he was much disinclined to any armed intervention in Egypt, whether by France and England together or by either separately. He was also strongly opposed to any intervention on the part of the Porte.

The French Chamber on Saturday the 10th inst. came to two decisions on the Magistrac Bill. It adopted by 282 to 193 the abolition of irremovability, in lieu of the Government proposal of temporary suspension, during a remodelling and reduction of the tribunals; and by 275 to 208 it resolved that judges should be elected instead of being nominated by the State. M. Humbert, Minister of Justice, spoke against these amendments, and M. Gambetta voted for them; some of his late colleagues, however, going the other way. The Reactionaries likewise voted against the abolition of irremovability, but on this being carried nearly all of them voted in favour of the election of judges. Mr. Humbert has tendered his resignation, but, M. Grévy refusing to receive it, has asked for a month's leave of absence.

The "Standard" says:—Among the supporters of the Government there is a strong belief that it will be necessary for Parliament to meet in the autumn in order to dispose of the Rules of Procedure. In the present state of public business it is impossible to settle that question before the middle of August, and there is strong indisposition to throw over the subject for another year.

Prince Bismark sustained another defeat, Professor Mommsen being acquitted of the charge of libel preferred against him for expressions used in the elections last autumn.

The personalty of the late Mr. Charles Darwin, who died on the 19th of April last, has been sworn under £145,000.

THE REPLANTING OF THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

By

MONS. P. G. MADON.

(Continued from our last.)

THE SPECIES TO BE EMPLOYED.

Note 1.—ACTION OF GOATS.

The manner in which the destruction of forests is accomplished by goats is described in Darwin's "Voyage of a Naturalist," and under "St. Helena," (Introduction, p. 4), and in "Santa Helena" of General Beatson.

The goats were introduced into the island in 1502, and increased there in short time beyond all measure. But as they only destroyed the young trees and respected the old, their ravages were not at first perceived. In 1710 the forests were still very thick; but in 1724 the old trees having arrived at the term of their existence and having nearly all fallen and those that ought to have replaced them not having sprung up, the forests disappeared almost suddenly and were replaced by thick grass. The climatic disturbance thus caused to the island was very great and mischievous. In 1731 all stray animals were destroyed, but too late as is always the case.

This sudden disappearance of the forests was produced then after two centuries; and if this destruction was so gradual, it is not because this lapse of time was necessary for the multiplication of the goats; for they are referred to as being excessively numerous in 1588, it was the result of their ravages which was suddenly unveiled.

Darwin adds "Sandy Bay is now a-days so arid (1836), that it was necessary for me to see an official record to believe that trees had ever grown there."

It is the same in the island of Cyprus.

The evil is very great, much greater than one would believe, and it is most urgent that a remedy should be applied.

Note 2.

I think I ought to give here as being a very interesting piece of information, the effect of the first clearing of the forests on the climate, gathered in 1798 by the Senator François de Volney. This extract was too long to be embodied in the text.

For some years it has generally been remarked in the United States that very sensible changes in parts were taking place in the climate which showed themselves in proportion as trees were cut down and spaces cleared. In the whole of Canada, says Liancourt, it has been noticed that the heats of summer have become greater and the colds of winter less severe. From 1794 Dr. Peter Rafin had noticed the same fact. In 1690 Zahoutain wrote: "I leave Quebec and set sail the 20th November which never happened before." In fact the commercial registers state that towards 1700 the assurances for departure by the waters of the St. Lawrence were closed on 11th November, and now they are not until the 25th December.

The historian of Vermont, Mr. G. Williams, cites a crowd of facts in support of this phenomenon, "when our ancestors came to New England" says he "the seasons and the weather were regular: the winter commenced about the end of November and continued till the middle of February. During this period, a clear and dry frost obtained, without any variation. The winter ended with February, and when spring arrived it came at once and without our sharp and repeated transitions from cold to warmth and from warmth to cold. The summer was very warm, stifling, but it was limited to six weeks; the autumn commenced with September; all the harvest was gathered by the end of the month. Now-a-days the state of things is very different in the part of New England inhabited since that time. The seasons have completely changed; the weather is infinitely more variable; the winter has become shorter and interrupted by sudden and short thaws. The spring gives us a perpetual fluctuation between warmth and cold which is excessively hurtful to all vegetation; the summer has less violent heats, but they are more prolonged; the autumn commences and finishes very late, and the harvests are not gathered before the first week in November, and finally the winter is not thoroughly, established before the end of December.

For the Central States Dr. Rush gives the

same facts exactly for Pennsylvania. "According to our old inhabitants," says he, "the climate has changed. The springs are colder; the autumns longer and warmer; the beasts pasture a month later; the rivers freeze late, and do not remain closed so long."

In Virginia, Mr. Jefferson speaks in the same way. "It would seem that a very marked change has taken place in our climate. The heats as well as the cold are less than they were formerly, according to the testimony of persons not very old; snows are frequent, but less abundant."

Further, I myself in the whole course of my voyage, whether on the Atlantic coast or on the eastern side, have collected the same evidence. In Ohio in Gallipolis, in Washington (Kentucky), at Francfort, at Lexington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Niagara, Albany, everywhere, people have repeated to me the same details of summers much longer, autumns delayed, later harvest, shorter winters, snow less deep and of shorter duration, but none the less violent cold; and in all the newly established places they describe these changes to me, not as being gradual and progressive but as being rapid, almost sudden, and in proportion to the clearings effected.

A sensible alteration in the climate of the United States is then, an incontestable fact. The cause of this change, without being equally supported by evidence and undoubted fact, is yet so very near the truth that it will readily command assent. The opinion of Mr. Williams, who attributed it to clearings of the soil, and to the large open spaces caused by inroads into forest land appears to me the more reasonable, since it explains the fact by an analysis of the circumstances.

"In every canton, "where the timber is felled to establish cultivation, the air and the soil undergo considerable changes of temperature in two or three years. Scarcely has the colonist cleared a few acres of forest than the earth is exposed to all the strength of the solar rays, impregnated at a depth of ten inches with a heat of 100, 110 Fahr. greater than that of the wooded tract." Mr. Williams has deduced this fact from certain observations made by him on the subject. Having placed two thermometers on 23rd May, 1879 and other dates, one in the soil of a cultivated field bare of trees, and the other in the soil of the forest, both 10 inches below the surface, he found no difference in winter, 40 to 90 in spring and autumn and 100 to 130 Fahr. in summer, the highest temperature being always in the open; whence it results that in summer the difference becomes so much the greater as the heat is stronger, which coincides very well with the observations of Uni-Greville, of Belknap, and of Mr. Williams relative to the persistence and depth of the snows, as well as the duration of the winters before clearing. "Now," continues the observer, "the 100 of heat added to the bared soil is communicated to the air in contact with it. This alone is sufficient to cause the heated air to rise up and give place to another current from the forest, which considerably increases the amount of hot air."

Clearing causes the evaporation of waters and the drying up of the soil, as is daily noticed in every part of the United States where streams have been dried up, and marshes and swamps have been converted into dry places. Another reason for the diminution of cold and the increase of heat in the atmosphere. This action is in part peculiar to the United States, because of the property which the bald cypress, very common there, possesses of living in the waters of marshes.

Clearing causes a very sensible diminution in the duration and abundance of snows which covered all New England for three months together, not a century ago; and this is still the case in the wooded districts, whilst now in the cultivated ones the snows are not so lasting, so deep, or so continuous.

There are also marked changes in the winds, continues Mr. Williams, "the former predominance of west winds appears to be diminishing every day, and east winds are gaining in frequency and extent and force. Fifty years ago they scarcely penetrated thirty or forty miles beyond the sea-border; now they are left in the spring inland, and seen up to our mountains, which are seventy and eighty miles distant from the ocean."

It is evident that this is in exact proportion to the opening up and clearing of forest, that has taken place. Another reason, too, is that the exposed soil being more heated, draws the air better from the Atlantic coast (*vent par aspiration*).

Mr. Jefferson cites a similar example in

Virginia. "The east and south-east winds appear to penetrate further into the country by degrees. We have inhabitants who remember the time when they reached no further than Williamsburg; now they are frequent at Richmond (sixty miles further), and from time to time they are felt right up to the mountains." In proportion as the country is cleared it is probable they will extend further eastwards.

One must attribute the change which has taken place in the climate of the United States to two leading causes—1, to the clearing from the soil of all forest, and to the inroads made into the same, which produces a mass of heated air, which increases daily; 2o, to the introduction of warm winds by these clearings, which dry up the country more rapidly, and heat the atmosphere to a greater extent; in consequence, the same thing has taken place in America as in Europe, and without doubt in Asia, and in all the ancient continent, in which history represents the climate then far colder than it is now. Horace and Juvenal speak on the Tiber as being yearly frozen over, whereas now it is never frozen. Ovid describes the Bosphorus of France in words that convey no idea of the present climate; Dacia Panonia, the Crimea, Macedonia even, are represented as countries where the cold equalled that of Moscow, and these countries now cultivate the olive and make excellent wine. Again in Gaul, in the time of Cæsar and Julian all the rivers were frozen over annually in such a way as to serve as bridge and roads during many months; these phenomena are now rare or of short duration.

If, since 1795, an alteration has taken place in the climate of France, in the temperature of the seasons, and in the nature of the winds that produce it, I venture to say it is because of the immense felling and damage done to forests, caused by the anarchy of the revolution, which has disturbed the equilibrium of the air and the direction of the currents.

"A question of greater interest is to know if the climate of the United States has been ameliorated by this change; and this question is almost answered by the comparison that Mr. Williams has made between the States of to-day and formerly, which is not the most favourable; unfortunately, the observation of doctors confirm this result."

These curious data collected by a contemporary, and controlled by his own observations, clearly show that the change in the climate has been very sudden and very considerable; since there has been no doubt as to the cause that produces it. This is the side of the question which interests us, for it is of little importance to us whether these changes have been advantageous to the United States or not, be that as it may; that is to say, an immense forest broken only by prairies, which at that epoch were themselves covered with seedlings three or four feet high; even when the rain began to diminish in a large measure, yet as there still fell at the end of the eighteenth century from thirty to thirty-one inches on an average according to localities, it is certain that the country was not exposed to a want of water, since, in consequence of local circumstances, the rainfall exceeded the mean of Europe by one-third.

What it is important for us to take note of is this, that the irregularity of the climate, the increase of heat, the complete change in the direction of the winds, the general parching up of the soil, have all followed the destruction of the forests.

Note 3.—ON THE CLEARINGS IN THE ISLAND.

It would seem certain that the clearing of the great central plain dates back to a very remote period. Even in the absence of ancient authorities, the nature of the deposits of the torrents would prove it.

The Northern chain also has been ruined in the same way many centuries ago, although there remain a few traces of forest.

In the chain of the South the destruction has been slower, since it forms a mass difficult to penetrate. The borders are ruined, but the centre has been severely handled. The immense number of felled trees that are met with everywhere is a proof of this.

But the enumerations I have made have given in the best preserved parts an average of seventy-two felled to a hundred standing trees, and these felled trees cannot be preserved in this unequal climate for more than fifteen or twenty years; after which they rot away. For the same number of standing trees there were only twenty-five seedlings.

In my last tour I collected a good many facts from which it would seem that fairly numerous clumps of pine exist still on the

road from Larnaca to Limassol. Many houses of the Scala are built with pine coming from the hills of the East towards Cape Pyla, where now-a-days not a single tree remains.

Note 4.—ON THE SANITATION OF TOWNS.

The plantation of trees in the neighbourhood of towns can render great service from the point of view of salubrity. Independently of their action on deleterious miasma, the trees ought to have some influence in the decomposition of carbonic acid. In fact men and animals are constantly exhaling this gas, which is also produced in great quantities by the decomposition of organic matter, and *détritus* under the action of atmospheric agents. Now these three causes are acting at once in the great plain which extends from Famagusta to Morphou; the population there is not very numerous; but there exist a great number of animals, beasts of burden, oxen, sheep, goats, dogs. Besides all the animal vegetable *détritus* decomposes there on the spot, since there is no regular current of water that can carry these matters away as in our great towns; further, the soil is almost entirely limestone; to combat all these causes of the production of carbonic acid, there is not during six months in the year more verdure in this immense plain than could be found in a park in Europe.

Plantation would have a great effect on the health of the island. But it is difficult to believe that typhus and other maladies of that nature would disappear entirely, so long as the population take no more precautions in the matter of *détritus*, the exhalations from which are freely given off into the air from the court yards of the houses and the borders of towns and villages. I repeat it, everything that with us is carried by streams and rivers far away from our towns decompose here on the very surface of the soil.

The marshes of fresh water have also a great effect in rendering the island unhealthy, and this cause can be effectually remedied by re-planting.

It would be interesting to investigate at what epoch the climate underwent a change. For it is certain that it must have been much better under the Lusignans and Venetians than at present, since at that time Cyprus was spoken of everywhere as a new promised land.

I have not any information on this subject, all I know is that the authors of the end of the 18th century represent Larnaca as being as unhealthy as Alexandretta, and regarded a sojourn in the island as dangerous for strangers.

(Signed), P. MADON, P. F. O.

Nicosia, 15th August, 1880.

The following is an extract from the "Cyprus Gazette" dated June 26th:—

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 24.

In pursuance of the provisions of "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and under the powers vested in him thereby, and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that elections for the Municipal Councils of the undermentioned towns viz:— Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Papho, Kyrenia, shall be held on the 26th day of July, 1882; and in pursuance of the provisions and under the powers and with the advice aforesaid His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that:—

The Municipal Council of Nicosia shall consist of 12 Councillors.

"	"	Famagusta	"	8	"
"	"	Larnaca	"	11	"
"	"	Limassol	"	11	"
"	"	Papho	"	9	"
"	"	Kyrenia	"	9	"

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 22nd day of June, 1882.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.

High Commissioner.

H. M. SINGLAIR,

Lieut. R. E.

Clerk of the Council.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 25.

In pursuance of the powers vested in him in this behalf by "The Municipal Councils

Ordinance, 1882," and by and with the advice of this Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following shall be the Limits of the several Municipal Districts of the Island of Cyprus within which the Municipal Councils of those Districts shall exercise authority viz:—

Nicosia. A circle drawn at a distance of five hundred yards beyond the salient angles of the bastions of the fortifications.

Famagusta. The town of Famagusta and the villages of Epano and Kato Varosia and of Ayios Lucas.

Larnaca. All the land lying within a radius of two English miles from the New Konak.

Limassol. All the land lying within a radius of two English miles from the New Konak.

Papho. The towns of Ktima and Nea Paphos.

Kyrenia. All the land lying within a radius of one English mile from gate of the Fort.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 24th day of June, 1882.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.

High Commissioner.

H. M. SINGLAIR,

Lieut. R. E.

Clerk of the Council.

CYPRUS.

July 3rd 1882.

We have received the prospectus of "The Great International Fisheries Exhibition" which is to be opened in London on May 1st, 1883, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the Presidency of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. The object of the promoters, to quote from the programme, is to bring together "all kinds of specimens of fish life and to illustrate all the modes by which the Marine and Fresh Water animals of economic value are captured and utilized, together with the commercial, scientific, social, historic and legislative aspects of such fisheries." The exhibition will be on the most complete scale, and will continue open for a period of not less than six months, medals in gold, silver and bronze and diplomas of honour being awarded "the composition of which will be settled later." Whilst all countries are invited to contribute, a special memorandum has been issued to the colonies. It proposes that in each of these there shall be one central representative or correspondent to act on behalf of the exhibitors in the particular colony to which he is attached, and that all business matters with the general secretary in London (Sir Brandreth Gibbs, 25 Haymarket) should be conducted through the appointed Colonial representative. It is notified in rule VIII that "any expenses of whatsoever nature connected with the representation of any colony, if not borne by the respective authorities of such colony, must be defrayed by the colonial exhibitors themselves." The following will be the general classification of the exhibits:—(1) Sea-Fishing, (2) Fresh-water Fishing, (3) Economic Condition of Fishermen (4) Commercial and Economic, including the preparation, preservation and utilization of fish; their transport and sale (5) Fish Culture (6) Natural History (7) History and Literature of Fishing—Fishery Laws—Fish Commerce.—Prizes of £ 100 will be given for essays on each of three subjects, the most interesting of which as regards ourselves is No 3—"On possible increase of the supply of Fish, and on improved facilities for their economic transmission and distribution." These questions have much interest for us, and we propose to enter upon their consideration at a future time.

Local Notes.

More than a thousand refugees have by this time arrived in Larnaka. Some have dispersed themselves in the villages, but the majority remain at the Marina. We have seen some remarks in a contemporary accusing the townspeople of charging exorbitant prices for lodging accomodation and for provisions. We have made enquiries into the subject and we find that though arises in prices would be only natural, as a matter of fact they have not been made. It is only in cases where the very best of accomodation and boarding is asked for that more than ordinary charges are made and even these are very exceptional. We have heard no expressions of dissatisfaction at the reception provided to our friends of Alexandria, but on the other hand, have heard many thankfully acknowledging the kindness shown the poorer class of refugees.

The High Commissioner left Nicosia for Troodos on Tuesday last. His Excellency was accompanied by his staff, and almost all the officials.

Col. Gordon, Chief of the Police, has left for England on leave of absence. Lieut. Kitchen R. E. has left the Island for Alexandria where his services have been requested.

THE CONFERENCE.

Our Therapia correspondent writes:—"At the first meeting of the Conference, which lasted four hours, the first hour was taken up by preliminaries, and by the formal expressions of regret that Turkey had sent no plenipotentiary to the Conference. After this, the ambassadors exchanged ideas on all the points which the future arrangement is to include, and all of them came more or less under discussion. This revealed some differences of shade in certain opinions, and these were at once pointed out to their respective Cabinets by the plenipotentiaries, with a request for such further instructions as might lead to a complete concordance. At the meeting of Sunday, the first point brought under discussion was that of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, regarding which there was entire unanimity, as also regarding the international guarantees connected with those rights.

Nothing leaks through the hermetically sealed portals of the Conference chamber, and only on the rebound, as it were, can a stray fact or two be caught. I am told that the Conference is not disinclined to recognise the Chamber of Notables, and that it will endeavour to give some satisfaction to the National party by a new arrangement of the relations between the Government and the controllers. I am also told that the question of the eventual occupation of any part of Egypt by Ottoman or other troops, has not yet been more than touched upon, as there arises also the question of a new organisation of the Egyptian army, regarding which instructions appear to be incomplete. I believe the next sitting of the Conference will take place on Wednesday.

(From the Eastern Express June 28.)

DERNIERES DÉPÊCHES.

Londres, 27 juin.

Des communications ont été échangées entre le gouvernement anglais et le gouvernement des Indes pour l'envoi des troupes indiennes dans certaines éventualités.

Constantinople 28 juin.

Hier à la Conférence toutes les Puissances ont promis de s'abstenir de toute action isolée sur quelque point de l'Egypte que ce soit, pendant la Conférence, excepté dans le cas où la sécurité des Européens serait menacée.

Paris, le 29 juin.

On croit que M. Sienkiewicz sera remplacé comme agent diplomatique en Egypte par M. Domet des Vosges, actuellement ministre plénipotentiaire à Lima.

Constantinople, 29 juin.

Les ambassadeurs des Grandes Puissances

font toujours des efforts pour engager la Sublime Porte à prendre part à la Conférence, et ils déclarent que dans le cas contraire, ils conseilleront à leurs gouvernements respectifs de décider les mesures nécessaires sans la Porte.

St. Petersburg, 29 juin.

Le prince Lobanoff, appelé à l'ambassade de Vienne, est remplacé comme ambassadeur auprès de la cour de St. James par le conseiller intime baron A. de Mohrenheim, actuellement ministre russe à Copenhague.

Paris, 29 juin.

M. Devogez, ancien ministre de France au Pérou, part pour l'Egypte où il remplacera M. Sienkiewicz, pendant la durée de son absence.

Constantinople, 29 juin.

Le troupes de Syrie ont commencé à mobiliser.

Paris, 29 juin.

La presse française montre une certaine disposition à laisser le gouvernement anglais intervenir seul en Egypte. Elle reconnaît que les intérêts anglais sont prédominants au canal de Suez.

Il est confirmé que M. Domet des Vosges remplacera provisoirement M. de Sienkiewicz.

Londres, juin.

Chambre des Communes.—Le marquis de Hartington a refusé pour cause d'inopportunité, de répondre à une interpellation au sujet de l'authenticité du bruit sur l'expédition de troupes indiennes en Egypte.

Paris, 29 juin.

La Liberté conseille une entente avec le parti national égyptien, pourvu que ce dernier garantisse le libre transit du Canal, respecte les traités internationaux et assure la sécurité.

Le Temps repousse cette solution. Il reconnaît qu'une action turque est impossible et penche pour une action anglo-française.

St.-Petersbourg, 29 juin.

Le Journal de St.-Petersbourg dit que la Porte cherche à diviser les Puissances, mais qu'elle n'y réussira pas. Si une intervention est nécessaire, ajoute ce journal, elle sera exercée par délégation des Puissances.

D'après les dernières nouvelles de Constantinople le choléra a fait son apparition dans les Indes Anglaises et Hollandaises.

Le correspondant Viennois du "Standard" écrit à ce journal que M. de Bismark n'attend pas de résultat sérieux de la Conférence; d'après le Chancelier les troubles d'Egypte ne sont qu'une des phases de la lutte traditionnelle entre le Christianisme et l'Islamisme.

Les nouvelles de Crète sont inquiétantes. La S. Porte ayant rejeté les demandes de l'Assemblée Générale la population chrétienne est très-surexcitée. L'Assemblée a prononcé la clôture de ses travaux.

Mr. Calvert, Vice-Consul d'Angleterre à Alexandrie a donné sa démission.

D'après le "Phare du Bosphore" 90 canons (rupp seront envoyés prochainement à Alexandrie sur des navires de commerce Allemands.

Le Ministère Anglais a décidé d'occuper militairement les forts de Mex and Cabbarri qui dominent l'entrée du port d'Alexandrie.

BOOKS.

We took up this book with misgivings, but have perused it with pleasure, and laid it aside with regret when we came to its close. M. Fortunio is read in England as well as in Paris, and when he published "Le Roman d'une Anglaise" he to an extent risked his reputation with the English public, though he enhanced it with his French readers. Whatever license may be allowed the author, it is not pleasant for persons acquainted with

* Le Roman d'une Anglaise by P. N. Fortunio; Paris. Librairie de la Société des Gens de Lettres—Palais Royal.

the scene in which a novelist has laid his plot to find that the author has never been near such scene and that the characters he describes are evolved entirely from a brilliant imagination. Some little time ago it was the fashion among English novelists—especially lady-novelists—to make Normandy and the north of France the stage on which the characters of their imagination performed. Pleasant stories were constructed in plenty, but for any knowledge of France they displayed they might have been written on a third floor back in Fleet street, like the correspondents' letters from Erzeroum during the Russo-Turkish war. French authors are not as a rule happy in their descriptions of England and of English life. In the first place it is difficult and takes a long term of residence to acquire anything but a superficial knowledge of society there. Then the characters of the two peoples are so different that to the ordinary Frenchman an enquiry into the domestic virtues or otherwise of English life would be uninteresting if not disagreeable. We expected to find in the novel before us a study of English life taken from the Hotel de France, Soho, or the Café Monaco, and we find a work which without any great profession of describing English life should convey to an English reader new ideas both interesting and salutary. It is evident that M. Fortunio has been one of those intelligent foreigners who are popularly supposed to be always in England taking notes; but it is plain that his knowledge of English habits has not been gained by a fortnight's trip across "the silver streak." We may presume that M. Fortunio has resided in England a considerable time and has a good knowledge of the language. He makes frequent use of English words and appellations, and rarely slips on such occasions. He avails himself of the liberty due to his profession to find an Italian princess at Newcastle. We have brushed against Russian countesses at Ostend, met Austrian royalty in Ireland and found English noblemen regaling themselves in Paris, but, although we have often passed through the place, we have never yet encountered an Italian lady of rank in Newcastle. The characters of M. Fortunio are ably drawn. The M. M. Box and Cox of Newcastle are not indeed the side-splitting Box and Cox of amateur theatricals, but as respectively the retired grocer and farrier they are cleverly sketched in a light and pleasant way. It is true that retired grocers and cheesemongers are often drawn upon to furnish novelists with subjects, but M. Fortunio is able to regard them from a French as well as English point of view thus giving them a piquant originality. The author has shown wisdom in not trusting altogether to his acquaintance with England, and two of the most important personages in the story are a certain German surgeon, Dr. Heinrich Kaiser, and a French navy captain named Henri de Kerven. We will not spoil the book for its readers by describing the plot. Henri de Kerven is the hero of the tale and Jane Hartley the heroine. They pass through many vicissitudes of fortune but as is usual in all well regulated novels things come right at last and a happy consummation is arrived at by the marriage of the pair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK.	
IN LARNACA.	
June,	
" 24th	'Maria' 110 tons Ottoman, from Chio Ballast.
" 27th	'Huda Verdi' 62 tons Cypriot from Limassol Ballast.
" 27th	'Domenico' 190 tons Italian from Alexandria Ballast.
Sailings.	
June,	
" 24th	S. S. 'Roumelia' for Alexandretta English, General cargo.
" 25th	S. S. 'Elpitha' for Limassol, Mails etc.
" 24th	Marigo 168 tons Greek for Teganrog, Ballast.
" 27th	'Mabrouca' 35 tons Cypriot for Lefka General cargo.
" 28th	'Maria' 50 tons Ottoman for Port Said Animals.
" 29th	Maria 110 tons Ottoman for Alexandria Ballast.

V. R. NOTICE OF SALE.

VALUABLE farm known as the Pavlachi Chiflik situated near the village of Destera in the District of Nicosia is to be Sold at Public Auction by order of the Temiz Court.

The farm consists of 504 donums 2 1/2 evleks of land, 46 donums 3 evleks of which is planted as orchards, also a very large supply of water which can be used to irrigate almost all the land of the farm and is solely the property of the farm, also the farm buildings consisting of stables, granaries add outhouses, ect., together with 47 olive trees and other fruit bearing trees.

The whole property is situated in the fertile valley of the River Pidas, within easy distance of Nicosia, and valued at £2,000.

Full information may be obtained on application to the LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, NICOSIA. Bids may be made by letter to the Director of Survey or to the Auctioneer in charge of the Sale, Ahmet Agha, Dellal Basii.

The Sale will close at the LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, NICOSIA, at 12 noon on Thursday the 28th day of September, 1882.

Nicosia, 25th June, 1882.

G. L. TALIANOS.

COMMISSION AGENT
NICOSIA (CYPRUS).

Begs to inform the public that he accepts orders for exportation of products of this Island and for sale of all kinds of merchandise on commission.
Nicosia, 20th June 1882.

"STASINOS."

A Greek newspaper published every Saturday in Larnaca.

N. B.—An admirable medium for advertising. The scale of charges very moderate.

Offices, where all communications should be addressed 19 VALSAMAKI STREET, LARNAKA.

A LOUER

Ou à vendre le tsiflik "Épano Vlacho", à une lieue de Larnaca, ayant 900 strèmes de terres fertiles, deux fermes avec de grandes cours, de vastes étables et magasins, et une source d'eau courante appartenant à la même propriété.

Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à la direction du journal.

NOTICE.

Messrs. H. Dimitriou brothers Chr. and Co. beg to announce that on and after 12/24 April, they will establish a regular Diligence service between Larnaca and Nicosia.

Tickets at the ordinary rate: 3/6.

DEPARTURES.

From Larnaca daily 6. 30 a. m.

" Nicosia " 2. p. m.

Special conveyances will be supplied for any part of the Island at moderate charges.

Tickets may be obtained in Larnaca at the office No. 30, Amiet street; and in Nicosia at the store of Messrs. H. Dimitriou brothers.

Larnaca 11/23 April 1882.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH
NO. 214, Saint George Street
LIMASSOL
DEPOT OF
GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY
Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine, Draught Bass' Ale & Guinness' Stout in 18 gallon Casks, Richmond Mixture, Habana and Virginia Cigars.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Very reasonable terms.

ALBERT HOTEL
NICOSIA.
Proprietor:
Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.
THIS Establishment is now under entirely new management and has just been re-decorated at great expense. Tourists and travellers will find every accomodation.
Table d'hotel daily at 12. 30 and 7. 30 p. m.
Charges extremely moderate 6s. per day, board and lodging. After 10 days the charge is 5s. Collation 1s. dejeuner 2s. and dinner 2s. Private tables may be arranged for: Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

G. GARJANA.
SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.
The above has just imported a useful English-made and varied assortment of CROCKERY and BATHWARE; a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUMBER, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER of superior quality.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.
THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will act gently on the system once or twice in the day. They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach. In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.
The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, of the Buffs many years ago, and on the day of his arrival in London with his gallant regiment from India, called on Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was indebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.
THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism. The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 535 Oxford Street, and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the ESCULAPIUS PHARMACY.

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

THE
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN
BANKING COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.
Reserve Fund £ 160,000.—
Head Office,
27 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
LONDON
BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Cairo,
Paris, Port-Said
and Larnaka (Cyprus)
Agency in Malta-12 Strada Christoforo, Valetta.
Correspondents in Cyprus acting as
AGENCIES:
NICOSIA: G. Michaelides
LIMASSOL: Christ. Haggi Pavlou et fils.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.
CORRESPONDENTS in
Marseilles Constantinople
Trieste Smyrna
Naples Beyroul
Athens Volo
Syrá Salonique etc.
For particulars apply to the Bank,
MESSAORIA STREET,
LARNACA.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. LIASSIDES begs to inform
his numerous customers that they will find at his stores a large stock of wines, spirits, etc., etc. He has also recently received an assortment of English goods of the best quality, which he is prepared to offer at lowest prices.

THE
LEVANT HERALD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broadsheet, of which the two external pages are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one English and one French, to general news. The daily edition of the Levant Herald has the character of a general newspaper, and is intended for readers in the East.
THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget consists of sixteen to twenty-four pages. It is published every Wednesday in winter and every Tuesday in summer. It contains only Eastern matter selected from the columns of the daily issue, and is a Levant newspaper specially designed for readers not residing in the Levant.
THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish press, sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recommended.
THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on the following terms: Three months, 15s; Six months, 25s. 6d; Twelve months 42s. Cheques and post office orders to be made payable to ENGAR WILKINSON, Constantinople. Subscriptions and advertisements are received at the Office of Cyprus for the Levant Herald.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES:
From Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thursday) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol.
Larnaca for Alexandria every Sunday at 2 p.m.
Limassol every Sunday at 9 p.m. arriving at Alexandria on Tuesday at daylight.
The above Company take passengers to and from the above ports, and goods at through rates to all ports of Europe, Syrian Coast, Asia Minor, and Egypt.
For particulars apply to
NANI AND MANTOVANI,
Agents in Larnaca and Limassol

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN
BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
Capital £ 10,000,000.
Paid up £ 5,000,000.
Head Offices
CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,
PARIS.
BRANCHES

Adalia Limassol
Aidin Nicosia
Alexandria Philippopoli
Adrianople Magnesia
Beyroul Port-Said
Broussa Salonica
Cairo Smyrna
Damascus Varna
Larnaca

BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collection.
BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable to custom.
DEPOSITS AT INTEREST—are received at rates ascertainable at the Bank.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
CYPRUS AGENCIES
Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

REGULAR
DILIGENCE SERVICE
BETWEEN
LARNACA & NICOSIA
Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.
Nicosia at 2 p.m.
Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides, supplies also special conveyances for Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Kyrenia and for excursions; these may be hired either in Nicosia or Larnaca.
For particulars and tickets apply at the offices of Mr. Liassides in Nicosia, or at the Diligence station in Larnaca.

HENRY S. KING & Co.
East India, Army, Civil Service, and Colonial Agents and Bankers
CYPRUS BRANCH
Corresponding Firms
Henry S. King and Co. London.
King Baillie and Co. Liverpool.
King King and Co. Bombay.
King Hamilton and Co. Calcutta.
Agents at Madras Arambhot and Co.

Local Correspondents.
Messrs Henry S. King and Co. Cyprus are prepared to open Current Accounts on the System usually adopted by Bankers.
Deposit Accounts of £50 and upwards opened for fixed periods upon the following terms:
5 per cent per annum for 12 Months
4 " " " " 6 " " " " " 6 " " " " " 3 " " " " " 3 " " " " " 3 " " " " " 3 " " " " "
Remittances to all parts of the world Cheque Bank Cheques for Sums of 5s. to £5 the charge is 6d. " of £5. " 10 " 1s. " 15. " 1s.
Banking hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 2.

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF
BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY, K.G.
DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF
DALKEITH.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF STAIR, K.T
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THIS COMPANY was established in 1856, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain Its income exceeds Three Quarters of a Million per annum, and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. Its Profits have been very large, and persons assured have derived very valuable benefits from their connection with the Company. It has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.
Agents H. S. King and Co. Larnaca.

H.S. KING & Co. NICOSIA Agency has large and varied stock of goods on hand. The Offices and Stores are situated near the Post Office the premises lately occupied by Pace and Co.

WHISKIES.
Dunvilles V. R. Old Irish Whisky
Scotch Whisky Inverness Distillery.
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BRANDIES.
Courvoisier Curlier freres
Sicards Vieux Cognac 1, 2, and 3 Stars
Koutelleau & Co's Brandies
Jules Robin & Co's do

GIN.
Boord's well Known "Old Tom"
Plymouth Gin
Hollands Gin De Knypers

WINES.
Ayala & Co.—Champagnes
"extra dry", 1st, and 2nd qualities.
H. S. King & Co. are sole Agents for Cyprus.
Bonche, fils & Co. Rheims—Qts and Pts.
Ruinart Pere and fils. Qts and Pts.
Saumur. Ackerman Lawrence.
Moselle. Feltoe and Sons.

WHITE WINES.
Sauterne.—Phelps & Co.
Graves.—do do
Hochheimer.
Vollradzer

CLARETS.
Medoc.—Phelps & Co.
St. Julien.—Lalande & Co.
Do —Sicards—Bordeaux.
Do —Medoc.

SHERRIES.
The "Club" Sherry. Smith & Co.
Amontillado
White seal "Lion Brand"
Marsala in Octaves

BOTTLED & DRAUGHT ALES.
Flower and Sons Draught Ale and Stout in Kilderkins
Ind Coops and Co Bottled Ale
Bottled Ale and Stout by Biscot Wolf
Guinness Stout, bottled by Burke
Canterbury Ale Pints in cases of 2 doz.
Light Sparkling, Pale Ale bottled by Burke.

MINERAL WATERS.
Ross's Famed mineral waters.
Webb and Son do do
Newly mineral water Co Ginger ale and Lemonade.

PROVISIONS.
A Stock of the above fresh from England consisting of Danish Butter, Jam, Lobsters, Salmon Olive Oil, Marmalade, Cheese, Haddocks, Raisins, Sultanas, Valencian, Currants, Beef Suet in 7lb Tins,
Peck Frean and Cos Discuits assorted
Swiss Milk Avenicum Milkman Brand
Anglo Swiss Milk Dairymaid Brand.

DRY GOODS.
Anglo Russian Iron and Tin Plate Co. a consignment consisting of Galvanized Iron, sheet Iron, Best Coke Tin Plates, Nails, Cooking utensils and a Various assortment of hardware a Large Assortment of Nails of various sizes.
Paints in all Colors.
Saucepans, Jugs, Basins, soup Dishes, cups Egg cups etc.

STATIONERY.
A Various assortment from James Collins & Hodson and Cos Paints in all Colors
Fouler and Co do do
Washing Soda Gouda
Tents to hold 2 people very light and useful. Patent beds fitting into cases for transport.
Portland Cement
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Sheet zinc, Hurricane Lanterns, Knife boards Iron bedsteads, Wire Dish covers, and Cartridge Cases.
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Refrigerators etc.

NOTICE
Purchasers of Goods will kindly understand that after the first day of the present year all current accounts must be settled at the end of each month. If outstanding after that date the rate of interest current in the Island will be charged until the account is paid, unless otherwise specially arranged.

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