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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 154.

SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENNS.

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The charge for subscriptions is 2s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months, postage paid throughout the Island. For all countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months; 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisements is low, and may be had on application at the office. Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

The Land Bill has passed in Committee of the House of Commons.

In reply to a question Mr. Gladstone stated that Lord Dufferin had received instructions to intercede on behalf of Midhat Pasha.

General Farre, Minister of War, has laid before the Chambers a proposal to extend the line of railway from Saida to Creider.

The sentence of death passed on Hesse Helfmann, one of the accomplices in assassination of Alexander II has been commuted.

The Porte has ordered further reinforcements to be despatched to Tripoli.

The Bey of Tunis complimented Mr. Rouston on the capture of Sfax.

The French Commander has imposed on the inhabitants of Sfax an indemnity of war amounting to fifteen millions of francs.

The Tunisian troops are deserting in large numbers.

The capture of Sfax entailed on the French a loss of about twenty killed and fifty wounded. The insurgents are said to have lost fifteen hundred killed and wounded and Havas states that all the insurgents chiefs were killed.

Bands of pillagers infest the country between Tunis and Kairouan.

The Emperor of Morocco has asked the Sultan of Turkey to put a stop to the agitation in Africa.

Ayoub Khan has defeated the advance guards of the Ameer and has compelled them to retreat.

A large number of infernal machines coming from America have been seized at Liverpool.

The House of Commons has rejected by 314 votes against 205, the motion blaming the Government for its policy in the Transvaal. Mr. Gladstone stated that the settlement of affairs in the Transvaal will give to the natives a large tract of territory, as a preliminary step towards the estab-

lishment of an authority which would protect their interests:

Sir Vernon Harcourt stated that the despatch of infernal machinery could only be attributed to Fenians.

President Garfield had a temporary relapse which lasted for twenty hours. After a successful operation, his condition improved.

The majority of the Council of Ministers at Constantinople is in favour of further reinforcements being despatched to Tripoli.

It is semi-officially announced that the tribes near Kairouan have tendered their submission.

General Scobelev has been on visit to Paris with the object, it is rumoured, of effecting an alliance between France and Russia. It is stated that his visit extended only over two days, during which time he saw M. Cambetta and Barthélemy St. Hilaire. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that General Scobelev's overtures failed, as did those of General Obrutscheff two years ago.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" learns from a source "to which he is bound to attach considerable weight," that a complete change for the better is likely to take place in Russian home policy, and that we may soon see Loris Melikoff and Scobelev holding important offices. "If my information be correct," the correspondent says, "we shall find the Emperor Alexander shortly entering on the path of liberal reforms, and leaning for support on men in whom the public have confidence."

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" says that all the leading organs of the Vienna press are discussing the probability of a "rapprochement" between France and Germany.

The members of the International Commission appointed to supervise the surrender of the ceded territory, who have been staying for some days at Constantinople, will return at the beginning of August to direct the handing over of the second zone to the Greeks.

President Garfield has recovered from the slight access of fever noticed last Monday night 18th inst., and his favourable progress continues, there being no doubt of his ultimate recovery. Guiteau, the Washington correspondent of the "Daily News" says, has been remanded indefinitely to imprisonment under the law which says that if the victim of an assault shall die within a year and a day after the infliction of an injury the assailant shall be held guilty of murder. His case cannot come before the grand jury until September.

The subscriptions to the fund started for Mrs. Garfield's benefit amount to 151,930 dol. Strong doubts are, however, entertained whether the sum would be accepted should the president completely recover.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will commence running their fortnightly line to Trieste from Alexandria on 31st proximo.

Mons. Siemekowicz, the newly appointed Agent and Consul General for France, was received by H. H. the Khedive on the 26th inst. for the presentation of his official letters of credence. The usual ceremonial was observed and Mons. Siemekowicz was presented with a horse and saddle, in accordance with traditional custom, as well as with a sword of honour.

A further delay in the rise of the Nile might have had serious consequences in depriving Alexandria of drinkable water. A few days ago salt water had reached a place only three hundred metres lower down than the French pumping station at Atfeh. Fortunately we have now passed the danger.

A meeting of the Committee of the Alexandria Omnibus Company was held on Monday 25th inst. at the offices of Messrs. Zogheb Pils, under the presidency of Count Zizimia. Among the other gentlemen present there were Messrs. Adib, Debourg, Kneen, Müller, Turin, Wilson, G. de Zogheb &c. It was resolved to call up half the amount of the Company's capital in order to commence operations as speedily as possible. Another meeting will, we understand, be held this afternoon. The service is expected to be in full working order towards the end of September.

In the Moodeereyeh of Assiout the cattle disease is very virulent at Rhoda and Deyroot, but owing to the preventive measures taken it is likely to be localised.

We hear from several different quarters in Upper Egypt that the general opinion is that we shall have a "good Nile" this year.

The discovery of a gallery at Thebes, near the village of Goorneh, where the coffins of the most illustrious of the sovereigns of Ancient Egypt had been placed, probably with a view of preserving them from pillage (by the Persians?) to which they were exposed in the Necropolis, have enriched the Bookak Museum with treasures of incalculable value and of greater importance than any find yet made.

Among the thirty six coffins found, fifteen are those of Kings who reigned from 1600 to 1000 B. C., the other coffins are those of Queens and other members of the Royal family.

Three thousand and seven hundred statues have been counted among the gifts to the dead. Among other articles that have been found, we may mention several wigs for State occasions, plaited with horse hair, which belonged to Queens.

A large curtain, belonging to one of the Kings, has also been found, it is made of skins and has on it many hieroglyphic characters. But even these unique objects cede in interest to four magnificent papyri, one of which is of an immense length, which it is believed will throw a new light on many portions of ancient history.

Our native contemporary, the *Wattan* has been suspended for two months on account of its articles on Turkey and its recent comments on the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works respecting the alleged dismissal of a native employé.

TURKEY.

It is said that the Turkish official papers are furious at the way in which the late trial has been commented on in England, France, and Germany. There is reason to hope, the correspondent adds, that the representations respecting the condemned prisoners which have been made to the Sultan will convince him that an extreme course may be attended by danger. There is reason to believe that the reports circulated in Turkish official quarters that Midhat Pasha had been seriously ill, and that he had attempted to commit

suicide, are wholly without foundation. By the Sultan's direction the Sheik-ul-Islam and forty ulemas are engaged in examining the documents connected with the trial and sentence of Midhat Pasha and his fellow-prisoners, the object being to decide whether that sentence is in accordance with the religious law. A Constantinople telegram states that, notwithstanding the Sheikh-ul-Islam's approval of the sentence passed upon Midhat Pasha and the other prisoners, several members of the Ulema contest its validity. The Sultan has refused permission to the family of Midhat Pasha to come to Constantinople. Another telegram reproduces an unconfirmed report that Osman Bey, one of the Palace Chamberlains, and Rehid Bey, and ten employes, have been arrested.

The following resolutions were passed on Tuesday 19th inst. at a meeting held at London of holders of all issues of Turkish Bonds by the council presided over by the Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, chairman of the Council of Foreign Bondholders:—

That this meeting doth hereby request the Right Honourable Robert Bourke, M.P., to proceed to Constantinople to endeavour to make an arrangement of the Turkish debt in the general interest of the bondholders, and in co-operation with the representative of the French bondholders.

That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for the efforts they have made both to facilitate the mission of the Right Hon. Robert Bourke to Constantinople, and to secure the consent of the Turkish bondholders thereto.

THE PLAGUE.

The following telegrams have been communicated to the International Sanitary Council.

One of these telegrams is from Constantinople and is dated 18th July 6.55 p. m. It states that the last death from plague in Mesopotamia occurred on 27th June and that consequently the term of quarantine on arrivals from Bussorah, Damascus and Aleppo has been reduced to eight days. A double sanitary cordon maintained round the recently infected districts so that no caravan can proceed to Medinah or Mecca.

The other telegram is from Bagdad and is dated the 19th instant at 3.30 p. m. and states that no case of plague had occurred since June 27th and that the term of quarantine at Selahie, Tekred, Ghurmet Ali, Aleppo and Damascus had been reduced to eight days.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN EGYPT.

A writer in the current number of the "Nouvelle Revue" draws the earnest attention of his countrymen to the predominance of English influence in Egypt. "Nous étions fous en Egypte, nous y sommes encore quelque chose, mais nous n'y serons rien demain si ceux qui nous gouvernent ne se ravisent." If we are to believe English alarmists the prospect is exactly the contrary. Egypt, according to them, is passing rapidly into French hands. What force has accomplished in Tunis, and may to-morrow acquire in Tripoli, is being achieved in Egypt by the superior energy and tact of our allies there. When of two rivals each is convinced that the other is the most to be feared, we may pretty safely assume that neither has secured any great ascendancy. So little is generally known as to the actual state of affairs in Egypt that a few facts may enable us to judge for ourselves which of the two countries has the most cause for uneasiness. Of late, and till 1876, owing chiefly to the success of the Suez Canal enterprise, French influence in Egypt overshadowed all other. But the heavy sum which Ismail Pasha was condemned to pay by the famous award of the Emperor Napoleon, and a feeling, pos-

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, July, 30th, 1881.

It is noticeable that the members who shared in the recent debate on the subject of the Anglo-Turkish Convention contrived to exclude from it anything that related to the interests of Cyprus. Furthermore it is to be regarded that the collective wisdom of our ministry whilst piling-up the debit side of our account placed nothing to its credit. It may be confidently opined that the Government of Great Britain is as yet far short of perfection. Three years ago there was entered into by Lord Beaconsfield a convention now qualified by the present Government as "insane." The great Conservative statesman bequeathed to his successors a *damnosa hereditas*, according to the speech of an honourable member. While upon the subject we may reasonably ask that Cyprus be treated fairly and not be made the subject of political sport. And, further, that it be not made a tool in the interests of any person or any party. A Society journal recently gave enunciation to the sentiment that soldiers if sent to Cyprus, would "die off like flies". If a gay contempt for veracity is a pleasing feature in the conduct of a public journal, then we have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of our contemporary. To make such a statement is to presume on the ignorance of readers.

Mr. Gladstone is reported to have stated that nothing had been effected by the acquirement of Cyprus. But the Island was taken for negative rather than positive purposes. The reasons were very plainly laid down at the time the Convention was entered into. In a despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir A. Layard, dated 30th May, 1878, it is clearly stated that the acquirement was made in order to provide England with a means if necessary of combatting the aggression of Russia in the East. The stipulations to which the Porte was compelled to accede at the close of the war with Russia were such that they materially affected the interests of England. It was impossible that Great Britain could look with indifference on the possession by Russia of Batoum and the fortresses north of the Araxes. Lord Salisbury wrote "Even if it be certain that Batoum and Ardahan and Kars will not become the base from which emissaries of intrigue will issue forth, to be in due time followed by invading armies, the mere retention of them by Russia will exercise a powerful influence in disintegrating the Asiatic dominion of the Porte." It was considered by the then Government desirable to provide against such possible contingencies, and to ensure protection to our Eastern dominions against the encroachments of Russia. Cyprus, then, was occupied rather to prevent than to "effect"; and if Russia has not lately shown any marked disposition to annex Turkish territory in Asia, is Cyprus to be blamed for that?

The Anglo-Turkish Convention was, as Lord Beaconsfield defined it, "a defensive alliance with Turkey to guard her against any further attack from Russia"; and regarded in that light, to say that it has effected nothing, or that it can effect nothing—for a three years tenure determines little—is hardly fair. We have fulfilled our mission up to the present. And Cyprus is to be valued not by what it has been in the past,—although it may claim that the objects for the realization of which it was acquired have been gained—but by what it may be made in the future. Is the strategical importance of the Island to be rated as nothing? There lies before us an Italian journal "Il Giornale della Colonia" published at Rome. It contains an announcement the

accuracy of which we do not vouch for, not having seen it elsewhere, but it is to the effect that a project for the construction of a Euphrates valley railway has been laid before the S. Porte. The enterprise, it is said, would be undertaken by capitalists in London, and has been reported upon favourably by a Committee appointed for the purpose. But if the news is not correct it is only premature. The scheme has, indeed, been talked of until it has almost talked itself out. The journalistic mind is, perhaps, not naturally enthusiastic, and being but mortal, occasionally deviates from the paths of truth. For instance, it was announced some little while ago in the *Times* that "there was a secret reference to the expediency of guarding the Euphrates valley railway—a project which, however favoured once is now irrevocably abandoned." That the idea has not been abandoned is matter of fact; and until all spirit of enterprise has died out of the Saxon race, we may confidently assume that it never will be. Until Sir Charles Dilke became an Under Secretary we were accustomed to regard him as one of the most enlightened progressionists of the age. And we do not despair of him yet. It is with pity for the exigencies of his official position rather than with anger that we now behold him. Does he remember the days of his early enthusiasm? We fully believe that he does; and that it must be at much cost that he stifles the sentiments to which he gave utterance in other days. He has probably little time to reflect now on such foreign affairs as the railway which he is of opinion—unless his views have changed with promotion to office—"must one day be completed from Constantinople or from some port on the Mediterranean to Bussorah on the Persian Gulf." Very gently we remind him that "the return of trade to the Gulf route will revive the glory of many fallen cities of Middle Ages. Ormuz and Antioch, Cyprus..... have a second history before them." "It cannot be too strongly urged" once wrote the radical legislator for whom the similitude of Cyprus to the gross of green spectacles was not strong enough "it cannot be too strongly urged that in war time, "Egypt" means Russia or France, while "Turkey" means Great Britain. As we have before said, we do not upbraid Sir Charles Dilke, if the meaning of France lies just at present rather in the direction of Tunis than of the Levant it should be remembered that her interests in the East are those of England. And if a definition of Turkey as Great Britain does not seem now to recommend itself to such public opinion as is expressed by the newspapers of Constantinople, it is owing to the fact that the intellect of the sick man is not sufficiently strong to enable him to comprehend the beneficial properties of the medicines proposed to be provided for him.

Altogether the question which the accomplished author of "Greater Britain" considered "one of the most pressing of the day" and about which "a bold front was needed," is not less important now than in the times when the very admirable volume of the worthy baronet was presented to the public. If it had then been desired by oppressed Cypriots to select an advocate to appeal for them at the bar of public opinion, it is not altogether improbable that they would have asked the services of the hon. member for Chelsea.

The results, to Great Britain of the occupation are then held as little or nothing. On what grounds was the acquisition made? Do affairs stand in a relatively distinct position now to what they did three years ago? Even in the recent debate reforms were talked of with an exceeding acceptance and unctiousness. But reforms like charity, begin at home. And the home of England just now in this

sibility of fear, at the great advance made by the French in his country, led the late Khedive, in the crisis of his financial embarrassments, to turn eagerly to England for assistance. When Messrs. Goschen and Joubert went, in 1876, to his aid that was the predominant feeling in his mind. Hence he consented without difficulty to place several of the most important branches of his administration in English hands. In some cases he gave to the arrangement the sanction of a decree securing to Englishmen important offices; in others, it rested merely on the goodwill of the Viceroy. The decree of 1876 has been confirmed, and in part re-enacted, by the so-called "Law of Liquidation" of 1880, which was accepted by all the Powers, and has the force of an international compact. Mr. Goschen with characteristic sagacity, thus obtained for his country a recognized and durable share in the conduct of Egyptian administration. Provision, it must be allowed, was at the same time made for the nomination of Frenchmen, and in one case of an Italian and an Austrian, to certain posts; but the marked feature of the scheme was the prominence given to the English. But the English already, when Mr. Goschen arrived in Egypt, were at the head of one or two departments; and the outcome of the arrangements made by Mr. Goschen, and before him by Ismail Pasha, may be, with such slight modifications as were introduced subsequently in 1879, summed up in a few words. The Egyptian Customs, the Egyptian post-office, the ports, the lighthouses, the telegraphs, the coastguard, are under the sole direction of Englishmen. The railways are administered by a mixed board of three members, an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an Egyptian; but the President of the board is, and by law must be, an Englishman. The chief railway engineer and the head of the locomotive department are English. The public accounts are in English hands. The French, on the other hand, administer the excises. There are several French professors in the educational department, and French is the European language most studied; but the direction is in the hands of an Egyptian Minister, assisted by a mixed council. With one notable exception, the public works officials are all Frenchmen, the Minister being an Egyptian. The survey and land revenue settlement of the country is under a joint commission. There are three French superior officers in the army, where England is not represented.

These arrangements have held good up to the present, with the exception of a brief time in 1879-80, when Nubar Pasha, assisted by Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières, was in power, and when English influence had reached its greatest development. Events which are fresh in the minds of the public soon brought that combination to grief; and there are no good grounds for believing that, however carefully selected the individuals might be, a larger measure of success would attend a similar experiment if it was again proposed to reestablish an international Ministry. It would always be easy for the Power which had the least weight in such a Ministry to checkmate, by the aid of Egyptian jealousy, its colleague. The subordinate European employes in the public offices are mostly Italian; there is a considerable number of French, some Austrian, very few English. The official European language being French, and the pay of such offices being small, Englishmen are with difficulty found for them. To complete this sketch it may be added that the administrations which are solely in English hands are conducted with great efficiency and success, and are one and all under the direction of men whose capacity, probity, and zeal are of the very highest order. It is much to be regretted that in the department which is at present the "bête noire" of Egyptian administration—the army—there should be found no Englishman. The influence gained by Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid in the Military Commission now sitting in Cairo, of which he consented to become a member; is a striking instance of what may be hoped for by the presence at the War Office of an English officer of high rank, of approved capacity, and of unimpeachable character. Another point to be desired, and which will be doubtless conceded, is the admission of English as one of the languages of the International Law Courts. In what may be called the lateral administrations (the Commissions charged with managing the immense estates assigned in gage to the public creditor, and known as the "Domains" and the "Daira") the number of French and English are pretty much the same. In the Domains, however, most of the higher employments are held by Frenchmen.

After all is said from the merely numerical point of view, it will always be found that in the present circumstances of Egypt that Power will have the greater weight which shows itself the most active in well-doing. Good administration the English are giving, as we have already seen. What the country further asks for is to be freed from

so much of the strict letter of the Capitulations as—in view of the guarantee offered by the present position of the two Powers—may be looked on as obsolete. The Capitulations were intended to protect the European from the effects of Oriental misgovernment, not to perpetuate the misgovernment by Orientals of their own country in the interests of Europeans. Unfortunately they may be made, and too often have been made, a very powerful instrument to this end. There is a danger, while counting heads and fidgeting over a decimal official more or less, that this larger and more statesmanlike view of the position may be lost sight of.

AN ARMENIAN COLLEGE
IN ITALY.

The community of Armenian monks on the island of San Lazzaro has escaped the dissolution that has been the fate of all other monastic communities in Italy because they bring forward the plea that they are Turkish subjects; that this island, which belongs to them, is Turkish territory, and that consequently the Italian Government has no right to interfere with their domestic arrangements. The island of San Lazzaro, which is one of the Venetian archipelago, is reached in half an hour with a gondola from the Riva, or five minutes from the Lido. As its name indicates, it was at one time used as a hospital for lepers, but by the beginning of last century the buildings upon it had fallen into disuse and decay. In 1717 the Doge Sebastian Mocenigo appointed the Armenian Mechitar di Sebaste director of the hospital, in order to give him the asylum which he had vainly sought elsewhere for the Order to the foundation of which he had dedicated his life. A few years later the island and the buildings upon it were made over to Mechitar in full possession. There the Mechitaristic Fathers, as they call themselves in memory of their founder, have lived ever since. The Order consists exclusively of Armenians, who, fulfilling the wishes of their founder, devote themselves entirely to study and the work of educating their compatriots. By special permission of Francis II., in the days when Venice was under Austrian rule they enlarged their buildings, which are now extended to about twice their original extent. They have become possessors of a very excellent library containing 30,000 volumes, many of which are old and rare editions. They have also a collection of valuable manuscripts. Their most unique literary possession is a Buddhist Ritual in the Pali language on papyrus. The raised letters are of tortoise-shell on a reddish ground ornamented with gold. Among the manuscripts of which the fathers are justly proud are a history of Alexander the Great, on cotton paper of the thirteenth century, and a translation from the Greek of the fifth century.

One of the most noteworthy features of the present monastery is the printing-office, where a number of printers are busily employed, and where one may see the old hand-printing machines still in use. The books here printed are intended for the instruction of the pupils and for circulation in the East. They are, therefore, for the most part in the Oriental languages, for the monastery boasts the richest collection of Oriental types certainly in Europe, possibly in the world. But they also print books in all the European languages relating to the history of Armenia or the ritual of the Armenian Church which visitors can buy and bring away as mementoes of their visit. There is a farm on the island that supplies the community with dairy produce and poultry. Their other wants are supplied daily from the Venetian market. Lastly visitors are shown the ceme-ry where the predecessors of the actual inhabitants have been laid to rest, close to the scene where they passed their quiet and useful lives. At present the members of the Order living on the island number about twenty. They are all devoted to the work of education. Twenty pupils living in the monastery are the objects of their care. They must be all Armenians born, and must have shown some special ability and aptitude for learning before they are admitted. The education they receive from the fathers is gratuitous. The course of instruction extends over twelve years, but it is not all passed on the island, for the society has colleges in Paris and in the city of Venice also. Besides this, picked pupils are sent to complete their studies at the universities of Padua or Paris. They are intended to become members of Sodality, and to devote their lives to the instruction of their nation. To this end they are taught not only Oriental literature and languages, but also all the European tongues that may be of profit to them in the great work which they have undertaken. An air of peace, industry, and order pervades the cloister. Even quiet Venice, with its wheel-less streets, seems a hubbub after it. Byron felt the charm of this studious solitude, and loved to tarry in it. The poet's room, his autograph, and the trees that he planted are shown as part of the lions of the place, whose chief interest, however, lies in the fact that it is the headquarters of the Armenian religion in Europe, the fountain from whence the lights of science and of European progress are shed throughout the East wherever Armenians are to be found.

(From "The Pall Mall Gazette.")

part of the world is Cyprus. How far the exceeding interest displayed by England in the reformation of Turkey can be assimilated to the little anxiety she seems to possess for the welfare of Cyprus we are at a loss to determine.

We learn from the Limassol local paper that on the 3/15 July there was an election of the members of the Idaré, or administrative council of the district. The citizens and the representatives of many villages, a number of whom were Mahomedans assembled at the bishopric, and, after deliberation, appended their signatures to the following request, which has been handed to Mr. Thompson, Asst. Commissioner of Limassol:—

Sir,
In consequence of an order of the Government that we should proceed to the election of two Mahomedans and two Christians as members of the Idaré Medziss, it has been resolved after deliberation as follows by the undersigned, together assembled:

Whereas, this election is not of freedom. Moreover it is contrary to right and justice, five-sixths of the population being Christians. And, again, nine-tenths of the imposts are paid by the said Christians.

Whereas, the two Mussulmans, to be elected, together with the two Mahomedans who have the legal right to sit on the Council, will constitute a majority in such council. The which is unjust and does not conform with the constitutional and liberal spirit of an English government.

We submit to the Government with your intermediation, that we cannot proceed to the election in question unless the Government proceed to take into consideration the reasonableness and justice of our demand, and that it permit freedom of election; it being left to the electors to vote for whomsoever they may consider best, irrespective of nationality. And that whether they be Ottomans or Christians, those be elected to whom a majority of votes be accorded.

It is also begged that the authorities exclude from the Council the two Ottoman Assessors and voters, viz, the Cadi and Malmudir, the presence of whom on the board of the council is not reasonably or logically required.

(Signed) The Inhabitants
of Limassol.
The Representatives of the
Villages.

Limassol, 3/15 July, 1881.

We publish the foregoing request in order to show the extent to which the Mahometan minority of our population recognize the right of the Christian element to be proportionately represented on our local boards. We have observed that the Government in the late census has been reticent in regard to the comparative numbers of Christians and Mussulmans on the Island. It is, however, certain that the Mahometans now in Cyprus constitute about one-fifth or one-sixth of the inhabitants. It comes to this that the administration of Cyprus must be that of a Christian and not of a Mussulman country. The Turkish population is steadily decreasing. And it may be anticipated that in a space of time it must almost entirely disappear.

Local Notes.

In the "Report on Public Works executed in the District of Larnaka, July 1878 to December 1879" there is a glowing account of the improvements effected within those times to the quays on the Marina. The sea front of Larnaka on the arrival of the English presented, it is said, a most miserable appearance. There may be two opinions as to the value of the change effected in it. There can be but one as to the cost. A sum of money (which may be roughly estimated at £ 3,000,) "was early expended on this important work" and the result was "substantial quays." Where is now, we wonder, the boasted substantiality? The embankment all along is undermined by water and that part of it nearest to the Ottoman Telegraph office is in a deplorable condition. Next year, if the present condition of things is permitted to go on, it may confidently be expected that the "considerable sum" expended will have been washed away. The Weight-tax which should be paid into the Municipal treasury is retained by the Government in its hands until such time as the expense incurred by these improvements to the quays has been defrayed. And it is only reasonable to ask that the embankments they should be maintained in a proper state of repair.

We regret to hear that Mr. Mitchell, Commissioner of Limassol, who is at present on leave of absence at Aley, in the Lebanon has recently lost one of his children by death. The Commissioner and Mrs. Mitchell, are so generally respected and liked in the district of Limassol much sympathy is felt with them in their bereavement.

We have been favoured by Dr. Heidenstam, Local Sanitary Officer, with the result of his recent observations in regard to the air temperature of our District. The average for the last two months was 78°; the register of yesterday evening was 85°; and this morning at 6 o'clock the thermometer stands at 82°; at noon it stood at 87°. By the side of this it is curious to read the statements made in the issues current here of the London journals. According to these, ninety-eight degrees in the shade, the highest temperature ever recorded in England, was registered in the metropolis on Friday the 15th inst., and we are informed that the heat has been even more intense in France. In America as many as 500 persons have died in six days from sunstroke. It has been pointed out that the custom, not unfrequently adopted in Cyprus, of placing a few leaves in the crown of the hat is a preventive of sun-stroke.

In the House of Commons on the 21st inst. Mr. A. M' Arthur asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the locusts had already inflicted great injury in Cyprus; what steps the local Government was taking to deal with the pest; and whether there was reason to believe that the measures adopted were calculated to accomplish their object. Sir C. Dilke said he might answer the first and third branches of the inquiry in the affirmative. The remedies being applied were calculated, not so much to mitigate, as to entirely extirpate the locusts in Cyprus. Papers on the subject would be laid before the House.

The Ecclesiastical Truth of Constantinople announces that an intimation has been sent to the Ecumenic Patriarch that the Russian Government has been pleased to order the restitution of the estates possessed in the Caucasus by the monasteries of the Sacred Mountain, the Sina and Kykou in Cyprus. It will be remembered that these were appropriated by the Russian Government many years ago.

Mr. Brown, C. E., has arrived here from Nikosia in reference to the valuation and acquisition of certain plots of ground adjacent to the Quarantine, and on which it is intended to erect the proposed Larnaka public buildings.

We hear that Mr. C. E. Cullen will succeed Capt. the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd as Paymaster of the Military Police of Cyprus.

Major-General Biddulph, Governor of Cyprus, and suite have arrived in London.

Nicosia News

July 30th, 1881.

On Tuesday last, July 26th, after a long period of dry weather, this place was visited by a storm of dust, and tremendously high wind, accompanied by thunder and a regular downpour of rain. We have not heard of any damage done, and we earnestly trust that what was productive of so much relief to the parched-up earth, may have failed to be injurious in other respects. Hitherto the general health has been good, but just now many have been suffering from fever, as much owing, we believe, to imprudence in indulging in fruit not always ripe, as well as to great heat of the season. Most of the cases have soon given way under the usual medical treatment.

Kyrenia News.

July 27th, 1881.

H. M. S. *Decoy* arrived here from Anatolia on the 26th inst., and staid thirty hours. Captain Boldero was in command. We believe that Captain Von Donop met with an unfortunate accident soon after the ship left Tunis.

The Reverend Director of Education has been to Kyrenia and visited the schools of Laphitos and Karava.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from our last.)

II.

Leaving Jaffa at 6.30 p. m. we had an extremely pleasant evenings ride to Ramleh. For several miles the road passes through orchards of orange, pomegranate, and other fruit trees. The orange orchards are very extensive and the trees of colossal proportions. It is said that when they are in flower, and the wind blowing from shore, the sweet odour of the blossoms is carried out to sea for many miles.

Emerging into the open plain we see Jaffa on the hill behind us, its dark, time-worn buildings gilded for a moment in the setting suns rays. The hills of Judea and Ephraim, all aglow, directly before us.

The plains across which we are travelling are well cultivated and yield abundant crops of wheat, barley, and lentils. This is the land of the Philistines; that ancient war-like people; worshippers of Baal and Ashtoreth. Yonder is the site of Beth-Dagon where they erected a large temple to their fish-god Dagon. The Philistines were attacked in succession by hosts of Assyrians, Persians, and Hebrews; when finally, under the Maccabees, they appear to have become incorporated with the other inhabitants of Palestine and so to have lost caste as a distinct people. It is generally admitted that the Philistines sprung from the race of Shem. Their language was a 'patois' of the Hebrew. In their time the clash of arms of contending armies must frequently have resounded across these plains. Much later in the world's history many imposing cavalades of noble crusaders passed this way "en route" to the Holy city.

Stormy days these old plains have witnessed, but now they are peacefully cultivated, and as far as the eye can reach is seen one immense tract of golden grain which will shortly fall to the regular stroke of the sickle wielded by the tawny Arab. Ramleh is a small town situated in a grove of olive trees about mid-way between Jaffa and the hills of Ephraim. Some biblical authorities consider it to be the Arimathea of the new testament. Here we rested and refreshed ourselves and horses at the German hostelry. In driving through the town we passed the Latin convent, where, I am told, travellers can put up and obtain good accommodation.

At midnight we reached the valley of Ajalon, where, 3326 years ago, Joshua commanded the moon to stand still (Joshua X).

At 1.30 a. m. we arrived at Bab-el-Wady (the gate of the valley) at the foot of the hills of Ephraim. We halted to rest and bait the horses to fit them for the fatiguing journey across the hill country. We commenced the ascent by a deep, dark ravine. The moon had now set, and the darkness was profound. We now and then passed an opening in the ravine where "darkness-visible" was stamped on utter darkness." This ravine is called Wady-Aly and is about six miles long. By the time we had reached the summit of the mountain the first faint streaks of dawn appeared in the east, and the beautiful "star of the east" was just setting behind the peak of a neighbouring mountain. It rapidly became light, when, through an opening in the mountains, we caught a glimpse of the blue Mediterranean in the far distance.

Soon after sunrise we passed Kirjath-Jearim, a village in a lofty and pleasant position on the side of a hill. This village now belongs chiefly to the family of the late Abu Ghauth, and is called by the natives after his name. He was for a long time the terror of the whole country around by reason of the daring robberies committed by he and his followers.

Kirjath-Jearim was the scene of some important events recorded in the bible. It was originally one of the cities of the Gibeonites, who beguiled Joshua into a league. It was also the Kirjath-Baal of Samuel VI, and formed one of the landmarks between Judah and Benjamin. When the Philistines restored the ark to the Israelites it was brought up from Beth-Shemesh to Kirjath-Jearim and placed in the house of Abinadab on the hill. The ark remained there until taken up to the house of Obed-edom the Gittite by King David.

This morning we are passing along the very same road, leading up to Jerusalem, which 2917 years ago was thronged by the enthusiastic procession of the ark. Thirty thousand chosen men of Israel with King David at their head. "And David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord on all manner of instruments made of firwood, even on harps, and on psalteries, and on timbrels, and on cornets, and on cymbals."

I got tired of the carriage so descended and walked. By taking short cuts over the hills I managed to keep a considerable distance in advance of the carriage. The morning air was delightful and nothing could have been more pleasant than this early morning walk through the fertile valleys and over the traced hills of Ephraim. I arrived at the

village of Wady-beit-Hanina, or Kolonieh, in the valley of Elah, far in advance of my companions, and sat down to rest under the shade of a large olive tree. This is the valley in which David the shepherd slew the giant Goliath, the account of which forms that thrilling and interesting 17th chapter of first book of Samuel.

Some travellers have arrived at the conclusion that Kolonieh is the lost Emmaus of the gospels; but the evangelist says Emmaus was sixty stadia from Jerusalem. Kolonieh is only about thirty stadia. According to other authorities it is probably Mozah, one of the sites of Benjamin. The valley of Elah is very fertile, producing large quantities of olives, almonds, mulberries, figs, pomegranates, and other fruits. After passing Kolonieh the country is sterile and little vegetation is seen.

At last we draw nigh into Jerusalem, the city of the Great King. Quarter of a mile from the walls stands the German orphanage; a fine building, surrounded by beautiful gardens. A large sign hangs over the entrance on which is painted in large letters the peculiar superscription TALITHA CUMI. We entered the Holy city by the Damascus gate and put up at the Damascus hotel.

(To be continued)

Occasional Notes.

The French Government has entered into a treaty with the Chief of Amadoo, Senegal, whereby France is authorised, to the exclusion of all other Powers, to found stations and roads up to the Niger. A French Representative will reside in Segoo, which will be placed under the Protectorate of France. It is intended to run a railway up the valley of the Senegal towards Bamakoo, upon the Niger, by which means it is expected that communication will be established with the Upper Soudan.

The *Economista*, an Italian newspaper published in Cairo, is responsible for the statement that Her Majesty Queen Victoria was among the subscribers to the recently issued Italian loan. Our contemporary says that the amount subscribed for by Her Majesty was no less than one million pounds sterling!

The Viceroy telegraphs to the India Office that all accounts from Afghanistan agree in stating that Ayooob Khan has six regiments of 400 men each. The Ameer's force is said to consist of 3,000 regular and 1,000 irregular infantry, 700 regular and 400 irregular cavalry, besides Candahar levies, with twenty-four guns. The feeling in favour of Ayooob Khan is almost universal in and about Candahar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK
AT LARNACA.

July
23rd 'Veloce' Italian brig 236 tons from Alexandria in ballast.
23rd 'Haretta' Greek brig 174 tons from Syra sardines.
23rd 'Nea Tichi' Greek schooner 93 tons from Chios in ballast.
23rd 'Haritomeni' Greek schooner 22 tons from Port Said empties.
24th S. S. 'Eipitha' British 462 tons from Beyrout Mails and general cargo.
24th 'Aia Trias' Greek schooner 57 tons from Milo and Limassol with stones.
24th 'Maria' Ottoman caique 20 tons from Beirout in ballast.
25th 'Salami' Ottoman 38 tons from Jounie in ballast.
26th S. S. 'Macedonia' British 1866 tons from Alexandria general cargo.
26th 'Mahrouca' Cypriot 35 tons from Beyrout in ballast.
26th 'Mahrouca' Ottoman 38 tons from Beyrout paving stones.

29th 'Trens' Cypriot Schooner 39 tons from Mersine with hay.
60th S. S. 'Dospatch' British 349 tons from Alexandria, and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

July
24th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
26th 'Hariaita' Greek brig 174 tons for Limassol in ballast.
26th 'Salame' Ottoman schooner 38 tons for Famagusta in ballast.
26th 'Maria' Ottoman schooner 20 tons for Famagusta in ballast.
27th S. S. 'Macedonia' British for Beyrout and Black Sea general cargo.
27th 'Mabrouca' Otton. 38 tons for Limassol with paving stones.
27th 'Nea Tichi' Greek schooner 93 tons for Famagusta in ballast.
28th 'Veloce' Italian brig 236 tons for Malta in ballast.
30th 'Ghal Bahar' Cypriot 44 tons for Papho in ballast.
30th 'Eda Uard' Ottoman bombarde 47 tons for Beyrout general cargo.
30th 'Aia Trias' Greek schooner 57 tons for Mersine with mill stones.
30th S.S. 'Despatch' British 349 tons for Beyrout. Mails and General cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Beyrout—Mr. and Miss Amiel, Mr. and Miss Demetrio and 10 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Alexandria and Limassol.—Mr. and Mrs. Gonssio and 24 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 accomodation.

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.
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The above has just imported a useful, English-made and varied assortment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE; a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUMBEKKEE, 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,
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Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort. The Hotel is situated on the loftiest part of the mountain and the climate is specially recommended by the faculty as being the healthiest in Mount Lebanon.

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

For further information apply to the proprietor.
PISTRO PABLICEVICZ,
Beyrout, 24th March 1881.

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PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Latroun, valley of Ajalon, (half-way to Jerusalem), has the largest and best supply of tents and equipage for Syrian Travel. Efficient dragomen 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 Ezbekieh, opposite Shepherd's Hotel, during the winter season.

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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 WITTEKER, 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*.

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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.

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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
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„ Beyrout 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.

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Wine—Qts and Pts.

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

Peak Frean's lbs. 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. tins of Prince of Wales, Cracker, Charm, Picnic snow flake, milk, etc.

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