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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 155.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

The Irish Land Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons.

In the Senate, Mr. Barthelémy St. Hilaire disavowed any intentions on the part of France respecting Tripoli. He dwelt on the importance of a lasting understanding with England.

A despatch from Lord Granville has been published which is to the effect that Her Majesty's Government could not tolerate any interference with Tripoli by France. Turkey has been advised by the British Government to maintain order in Tripoli and to prevent hostile manifestations against France.

The elections have been fixed in France for the 21st of August.

At his own request, the Grand Duke Constantine has been relieved, by Imperial Ukase, of the Presidency of the Imperial Council and of the direction of the Navy. The Grand Duke Alexis has been appointed to succeed him.

Munir Pasha has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Midhat Pasha and his accomplices have been deported to Arabia.

Gabes was occupied by the French on the 24th ult. The insurgents were taken by surprise and only made a short resistance. The insurgents have reached Radeuss. The pontoon bridges at Goletta and Radeuss have been removed.

An engagement took place on the 27th ult. between the troops of Ayoub Khan and those of the Ameer. One of the Ameer's regiments deserted and joined Ayoub Khan's forces. The remainder fled leaving their baggage and cannon in the hands of the enemy. Shortly after a decisive engagement took place at Karizziata. The Candahar cavalry joined Ayoub. Candahar has a very slender garrison.

British troops will be concentrated at Quetta to maintain tranquillity.

Sir C. Dilke, in reply to a question, stated that the British and French

governments were examining the work of the delegates at the International Commission for the Reform of the Egyptian Tribunals, in order to make proposals before the meeting of the delegates in November.

Lord Hartington stated that although the Ameer would receive no assistance from England, the interference of any other Power in the affairs of Afghanistan would not be tolerated.

Sir C. Dilke stated that the Khedive had not applied to England and France for assistance in case of a military revolt in Cairo or Alexandria. Tunisian subjects in Egypt are considered as Turkish subjects.

The discussion on the second reading of the Land Bill in the House of Lords is now in progress. Lord Salisbury whilst recognising the need of the Land Bill insists nevertheless on radical changes being made in it.

The Convention respecting the settlement of the Transvaal affairs has been signed.

A civil war between the rival chiefs of Zululand appears imminent.

The President of the United States is in a fair way of recovery.

The Czar has arrived safely at Moscow.

At the reception of the French Chargé d'Affaires the Sultan renewed his friendly assurances. Orders have been given to the Governor of Tripoli to repress all hostile manifestations against France.

A Commission has been named by the Porte to confer on financial questions with Mr. Valfrey and Mr. Bourke, the representatives of the English and French bondholders.

Djerba was occupied by French troops without resistance on the night of the 27th ult. The ironclad squadron proceeds to Zargis, where the inhabitants show hostility.

Ayoub Khan's troops have entered Candahar.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

The meeting of the Alexandria Aquatic Sports has been fixed to take place on Saturday, August 27th. The list of entries will be closed on Wednesday, August 17th.

His Highness the Khedive has been graciously pleased to accept the office of Patron of the meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Provisional Council of Administration of the Egyptian Omnibus Company was held at the residence of Count Zizina on the 29th ult. Messrs. Boltonachi, Debourg, Kneen, Maller, Royle, Tricon, &c. were present. A resolution was passed to convoke a General Meeting in ten days' time to complete the formalities necessary for the definitive establishment of the Company, and to elect the Council of Administration.

The public will learn with satisfaction, from a Reuter's telegram, that England and France are together considering the unfinished results of the Judicial International Commission.

That H. M.'s Government should be dissatisfied with the results is not unnatural and we are glad to know that they are doing something towards remedying the fiasco which they courted.

Mr. John Scott left this prior to the vacation in order, as we stated at the time of his

departure, to give the Foreign Office the benefit of his experience and Mr. Malet is, we believe, detained partly in reference to the same business.

England and France are perfectly *d'accord* in the matter and we think it probable that they will, conjointly with Germany, Austria and Italy, submit to the International Commission a scheme for Judicial Reform which Egypt will doubtlessly find it advisable to accept.

The *Levant Herald* has reason to believe that the place of banishment assigned to Midhat Pasha is not the same as that to which the other prisoners have been exiled. The island of Rhodes is the place spoken of in well-informed circles as the place which has been chosen for the seclusion of Midhat Pasha.

TURKEY.

(From the "Levant Herald."
27th July 1881.)

Cholera is reported to have made its unwelcome appearance at some of the Danube ports.

The Minister of Finance, having negotiated in Galata an advance of £T. 20,000, for the payment of the salaries of the public service on the occasion of Ramazan, has paid the emoluments of the functionaries of all the departments, except those of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The sentence of death passed by the tribunal of Malta-Kiosk upon the persons accused of being concerned in the death of Sultan Abdul-Aziz, has been commuted to one of simple exile. The mitigated penalty was carried out yesterday. A port in the Red Sea is understood to be the destination of the vessel which transports the prisoners.

On Sunday the 24th inst. the ratifications of the separate treaty between Turkey and Greece were exchanged, and by this act the last diplomatic formality relating to the frontier question was accomplished.

The representatives of the six Powers have conferred upon the proposals of the Porte, relative to the abolition of the foreign post-offices in Turkey. The conclusions of the ambassadors have not favoured the Turkish view. They are not prepared to recommend their respective Governments to abolish their postal service in the Ottoman Empire. At the same time, they take exception to the management of the Turkish International Post, which is not in conformity with the conditions and requirements of the Treaty of Berne.

A telegram from Tripoli states that the transport 'Medjidie' while 'en route' for that province, was closely followed by a French man-of-war, from Malta to Tripoli.

The latest information from Albania indicates that, in the neighbourhood of Jakova, Dervish Pasha still finds considerable difficulty in bringing the population into a state of order, tranquillity, and submission to the central authority. There appears to be a considerable gathering of Albanians in the mountains, who turn a deaf ear to the persuasions of Dervish Pasha, and who occupy positions which render the application of coercive measures difficult. They come down from their fastnesses in the mountains and harass the Imperial troops from time to time, and then, dispersing, make good their retreat over ground where regular troops have no chance. They are, however, careful not to expose themselves in the open, or to move in any considerable bodies, so that they present no tangible surface, while they occasion the Imperial troops a great deal of annoyance and disquiet, without, however, inflicting any serious loss.

Certain Galata bankers have endeavoured to sound the Porte on the subject of the public debt, but have been informed that nothing will be done until the arrival of the representatives of bondholders from Paris and London. The Austrian bondholders have not as yet named their delegate, but it is expected that one of the directors of the 'Credit Anstalt' will be appointed.

Telegrams have been received in Galata announcing that the Hellenic Steam Naviga-

tion Company, which has been forming in Paris under the auspices of the Bank of Constantinople, is now constituted. It is further reported that proposals have been made for the fusion of this company with the Panhellenios, which has just been formed upon the nucleus of the Gialoussi Company. The terms proposed for the amalgamation, which will include the old Syra Company, formed at the close of the reign of King Otto, being found acceptable, the union may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

GREECE.

The Minister of the Interior announces in the official journal that the Government offers to grant concessions for the construction of railways between Larissa and the Pireaus and between the Pireaus and Patras. The concessions, which will be for a term of 99 years, will be granted to the parties who make the most satisfactory offers. Tenders must be accompanied by bankers' voucher for the deposit of a sum of one million of francs by way of caution money, and must be sent to the Minister of the Interior before the 23rd of August.

Austrian agents are actively endeavouring to secure the concessions in order to amalgamate the Greek railways with the Austro-Turkish railway system.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, August 6th, 1881.

The reforms in our educational system are doubtless in course of procedure. In the new scheme of tuition, linguistic knowledge will probably form the most considerable element. As we have before taken occasion to remark the Cypriot of the future who wishes to carve his fortune in the world will be required to know at least two or three languages. On the other hand a conversance with tongues alone will not serve to constitute the successful man of the future. If it formed the successful it would not make the enviable man. An interpreter who has nothing in him but the ability to express another man's wish is little less than a contemptible tool. It is fair to say that as a rule interpreters are a decent class, and at the present day in Cyprus they may be considered to be very often superior to their masters in regard of the particular subjects on which it is demanded of them that their attainments should be concentrated. But, of course, there are other things than languages that go to make up a man's start in life. And, as things are to-day, it is desirable that the local aspirants should be something more than mere polyglots.

System in education has made great strides of progress within the last few years. We are not prepared to contend that this progression has not been attended by disadvantages. The crammed young gentlemen of to-day are not the boys of the past. They are now a pasty-faced race whom having seen once you never wish to see again. We trust that the scheme of tuition introduced here will allow of the introduction of "all the latest improvements." According to Herr von Löhner Grecian literature even to the reading of Homer and Xenophon is taught in our schools. But however desirable a knowledge of Greek classic literature may be it does not fit a man for the more practical pursuits of life. It may enable him to occasionally grace his conversation with a happy quotation; but it will not fit him for the careers of the counting-house and the shop. Life has in it a good deal more of prose than poetry, as no persons, perhaps, know better than we here in Cyprus; and a knowledge of book-keeping by double entry, or of a craft, stand the possessor in better stead than an acquaintance with what constitutes a dactyl or an iambus. "More thought" is what Mr. Fawcett desires to see introduced into educa-

tion, and the remark of the professor is one well worth reflecting upon. And public opinion has for some time past expressed itself in favour of the adoption of subjects of practical utility in our school teaching. We shall hope before long to see technical science made a feature in our educational curriculum. And a great reform would be effected if only the young ladies of Cyprus were instructed in the "rudiments" of cooking. It is recognized now-a-days that the art of which Soyer and Fracatelli were masters is not acquired by intuition or by tradition, but is founded on highly philosophical principles; that its culture is not to be left to the mercies of the professional Mrs. Grundy but is to be undertaken by those elegantes of the family whose affections are generally supposed to rest rather with the drawing room piano than with the kitchen stove. It is needless to say that this is a source of universal rejoicing to the other sex; and the subsidence of the vintillation of the musical instrument is hailed with not less delight than the increased gastronomic advantages. If, however, the practise of the scales and a frequent iteration of the "Gavotte de Vestris" are eminently calculated to ruffle the savage masculine breast, vocal music as a rule destroys only the temper of the instructor. As regards the masses, there is a consensus of opinion that there is a good deal of room here for the impartment of musical knowledge. If this is generally attempted it would be well to adopt the most successful method of tuition. And this, as far as least as singing is concerned, is undoubtedly what is termed the Tonic Solfa system. This is the plan which has been found by the London School Board to answer admirably, and we have pleasure ourselves in testifying to its merits as regards simplicity, adaptability to communication of instruction to large classes, cheapness, and in other respects. While all the best vocal music is already printed in the Tonic Solfa notation, translation from the old to the new style is easy to any person who has mastered the principles of both. The slight difficulties attendant upon difference of languages are easily overcome; indeed there is no need for the use of words at all on the part of the pupils in the elementary stages of tuition.

Cyprus is not able to point to a roll of names distinguished in art and literature; but disadvantages must be remembered, and it must be considered that the talented young Cypriots of the past, not satisfied with the prospects held out to them in Cyprus, probably betook themselves to "fresh fields and pastures green." A work at our elbow, however, informs us that we can boast of Stypax, a sculptor contemporary with Pericles; that another sculptor, Simas was a native of Salamis, as also was Onasiphon, whose name with that of Epicharmos of Soli, is on an inscription at Rhodes. "One Zenodotes is mentioned in a tablet at Nea Paphos." Captain Savile to whose "Cyprus" we have had recourse for information proceeds to point out how that the use of the soft stone found here must have militated against both the excellence and the preservation to posterity of works of sculpture in Cyprus. "Embroidery" to quote still further "seems almost to have been carried to the position of a fine art. It is called Assyrian work by Pausanias." And then as to literature. "Euclis, one of the earlier prophetic singers, was a Cypriot. Some of his verses existed in the time of Pausanias. The author of the Cyprian Iliad or Kypria-Stasinus, was born in Cyprus, and wrote this poem in conjunction with Hegerias; its subject is the events which led to the siege of Troy. Cleon of Kurium is alleged to have written a poem on the Argonauts; amongst other writers were the lyric poet Hermeius of Curium and Sopatros, the author of some comedies. Of prose writers there was Clearchus of Soli, who wrote biographies and a work called Gergithos. And, lastly, Zeno, the philosopher, was born in Citium."

If England wishes to confer real benefit upon Cyprus, let it endeavour to afford means of obtaining good and cheap education. Then a real reform will have been introduced, not into Asiatic Turkey, because there are good American colleges and schools in Syria; but into a country where the people are intelligent, where there is a thirst for knowledge, and for which there is earnestly hoped a brighter dawn.

Lord Mayor Mc Arthur is a colonial merchant and it is natural that he should take interest in the British colonies. We are not surprised then that he has included in the magnificent series of banquets which

usually accompany the tenure of the important position of Chief Magistrate of the greatest city of the world, one to representatives in London of Her Majesty's dominions abroad. The colonies having provided him with the means of sustaining with the customary magnificence a post, the lavish expenditure connected with which renders it an honour not always appreciated by some of the—

"Right goodde lyvers liable to goute." the Lord Mayor desires, to show himself not ungrateful.

The entertainment to which we make reference has lately been given. "After all" as poor Artemus Ward used to say "there is a good deal of human nature in man." He didn't say alderman, but he might have done so and still kept strictly within the confines of truth. And your

"Foldepreenne of great renouwe Who gette ful warine on counsil borde I wotte And sometimes speak they sense and sometimes not"

are themselves, we apprehend, no indifferent judges of human nature. Who so fully recognize that the heart of man is reached through his intestinal arrangements? It has been our lot to be present at these civic banquets, and before the period of dessert we remember we were prepared to regard matters in no pessimist spirit, but, if necessary, to declare roundly in favour of everything. He would indeed be an ill-conditioned person who at the end of a Mansion House dinner showed himself disputatious; it would argue badly either for his powers of digestion or his amiability.

There was no lack of enthusiasm at the recent banquet. It was generally agreed after dessert that our colonies were in splendid condition. Mankind was surveyed if not

"from China to Peru" at least from Fiji to Malta. Everywhere a most happy state of things was found to exist. The undeniable advantages to be derived from a British administration afforded a theme on which the various speakers waxed not unnaturally warm. General satisfaction was expressed, and we believe tolerably deservedly, with everybody and everything. He would indeed be a dull person who supposed for one moment that allusion was made to the "Bright Spot in the East" of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Uncomfortable allusions in sermons are rather relished than otherwise, but they are not permitted at Lord Mayors' banquets. The very interesting query propounded by Lord Mayor Mc Arthur in the House of Commons on the 21st inst. relative to the impressive subject of the locusts would have been out of place if put just after the loving cup had circulated. We do not know whether any one was asked to represent Cyprus at the recent "spread"; but if there was we can easily imagine that addressed on the subject of the prosperity and content of our colony, his ideas suddenly diverted at a tangent towards, say, the latest discovered Pantheistic factor in Christian thought, the quality of the turtle, or the connection between the prodigious heat and the comets—the last a subject with which an ingenious gentleman might contrive to entertain a table all dinner.

The talking of "shop" is confined to the speakers. Times have altered since dear old Bailie Nicol Jarvie laid it down that "cadgers maun ay be speaking about cart-saddles." We may confidently assume that if the affairs of this *damnosa hereditas* were viewed at all it was not through the medium of green—but rather of roseate—spectacles. And we should be the last to wish it otherwise. Why cannot the obstacles which intervene between the attainment to ourselves of such blissful conditions as those enjoyed by our sister colonies be overcome? Some time ago we were alluded to as "a jewel in the British Crown"; now the dictionaries English and Latin are ransacked in order to find terms sufficiently strong in which to vilify us. And why? Why because the spirit of Parliament is not one always of patriotism but sometimes of party rancour and strong political spite. Have we not had evidence that the English press is not unwilling to give utterance to the most unblushing falsehoods in regard to us? If one of Lord Mayor Mc Arthur's guests had risen to testify to the solid prosperity of the English colony here; to the serene contentment of the Greek community with the altered state of things; to the example presented by a sapient and economical administration; to the admirable cleansing of the Augean stables of our courts of justice, the "purification of our law courts"; to the opening up of the country to a revival

of commercial enterprise; to the absolute confidence possessed by the inhabitants that the now government is one which evinces no uncertain sound in regard of the tenure of the Island; that in fact, one day, Cyprus will again blossom as the rose: then should we think that the exhilarating influences of the surroundings had induced in that orator the use of double roseate lunettes. The people of Cyprus, however, being a gross of green spectacles, naturally regard events in a somewhat differently coloured light. An arid country in which mud huts are built on about the same plan as would be produced by the throwing on the ground of a handful of nuts; a land without trees; ports without shipping; legal procedure which nobody knows anything about; the steady departure of those English capitalists who arrived here with bright hopes and sanguine expectations; an inability to see one step into the future; the possession of a rule which however extravagant in regard of expenses is reserved in all the respects which go to promote confidence, these are some of the things which go to bestow a tint neither rosy nor green upon the aspect of affairs in Cyprus.

Local Notes.

We hear it rumoured that a company of the 20th Regt. will be stationed at Nikosia during the winter months.

It is with pleasure we learn that at the store at Famagusta as many as 10,000 locust eggs are every day received. On some days the number amounts to 20,000.

On Wednesday night there occurred a disturbance between some young men at a café on the Marina which at one time seemed to threaten serious results. Knives were drawn and a general skirmish seemed about to ensue when, fortunately, Mr. Triandafilides, interpreter of police, passed by. Seeing the position of affairs he at once despatched a messenger for zaptiehs, the arrival of whom probably averted a breach of the peace. Praise is due to Mr. Triandafilides for the prompt action he took in the matter.

We hear from Limassol that two convicts whilst engaged on the erection of the public buildings managed to effect their escape. They are said to be very bad characters. We hope that the authorities will succeed in recapturing them.

There are some differences between the Ordinance enacted "To provide money for the expenses to be incurred in the Destruction of Locusts" and the draft issued previous to promulgation for general information. Clause 4 now exempts from taxation not only persons who come under the head of Schedule D but those comprised under Schedule C. That is to say on persons non-resident on the Island exercising some vocation here, but whose income shall not exceed £60 a year there shall be no levy. And to any person whose income exceeds £60 and is under £150, ½ per cent will be remitted. The taxes leviable under Schedule D shall commence to be payable on Aug. 1st and not from July 1st as proposed in the draft.

According to a correspondence to the *Times* dated Berlin the 27th July, General de Cesnola, Director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, whom the chiefs of the learned and historical world were invited to meet at the hospitable board of the American Minister, hopes soon to be able to publish his new and elaborate work on the archaeology of Cyprus, of which 500 copies only will be granted. The learned and gallant General will visit the chief archaeological centres in Germany and then return home.

The *Daily News* of 26th ult. concludes a short article on the affairs of Cyprus, by this: "It is indeed manifest that the attempt to govern Cyprus without giving the Cypriotes themselves any voice in their own affairs has not proved successful."

If Cyprus, as we suggested some time ago, were Eastern Roumelianized, we are asked what would become of the Sultan's sovereignty? We imagine that the Sultan's sovereignty would remain exactly as it was, a mere *scintilla juris*, which this country could never allow to be struck into flame. Eastern Roumelia was delivered back to the sovereignty of the Sultan, but over Eastern Roumelia the Sultan has almost as little power as he has in Cyprus. The words "international law" seem to have the same effect upon some minds as the blessed matter of the mass had upon the Bishop in St. Praxed's, when

accompanied by the "good strong stupefying incense-smoke" of Imperialism. But it is rather odd to find that it is these very devotees of international law who are protesting against any attempt to bring the situation in Cyprus into harmony with that law. From that point of view the present government of Cyprus is, to say the least, much more anomalous than it would be if Cyprus were dealt with under the 23rd Article of the Treaty of Berlin. (*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that a report is in circulation there that in order to liberate herself from her engagements with regard to Asiatic Turkey and the Armenian guarantee, England is stated to have opened negotiations with the Powers, and solicited their approval of her proposal to declare Cyprus autonomous under a European Protectorate.

Kyrenia News.

August 3rd, 1881.

A considerable number of gun licences have already been applied for by the natives. The Commissioner invited Major Gordon, Captain Croker, and the Hon. J. Chetwynd to shoot on the 1st inst., and we believe a large bag of hares and other game was got.

The Rev. J. Spencer and family have taken a house here for the bathing season; many rich merchants from Nicosia have already arrived and the town is full of strangers, several of whom have built temporary bathing houses along the beach at the west end of the town.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from our last.)

III.

Jerusalem! "Foundation of peace." Yet its history up to the year A.D. 1517 is anything but peaceful. Its most ancient name was Salem; under the Jebusites Jabus; under David Jerusalem and also "the city of David"; under the mahomedans El-Kuds, the holy. Our first excursion led us along Via Dolorosa, (the sorrowful way) which runs from the site of the judgment hall to what is revered by millions of christians as calvary.

When bearing His cross to calvary our Lord is said to have rested in this street, and an indentation in a large stone is shown, said to be the impression left by the foot of the cross! Other such fabrications point out in the same street the house of the rich man Dives; the corner in which the beggar Lazarus was wont to sit, entreating alms of passers by; the spot where Christ is said to have fallen with His cross; the house of that mystic wanderer of Sue's, which for many years has been subject to the anathemas of scores of thousands of pious, ignorant pilgrims yet still continues to stand!

Is it not surpassing strange how such tales became promulgated, and how, in this age of enlightenment, they are tenaciously preserved? At the bottom of Via Dolorosa stands an ancient edifice, made all the more noticeable by an old tower at one corner, which is built over the site of the Judgment hall, where our Lord underwent His mock trial, and where He was so shamefully reviled and ill-treated by the infatuated mob.

"His blood be on us and on our children."
"Daspised, oppress'd, the Godhead bears
"The torments of this vale of tears,
"Nor bade His vengeance rise;
"He saw the creatures He had made
"Revile his power, His peace invade,—
"He saw with Mercy's eyes.

Recent excavations have brought to light a fine old arch, thought to be part of the ruins of the judgment hall. Most likely the arch which formed the doorway of the hall where Pilate stood when he said to the clamouring mob "Behold your King". A beautiful white marble statue of Christ now adorns the top of the old arch with the very words of Pilate inscribed beneath it, "Ecce rex vester."

The "Santa Scala" at Rome, said by the priests to be the veritable marble steps which led up to the judgment hall, were taken from here.

We went into the reputed house of Pilate, and on to the roof, from which is obtained a fine view of the city, and the Tyropean valley, which runs through the lower part of it.

In the same street is a small church, (latin) dedicated to St. Ann, said to be built over the spot where the Virgin Mary was born.

We next visited what roman catholics say is the site of the palace of Caiaphas. A small church has been built close by and is in charge of franciscans. It is called the church of the flagellation. Under the altar is a marble slab bearing a latin inscription in metal letters which says that upon this spot Jesus was flogged. A money box is

placed in the centre of the slab to receive donations from pilgrims. Over the altar is an oil painting of the flagellation surrounded by lamps which are ever burning. A small but prettily laid out garden separates the church from the site of the palace of Caiaphas, and the old frero in charge presented each of us with a small bouquet of flowers.

The armenians claim to have discovered the site of the palace of Caiaphas in quite another part of the city, and have been more fortunate than their roman catholic brethren in finding indisputable proof that theirs is the correct site! In a convent built over the spot is shown the stone upon which ebanticleer was roosting, when, by crowing, he reminded Peter of his infidelity. Moreover, under the convent is a cave hewn out of the rock, in which poor Peter, when struck with remorse, hid himself. The exact spot upon which Peter was standing when he so sadly misbehaved is also shown!

We all felt relieved when we once more emerged into the open air, for the sickly smell of incense, the intolerable bosh dinned into our ears "ad nauseam," and the sepulchral stillness of the place had been oppressive in the extreme. And now, at least for a time, we have done with idle tales and superstitions, made all the more repulsive, because they appear to have been invented solely for the purpose of obtaining money from ignorant pilgrims.

We are now about to visit some really holy places, rich with true and sacred associations which help to prove to the christian that his faith is a tangible reality.

The tower of Antonia, so called by Herod the Great, in honour of Mark Antony, is situated to the north of the temple area. This fortress, with part of the northern wall enclosing the temple grounds, have perhaps been left as specimens of the mighty strength of the destroyed defences of the city. The stones are all bevelled and vary in length from five to forty feet. The tower is in excellent preservation considering its great age.

"Now there is at Jerusalem, by the sheep market, a pool, which is called in the hebrew tongue Bethesda." In our Lord's time the waters of this pool, according to the evangelist, had a healing power when troubled, at certain seasons, by an angel. And around the pool there would always be a "multitude of impotent folk, of blind, of halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water." We visited the pool after leaving Antonia. It is situated just within what the jews call the "sheep gate." It is now quite dry and partially filled with the debris of its falling walls. Still, it is not difficult for one to picture it in ones mind as it appeared on the memorable day mentioned by John. A crowd of impotent folk sitting and lying around awaiting longingly and anxiously for the moving of the water. A certain mild countenanced man is seen to approach and to look around with compassionate glance upon the weary sufferers. He approaches a poor sufferer who has tried many times to be the first to reach the moving water, but has always hitherto been thrust aside by someone less weak than himself. The stranger knowing this, asks in compassionate terms, "wilt thou be made whole?" Such a question seemed almost a mockery; yet the sufferers answer is most pitious, and in a sense an appeal to the kind looking stranger to assist him to reach the water when it again became troubled. "Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me." The stranger is moved. His next speech is in the form of a command. "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." The man had full faith in the healing property of the water, which is proved by his long perseverance. Similarly he seems to have had faith in the strangers power to heal him, and received his reward. Without faith he would not have been healed. What would have been the result had he commenced to argue as to his inability to rise? Leaving the pool of Bethesda we passed under the city gate called by jews the sheep gate; by mohamedans gate of the twelve tribes; by christians St. Stephen's gate. It was just outside of it where Stephen was stoned to death; always so bitter a recollection of St. Paul's for having tacitly consented to the cruel martyrdom. St. Stephens' gate was, we are told, built by the crusaders. At any rate it is ornamented on the outside by the lions of Godfrey, two on either side. The lower part of the wall on the temple side of the gate contains many of the large old bevelled stones of the ancient wall of Jerusalem.

(To be continued)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.—The July number of the society's "Quarterly Statement," which will be sent to all the members of the society, contains full particulars of the very remarkable discoveries which have been made in the last few months. First in interest, perhaps, comes Professor Sayce's commentary on the newly found inscription at the Pool of Siloam. A text which dates, (if the learned professor be correct)

from the time of Solomon is indeed a rare monument. There is, next, a discovery made by Lieutenant Conder, which may prove of even greater interest. He has found, close to the spot where he places the site of the Crucifixion, which is still called the Place of Stoning, a Jewish tomb of Herodian period, standing alone, cut in the rock. "Can this be," he asks, "the new Sepulchre in the Garden?" A drawing and plan of the tomb have been made for the society. Another drawing has been made of the real mouth of Jacob's well, recently uncovered by the Rev. C. L. Bardsley. The well mouth is much worn by the friction of ropes. It was formerly covered over by a Christian Church, and if, as is possible, this Church dates back to the second or third century, the stone should be no other than the very stone on which our Lord conversed with the woman of Samaria. Another discovery, only indirectly connected with the Bible, is that of the ancient Hittite City of Kadesh on the Orontes. Not the least surprising thing about this are the facts that Lieutenant Conder found, if from an Egyptian record written 3,000 years ago, and that the old name, though it has disappeared from history since the thirteenth century before Christ, is still attached to it. Another paper in the same number of the journal clears up a curious mystery attached to Ain Gadis, the probable site of Kadesh Barnea. It was visited and described in glowing terms by Mr. Rowland forty years ago. No one has since been able to reconcile his statements with those of other travellers. Mr. Trumbull, of Philadelphia, has now, however, discovered that no other travellers have seen the real fountain since Rowland, having all been taken to another spring ten miles distant from the real Ain Gadis. It is a most remarkable spring—it issues a full grown stream from the rock; it forms an oasis in which there is abundance of grass, with great trees, even in the arid desert of the Tih; it runs away and loses itself in the sand. The place may or may not be Kadesh Barnea, but those who believe that it is will henceforth read the history of the events which took place there with far greater interest and fuller understanding. At all events, it is quite clear that there is plenty of water, and (to spare, even for the large numbers who encamped at Kadesh.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK

AT LARNACA.

- July
 30th 'Naami' Ottoman schooner 40 tons from Beyrout empty.
 30th 'Salami' Ottoman schooner 38 tons from Famagusta in ballast.
 31st S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Beyrout Mails and general cargo.
- August
 1st 'Zefyros' Greek brig 330 tons from Alexandria in ballast.
 2nd S. S. 'Minerva' Austrian 1299 tons from Constantinople and Smyrna, Mails and general cargo.
 2nd S. S. 'Helios' Austrian 1837 tons, from Alexandria and the Ports of Syria, Mails and general cargo.
 3rd H. M. S. 'Decoy' from Mersina, Kyrenia and Limassol.
 4th 'Cadem Hair' Ottoman 50 tons from Allaya in ballast.
 4th 'Maria' 25 tons Ottoman from Beyrout in ballast.
 5th 'St. George' 36 tons Cypriot from Mersina with wood.
 5th 'Chazili' 43 tons from Beyrout with hides.
 30th S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Alexandria, and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- July
 30th S.S. 'Despatch' British 349 tons for Beyrout. Mails and General cargo.
 31st S. S. 'Simiote' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken during May 1881.

		Nicosia	Famagusta	Larnaca	Papho	Kyrenia		
Barometer	Mean 9 a.m.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Uncorrected and unreduced.	
	" 9 p.m.		29,956 29,942	29,023 29,033	29,778 29,778	30,075 30,075		
Air Temperature	Mean 9 a.m.	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	a No maximum thermometer at Kyrenia.	
	" 9 p.m.		73.0 66.7	72.4 65.1	73.0 68.3	71.3 65.8		
	Maximum mean		80.9 78.4	83.1 78.4	83.1 75.9	a 61.9		
	Minimum mean		55.7 55.3	53.2 53.2	60.5 60.5	a 61.9		
	Highest observed		90.2 8th	87.0 8th	88.9 7th	91.0 6th		a a
	Lowest observed		43.0 Date	47.0 4th & 5th	44.0 31st	53.5 2nd		55.7 2nd
	Absol. monthly range		42.2 Date	40.0 4th	44.2 31st	37.5 2nd		a a
Temp. of evaporation	Mean 9 a.m.		61.8 65.0	70.5 66.9	64.2 66.8	65.0 —		
Rainfall	Total fall	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours		1.077	0.590	1.034	0.230	2.155	
	Date		26th	12th	25th	23rd	26th	
	Number of days on which 0.1 or more fell		6	3	4	4	7	

FRED. W. BARRY, M. D.
Sanitary Commissioner.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken in June 1881.

		Nicosia	Famagusta	Larnaca	Papho	Kyrenia		
Barometer	Mean 9 a.m.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Uncorrected and unreduced.	
	" 9 p.m.		29,927 29,917	29,007 29,976	29,777 29,775	30,011 30,010		
Air Temperature	Mean 9 a.m.	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	a No maximum thermometer at Kyrenia.	
	" 9 p.m.		80.9 79.0	73.3 74.3	72.5 72.5	74.9 71.3		
	Maximum mean		90.3 89.9	84.0 68.2	83.7 6	80.0 65.5		a 63.1
	Minimum mean		60.9 60.9	58.2 58.2	6	6		a 61.9
	Highest observed		103.0 10th	97.0 11th	97.5 16th	98.0 11th		a a
	Lowest observed		53.2 Date	41.0 3rd	4	59.0 19th		61.9 2nd
	Absol. monthly range		49.3 Date	56.0 3rd	4	34.0 19th		a a
Temp. of evaporation	Mean 9 a.m.		63.2 71.7	76.6 71.4	68.8 66.6	68.0 —		
Rainfall	Total fall	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
	Greatest fall in 24 hours		Nil	1.06	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Date		Nil	5th	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Number of days on which 0.1 or more fell			2					

FRED. W. BARRY,
Sanitary Commissioner.

- August
 1st 'Naami' Ottoman schooner 40 tons for Limassol empty.
 2nd S. S. 'Minerva' Austrian for the coast of Syria and Egypt, Mails and general cargo.
 2nd S. S. 'Helios' Austrian for Constantinople, Rhodes and Smyrna, Mails and general cargo.
 3rd 'Abdy' Ottoman schooner 85 tons for Port-Said with straw.
 4th 'Elefteria' Greek brig 220 tons for Constantinople in ballast.
 4th 'Salami' Ottoman 38 tons for Famagusta in ballast.
 4th 'Mabrouca' Cypriot 35 tons for Papho in ballast.
 6th 'S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Minerva' from Constantinople Mr. A. Constantinides and daughter and eight deck passengers
 By the S. S. 'Helios' from Beyrout—Messrs. I. Szella, C. Mantovani and brother E. Lapierre, Helmi Effendi and company, M. Grilli, eight young scholars, and 14 deck passengers.
 By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Alexandria and Limassol,—Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. Halbert, Perkes, Westorff, and 16 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

- July
 28th 'Mabrouca' 38 tons Ottoman from Larnaca with stones.
 28th 'Halette' 174, Greek brig from Larnaca in ballast.
 29th 'Haritomeni' 22 Greek from Larnaca with stone.
 30th 'Cleopatra' 109 Cypriot from Alexandria general cargo.
 31st S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons, from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

August
 1st H. M. S. 'Decoy' from Kyrenia,
 5th S. S. 'Simiote' British, 293 tons, from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared outwards.

- July
 28th 'Eleni' 57 tons Cypriot for Alexandria general cargo.
 30th 'Mabrouca' 38 tons Ottoman for Famagusta.
 31st S. S. 'Simiote' British, for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
- August
 3rd H. M. S. 'Decoy' for Larnaca.
 3rd 'Halette' 174 tons Greek brig for Taganrog with carous.
 4th 'Evangelistria' 36 tons Greek for Calymnos general cargo.
 5th 'Carracoucke' 29 tons Cypriot for Larnaca general cargo.
 5th S. S. 'Simiote', British for Larnaca, Mails and General cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



V. R. ARMY CONTRACTS. FRESH TENDERS.

Will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer, Cyprus, for the sale of the following articles,

Worn out Clothing, viz: Military Great Coats, Capes, Leather leggings, Tunics, Trowsers, Frocks Serge, Boots &c., at a fixed price for each garment, to be removed as received from time to time from Regiments & Corps.

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissariat Office, Troodos Camp, not later than noon of the 18th August, 1881.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and further particulars can be obtained on application at the Commissariat Offices, Limassol.

The Senior Commissariat Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. W. BRIDGMAN,
D. A. C. of Ord.
for Senior Commissariat Officer.
Commissariat Office,
Troodos, 30th July, 1881.

