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NEWSPAPER. INDEPENDENT

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 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 8 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 mouths; 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.
"Gyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the Stores of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christo-fides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Euthybule, 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,

Tha Irish Land Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Com-

In the Senate, Mr. Barthelemy 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 Majeety's Government could not tolerate any interference with Tripoli by France. Turkey has been advised by the British Government to mantain 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

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 Ayoob Khan and those of the Ameer. One of the Ameer's regiments deserted and joined Ayoob Khan's forces. The remainder fled leaving their baggage and canron in the hands of the enemy. Shortly after a decisive engagement took place at Karizziata. The Candahar cavalry joined Ayoob. Candahar has a very slender garrison.

British troops will be concentrated

at Quettah to maintain tranquillity.

Sir C. Dilke, in reply to a question,

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 Eugland 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 Mos-

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 ques. tions with Mr. Valfrey and Mr. Bourke, the repretentatives of the English and French bondholders.

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

Ayoob Khan's troops have entered Candahar.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazotte")

meeting of the Alexandria 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 Zizinia on the 29th ult. Messrs. Bolonachi, 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 Commis-

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

Mr. John Scott left this prior to the vacastated that the British and French | tion in order, as we steted at the time of his

departure, to give the Foreign Office the benelit 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 acroisable to

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 Galaia an advance of £T. 20,000; for the payment of the salaries of the public service on the occasion of Ramazan, has payed 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-Kiesk upon the persons accused of being conserned in the death of Sultan Abd. ul-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 postoffices in Turkey. The conclusions of the embassadors 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 teke 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 'Medjidio' while 'en ronte' for that province, was closely followed by a French-man-of-war, from Malia to Tripoli.

The latest information from Albania indicates that, in the neighbourhood of Jakowa, 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 con. siderable gathering of Albanians in the mountains, who turn a deaf car 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 exprae 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

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 Austalt' will be appointed.

Telegrams have been received in Galata announcing that the Hellenic Steam Navigation 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 forthe fusion of this company with the Panhellenies, which has just been formed upon the nucleus of the Gialoussi Company. The terms proposed for the amalgamation, which with include the old Syra Company, formed at the close of the reign of King Otho, 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 Piræus and between the Pirœus 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

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

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, August 6th, 1881.

The reforms in our educational systems 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 its 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 Löher Grecian literature even to the reading of Homerand Xenophon is taught in our schools. But however desirable a knewledge 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 bookkeeping 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 opinnion 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 elégantes of the family whose affections are generally supposed to rest rather with the drawing room piano than with the kitchen store. It is needless to say that this is a source of universal rejoicing to the other sex; and the subsidence of the rintillation 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 concensus 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 at 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 Styppax, 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 to the position of a fine art. It is called Assyrian work by Pausanias." And then as to literature. "Euclus, 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 Stasinos, was born in Cyprus, and wrote this poem in conjunction with Hegerias; its subject is the events which led to the siege of Troy. Clean 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."

It 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 Loudon 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

the Lord Mayor desires, to show hunself ungrateful.

The entertainment to which we make reference has lately been given, "After all" as poor Artenius 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

"Eoldermenne of great renowne Who gette ful waring on counsil bords I wotte And sometimes speak, they sense and some-

times 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 aye 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 false-hoods in regard of us? If one of Lord Mayor Me 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 exhibitrating 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 Fanagusta as many as 10,000 locust eggs are every day received. On some days the number amounts to 20,000.

On Wednesday night there occured a disturbance between some young men at a cafe 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. Triandafillides, 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. Triandafillides 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, \frac{1}{2}. 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 archæology of Cyprus, of which 500 copies only will be granted. The learned and gallant General will visit the chief archæological centres in Germany and then return home.

The Daily News of 26th ult. concludes ashort 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.)

Jerusalem! "Foundation of peace." Yet its history up to the year A.D. 1517 is any-thing 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 reverenced 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 shewn, 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 illtreated 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 half 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 pari 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 may 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 Caiaplas, and the old frere 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 shewn the stone upon which chanticleer was roosting, when, by crowing, he reminded Peter of his infidelity. Moreover, under the convent is a cave hewe 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 shewn

We all felt relieved when we once more emerged into the open air, for the sickly smell of incouse, the intolerable bosh dinued into our cave "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 hely 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 excollent preservation considering its great

"Now there is at Jerusalom, by the sheep market, a pool; which is called in the hebrew tongue Bethesda." In our Lords 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 bo a "multitude of impotent folk, of blind, of halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water." We visited the pod 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 knowt ing this, asks in compassionate terms, "wil-thon be made whole?" Such a question seemed almost a mockery; yet the sufferers answer is most piteous, 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. "Rive, 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 heal bin and received power to 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 ohristians 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 tons be," he asks, "the new Se-pulchre in the Gardon'?" A drawing and plan of the tomb have been made for the society. Auc-ther 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 year, stone on which, our Loyd conversed, with 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 Kadeshon the Orontes. Not the least surprising thing about this are the facts that Licutenant Conder found if from an Egyptian record written 8,000 year ago, and that the old name, though it has disappeared from history since the thirtsenth 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 statoments 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 easis 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 Barnes, 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 s plenty of water, and (to spare, even for the arge numbers who encamped at Kadesh.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK

AT LARNACA.

Jüly

30th 'Nanmi' Ottoman schooner 40 tons from Beyrout empties.

39th 'Salatai,' 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 1239 tons from Constantinople and Smyrna, Mails and general aargo.

2nd S. S. 'Helios' Austrian 1857 tons, from Alexandria and the Ports of Syria, Mails und general cargo.

3rd H. M. S. 'Decoy' from Mersine, Kyrenia and Limassol.

4th 'Cadem Hair' Ottomar 50 tons from Allaya in ballast,

4th 'Maria' 25 tons Ottoman from Beyrout in ballast, 5th 'St. George' 36 tons Cypriot from Mersine

with wood.
Chazili 40 tons from Beyrout with

hides.

30th S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Alexandria, and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

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.

					~ 	,	
		Nicosla ·	Famagusta	Larnaca	Papho	Kyrenia	
Earometer	Mean 9 a.m.	Inches	Inches 29,956 29,942	Inches 30,023 29,933	Inches 29,778 29,778	Inches 80,075 80,075	Uncorrected and unre- duced.
Air Temperature	Mean 9 a.m. " 9 p.m. Maximum mean Minimum mean Highest observed Date Lowest observed Date Absol monthly range Mean temp.of mon.h		Degrees 72.4 65.1 78.4 55.3 87.0 8th 47.0 4th & 5th 40.0 67.1	Degrees 73.0 68.3 85,1 53,2 88,2 7th 44.0 31st 44.2 68.1	Degrees 71 3 65,8 75.9 60 5 91.0 — 6th 53.5 2nd 37,5 68 2	Dagrees 71.3 — a 61.9 a a 55.7 2nd a a	a No maximum thermometer at Kyrrenia.
Temp. of evaporation	Mean 9 a.m. , 9 p.m.	61.8 58.3	65 0 60 0	70.5 66.9	64.2 66.8	65.9	
Rainfall	Total fall Greatest fall in 24 hours Date Number of days on which: 01 or mers fell	Inches 1,077 0,184 26th	Inches 0,590 0,450 12th	Inches 1,034 1,015 25th 4	Inches 0,230 0,150 23rd 4	Inches 2,155 0,800 26: h.	:

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

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken in June 1881.

Barometer	Mean 9 a. m.	Nicosia Inches	Fam agusta Inches 29 927 29 917	Larnaca Tuches 50.007 23.976	Tapho Inches 29.777 29.775	Kyrenia Inches 30.011 80.010	Uncorrected and unreduced.
Air Temperature	Mean 9 a.m. " 9 p. m. Maximum mean Minimum mean Highest observed Date Lowest observed Date Absol.monthly range Mean temp.of month	Degraca 80.0 70.0 90.3 60.9 103.0 10th 58:2 4th 49.8 75.6	Dagrees 78.3 74.3 84.0 68.2 97.0 11th 41.0 37d 56.0 71.5	Degrees 78 9 72 5 83.7 6 97 5 16th 6 6 6	Degree: 74.9 74.9 71.3 80.0 65.5 98.0 11th 59.0 19th 72.7	Degrees 76.2	a No maximum ther- nometer at Ky- renia. b Minimum thermo- meter at Larnaca out of order.
Temp. of evaporation	Mean 9 a. m. , 9 p. m.	63,2 68,2	71.7 68.6	76.6 71.4	68.8 66.6	68.0	
Bainfail	Total fall Greatest fall in 24 hours Date Number of days on which 01 or more fell	Inches Nil	Inches 1.06 0.73 5th 2	Inches	Inches Nil	Inches	

FRED. W. BARRY, Sanitary Commissioner.

1st 'Naami' Ottoman schooner 40 tons for Limassol empty.

S. S. 'Minerva' Austrian for the coast of Syria and Egypt, Mails and general

cargo.
2nd S. S. Helios Austrian for Constahtinople, Phodes and Smyrna, Mails and general cargo.

Srd 'Abdy' Ottoman schooner 85 tons for Port-Said with snaw.

4th 'Elefteria' Greek brig 220 tons for Constantinople in ballast. 4th 'Salami' Ottoman 38 tons for Famagousta

in ballast. 4th 'Mahrouca' Cypriot 35 tons for Papho in

ballast. 6th 'S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tous for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

Passengers Arriver.

By the . S. 'Minerva' from Constantinople-Mr. A. Constantinides and daughter and cight deek passeng rs

By the S. S. Helios from Beyront-Messrs. L. Sazella, C. Mantovani and bro r. E. Lapierre, Helmi Effendi and company, M. Silli, eight young scholars, and 14 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Alexandria and Limassol, -Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. Halbert, Perkes. Westerff, and 16 deck passenpers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

28th 'Mahrouca' 38 tons Ottoman from Larnaca with stones.

28th 'Hariette' 174, Greek brig from Larnaca in ballast.

'Flaritomeni' 22 Greek from Larmaca with stone,

30th Cleopatra 109 Cypriot from Alexandria general cargo.

31st S. S. Simiote' British 293 tone, from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

Ist 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 'Mahrouca' 38 tons Ottoman for Fama-

gonsta, 31st S. S. 'Simiote' British, for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

August

3rd H. M. S. Decoy for Larnaca. 3rd 'Hariette' 174 tons Greek brig for Taganrog with caronbs.

4th 'Evangelistrie'36 tons Greek for Calimnos general cargo.

5th Carracoucke' 29 tons Cypriot for Larnaca general cargo.

5th S. S. Simiote, British for Larnaca, Mails and General cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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, 1884.

No. 214, Saint George Street LIMASSOL.

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Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine, Draught Bass' Ale & Guinness' Stout in 18 gallon Casks,

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"Pony Express" Livery and Bait Stables, near Larnaca Gate NICOSIA,

Horses standing at Livery taken every

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Horses bought and sold on commission.

Horses to let on Hire, with English Saddles and Bridles, by day or month.

A Sale of Horses will take place every Friday at (12 o'c. noon)—at the Stables.

A night Groom kept.

The Proprietor will take parties round the Island which he knows well.

Stables will open for business on or about 8th August 1881.

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THIS Establishment is now under L entirely new management and has just been re-decorated at great expense. Tourists and travellers will find every accomodation.

Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and

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Charges extremely moderate Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

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PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that from the first of June next, he will re-open for the fourth season the

HOTEL VICTORIA,

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Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort. The Hotel is situated on the loftiest part of the mountain and the climate is specially recom-mended by the faculty as being the healthiest

in Mount Lebanon.

The carriages of the "Diligence" Company earry visitors from Beyrout to the Hotel's door in three hours at a very moderate charge.

For further information apply to the proprietor.

PIETRO PAULICEVICH. BETROUT, 1st March 1881.

PALESTINE INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Latroon, valley of Ajalon, (half-way to Jerusalem) has the largest and hest supply of tents and equipage for Syrian Travel. Efficient dragomen and excerts provided. Greatest advantage in the call class and the control of the con tages given to all classes of travellers visiting the Holy Land, by direct engagement at Jaffa, or by centract made at my Cairo branch office, in the Esbekieh, opposite Shepheard's Hotel, during the winter season. THE

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

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to see Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was judebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pflls. Col. Definy afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his Pills.
THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore,

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

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Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m. " Nikosia " at 2 p.m.

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The proprietor, Mr. Liassides supplies also special conveyances for Nikosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Kyrenia and for excursions; these may be hired either in Nikosia or Larnaka.

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Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p.m.

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

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Peck Fream I lbs. 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. tins of Prince of Wales, Crucker, Charm, Picnicsnow flake, milk, etc. Biscuits.

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