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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 148.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18th, 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 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 Christodides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. G. Rossides, 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.

Attempts have been made, to wreck the trains conveying troops in Ireland.

A serious riot has taken place at Cork. The police were attacked furiously. Many on both sides were wounded, and a large number of the rioters have been arrested.

In the House of Commons Mr. Monk (Liberal) moved that the Treaty of Commerce with France would not be satisfactory unless the duties were reduced. This motion against the Government was carried by 77 votes against 49.

The Fenians have made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Town Hall of Liverpool. Two Irishmen from the United States have been arrested.

Fifty of the Cork rioters have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Five meetings of the Land Leaguers have been prohibited.

In reply to a question Sir Charles Dilke stated that Her Majesty's Government had no information as to the extent of the Tekke territory annexed by Russia. The Government also does not know if there is any foundation for the rumour that there are negotiations for securing the submission of Merv to the Turcomans.

A great fire has taken place at Quebec; one thousand houses were destroyed.

The Senate has rejected the Law of "scrutin de liste" by a majority of 34 votes. This step has caused great sensation.

Midhat Pasha has laid a memorial before the Sultan denying his participation in the alleged murder of Abdul Aziz. Midhat Pasha, however, acknowledges that he was the principal author of the deposition of Abdul Aziz, who had ruined Turkey and wished to change the order of succession.

Austria, Russia and Germany have expressed their approval of the con-

duct of Prince Alexander and hope that Bulgaria will repress the agitators.

A serious engagement has taken place near Girishk between the troops of Ayoob Khan and those of the Ameer. Ayoob Khan's troops were defeated and suffered heavy losses.

The negroes have massacred one thousand Chinese at Santa Rosa.

The troops in the South of Ireland have been reinforced.

O'Donovan Rossa has stated that the Fenians of New-York were not concerned in the attempt on the Liverpool Town Hall but he acknowledged that he knew of explosive materials having been placed in the hold of the 'Doterel' last December.

Lord Kimberley has consented to receive a deputation from the Transvaal. The loyal colonists demand compensation for the withdrawal on the British rule.

The elections in France will probably take place on July 17th.

Mr. Roustan has undertaken the control of the foreign affairs of Tunis.

Kberedine Pasha was willing to accept the post of Governor of Tripoli on condition of having absolute power for ten years. The Sultan refused to accede to this condition.

A new governor has arrived at Tripoli with 1,600 Turkish troops.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, declaring that it cannot recognise the right of France to protect Tunisian subjects residing in Turkey.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

The local French journals announce that Sienkiewicz, the recently appointed Agent and Consul General for France in Egypt, may be expected to arrive on 15th or on 22nd inst. at latest.

At the last Council of Ministers the articles of association of the Banque Générale d'Egypte were approved of, subject to some slight modifications. We understand that the Bank will commence business very shortly.

H. E. Nubar Pasha arrived this morning by the Messageries Maritimes S. S. 'Labourdonnais'.

Mr. de Martino, Agent and Consul General for Italy, had arranged to proceed on leave of absence by the Messageries steamer which left yesterday, but he was obliged to delay his departure in consequence of the receipt of telegraphic instructions to that effect from Rome.

Mr. Corbett has been appointed English tutor to the sons of the Khedive and will arrive in Egypt in the beginning of August.

The French Consulate at Alexandria has issued a notice to all Tunisian subjects residing within its jurisdiction that they must register themselves without delay at the French Consulate.

The heat in Cairo last week was something unprecedented. At 3 p. m. on Thursday last a thermometer in a sheltered position registered no less than 115° Fahrenheit.

The 'Egypte' mentions the death on the 12th instant of a passenger by the train from Assiout to Cairo. His death was caused by the extreme heat.

The GunBoats 'Iota', 'Kappa', and 'Lambda', belonging to the Chinese Imperial Navy passed Port-Said for China on the 11th instant. They are all officered by men from the British Mercantile Marine.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has appointed a Special Commission to draw up a scheme of reforms for the Asiatic provinces of the empire. When the scheme has received the sanction of the Sultan it will be submitted to the Powers for their approval. According to the "Standard" correspondent at Constantinople, very little confidence is felt in the efficacy of the reforms. The same correspondent says:—The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has taken the opportunity of an interview with the Sultan to complain of the delay which Said Pasha, the Prime Minister, is interposing in the transaction of international business. The Ambassador has broken off relations with the Porte until some decision has been come to about the junction of the Austrian and Turkish railways. The Sultan ordered an immediate report to be made to himself on the subject. Nearly all business matters with the Porte, even those of private individuals of foreign nationality, are, it is said, at a standstill, owing to the dilatory action of the Prime Minister.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" states that Mr. Palmer, known in England and America under the name of "Warhawk," has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy. It is asserted at the Porte that papers have been found in Mr. Palmer's possession proving that he undertook, in case of war with Greece, to blow up the Turkish fleet. In a letter to a local paper, written the day before his arrest, Mr. Palmer relates how in 1869, after giving information to the authorities about a plot against the life of Abdul Aziz, he was expelled from Turkey, and how he subsequently acted three times in secret missions for the Turkish Government. He has since, he asserts, exposed the Bremerhaven and other plots, and one of his reasons for now returning to Turkey was to have the affair of 1869 officially re-examined. A few hours after the publication of this letter the writer was arrested by the Pera police.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that Aleko Pasha has resigned the governorship of Eastern Roumelia. The resignation is said to have been caused by the refusal of the Sultan to grant Aleko Pasha leave of absence to go abroad for the benefit of his health.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, June. 18th, 1881.

The howling wastes that encompass most of the villages of Cyprus are hardly relieved by the confused heaps of rude stones marking the sites of the Cyprian sepulchres. The spots are held sacred by the islanders, and it would not be difficult to work out a simple plan for the enclosure and planting of these cemeteries.

The nucleus of a municipal organization might heartily take in hand the preservation, enclosure and planting of their own local cemeteries; even at a moderate calculation 100,000 trees may be thus planted willingly by Cypriots. Some feasible plan—even very simple, inexpensive fences or live hedges laid down in October—for the enclosure and planting of the cemeteries in every district of the country is urgently needed for many reasons. The burial of the dead here is a scandal. The cemeteries unenclosed are the abodes of wretched scavenging curs in close proximity to the human tenements. In many cemeteries, the solid rock is four feet from the surface, and the uncoffined remains can thus be interred only twelve or eighteen inches—generally less—and al-

though covered with loose stones these do not afford much protection from the rapacious carnivora.

As an illustration of the suffering of the Turkish community in regard to the profanation of their cemeteries, where adjacent to the habitations of Christians we may mention the herds of swine allowed to roam at large among the tombs of Mussulmans, causing the most excruciating feelings on the part of the Turkish community. By the Anglo-Turkish Convention the British Government guaranteed protection to the religious susceptibilities of the Osmanli, and therefore are bound to promote measures which may enable such communities to find relief from the difficulties surrounding the administration of the laws of trespass all over Cyprus. When cemeteries are no longer used as pasture grounds much bitter strife and interminable local squabbles will be prevented. On approaching a village what a change it would be to find—the civilizing appearance of an enclosed cemetery neatly planted with defined boundaries on the undefinable waste. We are sure the environs of the wretched hamlets scattered over Cyprus need the influence of so desirable a sanitary improvement. This would be some step towards the examination of an important question affecting the health of the population, and more urgent of regulation than the dreary remains of forests on which so much money has been spent with small benefit. The healthful and invigorating influence of selected balsamiferous and odoriferous trees near every village might not be without excellent results in a country that soon bids fair to become covered with the graves of the pestiferous locusts.

To the greater part of the agricultural population of this country the Government is only known through the medium of local mudirs. How necessary, then, that these should in all cases be men of scrupulous integrity, and who have the confidence of the inhabitants. Under the Turkish administration a mudir was not permitted to hold office for more than three years, thus preventing these men from making the districts subservient to their sordid views, while the public interests are better served by timely and reasonable changes that sweep away the corroding abuses which grow up under the shelter of a species of local despotism. There is something most incomprehensible in the way Anglo-Turkish mudirs choose to spend their time. They are at liberty to devise dodges to satisfy the inspection tours of the Kaimacans, and in this respect they are careful to do so. Mouktars in many instances chime in their arrangements with the mudirs'. There is one thing evident, that a sweeping reform is needed in this direction.

The power and influence of a mudir over his district is often considerable. Among people immersed in superstitions and practicing incantations the veto of a mudir influences evidence for a court of law. He can command it, and does not hesitate to announce that he is master of the situation by his power to inspire any witnesses he may require. After the Occupation a mercenary and lawless policy was pursued by some mudirs in respect to the settlement of cases by the extraction of fines. It is nothing more or less than the reception of bribes from both parties to hush up what are in most instances flagrant out-

ages. We believe that in the majority of cases the money never finds its way into the Imperial Treasury—another example of the unrestricted abuse of power by unscrupulous and unprincipled men. The greed and rapacity which seems to actuate some notable examples is not in the least palliated by the fact that they are acting under the *Aegis* of a British administration. No series of compromises ever made may by any satraps inflicted in bygone ages on Cyprus were more unjustifiable, if they were amenable to untoward circumstances, than the present parody of Turkish administrative ones deliberately ordained by the good despots for this blighted island—and to the benighted peasant who feels the benign influence of the subtle machinations of our modern mudirs.

There are some parts of Cyprus where the progress of enterprise and agriculture is assailed by the exercise of the most hateful prejudice and bigoted barbarism. No worse fanaticism could be expected in the regions of Timbuctoo. In these retreats of humanity should an Englishman dare to essay agricultural improvement he would be thwarted with no legal remedy. He might bound his land with a hedge. In the night the villagers would destroy it. The ropes of his cattle would be cut in the night, and when he applied to the local mudir the latter would display laughing in his face. He would be consoled by being told the official is the representative of a British Commissioner reigning in the district. If he has planted denizens of the forest of what avail the inhabitants who receive their cue from the official goad over the locality—so he has an anxious time when he hears that they await an opportunity to irretrievably damage the orchard. Glance around and see how such a district is being governed. Your mudir if not collecting forced labour is on his own private affairs. As for the forest, it takes care of itself, while the forest guard does his own shepherding, harvesting etc. The evil disposition manifested by the inhabitants is clearly due to the countenance they receive from the mudirs, or how could it be otherwise? We always maintain that the affairs of a large province would be full employment for a mudir, but, notwithstanding, some find the official hours hang so heavily that they are obliged to play cards all day to drive away time.

The important topic of the Forests has its abiding interest for those who hope for the island's welfare. After a period of stagnating indifference to their preservation following the first spasmodic regulations on forests, the indeterminate mystery of whose impracticable provisions has been deemed irresolvable by the lapse of time, we are now warned of the approach of another period—a second phase or new cycle of conservation. And so the hapless industry of our anxious Government is ever prone, we fear, to reap in respect of the Forest the almost inevitable residuum of experimental ignorance. Are there no features in the varied aspect of the interesting flora of this island that point to facts which are inexorable under the natural conditions of their coexistence with a climate singularly marked by dry and moist periods of unequal duration? And, if so, the value of such inferential deductions forms the foundation for a clearer insight into the recondite laws appertaining to the physical characteristics of plants necessary to promote the growth of incipient forests and ensure a natural conservancy. The authorities may, perhaps, ponder before they decide to embark another venture unless guarded by a reference to the laws of a gradual, progressive, but essentially tentative course. The Book of Nature is open. Everywhere the grand results of success by the varied natural selection can be traced; and we can perceive the forests resuscitate themselves in their struggle for existence under conditions which are indispensable for the reception of a future flora with its congenial climatic zone.

Perhaps the political tendencies of the education desirable to force on the people are not sufficiently apparent to many who, unrequited, are wearing and tearing away their lives in cares and anxious duties in an island the government of which has hitherto met only with the scorn of Europe—if it has the unreserved approbation of the English nation. The uses and power in combination, to which the increased educational acquirements may lead, have only one main tendency for the present looming in Cyprus, and that is the political aims of those who are able to largely turn to ac-

count the extraordinary opportunities to be presented to them by a Government who have totally different views. The English language will be a most effective weapon, while the insufferable doctrine of community of political rights, with inevitable sequence of monotonous equality, will rapidly tend to annihilate that status of western power and prestige intended to coerce the barbarism of western Asia. That shining example of model government, justice and rapid development, which shall arise, invade, and overflow the ancient classical countries, must apparently be eliminated from the future political education of Orientals, to be precipitated by the policy of an Empire which falters in the attempt otherwise to open the resources of Asia Minor. Of what use is all this to the great empires who are one by one being drawn irresistibly into this political vortex—whose only outcome can be a series of autonomous thriving states, which shall confederate the interests of all Asia—but a conterminous protest to the most advanced theoretical despotism?

In England the meanest object of creation has its rights confirmed and protected by law. To torture any live creature is severely and deservedly punishable. The effect of all this must be to inculcate a respect for life and a dread of inflicting cruelty. But where there is no law of the kind, and has, perhaps, never been, men must to a certain extent—by inheritance—be wanting in that indescribable sympathy for pain or suffering, and hence become capable of inflicting it without any remorse. We observed a most brutal exhibition on Wolsley Street the other night. A man had a hedgehog which he had steeped in petroleum and then set fire to. The pain of the creature as it slowly roasted to death must have been horrible; but it was calmly enjoyed by several natives and a dog until the end. The united barbarism of the South Seas could neither have invented more pain nor enjoyed the revolting sight with greater serenity. Now we do not wish to convey the impression that this species of torturing dumb creatures is common in Cyprus. On the contrary, we know that it is not. In the country no man goes out of his way to kill a hedgehog (except, as in Scotland, for food), for they are recognized as the enemies of many noxious insects. But in the towns this indifference to the pain of other creatures does exist, as we have seen, and is calculated to inculcate a disregard for human life also by effectually deadening one of the noblest attributes of our nature—Mercy. As Coleridge says:—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all."

And now that there are rumours of six thousand pounds to be rapidly spent on fresh plantation experiments at Famagusta, the citizens of Larnaca are anxiously questioning each other as to what will be done to save the remains of the plantations around this town. Mucci's wilderness on the slopes of Bambula Hill is a disgrace no less to the Municipality of Larnaca than to the Government. The few surviving trees there wave mournfully over the withered stems of their fellows—now almost unrecognizable for the weeds which strive to enshroud them. The survivors, too, will be lost unless some measures are quickly taken to modify the effect of the angry suns of August. On the shores of the salt lake—a more successful plantation—there are also many very beautiful specimens of the Eucalyptus surely worth preserving. But unless they are well watered during the summer the probability is that by next winter no trace will remain of the Mucci forests except in the memories of those who will have to pay for them. With fewer words and greater earnestness and activity the people of Larnaca could accomplish much, and perhaps save their town from an everlasting reproach. We must try through life to accept things as they are, and not as they seem to be!

THE KATAKLYSMOS.

Whether it to be a festival in honour of of fabulous birth of Venus from the sea at Papho in this Island, or a feast held to commemorate, as some authors maintain, the death of Adonis, which also is supposed to have taken place in Cyprus, we have neither the space nor the time to determine. We must leave this to be the work of classical antiquaries and scholars. At all events the town last Sunday and Monday was en fête

during the whole of the two days. From most of the surrounding districts of the island, peasants in costumes as if they had stepped out of some mediæval missal or book of northern fairy tales, thronged the town and Marina from an early hour in the morning on both days. The sea, too, was crowded with boats, from a great many of which strains of native music proceeded. The nights were peculiarly beautiful, and when the moon rose like a large shield of light from the sea, one could not help thinking that perhaps in far ages ago such a scene might have been the origin of the *lête*. Strangest of all to a foreign gazer was the impression of mingled gothic Northernism in the quaint, gaudy costumes of the peasants in contrast with the southern classic fable in perpetuation of which common tradition in Cyprus brought these people together. Whether it be to either of the causes we have mentioned, or an ancient Greek adaptation of that still older Hindoo myth which attributes the origin of every living principle to the Sea, we, not wishing to be behind hand in loyalty to the laughing goddess with the fair forehead and soft eyes, give to our readers in honour of the occasion the following translation of Metastasio's:—

"In the glow of thy splendour
Descend from above,
O beautiful mother
Of beautiful Love!

For, queen! from thy birth
Thou solely wert given—
The delight of the earth,
And the glory of heaven!

Love darts from each glance
Of thy life-kindling eyes,
Reviving each seed

In earth's bosom that lies:
Delight dost thou shed
All around: e'en the sea
Doth spurn her cold bed
And is fertile through thee.

From thy soft starry smile
The clouds vanish away
And the winds, in their caves,
No terror display:

For thee the young flowers
Peep upward from earth,
Sweet queen of the hours!
In the joy of their birth.

For thee the fierce wrath
Of old Ocean is gone,
And his still, smiling waters
Roll placidly on;
Not a cloud o'er his surface,
Not a frown on his brow,
For his mistress, his ruler,
Sweet Goddess! art thou.

The diamond lamps
Of you sapphirine sky,
By thee in the heavens
Suspended on high,

With their tremulous light,
On thy order intent,
From the form of old Night
His cold mantle hath rent.

On the Zephyr's approach,
How the children of spring,
The birds, thy sweet praises
Incessantly sing!
Though their songs breathe their homage
And thy bounties adore,
There's a voice in their bosoms
That worships thee more.

By thee is the rindove
Protected from danger,
And her young callow brood
From the hawk and the ranger;
The fierce pard for thee
Her cavern forsakes,
And the blood-spotted tiger
To gentleness wakes.

From thee is the wonder
Of nature—mankind!
His glory, his beauty
Of form and of mind:
From thy spirit is all
That may excellence claim:
E'en this love-girdled ball
From thy breath, Goddess! came.

Then, in the glow of thy splendour
Descend from above,
O beautiful mother,
Of beautiful love!
For, queen! from thy birth
Thou solely wert given—
The delight of the earth
And the glory of heaven!

Local Notes.

Then have been two fêtes at the Latin Convent this week. Monday was the fête of St. Anthony of Padua, on which day, after mass, relics of that saint were exhibited. After the ceremony at the church, some of the Catholics of the town took the opportunity of calling and showing their well-merited respect to the Padre Guardiano, whose fête day it also was. Thursday was the feast of *Corpus Christi*, and on which at the High Mass the usual procession of the Holy Sacrament took place to an altar erected specially in the courtyard of the Convent. The route over which the procession passed was tastefully strewn with roses and flowers.

The appeal in the case between the Government and the Messrs. Mucci, in reference to the contract for the establishment of a nursery garden in this Island, and the payment for certain eucalyptus trees, has occupied the Court of Appeal at Nicosia this week. We understand that Mr. Law Barrister, Assistant Commissioner of Kyrenia, represents the Government. Messrs. Mucci are, as far as we know, not represented by any Counsel, Mr. Roche who represented them in the Court below, in which they obtained a verdict for over £5,000, not appearing on the appeals. At the time of our going to press we have not heard what the decision of the Court is.

We are informed that a large number of men are ordered to proceed at once with the road from Larnaca to Limassol, and they have commenced in good earnest. We are glad also to hear that the Famagusta-Tricomio road—than which none in the island is in a worse condition at present—will be begun immediately. The old canseways will be repaired, levelled and coped, and several new bridges built. Mr. Samuel Brown, C. E. deserves great credit for the first-class way the Nicosia road has been finished, and we have no doubt that he will carry out the others we name equally well. Similar energy in regard to the water-supply would be immensely appreciated.

We hear that the Forest overseers have received instructions from head-quarters not at present to take notice of any but the most flagrant breaches of the law. This appears to have got wind very quickly for last Monday large bundles of fine young olive saplings were sold in the Larnaca Bazaar in broad daylight. We also hear of forest clearing going on in this District; and loads of wood are being daily brought into the town with the greatest audacity.

We congratulate Lieut. Hatfield upon having this week captured two of the most notorious rascals in this District. Omar Ahmed, and Osman Malakoff, Turks, have been wanted on various charges for some time, but it was thought they had disappeared for good. However, in consequence of a report, a squad of police was sent on the Limassol road on Friday, and encountered the two malefactors. They were quietly sauntering along towards Limassol with a pair of stolen donkeys in their possession.

The price of barley is firm, and in some cases 16 piastres per kilo was demanded this week. The present operations of merchants are chiefly directed to wool and silk, both of which crops have been good, and a large movement is taking place in these articles. Owing to a partial failure of the Japanese and French silkworms this year our Cyprus cocoons are expected to realize good prices. The movement of new cereals will begin after a few weeks.

In regard to cotton it is not now too late to plant the Cyprus grown American seed, but other varieties will not succeed this season. When sown so late the plant comes forward very rapidly though not attaining any height—which, however, some consider an advantage.

The public examinations at the American School took place this week, and the results are universally pronounced to be highly creditable both to the scholars and teachers. The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of our District were both present on Friday when the examinations in the English language, and history were held.

Our news from Constantinople to-day announces the arrest of a Mr. Palmer on a charge of conspiracy. It will be remembered that the person referred to was for some months connected with this paper during the early days of its existence, and before it passed into the hands of its present proprietor.

An instrumental concert will take place tonight at the house of Dr. Tsepis. The artistes include Mesdames Elvira Bosi and Dina Mascalchi, pianistes; Signor Bosi, Viola and Mons. Küss, Violin.

By order of His Excellency, a special meeting of the Medjliss Idaré took place on Thursday at Nicosia to consider the locust question. Mr. Mattei and other prominent landowners were invited to attend.

We regret to hear that H.M.S. *Decoy* will leave us again to day bound for Port-Said and the Syrian Coast.

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of extreme regret, which we are sure are shared in common by Englishmen and Cypriotes, that we have to record this week the death of Mr. THOMAS RIDDELL. Deceased was 24 years of age and had returned to Cyprus since the Occupation, having previously spent some of his younger days here with his family. Most people will remember that his father, who was universally respected, occupied for some years before the Occupation the positions of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Manager of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Young Mr. Riddell, whose loss all us of who knew him so sincerely deplore, combined a disposition of peculiar gentleness to a character of, for a young man, great innocence. And, as far as we poor, human, erring creatures can be, he was possessed of an emphatic desire for good. It is from long personal contact with the deceased that we are able sorrowfully to state what we have done here, and it only remains for us to offer to his grieved family the assurances of our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Limassol News.

17th June, 1881.

The Chief Exterminator of locusts, Mr. Guaraccino has been on a visit of inspection in our District and I hear with great pleasure that there is a decrease of locusts in these parts. Mr. Guaraccino has suggested I believe to the Government to abandon for the present the pursuit of live locusts as it involves a great expense without any real benefit.

The feast of Venus was celebrated on Monday last in Limassol with much rejoicing, as although the weather was too rough for the people to go into the boats, there was a large influx of visitors from the villages—whose varied costumes it was quite interesting to see.

Kyrenia News.

June 15th, 1881.

The Commissioner has returned to Kyrenia from paying a visit to H. E. The Lord High Commissioner.

Several arrests of poachers with game (partridges and francolin) in their possession have recently been made, and a gang of sheep stealers has been broken up near Prasio by their leader being lodged in prison.

Many prisoners are at present engaged in stone-breaking, but the work is done in the prison square, or on unused bits of ground where the convicts are completely isolated and surrounded by their guard. No stone breaking is allowed in the public thoroughfares. When the Kyrenia prison is completed a gang of men will be sent to continue the road from the town to where the Royal Engineers left off work, as the road they made from Nicosia was left in an uncompleted state.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

Possibly one of the primeval reasons of Her Majesty's Government in establishing and maintaining a military administration in this country was to be also able to cope with the immense armies of locusts that periodically invade the island and make constant raids on the pastures and crops of the inhabitants. It is expected that a campaign will open in earnest early next season to cope with the first advancing columns of the locust armies. The war this season has been of a very desultory and undecided nature. British valour was vanquished effectually by the immense hordes of the enemy retreating orderly under a general skedaddle, and who, in covering their flight, managed nevertheless to secure immense booty. In face of the outcoming expectations nothing but a military organization and state of siege will avail here to meet the sweeping combined attacks of the quadrillion hosts that will darken the land next spring. The incineration expenses of the captives and of their funeral obsequies, with complete lists of casualties thereto, will no doubt be accurately compiled by the Government in conjunction with the Census in which, if I am well informed, all will be included, in the Blue Books of the future.

I am Sir,
Yours etc.
X.

Sir,

In your last issue you adverted to a painful accident which had occurred the previous Wednesday to a little boy at Larnaca proper: and in the course of your remarks you said that child-murder is not uncommon in Cyprus.

In my opinion this is not strictly the case, as infanticide is opposed to the character of the people of the Island. But another regretful practise, that of 'exposing' new born children, is rather prevalent; and I hope that something may soon be done towards placing foundlings under the charge of the Public Hospitals, and that means will be found to defray this extra call on their limited revenues.

I am, Sir,
Yours, etc.
D. PIERIDES.

Marina, 17th June.

Perhaps the words "not unknown" instead of "not uncommon" would have been more applicable in our paragraph of last week. We had in our mind at the time of writing a case of infanticide at Trikomo some time since, and the discovery of a child's remains at Larnaca recently. Mr. Pierides will see by another column that a very cruel trait does exist in the Cypriote character tending to infuse a complete disregard of life and pain. We consider, moreover, that in this Syrian climate the abandonment of children virtually is murder, though of course it would be somewhat different if we were living under the same conditions as when Hagar left Ishmael in the Wilderness. As far as we are in a position to learn we believe that unfortunately in Cyprus at present, as in other countries, the visits of angels, either to save children or for any other purpose, are few and far between—unless we might apply the term to the good Sisters of St. Joseph and a few others.

Editor, Cyprus.

A correspondent writes:—

"We have been making excursions along the Southern littoral of the north eastern peninsula, and have had opportunities of seeing the Government here and hearing a good deal also on the subject from the peasants. They all seem to know now the fix Government is in about the reserved forests or Sultan's Domains. Peasants are acquiring land wholesale; shepherds are rambling for pastures, and local officials owning a few donums plant themselves in the middle of the Sultan's Domains and literally say "I'm monarch of all I survey" and claim a thousand donums. How blind they were at Constantinople originally, and up to this hour the darkness still shrouds Government on this subject. To think that the vast stretch of magnificent valley land of virgin soil known as the Valtia Downs, should be without any supervision save that of a forest guard, a native who is now amassing large flocks to pasture therein, no doubt in the interest of the appointment he holds! If we can believe the report of the recent extensive fires in the heart of this forest to clear threshing floors for the Mudir, what more startling denunciation of the present native forest staff is needed? Clearly that forest guards should have immense flocks to gnaw at the fast perishing remnants of the glades is intolerable."

Occasional Notes.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Czar is reported to have been discovered in St. Petersburg. A carpenter is said to have informed the police of a conversation which he overheard being carried on in a room next to his own in a house in the Sabat Roanski Prospect. A police officer was accordingly concealed in the room, and it is stated heard the details of a plot to shoot the Emperor. Five of the conspirators present voluntarily offered themselves to accomplish the deed. A definite choice was about to be made when the officer suddenly jumped out of his hiding-place, fired into the air and declared to the twenty-one conspirators present that he would kill the first who moved. At the same time the police rushed in and arrested the whole company. They were almost all very young people, some being mere schoolboys. It is also stated that fresh arrests of naval men have taken place.

In view of the piercing of the Panama Canal, now in course of execution, it is reported that an exchange of views is proceeding between the European Powers in order to secure the complete neutrality of the Canal when completed. Mr. Nathan Appleton, the United States Agent of the Panama Canal Company, has left New York for Europe. He reports that the Company is fully formed, that a quarter of the capital has been already paid, and that the necessary material for

the works is in course of manufacture. A 'Standard' telegram says that the opinion in New York is that the Washington Government will insist upon having full strategic control of the Canal.

The St. Petersburg 'Official Gazette' publishes a Note upon the Bulgarian crisis which says that the Russian Government believes that Prince Alexander would be acting contrary to his duty if he continued to cover with his responsibility a state of things admitted to be dangerous. The Russian Government desires that the Bulgarian nation, placing confidence in the loyal words of the Prince, should remain faithfully united to him, and oppose the instigations of ambitious agitators who may plunge the country into anarchy involving its ruin.

The 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' says that there are no signs of improvement in Prince Bismarck's health. He remains all day on a sofa, and only transacts the most important State business.

Victor-Hugo's new book, 'Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit,' which was published last week, is much longer than any of the poems that he has lately produced. It is in two octavo volumes, and covers the whole field of poetry. The admirers of the poet are enthusiastic about the epic, which is a poetical rendering of the story of the French Revolution, and which was written twenty-four years ago, in Guernsey. The first edition which will probably be sold out immediately is one of 8,800 copies.

THE SULTAN AS FATHER DIRECTOR.—A Constantinople correspondent writes on the 3rd of June as follows:—His Majesty Abd-ul-Hamid Khan is not only the Sovereign but also the Pontiff and spiritual pastor of his people. As such he has been pleased to take compassion on the Faithful and set at rest the doubts and scruples which have hitherto distracted them respecting the proper form of prayer to be used for the soul of his uncle, the late Abd-ul-Aziz. For according to Mussulman ritual there are three forms of prayer for the dead, the use of which is determined by the character and reputation of the deceased. Where the shadow of a grievous sin darkens the memory of the departed, the Faithful can only say, "May God grant him forgiveness!" Where there is doubt and uncertainty, the proper formula is, "May the mercy of God be upon him!" But where the virtues of the deceased justify the belief that his soul has passed across the narrow bridge of Heaven and been admitted into the realms of the blessed, his friends are then entitled to say, "May he enjoy the fulness of God!" Now, the case of the unfortunate Abd-ul-Aziz was peculiarly perplexing; for, if the virtues of which as a Sovereign he was so shining an exemplar ought to have secured for his soul tribute of the third invocation, his suicide, on the other hand, disqualified him for that honour, and rendered it imperative to use only the formula, "May God grant him forgiveness!" At most was it allowable, in view of the mystery which surrounds his death, to give him the benefit of a doubt, and use the neutral form, "May the mercy of God be upon him!" This was naturally a very distressing case for all conscientious Mussulmans, especially since the beginning of the recent inquiry, which would, it was believed, redeem the memory of the departed from the stain of suicide and crown it with the glorious halo of martyrdom. All doubts may, however, henceforth cease, all perplexity be cleared away. At two o'clock this morning an Imperial aide-de-camp was despatched from Yildiz Kiosk to carry to the Turkish papers their Pontiff's message of peace, and the Khalif's declaration to-day goes forth 'arbi et orbi' that the lamented Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz Khan fell as a martyr by the hand of traitors, and that in praying for his soul all good Mussulmans shall say, "May he enjoy the fulness of God!"

The Turks have lately determined with laudable courage to establish a post for themselves between Bagdad and Syria and so to cut the throat of our English delivery. The first carrier arrived in Damascus last week but in a manner scarcely creditable to postal arrangements. The man owed his life in fact to the rival carrier of the English mail who had overtaken him in the desert with a dying dromedary by his side and a fair prospect of following shortly in the wake of his beast. The confidence of the Bagdadis in the new post may be measured by the contents of their mail bag which held only a couple of letters and as many newspapers. The lesson is a salutary one and now that the tragical end has been averted we hope that the Turks will not be too proud to take a leaf even out of an English book. The sight of the Ottoman postman riding in 'on croupe' on the English Bedouin's hedjeen is one which must have been gall and bitterness to all independent Musloms.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

June
13th 'Ajos Nicolaos' Ottoman schooner 79 tons from Adalia in ballast.
15th 'Harrietto' Greek schooner 152 tons from Patras and Bengasi in ballast.
15th 'Naami' Ottoman schooner 40 tons from Beirut empty casks.
16th 'Marianoia' Italian brig 189 tons from Naples in ballast.
18th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.
18th 'Chazali' Cypriot bombarde 40 tons from Damiata in ballast.

Cleared Outwards.

June
12th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
15th 'Ajos Nicolaos' Ottoman schooner 79 tons for Beyrout in ballast.
18th 'Naami' Ottoman schooner 40 tons for Limassol general cargo.
11th 'Anghelico' Greek brig 214 tons for Constantinople in ballast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol, Mr. Fenech, Sister Maria Xavier Mr. Lepante, Mavro Scoupi and 14 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

June
14th 'Accie Bash' 30 tons from Larnaca general cargo.
12th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
13th 'Luigi P.' 79 Italian schooner from Venetia general cargo.
16th 'Tacker' 50 tons Ottoman from Famagusta (wind bound).
17th 'Cleopatra' 109 tons Cypriot Brigantine from Alexandria general cargo.
17th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

June
12th 'Alberto' 181 Italian brig for Marseilles with terra umbre and wine.
12th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
17th 'Tacker' 50 tons Ottoman for Alexandretta (wind bound).
17th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria—Messrs. Menard and Tramonca and six deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Lieut. Gilmore, Mr. Rees and 10 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL COURT OF CYPRUS.

BANKRUPTCY OF C. A. PACE & Co.
Merchants.

ALL the apparent Creditors of the said Bankruptcy are invited to deposit their Titles with the Syndics Messrs. Th. M. Peristiany and G. S. Abeitos within 20 days from to-day and to present themselves at the Commercial Court in Larnaca on or before the 9th July next from 10 o'clock a.m. to 12 before me and the Syndics for the verification of their credits in accordance with the Art. 199, 200 of the Commercial Code.

Larnaca, 16th June 1881.

(L. S) CLEOB, L. CRAMBY
Juge Commissaire

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

PAPAYANNI & Co's STEAMERS.

THE *Laconia*, 2,500 tons, Captain Earl, left Liverpool on the 31st May for Alexandria, Cyprus and Syria.

This steamer will arrive at Larnaca on or about the 20th instant.

This steamer carries a stewardess. For freight, etc. apply to:

CHARLES WATKINS,
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st July 1881, the postage stamps, post cards, newspaper wrappers and stamped envelopes at present in use in Cyprus will be withdrawn, and specially prepared stamps, cards, wrappers and envelopes the value of which will be expressed in piastres will be issued, which alone will be available for the prepayment of all postal matter for circulation in the Island and for transmission to other countries.

Any stamps, post cards, newspaper wrappers, or stamped envelopes of the present patterns may however be exchanged for an equal value of the new stamps &c. at the Post Offices Larnaca, Nicosia, and Limassol up to and including 31st July 1881.

J. A. BULMER,
Acting Postmaster.

Post Office Larnaca,
4th June 1881.

ALBERT HOTEL NICOSIA.

Proprietor:

Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

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

Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and 7. 30 p. m.

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

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND
COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a useful, English-made and varied assortment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE; a large supply of the best PERSIAN TURBETTES, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER of superior quality.

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.

at Aley (Mount Lebanon).

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 recommended by the faculty as being the healthiest in Mount Lebanon.

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

For further information apply to the proprietor.
PIETRO PAULICKEVICH.
Beyroul, 1st March 1881.

PALESTINE INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD

PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Larnaca, valley of Ajalon. (half-way to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of tents and baggage for Syrian travel. Efficient dragoons and escorts provided. Greatest advantages given to all classes of travellers visiting the Holy Land, by direct engagement at Jaffa, or by contract made at my Cairo branch office, in the Esbekieh, opposite Shepherd's Hotel, during the winter season.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.

Head Office,

27 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON.
PARIS AGENCY, 55 RUE ST. LAZARE.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Cairo, Larnaca.
Correspondents in Cyprus acting as

AGENCIES:

NICOSIA: G. Michaelides
LIMASSOL: Ch. Haggi Pavlou et fils.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTED.

CORRESPONDENTS IN

Marseilles Constantinople
Trieste Smyrna
Naples Beyroul
Athens Volo, etc.

For particulars, apply to the Bank,
WOLSELEY STREET,
LARNACA.

The Egyptian Gazette.

Published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE SUBSCRIPTION including postage to any part of Egypt or any country within the Postal Union is Eight shillings per quarter payable in advance. The Commercial Summary, Reports &c., will appear in Saturdays issues; rate of subscription for this issue only, one pound sterling per annum.

Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight shillings for 50 words. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements at reduced rates.

All communications to be addressed.

The Editor EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, Alexandria.

THE LEVANT HERALD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broad sheet, of which the two external pages are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one English and one French, to general news. The daily edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a general newspaper, and is intended for readers in the East.

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains from two to four pages of Commercial information gleaned from the best authorities and carefully collated and edited. Merchants engaged in trade with the Levant will find the *Levant Herald* a valuable and trustworthy business record.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish press sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recommended.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the following terms. Three months, 15s; Six months, 25s. 6d. Twelve months, 42s. Orders and post office orders to be made payable to EDGAR WHITEKER, Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be ordered of any Bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London the Agents for the paper.
Subscriptions and advertisements are received at the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

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

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

THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism. The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, 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 LARNACA at the

ESCHULAPIUS PHARMACY
11, WATKINS STREET,
and of every Chemist in the Island.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital £ 10,000,000.

Paid up £ 5,000,000.

Head Offices

CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,
PARIS.

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Afionn Cara-Hissar Magnesia
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Adrianople Salonica
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BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collection.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable to custom.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.

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Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

REGULAR

DILIGENCE SERVICE

BETWEEN

LARNACA & NICOSIA.

Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a. m.

„ „ Nicosia „ at 2 p. m.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

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

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

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

BELL'S ASIA MINOR COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:

From Alexandria on the arrival of the Brindisi Steamer (every Thursday) for Larnaca, calling at Limassol.

„ Larnaca for Beyroul every Saturday, at 4 p. m.

„ Beyroul for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Saturday at 5 p. m.

„ Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p. m.

„ Limassol every Sunday at 9 p. m.

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

For particulars apply to

NANI and MANTOVANI,

Agents, in
Larnaca and Limassol.

HENRY S. KING & Co.

BANKERS & AGENTS.

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KING, SKYMOOR & Co. ... PORTSMOUTH

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Messrs. REES & WILLIAMSON.

Messrs. King and Co. have lately received fresh shipments of goods consisting of

Champagnes Ayala & Co. 1st and 2nd quality, also their extra see—Feltos Carte Blanche.

Sauvur—Ackerman Laurance's, Carte d'or and Carte Noire.

Stile Hocks—Hockheimer, Neirsteiner and Vollradzer.

Sparkling Hocks—Hockheimer Qts and Pts., Seharzberg Qts and Pts. Hock.

Moselle—Qts and Pts.

Clarets—Barton and Guestiers, Feltos superior, Burgundy.

Sherr es—Amontillado, Pale Dry, Red Seal, White do. Lion Brand, Black Seal Parkingtons, Best Marsala in octaves.

Brandies—Courvoisiers Curlier froces, Siccards **, and ***, cherry Brandy.

Whiskies—Coyle and Co., Old Dublin, Dunvilles "Old Dublin, Bob Roy Scotch, Thom and Cameron "do.

Gins—Plymouth double refined, Holland's De Kaypers Ale and Stout—Bass and Co's Pale Ale qts and Pts., Canterbury pts., Light Sparkling Pale Ale, bottled expressly for hot climates by E and J. Burke, Guinness extra Dublin Stout qts. and pts.

Mineral Waters—Rhapodia, Soda Water Webbs, Tonic Water do., Ginger Ale.

Lime Juice—Rose and Co's Lime Juice, do. Lime Juice Cordial.

Provisions etc.—Breakfast Bacon, York Hams, Danish Butter, North wits cheese, Pork Brawn, Ox Tongues, Jugged Hare, Stewed Kidneys, Stewed Rabbits, Minceo collops, Scotch Haggis, Soups in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Carrots, Haricot Verts, Mushrooms, Green peas, (petit Pois) French Olives, Anchovies in oil, Bombay chutney.

Jams and Marmalade—Apple and Lemon, Gooseberry and Plum, Raspberry and Currant, Apricot, Strawberry, and cherry, Orange, Currant and damson. Marmalade in 2 lbs. and 7 lbs. tins, Calves foot Jelly.

Peak Freez' 1 lbs. 2 lbs. and 5 lbs. tins of Prince of Wales, Zucker, Charm, Ficot snow flake, milk, etc.

Biscuits.

Sauces, Pickles and Vinegars—Nabob Pickles, Worcester Sauce, Salad oil, White wine vinegar, Malt vinegar, Champaigns white vinegar, Mustard in bottles. Mixed spice.

Fish—Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Lobster, Sardines, Haddocks, Kipperd Haddocks, Oysters, Yarmouth Bloaters (in cask).

Hardware and Dry Goods—Sheet Zinc, Wire Dish covers, Hurricane Lanterns, Dust Pans, Banister Brooms, Soup Tureens (Block Tin), Screws and nails, Adams C. F. double guns, cartridges, shot, cotton gins, Pad Locks, Door Mats, Salters balances from 10 to 40 cks. Moules' earth boxes, pith,

helmets, stationery cases, corks pliers, single seidlitz, opera and field glass, horse-hair mattresses, tents, camp beds, hair brushes, cloth do. Greek grammars.

Glass—English pressed table glass consisting of decanters, soda tumblers, glasses, goblets, jugs, butter dishes, sugar basins, cheese plates, pickle jars salad bowls, etc.

Electro plated goods of every description.

Saddlery—Ladies and gentlemen's saddles, saddle brackets, racing saddles, do. colors, riding, hunting, and driving whips

Paints and Oils—Best white zinc, ground white lead metallic oxide, dry red lead, black paint, red do. yellow do., blue do., green do., raw linseed oil, boiled do., turpentine, putty, yellow ochre

Sundries, Table Salt, Anglo Swiss Milk, Arrowroot, Blacking, Candles Fourniers, do. Fields' Ozerit, Gunpowder, Matches patent, Enos Fruit salt, Pearl Barley, Solution of Quinine, Soda washing, Tapioca, Godfrey and Cooke patent Medicines, Ashton and Parsons Homoeopathic, Clarkes Blood Mixture, Eau de cologne.

An assortment of Horse and Dog Medicines, consisting of Distemper powders, Mange ointment and powders, Valdivras powders and soaps, Leamings essence, Quipier's Balls for Horses, Gosslings cough balls, do. condition powders, Days Gaseour Fluid, do. Red Breaches, etc. etc. etc.

CAFÉ DE LA POSTE

THE Café de la Poste on the Strand,

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

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