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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 105. MONDAY, AUGUST 23rd 1880. 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 charges for ubscriptions is 3s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months, postage paid throughout the Island. Forall countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months; 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the New Albert Hotel and in Larnaca, at the Office of the Newspaper, and of the English Grocer, No. 16, Bazaar Street.

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.")

According to latest arrangements, Parliament will not be prorogued before Sept. 11

The second reading of the Burials Bill was carried in the House of Commons, on Aug. 12, by 258 votes against 79.

Other matters before Parliament have been the Eastern Question, the defeat of General Burrows, the evacuation of Cabul, Russia and Afghanistan, the Sherpur Camp, the condition of the Army, and the Hares and Rabbits Bill.

Mr. Gladstone has recovered from his illness sufficiently to go on a visit to the Dean of Windsor.

Lord and Lady Lytton arrived at Portsmouth on Aug. 6, on board the "Himalaya," from Bombay.

Princess Louise and Prince Leopold have arrived in England from Canada.

Lord Claud Hamilton (C.) has been elected for Liverpool by a majority of 1,901—his lordship polling 21,019 votes; Mr. Plimsoll (L) 19,118.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New Zealand, has been appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Sir Bartle Frere.

Sir A. Gordon succeeds Sir H. Robinson in the governorship of New Zealand.

The "Euphrates" and the "Tamar" have sailed from England with further reinforcements for India.

The 77th Regt. embark for India in the "Himalaya" on Aug. 14; the 23rd Regt. in the "Malabar" on the 16th; the 1st Rifle Brigade in the "Jumna" on the 21st.

It is said that the Porte is resolved to carry out the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro and that the Greek difficulty will be settled without any resort to coercive measures.

The Emperors of Austria and Germany met at Obertraun on Aug. 10, and proceeded together to Ischl, were an interview was held.

The Cherbourg Fêtes have been celebrated this week, M. Grévy, M. Gambetta, M. Léon Say, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre being present.

Dr. Tanner has successfully completed his forty days' fast.

Two serious railway accidents have happened this week—one to the "Flying Scotchman," by which four persons were killed and about twenty injured; another, on the Midland Railway, resulting in the death of seven persons and serious injury to a number of others.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Sir P. G. Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry; Mr. W. H. G. Kingston; and Mr. R. W. Jackson.

AFGHANISTAN.

QUETTA, Aug. 12.

A letter from Kelat-i-Ghilzai, dated Aug. 8, reports all well, and adds that supplies are abundant. Authentic news of the disaster near Candahar had not reached the garrison.

Although the outposts of Ayoob Khan appeared at Candahar some days ago, no report of an attack on the city has been received here. Some native soldiers, fugitives from Khuskk-i-Nakhud, state that the defeat of our army was mainly attributable to the enemy's heavy artillery fire.

Detachments of troops arrive almost daily from India. Excellent arrangements for their transport through the Bolan Pass have been made by General Phayre.

The Khojak Pass and Peshin are now strongly garrisoned, and are believed to be secure from any attack Ayoob may meditate in that direction.

CAMP ZARGUN SHAHR, via CABUL, AUG, 10.

Sir F. Roberts's force arrived here all well this morning. It consists of 10,000 men, including 300 officers. General Ross is second in command. General Hugh Gough commands the cavalry. It is hoped that by great efforts the force may reach Candahar in 21 days. The supplies are the great difficulty already, but Sir F. Roberts is resolute to overcome all obstacles. An effort will be made to send letters from Ghazni, but their safe arrival is uncertain, and this will, perhaps, be the last news received of the force until their arrival at Candahar.

"(From Viceroy, August 12, 1880.)

"Following from Griffin, Butkak, 11th:—This morning the Ameer came from Deh Kojak, where he had encamped last night, to Sherpur, and was met by General Stewart, General Hills, myself, and large number of officers. Short but most satisfactory interview. Ameer expressed warmly his gratitude to Government, and desired his special acknowledgments to be conveyed to his Excellency the Viceroy. Withdrawal of army accomplished with perfect order. The whole country quiet."

"From Viceroy, August 12.

"Letter, dated 8th August, received at Quetta, from British Commandant at Kelat-i-Ghilzai, says they have sufficient supplies, are in no danger, and have not been molested. They had no news from Candahar since 25th, but had heard reports that force there was shut up."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The interview of General Stewart, General Hills, Mr. Lepel Griffin, and their staff with the Ameer Abdurrahman took place yesterday at Sherpur, and was of a satisfactory character.

The withdrawal of the British troops from Cabul has been effected with the utmost order and without accident. The districts around Cabul are quiet, and there has been no excitement along the line of march.

Mooshk-i-Alam and the principal Ghilzai chiefs are in the Ameer's camp.

The news from the columns marching to the relief of Candahar is satisfactory. The Thal, Chotiali, and Hurnai forces have reached North Chappar without meeting with any opposition.

EGYPT.

We understand that it is probable that Messrs. Fitz Gerald and Gay-Lusac will be asked by the Government to form themselves into a Provisional Committee for the superintendence of the financial affairs connected with the Cairo Theatre, pending the formation of a regular Committee of 3 on the opening of the Theatre. The regular committee will consist of one member (Mr. FitzGerald) representing the Government; one to be chosen by the subscribers; and one to be named by Mr. La Rose.

— We are informed that the members of the Commission appointed to examine into the reforms to be introduced in the Native Tribunals are of opinion that, in the absence of a good *personnel* among the natives as substitutes for the present judicial officials, the best plan will be to adopt the proposal made some time ago by the Mixed Court of Appeal, which consisted in adding to each Mixed Tribunal one or more Chambers, composed of natives and of foreign lawyers, having jurisdiction throughout Egypt, with respect to cases among Ottoman subjects.

— The adoption of this or some similar measure would have the effect of closing the present Courts, and would be a great boon to the country, as thus a complete stop would be put to the present system of corruption, which is not founded on either justice, equity or morality.

— The proposals for establishing a Rowing Club in Alexandria have met with a favourable reception. A meeting will be held in connection therewith, at 3 p. m. to-day.

— There being no direct steamer from Alexandria to Brindisi this week, the mails will be sent to Port Said, whence the P. & R. steamer will proceed direct to Brindisi.

— In Egypt, where so much depends on the cordial coöperation of England and France, it may not be out of place to point out that, at home, the *entente cordiale* with France Republican is as warm as it ever was with France Monarchical; so warm, that the very great projects lately sanctioned by the Assembly for French aggrandisement in the Far East, projects which may end in the formation of a French empire covering all Indo-China from Tennasserim to the Chinese frontier, and will certainly end in the formation of a vast French dependency in Tonquin, are regarded without antipathy, and almost without interest. "Let France win out "there; we can get on with France," is the unwritten but irresistible verdict of the few who watch.

— The directors of the Bank of Egypt report that the net profits for the half-year ended 30th June last were £15,072, including £4,727 brought forward. They recommend a devidend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 7s. per share, together equal to 7 ¾ per cent per annum. A balance of £ 5,322 is left to be carried forward.

— It appears that a new description of jewellery, known under the name ot celluloid, may be a source of danger to ladies wearing it, as it is very inflammable. We hear that last week a lady was lighting a cigarette, when the flame of the match came in contact with a celluloid bracelet which she was wearing and immediately ignited it, her dress caught fire and it was only by great promptness on the part of those present that the lady escaped with very slight injuries.

(*Egyptian Gazette.*)

Alsvandria, August 11th.

—The Khedive has issued a decree formally placing the Alexandria Harbour under the European Administration of the Egyptian Railways.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. ship Torch, Com. W. H. C. Selby, left on the 5th for Constantinople to relieve the Falcon ordered to Malta.

H. M. ship Coquette left yesterday to join the flag of the Commander-in-chief at Palermo, Sub-Lieut. E. H. Blair appointed to the Alexandra left by her.

H. M. turret-ship Rupert, Capt. E.J. Pollard, arrived on the 5th inst. from Hyères, and was to-day inspected by Admiral McCrea. She will proceed to England next week to pay off.

H. M. Ship Condor, Com. E. F. Day, arrived from Villa Franca and Bastia on the 2nd inst., to pay off and recommission here by Capt. F. Egerton. The new crew for the Condor are expected in the Tamar about the 18th inst.

H.M. ship Frolic, Com. S. H. Rickman, arrived at Sheerness on the 23rd ult., from the China station, and left on the same afternoon for Chatham, where she is to be dismantled and paid off.

H. M. troopship Tamar, Capt. T. Royse, brings out two torpedo boats, one of which is to be stationed at Malta and the other at Gibraltar. She left England on the 8th and may be expected here about the 18th inst.

Her Majesty's ship Raleigh arrived at Wellington, (New Zealand) from Sydney on the 29th and will leave in continuation of her voyage to England, via the Cape, on or about August 7th.

H. M. ship Iris, Capt. Seymour, which left Gibraltar on the 21st ult., arrived here on the 1st inst., and left again on the 4th for Palermo, to join the flag of the Commander-in-chief. Sub-Lieut. Mustafa Bey for the Alexandra, and Mr. Holloway, Chief Engineer for H. M. ship Monarch left by her. The shortness of the stay of the Iris which is caused by the anxiety of the Commander-in-chief to have the vessel in company as early as possible is to be regretted, for she is well worthy of a visit as representing the first of an entirely new class of vessel, having several points of great interest. In the first place this ship is the fastest armed man-of-war afloat, having, though only estimated to attain a speed of 17 knots as contracted for, actually worked up to 18½ kots on the measured mile. She is also the first war vessel constructed entirely of steel, and in her the compartment system is carried out to perfection. Internally her fittings are all made after the latest improvements introduced, and notwithstanding the absence of technical knowledge, a visit to her could not fail to be of the highest interest.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., with the Mediterranean Squadron, left Villafranche, on the 27th ult. for the Hyères Islands, Barcellona, Malaga, and Gibraltar. By last advice they were at Palermo. Accounts from the squadron all concur in describing the Commander-in-chief as fully maintaining the dignity of the British Navy at the foreign ports visited by the squadron. The Temeraire is in sight and the Thunderer is expected to-morrow; they have been ordered to Malta for a few days to coal, when they will rejoin the flag at Palermo.

Should a combined Fleet of the ships of the Powers of Europe be formed for the purpose of coercing the Porte, Sir Beauchamp Seymour will, it is stated, hold the chief command, and we hear they will assemble at Malta. A telegram from Paris says that the combining of the fleets is adjourned until the concessions by the Porte to Montenegro are made known.

Consequent upon the gloomy news from Afghanistan, orders have reached Portsmouth to hasten the equipment of the India troopships with all possible despatch. The Euphrates will leave for Bombay on August 17, the Malabar on the 16th, and the Jumna on the 13th, with reinforcements. The Serapis and Crocodile are being fitted with new engines, but their places will be taken by H. M's troopships Orontes and Tamar, which are luckily available. The first-named was to have left on the 27th ult. with soldiers, wives and families for Malta where she will embark 1,200 troops for Bombay, after leav-

ing which she will proceed to the Cape for the King's Dragoon Guards. The Tamar will leave on the 8th August for the Mediterranean, returning with the families of soldiers sent to India.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is recovering his health in the most gratifying manner. He was able to sit up on Saturday the 7th inst. for the first time, and the following on Monday he was so far recovered as to be enabled to leave town on a visit to the Dean of Windsor. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone attended afternoon service at St. George's Chapel, and afterwards drove out with Mrs. Gladstone and the Dean of Windsor in an open carriage. The Premier was recognised and received many salutes as the party drove to the Long Walk. The right hon. gentleman will return to London in time to attend the usual Cabinet Council on Saturday. Afterwards he will go on a short visit to Holmbury, Sussex, the seat of Mr. Leveson-Gower, M. P. It is estimated that during last week about 8,000 cards, telegrams, and messages of condolence and sympathy were left or sent to the Premier from persons of all shades of political opinion. Many offers of country seats have been made to him, and the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress* has been placed at his disposal for a trip to the Mediterranean should he be advised to take a sea voyage. On Saturday, Prince Lobanoff called at Mr. Gladstone's residence, in order to transmit by telegraph the last information respecting Mr. Gladstone's health to the Emperor of Russia.

DR. TANNER'S FAST.

Dr. Tanner completed at noon last Saturday the 7th inst. his fast of forty days and forty nights. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* thus describes the scene :—

The hall was densely crowded with spectators who were mad with curiosity and excitement. Dr. Tanner entreated them to fall back and give him a chance to breathe, but the crowd pressed around him as the hour of noon approached. When the steam-whistle blew to denote that his fast was over, Dr. Tanner jumped on a chair and swallowed a peach, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the watchers. The crowd cheered enthusiastically and many spectators embraced him. Outside the ante room were 1,200 people, who greeted him with great cordiality. Dr. Tanner was then weighed, and found to scale 120½lb. His pulse was 92, respiration 17. Descending from the scale, Dr. Tanner immediately drank a glass of milk and called for a water melon. The phycisians remonstrated, but Dr. Tanner voraciously ate several slices, rejecting the fibre and swallowing only the juice. The physicians protested that he would kill himself, but Dr. Tanner continued to eat the water melon. During the after noon he repeatedly ate slices of melon. After drinking an ounce of Hungarian wine he ate half a pound of beef-steak, swallowing all but the tough parts. He drank another ounce of wine, and followed this with a slice of melon. Then he ate an apple, and called for another steak, of which he ate half a pound. He then drank another ounce of wine. His stomach retained all the food that was taken, and Dr. Tanner suffered no nausea. He appeared to be in excellent spirits, and said he felt capitally, and would be ready for business by Monday. He retired at eleven o'clock, apparently out of danger. The physicians were utterly amazed at the readiness with which his stomach digested the food. They had arranged a course of treatment, but Dr. Tanner took matters in his own hands, and startled them with his imprudence He ridiculed them, and said he suffered no injury. The total weight he has lost in the forty days is thirty-six pounds.

The latest accounts state that Dr. Tanner is in good condition, and is pursuing "a steady diet of melons, apples, beefsteak, and milk, his stomach retaining all the food taken." A *Times* telegram says that his case attracts equal attention with the Presidential election.

REV. MR. PARSON'S MURDER.

As we announced in our last issue, the Reverend. Mr. Parsons has been assassinated near Broussa. The deceased gentleman was universally esteemed and his death causes unanimous regret. The following are some of the details concerning his murder and that of his man-servant Garabet Dudukian, on the mountains between Nicée and Nicomedia during the night of Wednesday, 28th July.

Three young men belonging to an encampment of pastural nomads called "Yorouks" were arrested, and confessed having committed the crime. These young men quitted their encampment during the night, in order to find and bring back their cattle, and happened to come across the spot where Mr. Parsons and Garabet were sleeping. One of the three then proposed to kill them, but on another making opposition, the idea was abandoned. After having found their cattle, they recommenced discussing the idea of killing and robbing the travellers, and retraced their footsteps in order to put their idea into execution. Garabet was first killed by a shot in the breast. He raised himself up for a moment, uttered a cry, and fell back dead. The report of the fire-arm awoke Mr. Parsons with a start, and he was about to rise when a pistol shot struck him and he fell dead without even uttering a groan. The assassins drew the bodies on one side and commenced searching them for money or other valuables. One of them said: "We are sorry to have killed two men for so little money," as they only found something like one hundred piastres. On Friday a villager of Baghtchédjik, in search of a horse which had been lost, found and recognized the horses of Mr. Parsons and Garabet. He gave information immediately, and a search was instituted. The bodies were discovered on Saturday morning at a short distance from the spot where the murder had been committed. Although three days and three nights had already passed, the bodies had not been touched, and had not undergone any change; they presented the aspect of the most tranquil sleep. The funeral took place on Sunday the 1st of August at Baghtchédjik. A large number of friends and acquaintances of the deceased gentleman were present, as Mr. Parsons had resided more than twenty years in the country, and was universally loved and respected. The authorities at Baghtchédjik and Nicomedia showed an activity worthy of all praise in arresting the assassins. If they are promptly punished, the example will serve to render life more safe in this region, where brigandage and murder have been but too common of late.

—The assassins of the reverend missionary have undergone a preliminary interrogation at Ismidt in presence of the dragoman of the American Legation. They are four in number. One is named Georgi, the second Caraveli-Oglou Ali, the third Eyoub, and the fourth Suleïman. The three first have been arrested and have confessed their crime; but the fourth Suleïman is still at large.

CYPRUS.

Two Parliamentary papers having reference to Cyprus have been recently issued. The first contains returns connected with the payment to the Porte out of the revenues of Cyprus. From this it appears that for the year 1878-79 we paid to the Porte under Article 3 of the annex to the Convention of June 4, 1878, 7,402,625 piastres, but under Article 4 nothing. It is added in a note that a portion of the surplus revenue for 1878-79 was collected before the British occupation by the Turkish authorities, and remitted by them to Constantinople. For the year 1879-80, we have paid, under Article 3, 11,092,377 piastres, and under Article 4, £5,000. In this return is included a copy of the accounts of Cyprus from 1873-74 to 1877-78, as rendered by the Ottoman Government. According to this statement, the average receipts for the five years were 34,822 bourses 2 piastres, while the expenditure varied from 5,803 bourses 299 piastres to 4,993 bourses 383 piastres. A summary of the actual receipts and expenditure of the Porte in Cyprus during these five years is appended, which shows gross receipts 83,950,051 piastres, or an annual average of 16,790,010 piastres; and gross expenditure 13,625,999 piastres, or an annual average of 2,725,200 piastres. These figures do not include the salt-tax, which is collected in kind. It is calculated that the annual excess of receipts over expenditure in Cyprus is, on the basis of the present taxation, 11,121,925 piastres. The other Parliamentary paper contains correspondence respecting the financial state of Cyprus, consisting of two despatches from Major-General Biddulph and a memorandum by the Auditor and Accountant-General Mr. O'Neill. In his first despatch, General Biddulph transmits to Lord Granville a statement of revenue and expenditure for 1879-80, and in the second he makes some general remarks on the revenue of Cyprus. He points out, among other things, the remarkable fact that the tithes for last year have been almost entirely collected, only 1.4 per cent. being in arrear, a fact almost unprecedented in modern Turkish history. This was due to a new system of collection, in place of tithe-farming, inaugurated by Sir Garnet Wolseley. The cost of collection of tithes for last year was under 9 per cent. of the sum collected, while the Turkish Government could never do it for less than 15 per cent. The expenditure for 1879-80, which was abnormally large, was £115,165, but even so, there was a surplus of £37,000. On the general financial position of the island General Biddulph remarks that reductions have been made in some branches of taxation, but not so many as he should wish. The revenue has, nevertheless, increased, so that though last year was a bad one, it exceeded the average of the five years before the British occupation. The burden on the taxpayer has, however, been greatly reduced. General Biddulph anticipates a further growth of revenue, but points out what a burden the heavy payments to Turkey lay upon the finances of the island.

(Times.)

ITALIAN TITLES.

To cover the deficiency caused by the removal of the grist tax, the Italian Parliament has sanctioned a number of small imposts proposed by the Government. Among them is one on promotion to a title of nobility. For the future a person will pay 30,900 lire (£1,200) on being created an Italian Prince, and 25,000 lire (£1000) on being made a duke. The charge for a marquisate is 20,000 lire; for title of "Conte" 15,000 lire; of baron or viscount, 10,000 lire. Any other noble title will cost 5,000 lire. Should the person ennobled desire that the title shall not descent to any successors, a discount of two-fifths on the regular tariff will be allowed. For a grant of arms, &c., 700 lire will be charged.

(Times.)

Special Telegrams.

London, 17th August.

Porte asks delay 24 days Montenegro question.

Ayoub commenced siege Candahar.

Numerous meetings Ireland concerning land question, much agitation prevails.

Basutos submitted to British.

London, 19th August.

Stewart arrived Gundamak.

Gladstone visits Italy or Madeira account health.

Forster gone Dublin enquire necessity adopt coercion.

Riza gone Scutari concerning Montenegro question.

London, 21st August.

Spencer replying inquiry declared that land agitation is pernicious and dangerous to peace of several parts of Ireland; situation is very serious, but Government believe any special laws not necessary.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, August 23rd, 1880.

In our issue of the 16th July last, speaking on the subject of the municipal laws which had just been promulgated, we said that we did not wish then to express an opinion either as to their merit or defects; that we were desirous that the electors of every town in the Island which boasted of a municipal constitution, should enjoy the greatest possible freedom in exercising the privilege of voting; and that the best criterion of the good qualities of a law is the manner in which it is found to act when put into practice.

In conformity with the provisions of the new enactment the list of electors of Larnaca was published on the 9th inst., and on the 24th idem expires the time during which objections can be raised by those interested. We observe by this list that the electors of this town number 129, of whom 5 are absent, thus bringing down the actual number to 124 only.

We are satisfied now that the course we adopted of not forming a hasty judgment of the new law was the right one. The time has now, however, arrived for criticising it, and we do not hesitate to say that the result of its first practical trial has been far from satisfactory. In point of fact it may be safely prophesied that the Municipal Ordinance, 1880, is doomed, and will shortly pass away to the limbo of unpractical, objectionable, and still-born law.

That the inhabitants of Larnaca, numbering from nine to eleven thousand souls, should be represented at a municipal election by 124 electors is not evidence of a progressive movement in affairs, it is simply going back to the bad old times. We may safely say that by the action of this new law, a great proportion of the better class of persons here are excluded from voting.

According to information received lately from London, and which emanates from a source likely to be well informed, the Home Government awaits the result of the municipal elections here with some interest as evidencing the amount of the intelligent patriotism of the inhabitants, the light in which the privilege of voting is looked upon, and, as to some extent pointing out the line of conduct in regard of representative franchise to be followed in the future.

But it must be plain to anyone who has taken the trouble to enquire into the matter, that the restriction which the Ordinance imposes on the number of electors is sufficient of itself to prevent the election expressing the general wish of the people. It is not here, as in England, where in the rural districts at least, the better class of landed proprietors are considered, and perhaps are, the best able to undertake the management of local affairs.

As to the extension of the right of voting our general ideas and usages are democratic, and if the island is placed in a position to express its aspirations by means of a free and equitable election, the Government will, perhaps, be better informed in regard to the country which it has undertaken to govern, than it would be by means of expedients, which have given from the outset such an undesirable result.

We are aware, however, that some hesitation exists for the moment in government circles with respect to the elective institutions to be accorded to Cyprus. We find a proof of this in the following words pronounced in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone at the sitting of the 1st June last. "No precipitate steps will be taken in regard to sanctioning elective institutions in Cyprus. Such institutions, however, are not unknown to Turkey, and the British Government will endeavour to turn to account that initial element which they find ready to their hand."

These words agree with what we said at the commencment, namely, that Government wishes before everything else to estimate and ascertain the political capacities of Cypriot electors, and that the present actual elections were the first trial in this way which they put the country to. We hope that the municipal law, which is suspended at the present moment, will be re-examined and revised, and that the opinion of the country will be better ascertained by a law which permits the whole of the elements composing the population to give free expression to their wishes. The country stands in need of a law, well-considered, and well studied, and which, as in England, should constitute a municipal assembly to direct affairs, and whose authority lies in itself, and is not concentrated in the mayor who presides over it; in this manner we shall no longer see enacted actions the most sad, and the most reprehensible committed by Mayors, without any participation or deliberation on the part of the municipal Council. Once that local Government is assured in this manner by a good law, and that it is decided to institute

regular tribunals so greatly required, the English Government will have accomplished a duty towards its new possession; it will then, and only then be time to think of extending an elective representation to the existing Legislative Council of the Island, as without local government and tribunals regularly constituted, everything is but disguised tyranny in a State, and an elective Legislative Council which has not for basis these two points will only serve according to Bunsen as a *mauvaise plaisanterie.*

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS.

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)

The ancient Romans, while calling themselves Quirites, or men of the lance, had for a maxim : *Cedant arma togae.* By this was meant that states though defended by the valiant arms of their citizens, could not be better governed than by the toga, i. e. by men whose profession is that of the law.

We find the same view prevalent in all states conducted on principles of liberty. It is only in despotic states that the will of the ruler, who has the disposal of force in his own hands, lays down the law.

It is therefore to our great regret, and we must add to our great astonishment, that we find at the head of the Ordinance promulgated by Sir Garnet Wolseley, General-in-Chief and High Commissioner of H. M. the Queen of Great Britain in Cyprus, that this legislative act has been enacted by him after having taken the advice of the Legislative Council of the Island.

We know that laws are promulgated in the name of the Chief of the Executive Power of the State which the laws are intended to govern. But it has not yet been made apparent to us that Sir Garnet Wolseley has ever been Sovereign of Cyprus, and the proof is that from the government of this Island, he has been transferred to that of Zulu land. Perhaps he has also transferred his sovereignty thither; but that does not concern us.

In the preamble of this Ordinance, mention is made of a Legislative Council. We are in a position to affirm that this Council, composed of three members, a Turk, a Greek and an Italian, received their mission from the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley himself, and that the whole of its power consisted in repeating to him by whom it had been instituted, the words, *Fiat voluntas tua;* or "Thy will be done."

We cannot but remark that contrary to what is practised in the countries of Europe, the Sovereigns of which themselves append their signatures to the acts which they enact, Sir Garnet Wolseley has placed his at the head of his Ordinance, according to the usage of mussulmans when a superior transmits orders, or even a simple letter, to an inferior.

And yet England, in obtaining possession of the Island from the Sultan, has in no way taken from him the ownership. This Ordinance ought to bear at its head, the *turga,* or seal of the Sultan, so that everyone may know by this declaratory sign of sovereignty, that, notwithstanding that the British flag is hoisted in Cyprus, the Chief of the Faithful is still the recognized sovereign.

A hybrid possession cannot but have for result an abnormal state of affairs, and the legislation which we are about to criticize must inevitably feel the effects of that confusion which has not yet received a name in international law. England herself, which governs the numerous parts of its immense empire under principles and circumstances the most diverse, has nowhere, we believe, established a state of things analagous to that which exists at this moment in the Island of Cyprus, exception perhaps being made in the case of the Zulus.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of the 4th June, 1878, our learned colleague of Pavia, Professor Esperson, busied himself in a remarkable examination into it (inserted in vol. X of this review p.p. 587-594) from the point of view of the law of nations concerning the capitulations existing between the Porte and the European powers. We entirely agree with the views of M. Esperson as to what concerns the right, but we regret to be unable to share in his sanguine views as to the act. The present work will prove to him that he has presumed too much on the civilising influence of England and that he must abate a good deal of his enthusiasm in this respect.

All is pell-mell in the Ordinance, or rather in the law of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Judicial organisation, the criminal code, criminal instruction, civil and commercial procedure with their respective formularies, the civil code, parts of the commercial code concerning the seizure of vessels and bankruptcies, police ordinances, the tariff of judicial charges, and a variety of other matters, mingle and are confounded, as we shall presently show, in the 252 articles which thisenactment numbers. We shall deal with the various subjects seriatim to avoid being tautological and fatiguing our readers.

Let us at once say we have not yet succeeded in obtaining the original English text. We have only before us the Greek text which, however, is authoritative and is the authentic text of the promulgated law. The person or persons charged with the translation appear to have been chosen from amongst the class termed *Levantines,* who have learned to read and write the Greek spoken in the ports of the Levant, but who ignore, or pretend to ignore, that close to them exists an Hellenic kingdom the judicial language of which has been brought by contemporary jurists to such a degree of perfection that for purity of style it will yield in nothing to that of the age of Pericles ; whilst science progresses there as rapidly as it does in Europe. These Levantines, ignorant both of Greek and of judicial procedure have made use of a barbarous language which bears resemblance to anything but the Greek. The style is pitiable, the language is out-of-the way; and meanings are attached to words which usage does not sanction. It is a veritable and inextricable rigmarole ; and great efforts on our part were necessary to overcome the feelings of disgust it caused us.

We have yet to add that though the Legislative Ordinance of Sir Garnet bears the date of the 21 December, 1878, it was only made public a year after, viz, at the end of 1879, at the period when, if it had been published at the time of its date, it ought to have expired, as, being declared provisional, its legal force is only of twelve mounths' duration. At the moment therefore when this work appears in the *Review,* the enactment will already have run half of its career. The inimitable CICERO tended his congratulations to Vatinius, Consul for a day, and we hasten to make our judicial criticisms on Sir Garnet Wolseley's law before it passes away to the place provided for defunct legislation.

(To be continued.)

Local Notes.

The public here will sympathise with the catholic population of Larnaka in the loss they have recently sustained by the death of Padre Curato of the Convent of Franciscan Friars. The Rev. gentleman, Fra Giacomo Cancellieri an Italian by birth expired after two days' illness. A few days before he was discharging his usual religious functions, and seemed to be in his usual excellent health and spirits. He had been engaged in visiting some Maltese who were sick and had just returned from a journey to the country on that humane purpose when he was seized by the fever of which he died. The deceased gentleman who resided for some years at the little Spanish chapel at Nikosia was deservedly respected. R. I. P.

Mr. Wm. Tossell, one of the first Englishmen to arrive here after the occupation, returned to England by the last mail.

Among the officers who have received promotion for their services during the recent operations in South Africa are Capt. and Brevet-Major Hugh Mc Calmont to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Lord Gifford, V. C., 57th Foot, to be Major. These gentlemen will be remembered as having served on Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff while here.

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that, provided the idea meets with support, classes will shortly be formed in Larnaka for the study of the English language including composition, and other subjects.

A perambulation of our bazaars and Marina offers all the gratification without the expense of a holiday in Switzerland. There is all the pleasurable exhilaration attendant upon a strong probability of tumbling down a precipice and breaking one's leg,—or neck for that matter. It is, therefore, not without a touch of regret as at the loss of an old friend that we notice the yawning chasm which has so long existed on the Marina, and which on the day of the Feast of Venus promised to afford the cause of a pleasantly—exciting accident, is being filled-up. It is not for one moment to be supposed that it is the authorities who have meddled in this matter ; it is the proprietor of the shop opposite who is guilty of the interference.

The village of Livadia, scarcely twenty minutes' walk from Larnaca, has been the scene of a gross outrage. On the morning of the 17th inst. shortly after midnight four men provided with pistols effected an entrance into the farm of Christodulos Pavlou, the principal inhabitant of the village. They mounted to the terrace of the house, on which were sleeping the family of the proprietor, who with his sons was out in the fields all night, as is customary during the wheat-reaping season. One of the four men, who are named respectively Kyriaco Liassi, Christoduli Liassi, Panaghi Christofi and Charalambos Tooulu, then committed a criminal assault upon the youngest daughter of the house aged 14 years. The men then decamped, taking the girl with them, and, according to the father, a sum of about £ 50 and some articles of clothing, proceeded to the village of Prastio in the Messaorea plain, where a priest was induced to go through the ceremony of marriage between Kyriaco Liassi, the man who had committed the assault, and the girl. The heads of the Greek church have, however, given it as their opinion that the marriage is irregular and void, and the father having brought the matter before the legal authorities here, the four men will be tried on the morning of Tuesday next before the Daavi sitting as a criminal court.

A daring robbery was effected here on Saturday morning about half-past 7 o'clock, at the store of M. Christophi Symeonides, in Wolseley Street almost directly opposite White Street. M. Symeonides had occasion to cross the road on a matter of business, and imprudently left his shop without anyone in charge. He was only absent a few moments, but in the meanwhile, someone entered and abstracted a sum of about £ 14 from the till, which was simply the draw of a writing-desk, and does not appear even to have been locked.

The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, but, up to the present moment no one has been apprehended on charge of the theft.

Occurrences of this sort should warn tradesmen and others of the danger of keeping large sums of money on their premises. Safes, let alone unlocked boxes, are of little value for protection. A short time ago a desperate attempt was made by burglars here to blow open a safe by means of gunpowder. It was not a success because the safe was one of Milner's ; but if it had been the result would have disappointed the robbers. The contents consisted of three half-crowns which would not pass in the bazaar.

With the banking facilities which Cyprus now affords it is tempting providence to keep large sums of money either on one's premises or person.

The weather, which until a few days ago has been very hot, has undergone a change and on Saturday a slight shower fell in our town. From the banks of clouds we see collected in the North, it is highly probable that heavy rains have fallen in that direction, principally in the mountainous parts.

It is with pleasure we report the commencement of public works in Larnaca. Under the superintendence of Mr. Brown, C. E., Mr. Phillipson, and a body of men, are engaged in making soundings with a view to the construction of a pier about 30 or 40 yards north of what is known as the " Duke of Edinburgh's" landing stage, and mid-way between the old Quarantine and Mr. Mc Laughlan's premises. The length of the new pier is to be 600 feet, and the piles will be of iron. The soundings have, we understand, been successful, the bottom reached being found firm and suited to the undertaking.

Early this week soundings will be made at Limassol for a similar pier to be erected there.

While on the subject of piers we may observe that the one opposite the present Custom-house is in a very ricketty condition. Our slightly torpid town-authorities would do well to bear in mind the homely English proverb that " a stitch in time saves nine." The pier may be repaired now at trifling cost ; left to itself the first rough weather we have in the approaching season will wash it away altogether.

H. M. S. *Rapid* arrived at Limassol on Friday afternoon after a cruise round the Island.

We hear that the Cyprus Government has addressed a note to the two Banks in the Island, asking them to participate in the raising, and receiving of subscriptions towards the relief of the relatives of those lost in the *Atalanta.*

We trust that the inhabitants of Cyprus will contribute liberally towards so philanthropic a fund.

Occasional Notes.

The number of vessels that passed through the Suez Canal during the first six months of the present year, viz: from 1st of January to 30th June, 1880, were 1,115 with a tonnage of 2,322,706, composed as follows:—

Steam Ships	Mercantile	loaded	865
,,	,,	empty	8
,,	,,	Mail Steamers	177
,,	,,	Transports	25
,,	,,	Corvettes	10
,,	,,	Avisoes	11
,,	,,	Ironclads	4
,,	,,	Royal Yachts	4
,,	,,	Gunboats	2
,,	,,	Frigates	1
,,	,,	Tugs	5
,,	,,	Drags	3
		In all	1,115

These vessels carried 43,446 passengers, composed as follows:—15,672 travellers ; 4,352 Turkish Pilgrims, 504 criminals; 14,559 English officers and soldiers; 3,197 French do. ; 3,116 Turkish do. ; 1350 Dutch do. ; 655 Spanish do ; and 74 German do. On these 1,115 vessels the Company levied Fcs. 21,275,418. 26, which is an increase of Fcs. 5.926,046. 74. on the amount levied during the corresponding six months of the past year.

We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. F. C. Burnand, the author of " Happy Thoughts," succeeds the late Mr. Tom Taylor as editor of *Punch.* Mr. Burnand has for some years been the most popular of the contributors to the journal, and he will no doubt prove a worthy successor of Mark Lemon and Shirley Brooks.

The Steam Ship *Leda* of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd Steam Ship Company has just been completed and launched at Trieste, and is now employed in the postal service. Three other steamers, the *Daphne,* the *Helios* and the *Salenon* are being built by the same Company. After completion of these three vessels, this Company will possess in all 76 steamers.

Another Ship Canal is just now attracting the attention of the Americans, and they see in it rather more advantage than in the scheme of M. de Lesseps. It is a proposal to cut a canal for ocean going steamers across the Peninsula of Florida, and thus save about five hundred miles in the passage from the Atlantic ports to those in the Gulf, and a considerable distance in a voyage from Liverpool to New Orleans. The survey has been completed, and, as the estimated cost is only 10,000,000*l.*, it is probable that the work will be undertaken soon, especially now that the Ead's jetties have rendered the Mississippi mouth navigable by the largest vessels ; and that the wheat trade of the Southern and Western States will naturally gravitate to the ports on the Gulf.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

August

16th "Buon Padre" Italian brig from Port Said in ballast.
17 S. S. " Fortuna " British, Mails from Beyrout general cargo.
17th S. S. "Minerva" Aust. mails from Alexandria and the Coast of Syria, general cargo.
17th S. S. "Diana" Aust., mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo
18th " Gloria di Maria " Ottoman brig from Acre in ballast.
20th S. S. "Elpitha" British, Mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

August

17th S. S. "Diana" Aust. mails for Beyrout and Alexandria general cargo.
17t S.S. "Minerva" Aust., Mails for Smyrna and Constantinople, general cargo.
18th "Fidis" Austrian brig for Triest in ballast.

20th "Gloria di Maria" Ottoman brig for Beñ-Ghazi, in ballast.
14th S. S. "Elpitha" British, for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By S. S. "Diana" from Constantinople and Smyrna Aug. 17th, Mr. Poms and 11 deck passengers for Cyprus—73 passengers on board for Syria and Alexandria.

By S.S. "Minerva" from Syria August 17th. Mr. Luigi Pascotini, friend and 8 deck passengers.

By S.S. "Fortuna" from Beyrout Aug. 17th. Colonel Gordon, Messrs. Corby, Thomas, Willia son, Norman, Collier, Heivat, and 20 deck passengers.

By S. S. "Elpitha" from Alexandria and Limassol, Aug. 20th. Capt. Gordon, Messrs. Ramleh, Harvey, Pierides, Brayshaw, Levi, Mavroidi, wife and sister, and 10 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

August
18th S. S. "Fortuna" from Larnaca, Mails, and general cargo.
19th "Ghilam Bakara" Ottom. from Mersine straw.
19th "Evangelistrie" Ottom. from Finiki, general cargo.
20th S. S. "Elpitha" from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
20th H. M. S. "Rapid" from a cruise round the Island.

Cleared Outwards.

August
18th "S. S. "Fortuna" for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
20th "Ghilam Bakara" Ottom. for Candia ballast.
13th S. S. "Elpitha" for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, (LIMITED)

NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be opened at Zii on 15th August, and will be kept open until the shipment of carobs from that place ceases.

Larnaca, 5th August, 1880.

ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ.

Ἄγγλος Καθηγητὴς, ἐντελῶς κάτοχος τῆς γλώσσης του, προτίθεται νὰ διδάξῃ τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν εἰς τοὺς θέλοντας νὰ ἐκμάθωσιν αὐτήν,

Διὰ πᾶσαν αἴτησιν ἀπευθυντέον εἰς A. B., εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον τῆς "Κύπρου."

Παραδόσεις ἰδιαιτέρως. Δίδακτρα μέτρια.

AVIS.

Une classe va se former pour l'étude de la langue Anglaise et de la composition.

Ceux qui désirent suivre le cours peuvent s'adresser à A. B., à l'Office de ce journal.

On peut prendre des leçons particulières. Le prix sera modéré.

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BELLE VUE
HOTEL-RESTAURANT
SITUATED ON THE STRAND,

the best and most comfortable hôtel to be found in Larnaca, frequented and patronised by the best English Society. It offers a good table at moderate prices.

ELECTRO PLATE.

THE best Electro Plate to be purchased at the Stores of

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FOR EVERY THING
Enquire of
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DILIGENCE between LARNACA and NICOSIA.

A Diligence will leave Larnaca for Nicosia, daily, at 5.30 o'clock a.m. and Nicosia for Larnaca at 2 o'clock p.m. Fare 3s.6d.

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A. LIASSIDES,
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A. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that he has just received a large number of Casks of Ind Coope & Co's. Superior Bottled Ale, direct from England. Would-be purchasers should lose no time, as only a limited quantity remains.

Application at the Store in the Bazaar, Nicosia.

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From Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thursday) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol.
,, Larnaca for Beyrout every Saturday, at 4 p. m.
,, Beyrout for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Monday at 5 p. m.
,, Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p.m.
,, Limassol every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

The above Company take passengers to and from the above ports, and goods at through rates to all ports of Europe, Syrian Coast, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

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THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will act gently on the system once or twice in the day. They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach. In cases of weaknes and debility, they are priceless.

The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, of the 3rd Buffs many years ago, and on the day of his arrival in London with his gallant regiment from India, called to see Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was indebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his Pills.

THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London, and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the
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Pianoforte for Sale.

Quite New. Full size, walnut cottage. Truss begs, Trichord Treble, Patent check action, and all the latest improvements.

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Mr. Max. Ohnefalsch-Richter begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to execute photographs in every style: Portraits, Landscapes, Views, Costumes, etc, and that in order to comply with the general request, and having received a large supply of new and cheap chemicals from Europe, he is able to make the following reduction in his prices for photographs executed at the Studio:

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» » » 8s. » dozen.
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» » 14s » dozen.

Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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MERCHANTS;
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BEG to draw the attention of the public to their large and assorted stock of general merchandise, which has been selected with a view to meeting the requirements of residents in the Island.

F. O. Harvey & Co. have just received, ex S. S. *Macedonia* a shipment of Stationery, Fine flavoured Cigars, Sherry, Bottled Stout, York Hams; and another parcel of their celebrated Pale Ale in 18 gallon casks, which is brewed specially for keeping in hot climates, and is the finest Ale imported into the Island.

F. O. Harvey & Co. have correspondents in London, Liverpool, Alexandria, Cairo, Malta, and New Zealand, and will be happy to transact business or execute commissions in any of these places.

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F. O. HARVEY & Co.
Corner of White Street and Strand, LARNACA; and near the Landing Stage, LIMASSOL.

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