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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 175.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 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 future in the new conduct of the paper will be as desired 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.

PRINTING.

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

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

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

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 14th.

We learn from the *Vakit* that the Sultan has telegraphed direct to the Emperor of Germany to thank his Majesty for the marked distinction with which his special embassy has been received. The Emperor being unwell, adds the Turkish journal, the Empress Augusta went in person to the Turkish embassy in Berlin, to express the Emperor's pleasure at the courteous message of the Sultan.

H. M. the Sultan was pleased, by a delicate act of attention, to caused the news of Sadoullah Bey's promotion to the rank of Vizir to be communicated in the first place by one of his aides-de-camp to his excellency's family, thus according the latter the satisfaction of being the first to transmit it to Berlin. The Ottoman ambassador in Berlin telegraphed on Thursday to the Sultan his deep and grateful recognition of the mark of Imperial favour conferred upon him.

An extraordinary Council of Ministers was summoned in the night of the 7th inst to the Palace of Yeldiz, where a long conference was held under the presidency of the Sultan. The Council met again the next morning at an early hour at the Sublime Porte. It is believed that the financial negotiations, which are now reaching their conclusion, formed the chief subject of deliberations, the draft of the Ministerial *mazbata* being discussed, which will serve as a basis for the Imperial *irade*.

Mr. G. H. Wyndham, C. B., accompanied by Mrs. Wyndham, arrived by

the French mail on Saturday, to take up his appointment as first secretary of the British Embassy.

A further step is about to be taken with regard to judicial reforms.

The works for piercing the Isthmus of Corinth will only be seriously taken in hand in the spring. Meanwhile huts and sheds are being built for the workmen and wells sunk along the line of operations.

A grand National Council of the Armenian community met on Thursday to take into consideration the resignation tendered by the Armenian Patriarch. A motion was unanimously passed, sitting forth the serious misfortune which Mgr. Nerses's retirement at the present moment would be for the Armenian nation, and an address was signed urging his holiness to reconsider his determination. Petitions were also drawn out in the same sense to the Sublime Porte, praying the Government not to accept the patriarch's resignation. On Saturday last, the Patriarch Nerses had an interview with Djeddet Pasha, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, who has expressed a desire to converse with his beatitude in reference to the resignation which he had tendered to the Porte, and in which he still persisted. The Minister informed the Patriarch Nerses that the Porte would experience satisfaction at the withdrawal of the resignation, stating that the Porte shared the confidence of the Armenian community, who had just expressed this sentiment in an official communication. Mgr. Nerses stated that he had strong reasons for maintaining his decision to resign, but finally promised Djeddet Pasha that he would further consider the subject, and communicate to his excellency his ultimate resolve in the course of a few days.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

Official telegrams were received on the 7th inst. at the Porte from Berlin giving a more detailed account of the banquet which took place at the Palace in honour of the special embassy. Both the Emperor and the Empress were present. His Majesty proposed in the warmest terms the Sultan's health, again dwelling on the friendly relating of the two Empires and on the personal regard and sympathy he felt for the august sovereign of Turkey. Ali Nizami Pasha replied by drinking to the health of the German Emperor and the Imperial family, his speech creating a most favourable impression. The whole staff of the Ottoman embassy at Berlin was present at the banquet, and was the object of marked attentions from the Imperial family, as well as from the high dignitaries of the Empire. H. M. the Sultan has been pleased to raise Sadullah Bey, his am-

bassador to the Court of Berlin, to the rank of Vizir, and to cause his excellency to be informed thereof by telegraph.

On Saturday the Sultan entertained M. de Hirschfeldt and the members of the German embassy at a State dinner of 30 covers, as a response to the marked courtesy extended by the Emperor of Germany to the special ambassador of the Sultan. Baron Charles Testa, and Dr. Schröder, were of the party, but Prince Arenberg, being unwell, was not able to be present. At table, M. Hirschfeldt sat on the right hand of his Majesty, who, in the course of the dinner, expressed the great satisfaction he had derived from the brilliant reception which Ali Nizami Pasha had received at Berlin, and added that this strengthening of the bonds of friendship with Germany may be regarded as the end of the misadventures of the Ottoman Empire, before which a brilliant prospect of peace and prosperity now opens. To meet the German *chargé d'affaires*, there were present:—The Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior, H. H. Mahmoud Nedim Pasha; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, H. E. Assym Pasha; the Minister of Justice, H. E. Djeddet Pasha; the minister of Finance, H. E. Munir Bey; the minister of Commerce, H. E. Raif Effendi; the Minister of Public Works, H. E. Hassan Fehmi Effendi; the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs H. E. Artin Effendi Dadian; Wettendorf Bey; Goscher Effendi; Kertram Effendi; the Marshals of the Imperial household, &c. After dinner, the Sultan was pleased to confer upon M. de Hirschfeldt the Order of the Osmanie of the second class.

The special mission of the Sultan to Berlin continues to be the object of the most marked courtesy and profuse attention. Ali Nizami Pasha and Reschid Bey, have been entertained at dinner by Prince Bismarck, and a Court ball, given in their honour, followed the banquet. It was understood that a second ball would be given on the occasion of the departure of the mission, which will, however, it is said, be deferred for a few days.

THE CHOLERA.

According to a telegram addressed from Alexandria on the 12th inst. to the Sanitary Council of the Ottoman Empire by Dr. Bimsenstein, a medical report of the 8th, from El-Wedji, states that within ten days there have been among 3,340 pilgrims 45 deaths whereof 21 from cholera and 12 from a suspicious form of diarrhea. From Mecca, information received up to the 26th ult., states that cholera still prevailed amongst the garrison; 19 cases and 7 deaths had occurred within the last three days. From Djedda, reports have been received up to the 28th ult. There, also, the cholera was confined to the garrison. There had been 3 deaths on that day.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CYPRUS.

The "Daily News" in a leading article in its issue of the 8th inst. has the following:—

A day or two ago we published the substance of a despatch in which Lord Kimberley informed the High Commissioner of Cyprus that he intended to send Mr. FAIRFIELD, of the Colonial Office, to that island, for the purpose of making a thorough inquiry into all matters connected with the local revenue and expenditure. It is, we think, desirable that he should give some attention to the new educational department which has been established during the last year or two, and which does not yet appear to have secured the confidence of the people. The educational estimates thus far only amount to a very moderate sum—that is to say, to something less than three thousand pounds—but Cyprus is so excessively poor a country that she cannot afford to waste even a fractional part of her narrow income. The chief fruit of the education department is a superior school which has been founded at Nicosia, and in which nine Turks, three Armenians, and five Greeks are being instructed in the English language. If this institution can be made self-supporting, and if at the same time the fees are not excessive, its establishment is unquestionably a step in the right direction; but unfortunately the Cypriotes regard the new department, which is presided over by an English clergyman, with great dislike. They complain that the local government have practically ignored the old educational machinery of the island. It seems that the Bishops, together with the leading inhabitants, form schools committees in the various districts, and that they, in their turn, recognise as the superior authority a central committee at Nicosia, which is elected by the community and presided over by the Archbishop. It is admitted that owing to poverty or ignorance many of the School Boards have neglected their duties, and that it is necessary that new life should be infused into them. But it is manifestly desirable that these local bodies should be utilised as much as possible. If the English language ever comes to be generally spoken in Cyprus it will only be through the active co-operation of the managers of these schools; and for this and other reasons the chief aim of the new department should be to interest the people themselves in the work of education, and to improve and develop existing agencies.

CYPRUS.

Saturday Dec. 24th. 1881.

Among the subjects which deserve the more serious attention of the Cyprus Government, is without doubt, that of Agriculture. This has been acknowledged by every authority from the first, but up to the present, it must be allowed that no direct assistance has been given to the agriculturists nor has the question received much consideration, although the future prosperity of Cyprus depends on it.

It is true the matter is one in which we cannot expect great material aid from Government, especially in the present financial condition of the Island. There is a measure, however, which might be taken which would not entail much expense and the results of which could hardly fail to be beneficial. We observe in the Blue Book that the English Government have, at the expense of the Cyprus treasury, despatched two young gentlemen to Constantinople there to acquaint them-

selves with the Turkish and Greek languages and the Mahometan law. To a rich country like Cyprus it is indifferent if we have to put our hands in our pockets to increase the staff of interpreters; but it would be too much, we suppose, to ask a poor Exchequer like that of the English Government to devote a small part of the annual subvention allotted to us, to the support and training in Agriculture of two young Cypriots in one of the advanced European schools. The peasantry of Cyprus would be very thankful to the Government if it would take such a step because the agricultural modes employed here to-day are primitive, and anything like scientific theory in regard to them is unknown. As we have before remarked, the way in which to better the condition of agriculture is to commence improving the person of the agriculturist and giving him an intelligent knowledge of his art. In our opinion the Forests Department might be advantageously amalgamated with an Agricultural one without great increase of expenditure. It might be required of the "personnel" that it be composed of a certain number of men competent to fill both offices; and we hope that in the new organization of the public services this important subject will not be lost sight of.

There is another way in which our agricultural class may be greatly improved without increase of expense to Government, and only by the effect of a useful legislative provision which will give impulse to a collective action on the part of the peasants in their common interests. It is a fact that to day the farmers occasionally combine for the purpose of carrying out works of some importance of benefit to the community and which could not be performed without association. Unfortunately, however, this is very rare and requires to be encouraged by legislative regulations. In France there exist what are called "Associations Syndicales" which are simply societies formed by the agriculturists of districts, and which are recognised and have certain special privileges accorded to them by law. It is a well-known fact that great benefits have resulted from these institutions, and the prosperous state of many districts is mainly due to their action. We are of opinion that if such a system were introduced into Cyprus the Government would be relieved of a great deal of labour and responsibility and many local improvements in the agricultural districts here would be effected. Many works of public utility wanted might be carried out by the resources of these associations and by loans, which if legally recognized they could easily raise at fair rates of interest.

This question is one which we hope will early engage the attention of the Elective Council we are promised, and which will have among its members representatives of the various districts of the Island.

As befits youth, our contemporary the "Cyprus Herald" is very gay at the approach of the festive season before us. We over whose head some three Christmases have passed may be expected to regard their annual recurrence with more gravity. The spark of youth, however, does not die out in three years, and we feel all the animation of our young friend if we do not express it in so exuberant a strain. Our "organ" is not always attuned to the

trumpet of the "Herald;" but when we perform the joyous air of "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" we are in perfect harmony. The artiste who plays the trumpet when he made his debut, promised to give lessons on the higher style of behaviour before an audience. He is certainly very polite. He adopts the unusual course of blowing a complimentary blast to his fellow performers before the good old Christmas chorus of "General Good-Will and Accord" is given. We on our "organ" play a cheerful response.

It is pleasant indeed to think we are in a Christian country where a joyous celebration of Christmas Day is regarded as imperative by one and all. It is a festival which affords occasion for the expression of a common sympathy and participation of good feeling. The Hellenic population look forward with scarcely less interest to the 25th December than to the 6th of January—Christmas Day according to the Old Style. The occasion is a bond of union between all classes—a bond which particularly requires strengthening.

It is difficult to say anything strikingly original about the Christmas season. We trust we have amongst us those who possess

Tears for pity and a hand
Open as day for melting charity.

By these it will doubtless be regarded as an occasion for exercising benevolence. Others will look upon it as a fit and proper season for indulging in a little more amusement than at ordinary times; and those who, by "getting-up" concerts and theatricals help us to "kill" the long, dull winter evenings have our entire sympathy. Yet again others will seize upon it as an opportunity for indulging in riotous living; and with these we have no sympathy at all.

Absence does not we presume make the heart grow less relatively fond in the breast of a foreigner than of an Englishman; but certain is it that Englishmen both at home and abroad specially remember "Absent Friends" on Christmas Day. No toast is drunk with such sincerity of feeling; no song so thrills a man thousands of miles from his native land as "Auld Land Sync." Friends at home of Englishmen here may rest assured they were not forgotten in Cyprus on Dec 25th.

And now in wishing our friends the old-fashioned wishes of the season which it is impossible to improve upon, we have to propose a toast "A Happy New Year to Cyprus." Political matters though often associated with dinners do not assimilate well with plum pudding, so we will leave the toast as it stands resting assured of its cordial reception.

Some time ago we have had occasion to call public attention to the wretched condition of the Larnaca streets; their state during the past few days has forcibly and most disagreeably reminded us of the subject. We speak of streets but the term is scarcely applicable to the canals of muddy water through which one must wade to pass from one part of the town to another. Even in the day-time it is difficult to effect a safe passage, but at night it is almost impossible to avoid slipping into some pool, quite deep enough to cause unpleasant and even dangerous consequences. Besides this, in many parts of the town, it is impossible to open the windows of the houses on account of the offensive effluvia proceeding from the exhalations of these stagnant pools of mud. In the actual state of affairs we cannot expect great things from our Municipality, but, as this question touches the public health, it would be well if the Government would give us temporary assistance in repairing our streets until the time arrives which must come sooner or later for them to be thoroughly paved with stone; for, in Larnaca as in all other towns where the traffic is considerable, and heavy carriages are continually passing to and fro, streets will be constantly out of repair if not paved as we have described. For the present, if we be allowed to express an opinion, we think it would be advisable to lay down gravel instead of clay, for it has been observed that, not only in Larnaca, but also on the roads to Nicosia and elsewhere, those parts are in the best state of preservation which were spread with gravelly soil, which has the property of absorbing the

water and so prevents the formation of muddy ponds. Further improvements will, of course, be a consideration for the future Municipal Council which is to be constituted according to the prospective regulations.

We find in the London papers to hand two Reuter's telegrams stating that Lieut. Kitchener has been fired at by a native. It is matter for surprise that it is not stated in the second of these telegrams which announces the arrest of the culprit that he was an escaped convict. We remark upon this because a disposition has been shown in certain quarters to slander and depreciate at this very moment the character of the Cypriot population. Despatches like those recently sent to England may produce an altogether wrong impression with the English public regarding the natives here. Truth, however, will assert itself and as we have often stated the Christian population of the Island, at least, is quiet, orderly and well-disposed, and, as concerns crime, statistics prove that the prisons are occupied by the Turkish minority of the inhabitants. Thus it is useless to bring forward "inexact statements which cannot be taken as an argument in predjudice of the general population of the Island."

Really, missionaries ought not to be so very sensitive. No one regards them as a class as wholly bad; and Mrs. Scott-Stevenson, it seems, has not thought it necessary to speak of some of them as unfledged angels. In her recently published book on Asia Minor she took occasion to remark on some of the gentlemen who are "doing a good work" at Aintab. It was of course impossible that the authoress could find time to prepare an elaborate report on them and their institutions; but she seems to have alluded to the fact of their wearing broad-cloth, and hats of the type known as "chimney-pot." So grave, however, are these charges looked upon by a reverend gentleman prosecuting his labours at Aintab that he has addressed a London journal on the whole subject of Mrs. Scott-Stevenson's criticisms. He does not attempt to deny the soft impeachment in regard to the broad-cloth but there is a pathos about his refutation of the charge of his wearing a "chimney-pot" when he stalks abroad which is touching. The statement as to the hat has evidently wounded his feelings and he is deeply hurt. But it was hardly serious enough to call for mention in a letter to the London papers.

Local Notes.

We are glad to be able to state that the cattle disease which lately appeared in Aghios Theodoros and its environs is now nearly extinct. This result is greatly due to the energetic measures employed by Dr. Heidenstamm in combatting the disease.

By the S. S. Elphtha from Limassol, two soldiers of the 35th Regiment were brought to await in Larnaca prison the arrival of the "Superb." On her arrival they were taken on board to be transported to Malta, there to undergo punishment for insubordination.

Mr. Young late Commissioner of Baffo passed through Larnaca this week on his way to Famagusta, to assume his duties as Commissioner of that district. Mr. Young's removal from the Commissioner ship of Paphos has caused much regret to the people. We are sure that in the discharge of his new duties at Famagusta, Mr. Young will gain a like regard from his administrés.

The S. S. "Aghia Sophia" Messrs. Papayanni's brought from England a large number of "locust traps" for use in Cyprus. We are glad to see that the Government is losing no time in taking precautionary measures for exterminating these destructive insects from our island.

On Tuesday evening last the Larnaca Musical Society was hospitably entertained at the house of Dr. Heidenstamm.

On Monday last, the 19th inst. the following selection of music was played by the band of the "Superb" under the direction of the band-master Mr. Rosnisoville before the café Michali near the Ottoman Bank. The performance was intended as a compliment to the inhabitants of the town who are quite

sensible to this courtesy shewn them and very much obliged for it to the Commandant of the "Superb." The band is an excellent one in all respects and the programme was admirably gone through, the rendering of the various pieces played being cheered by the auditory. Our towns-folk would be very happy if similar occasions were more frequently afforded them of making acquaintance with our splendid navy:—

PROGRAMME.

NUMBER	PIECES.	COMPOSERS
1 Overture	'Poet & Peasant'	Suppe
2 Selection	'Faust'	Gounod
3 Waltz	'Amore e Virtù'	Rossini
4 Selection	'Les Cloches de Corneville'	Riviere
5 Mazurka	'Gertrude'	Heinsdorf
6 Galop	'Meikur'	Rodebecker

We observe it notified in the "Cyprus Gazette" published on the 19th inst. that Robert Collyer Esq., Barrister-at-Law who recently received the appointment of Queen's Advocate for Cyprus, has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council of the Island.

The same Gazette also contains the announcement that from the 1st inst. the Harbour Department of Cyprus has been amalgamated with the Customs Department, and that the duties etc. appertaining to the former will from that date be carried out under the direction of the Chief Collector of Customs.

A sad affair occurred at Old Larnaka on Friday. According to the report a number of men were seated in a "Bakhal" drinking when one of them pushed another, it is said only good-humouredly. The push was of sufficient force, however, to send the man on his back and to cause injuries which resulted fatally.

The French Consul Mr. de Castillon St. Victor is staying for a few days with His Excellency at Nicosia.

The Ex. Lord Mayor Mr. Mc Arthur M.P. has left London for a tour in the Holy Land, Cyprus would give him a hearty welcome to her shores.

Rain has fallen plentifully this week and prospects appear very satisfactory.

Some difficulty is being experienced over the appointment of the new Bishop of Jerusalem. The Emperor of Germany, whose turn it is to fill up the appointment, is on the look out for a successor to the late Dr. Barclay. At the same time there is a proposal made to re-arrange the see, in order to make the bishop responsible for the eastern islands of the Mediterranean.

We are requested to insert the following:—

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—The first meeting of the new session was held at the Institute's House, 7, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, the 5th inst. when a paper on Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Theory of the Will" was read; a discussion ensued, in which the Rev. Canon Saumarez Smith, Prebendary Irons, and others took part. The Honorary Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, announced that, in addition to the new Home Members, 54 Colonial and Foreign Members and Associates had joined the Society during this year, being a greater number than usual.

NICOSIA HARRIERS.

Will meet at the 6th mile stone Larnaca Road at 12 o'clock on Monday the 26th instant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CYPRUS.

Sir,

Permit me to offer a few remarks on a subject interesting to us all.

I was rather amused to see that a contemporary, in his last week's issue, after relating an encounter between the Police of the Limassol district, and two desperate ruffians, in which one of these escaped convicts was killed, and the other was re-captured, winds up his account with a long tirade against our Police Force accusing them of cowardice, neglect of duty, and general inefficiency. I

should be glad to learn what is his idea of Police and its work. Does he fondly imagine that the bare fact of Police Force being organised will banish crime from the island and give us a foretaste of the Millennium? or is the sight of the uniform to be sufficient to subdue the most lawless, and induce them to surrender themselves prisoners without a struggle? For my own part, I think that, in the late encounter, the gallant fellows deserved great praise for the manner in which they performed their duty, for we must recollect that the villagers, and even the convicts themselves, were former friends and companions of their own, and that at a time when, under a weak and corrupted government, it was every body's business to evade the law either by cunning or "baksheesh."

I therefore repeat that great credit is due to the men themselves, and to their Officials who out of the raw and degraded material presented to them, have been able to produce, in so short a time, so representable and disciplined a body of men.

I would only suggest that in enlisting new men care should be taken that they be not entirely illiterate; for it is evident that a knowledge of reading and writing would be of great assistance to them in the performance of their duty, and according to the old axiom that "Knowledge is power" would give them more weight with the mass of the people.

I am, Sir,

Yours etc.

A KEEN OBSERVER.

OUR RIDE THROUGH ASIA MINOR.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

Whilst perusing an article in the "St. James's Gazette" reviewing Mr. Scott Stevenson's book on Asia Minor, my attention was particularly attracted to the strong language the authoress is using in expressing her opinion of the Greeks and Armenians (especially the latter) of the places she visited. Mrs. Scott Stevenson seems to have been able enough to study the different people with whom she came into contact and in so doing expressed her opinion on them. In am really at a loss to understand how the authoress was quick enough to deliver here verdict considering that she traversed and visited Caramania, etc. in a period of 45 days. It would appear that Mrs. Scott Stevenson and party left Cyprus early in April 1880 proceeding to Beyrut, thence to Adana, Tarsus, Kaiserialah, etc. and returned to Kyrenia via Koniah and Kylendrieh in the middle of May of the same year.

Your readers will thus be able to perceive with what rapidity our authoress and suite were travelling, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain it would appear that they could not have stayed for more than two or three days in each town or village they visited. Under the circumstances it is easy to frame one's opinion as to the views expressed by our authoress on the people with whom she came into contact. Judging by appearance is, I think, a rather difficult task, and unless Mrs. Stevenson is gifted with extraordinary powers of judgment, I cannot but consider her book on Asia Minor, so far as the information given is concerned, but a complete failure, and I would not recommend it as a guide or basis for people who intend visiting Asia Minor.

Mrs. Scott Stevenson might have come into contact with Greeks or Armenians who were not perhaps agreeable to her, and it appears that by the disagreeable behaviour of a certain class of people, she considered herself justified in framing an antagonistic opinion with regard to the bulk of the population. I cannot but think that the justification is absurd and unreasonable and might be compared to the following: Suppose a foreigner visits London and is rubbed of his watch by a pick pocket; it would be absurd for the foreigner returning to his country and declaring that all the English are of a such-like character.

I am disposed to think that Mrs. Stevenson's intention was not particularly that of giving her readers some authentic and valid information respecting the customs and usages, etc. of the people of Asia Minor but that of exhibiting her descriptive powers. I may

add that if our authoress was anxious to acquire a literary fame it would have been advisable for her to stay a longer period in those places she visited, instead of performing a hurried journey from which she could derive no practical result. Under the circumstances Mr. Scott Stevenson's book can only serve as an agreeable "passe-temps" and not as a work which can throw some light on the people of a country which has not been fully explored and which is destined to play an important part in the future history of the Levant.

I AM, SIR, ETC.

A SYRNIOTE.

LATEST NEWS.

Dublin, Dec. 18th.

A great seizure of arms and ammunition, including dynamite and of seditious documents has been made.

Dublin, Dec. 19th.

The Government has declared the Women's Land League illegal.

Paris, Dec. 19th.

According to the "Times" a fresh conspiracy has been discovered at Gatsina in Russia. Many officers have been arrested. The correspondence of Mr. Pestalozza, Interpreter to the Italian Consulate in Tunis, which has just been published proves that the Arab journal "Moustakil" has been founded and inspired by him with views inimical to France, with the cognizance of the Italian Government.

Paris, Dec. 20th.

Mr. Roustan will probably return to Tunis as Minister.

New York, Dec. 20th.

The American exploring expedition to the North Pole has discovered the "Gianetta" which was lost sight of in 1877. Aid has been given to the crew. The "Gianetta" was damaged by the ice in June last, but the crew were rescued by the natives and taken to Irkoutski. Their sufferings have been terrible. The cargo which was carried to the mouth of the Lena had disappeared.

Constantinople, Dec. 21st.

The Sultan has issued an Irade confirming the resolutions with the Turkish Bondholders.

Reports received in Tunis state that owing to the continued heavy rains the country is flooded, and the march of General Logerot's column south of Gabes has been rendered impossible. General Logerot intends marching to Sfax and thence to Susa. A despatch from Susa states that the rain which has fallen there exceeds in violence anything known during the past quarter of a century. Kairwan is entirely separated from Susa by an impassable torrent, and is itself surrounded by a morass. The French camps outside Tunis and Goletta have been broken up in consequence of the rains. The chiefs of the Arab movement have made good their retreat into Tripolitan territory.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that Prince Bismark is "really and truly somewhat seriously ill." On Tuesday he was not able to receive the usual official reports, and on Wednesday he did not seem to be much better.

Maccaluso has been tried at Rome on the charge of having thrown a revolver into the Italian Chamber of Deputies. He stated that he was a Radical-Socialist; that he had applied to the police for assistance, which was refused; and that then, without a sou and starving, he went to the Chamber and threw the revolver. He was condemned to one year's imprisonment, followed by internment in the Island of Ischia for another year, and to a fine of 200 francs.

According to a telegram received from Bombay at the English Consulate at Alexandria on the 16th inst. there have been 55 cases of cholera there in the week ending the 13th inst. 14 cases ended fatally.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

December,

" 17th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol

Mails and General cargo.

- " 19th H. M. S. 'Superb' from Alexandria.
- " " 'Myrianthousa' Cypriot 54 tons from Alexandria general cargo.
- " 20th S. S. 'Ayia Sofia' British 1695 tons from Liverpool, Malta and Beyrut, general cargo.
- " S. S. 'Vesta' Austrian 1316 tons from Constantinople and Limassol general cargo and mails.
- " 21st 'Mariuccia P' Italian brig 189 tons from Naples, ballast.
- " 'Hudaverdi' Ottoman 62 tons from Limassol and Adalia, wood.
- " 22nd 'Aurelia' Italian brig 276 tons from Genova in ballast.
- " 23rd S. S. 'Venus' Austrian 1318 tons from Beyrut, mails and general cargo.
- " 23rd S. S. 'Elpitha' British 492 tons from Alexandria and Limassol, mails and general cargo.

Outwards.

December,

- " 19th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria; Mails and General cargo.
- " 20th J. H. 'Epping' German brig for Limassol and England cargo carbons.
- " " 'Adelphi Cristachi' Greek barque for Glasgow via Carrubiere, carbons.
- " " H. M. S. 'Superb' for Malta.
- " " S. S. 'Vesta' Austrian for Beyrut, general cargo and mails.
- " 22nd 'Hilana' Ottoman 52 tons for Alexandria in ballast.
- " " 'Kadem Her' Cypriot 55 ton for Famagusta do.
- " 23rd S. S. 'Venus' Austrian for Constantinople.
- " 23rd S. S. 'Ayia Sofia' British for Messina, general cargo.
- " 24th 'Mariuccia P' Italian for Constantinople Ballast.

Passengers arrived by S. S. 'Elpitha' 17th Dec.
Mr. Fairfield, Mr. E. Nani, Sergt. Champion, Mr. Hose and 16 deck passengers.
By S. S. 'Ayia Sofia' 20th Dec.
Mr. Thos Cleary and six deck passengers.
By S. S. 'Vesta' 30th Dec.
F. Kock, Rossi, wife and family and 16 Deck passengers.
By S. S. 'Venus' 23rd inst.
Mr. Cornfield and 24 deck passengers.
Passengers arrived by S. S. 'Elpitha'.
Mrs. Young two Misses Young and Maid Mr. Hastings and seven deck passengers.

NOTICE.

Nicosia spring Races will take place on the 16th and 17th March 1882. Full programme will be issued shortly.

E. CROKEE

HON. SECR.

RACE COMMITTEE.

SELLING OFF

FOR CASH ONLY.

Mr. CONSTANTINIDES begs to inform the public that he has now made a very large reduction, amounting to between 30 and 40 per cent, in the prices of his large and varied assortment of English goods. This enormous reduction is made on the understanding that all purchases shall be for CASH only.

Mr. CONSTANTINIDES particularly requests that all outstanding accounts may be settled before the end of the year.

M. CONSTANTINIDES,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
LARNACA and NICOSIA.

NOTICE.

The subjoined schedule of Coins which it is proposed to make a legal tender in Cyprus, is published for general information

Gold	Value in copper piastres	Limit of tender
Sovereign	180	None
Half sovereign	90	
Turkish Lira	162	
French 20 francs piece	142	
Silver		
Florin	18	23 = 540 piastres
Shilling	9	
Six pence	4.20 pence	
Three pence	2.10 "	
Bronze		
Plastre	1	5/ = piastres
Half plastre	20 "	
Quarter do	10 "	

16. 12. 1881.

W. H. MARSH

Auditor and accountant
General.



LIVERPOOL AND THE EAST.
PAPAYANNI & CO'S
STEAMERS.
LINE OF FIRST CLASS
BRITISH SCREW STEAMERS.

These first class screw steamers run regularly between Liverpool, Malta, Alexandria, Larnaca and the Syrian coast; they carry a stewardess and have splendid accommodation for passengers.

The "Laconia" was advertised to leave Liverpool for Larnaca on the 10th Dec.

NOTICE.

DIRECT SHIPMENT TO CYPRUS

A fast-sailing vessel will be dispatched from London on, or about, Feb. 1st 1882 for Larnaca and Limassol direct, taking cargo at through rates for all parts of the Island. For freight, passage, etc. apply to

Messrs. Warre, Curtis and Co.,

Strand,

LARNACA.

THE Proprietor of "Cyprus" is prepared to execute orders for every description of Printing, and to give estimates if desired, for Cards, Circular 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH

No. 214, Saint George Street
LIMASSOL.
DEPOT OF

GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY

Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine,
Draught Bass' Ale & Guinness' Stout
in 18 gallon Casks,
Richmond Mixture, Habana and
Virginia Cigars.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Very reasonable terms.

NICOSIA.

PONY EXPRESS.
Livery and Bait Stables.
Near Larnaca Gate.
NICOSIA.

Saddle Horses and a Dog Cart to be let on
Hire by Day or Month.

A Night Groom Kept.

Proprietor, H. T. COMMELINE,
Late Pony Express.

ALBERT HOTEL

NICOSIA.

Proprietor:

Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

THIS Establishment is now under
entirely new management and has
just been re-decorated at great ex-
pense. 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 con-
veyance of travellers.

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a use-
ful, English-made and varied assort-
ment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE;
a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUM-
BLER, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING
and BLASTING POWDER of superior
quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will
act gently on the system once or twice in the day.
They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach.
In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.
The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, of the 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 Hol-
loway's Establishment, 538, Oxford Street, and by
nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized
world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use
in almost every language. They may be procured in
Larnaca at the

ÆSCULAPIUS PHARMACY
11, WATERLOO STREET,
and of every Chemist in the Island

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 Beyrout
Athens Volo, etc.

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

THE
LEVANT HERALD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a
single broadsheet, of which the two external pages
are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one
English and one French, to general news. The daily
edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a ge-
neral 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 co-
lums 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 recom-
mended.

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be or-
dered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United
Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Gornhill,
London the Agents for the paper.

Subscriptions and advertisements are received at
the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:

From Alexandria on the arrival of the
Brindisi Steamer (every Thurs-
day) for Larnaca, calling at Li-
massol.

„ Larnaca for Alexandria every
Sunday at 2 p.m.

„ Limassol every Sunday at 9
p.m. arriving at Alexandria on
Tuesday at daylight.

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

For particulars apply to

NANI AND MANTOVANI,
Agents in
Larnaca and Limassol

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN
BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital £ 10,000,000.

Paid up £ 5,000,000.

Head Offices

CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,

PARIS.

BRANCHES

Adalia
Afiour Cara-Hissar
Aidin
Alexandria
Adrianople
Beyrout
Brussa

Larnaca
Magnesia
Port-Said
Roustchouk
Salonica
Smyrna
Varna

BILLS NEGOTIATED and sent for collec-
tion.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Busi-
ness transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable
to custom.

DEPOSITS AT INTEREST—are received at
rates ascertainable at the Bank.

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

CYPRUS AGENCIES

Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

REGULAR

DILIGENCE SERVICE

BETWEEN

LARNACA & NICOSIA

Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.

„ „ Nikosia „ at 2 p.m.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides, sup-
plies also special conveyances for
Nikosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Ky-
renia and for excursions; these may
be hired either in Nikosia or Larnaca.

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

HENRY S. KING & Co.

CYPRUS.

The above Firm's agent for Nicosia Mr. Mom-
gian has a large and varied assortment of goods
on hand, the Offices and Stores are situated near
the Post Office the premises lately occupied by
Pace and Co.—Limassol Agent, S. A. Jilly, 90
St George Street.

Henry S. King & Co. have lately received
Consignments consisting of Fine old Dublin Whis-
ky bottled by Coyle & Co.

Dunvilles V. R. Old Irish Whisky
Scotch Whisky Inverness Distillery.
do do Thom and Cameron,

BRANDIES.

Courvoisier Curlier freres
Siccards Vieux Cognac 1, 2, and 3 Stars
Boutelleau & Co's Brandies
Jules Robin & Co's do

GIN.

Boord's well Known "Old Tom"
Plymouth Gin
Hollands Gin De Kuypers

WINES.

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

WHITE WINES.

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

CLARETS.

Medoc.—Phelps & Co.
St. Julien.—Lalande & Co.
do —Siccards—Bordeaux.
do —Medoc.

SHERRIES.

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

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

MINERAL WATERS.

Ross's Famed mineral waters.
Webb and Son do do
Newry mineral water Co Ginger ale, and Le-
monade.

PROVISIONS.

A Stock of the above fresh from England con-
sisting of Danish Butter, Jam, Lobsters, Salmon,
Olive Oil, Marmalade, Cheese, Haddocks, Rai-
sins, Sultanias, Valencias, Currants, Beef Suet,
in 7lb Tins,
Peck Frean and Co's Biscuits assorted
Swiss Milk Avenicum Milkmaid Brand
Anglo Swiss Milk Dairymaid Brand

DRY GOODS.

Anglo Russian Iron and Tin Plate Co's consign-
ment consisting of Galvanized Iron, sheet Iron,
Best Coke Tin Plates, Nails, Cooking utensils and
a Various assortment of Hardware a Large Assort-
ment of Nails of various sizes.
Paints in All Colors.
Saucepans, Jugs, Basins, soup Dishes, cups
Egg cups etc.

STATIONERY.

A various assortment from James Collins & Co
Hodson and Co's Paints in all Colors
Foulger and Co do do
Washing Soda Gouls
Tents to hold 2 people very light and useful.
Patent Ladders fitting into cases for Transport.
Portland Cement.
Lanka Cigars from Madras in boxes of 100
Sheet zinc Hurricane Lanterns, Knife boards
Iron bedsteads, Wire Dish covers, and Cartridge
Cases.
Gun powder, shot of all sizes, Cartridges.
Refrigerators etc.

NOTICE.

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

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF
BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF

DALKEITH.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5 GEORGE STREET.

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ROBERT HUNTER,
Esq., St. Andrew Sq

THIS COMPANY was established in 1825, and
is one of the largest and most successful of
the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain.
Its Income exceeds Three Quarters of a Million
per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested
Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Ster-
ling. Its Profits have been very large, and persons
assured have derived very valuable benefits from
their connection with the Company. It has also
acquired a marked character for liberal manage-
ment, being the first institution which relieved
Policies of Assurance from restrictive and un-
necessary conditions, and gave such contracts in-
creased value and stability in other ways.
Agents H. S. King and Co. Larnaca.

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