CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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"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.

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"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. Euthybule, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

Lefroy, the man suspected of the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton railway, has been arrested at Stepney. Mr. Gold's watch and chain were found in his possesion.

Midhat Pasha has appealed to the Sultan for pardon.

The National Assembly has accepted by acclamation the conditions of Prince Alexander.

A proclamation of Prince Alexander announces the reforom of the public administrations. The National Assembly will decide annually on the budget and on international questions. Mr. Stockoff is named Minister of Foreing Affairs, Mr. Kriloff, Minister of War, and Mr. Remalingen, Minister of Interior.

A revolt has broken out at Gabes. The Europeans have left.

French emissaries have been arrested at Tripoli.

The attack on Kleider was only a feint to mask the advance of the main body of the insurgents.

Mr. Andrieux, Prefect of Police at Paris, has tendered his resignation.

Mustafa, the Minister of the Bey, has left on his return to Tunis.

Don Carlos has been expelled from France, being concerned in legitimist intrigues.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary will meet at Ischl on the 6th of August.

The French have arrived ot Ainmedia and Ainmendrisa. Bou Amena and the other rebel leaders are said to have fled to the south. The rebels continue their retreat abandoning their killed aud wounded.

Sfax was occupied by the French troops on the 17th instant after au obstinate resistance. The French lost fifty killed and wounded; their enemy suffered heavy losses.

Fighting continues in the neighbourhood of Sfax. The natives suffer heavy losses.

The Arabs have made razzias in the immediate vicinity of Tunis and have captured the Bey's camels. The insurrection is assuming serious proportions.

A renewal of the Albanian disturbances is threatened. The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" states that Osman Pasha, the Governor of Scutari, has telegraphed to the Porte that the situation in Albania is again becoming critical. The league are assuming a menacing attitude, and fortifying the environs of Ipek. The Porte has accordingly sent four battalions of additional troops to Prizrend.

President Garfield has during the past week steadily improved. The feverich symptoms have disappeared, and the physiciaus think that the danger has been passed, and apprehension is no longer felt about his recovery. The Governor of Ohio has received answers from the Governors of several States approving his suggestion that a date should be fixed for a national thanksgiving for the recovery of the President. The fund which is being raised for Mrs. Garfield amounts to 134,000 dols. The American law officers are represented to have stated that no action will be taken in the case of the prisoner Guiteau until the result of the President's wounds hus been finally ascertained. They have obtained from Guiteau a detailed history of the crime from its inception to its culmination, which they believe is strictly correct, and which will, in due time, be published.

The flow of emigration to America still continues. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-one emigrants landed in New York last week, including 1,000 Mormons sent over by missionaries now in Europe.

TURKEY.

The sentences of death passed upon Midhat Pasha and others found guilty of the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz have been confirmed by the Court of Appeal in Constantinople. Lord Dufferin has advised the Porte that a very favourable impression would be produced by the exercise of the Sultan's clemency. The correspondent of the *Standard* learns that it is now quite certain the Sultan will pardon the condemned pashas, banishing them to some remote places, the Sultan's ends being attained by proving Abdul Aziz did not commit suicide. Midhat Pasha has addressed an appeal to the Sultan for pardon. Lord Dufferin, a Constantinople telegram says, is stated to have assured Midhat Pasha's sister that her brother will not be executed. Several influential Mussulmans have decided, in the event of the sentence being commuted into exile, to ask the British Ambassador to use his influence in order that Midhat may be sent to a place at which foreign consuls are stationed. In official circles it is asserted that Midhat Pasha has made an attempt to cut his throat, but that he was prevented by the warders from carrying out his purpose.

The correspondent of the *Standard* learns from trustworthy sources that a few weeks since, just when the State trial began, the Sultan asked the young men in whom he has lately reposed some confidence—ten young secretaries, adjutants, &c.—whether he should reinstate the Midhat Constitution. The young advisers feared compromising themselves by recommending that course, and they replied that was not the time for it. It is certain that the Sultan will not abandon the idea, and he will one day surprise the world with a new Constitution of his own.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

We are informed that in many parts of the country cotton has suffered severely; and in some instances, although rice has been twice sown, the crop is likely to be a total failure on account of the want of water. Wherever water has been obtainable the crops of cotton, rice and maize look healthy.

The cattle disease appears to be spreading and is becoming more fatal in its effects. Orders have been issued to kill all stray dogs and cats throughout the country, it being believed that the spread of the disease may be partly attributed to the fact that these animals sometimes feed on the dead cattle.

Mr. Sienckewicz, Agent and Consul General for France, arrived by S.S. "Peluse" on the 20th inst.

Our readers will remember the negociations which took place some weeks ago between Monsieur de Lesseps and the Egyptian Government, relative to the Concession for the Fresh Water Canal to Port Said.

We are now in a position to state that the Government has definitively rejected Monsieur De Lesseps proposals.

Although the Nile has been slow in its rise this year, the regularity of its rise during the last few days leads many natives at Assioot to believe that the Nile may eventually attain a higher level this season than it did last year

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, July 23rd, 1881.

The beneficent interest taken by the Powers in the reform of Turkey is at times almost ludicrous. It becomes so when taken in conjunction with the history of Cyprus during the last three years. With the question of the political morality of the Anglo-Turkish Convention we did not perhaps, greatly concern ourselves at the time that it was made; we were satisfied to believe that Imperial interests demanded it, and that it could not but be of advantage to our Island. But what is the spectacle which Cyprus now presents? She cannot but feel that the Power which of all others professed the most disinterested regard for her welfare has introduced into her midst a mode of Government certainly not in accord with the spirit of the age nor the views of the more intelligent portion of the population to whom it is administered. And now she finds that the same Government, having after a brief tenure discovered that there are difficulties attendant upon the satisfactory ordering of a country in the Levant by legislators who cannot be possibly expected to have any knowledge of the peculiar requirements of the East, has waxed lukewarm in the recognition of responsibilities once readily admitted, and has suddenly awoke to a startlingly vivid perception of the guilt of the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The question as regards ourselves comes to this. What is to be the future of Cyprus? We have always maintained that uncertainty of tenure has been the great drawback to progress since the occupation. The time has come when, in justice to ourselves, some guarantee on the subject should be given us. There are but two courses open, although, indeed, a suggestion, at which we are surprised, of a leading Liberal paper brings them up to the usual three. The first is that recommended by Sir Henry D. Wolff, according at least to the interpretation put upon his speech by Sir C. Dilke. The hon. member for Portsmouth advocates that the British Government should buy the Island outright. The alternative is to arrange for the cession to Greece. The opinion as to the disposal of the Island held by the newspaper to which we have referred—that Cyprus might be restored to the Turks—is so totally opposed not only to the wishes of the Cypriot people but to the dictates which may be supposed to actuate self-respecting not to say enlightened or beneficent statesmanship that we pass it by.

However desirable it may be that we should know what the future has in store for us, we unhappily see no prospect of our doing so for some time. It seems probable that the present ministry would place no hindrance in the way of annexation to Greece. But many obstacles have to be surmounted, many difficulties overcome, many negotiations entered into before such a step is practicable. On the other hand, judging from the tone of the recent debate, the present ministry is hardly likely to advocate the acquisition by purchase of Cyprus to England. The *status quo* may then be expected to be maintained for some time to come.

The solution of this question will be watched over and waited for here with much interest; and it will doubtless be turned to the worst advantage by agitators. An eventuality to be considered is that before a settlement is arrived at public opinion in England may have again reverted in favour of a "spirited foreign policy;" and the present ministry have given place to one having greater belief in the capacity of Cyprus for development, and in her strategic importance The state of public opinion here is easy to be understood. The Cypriots have not derived any magnificent advantages from a British rule; prosperity has not come, and in short they do not consider the blessings which have been showered upon them as considerable. Altogether, seeing that England has became apathetic in regard to the interests of the country, and indeed displays a willingness to get rid of the responsibility of its administration, it is more than probable that the Cypriots would raise no objection to a cession to Greece.

Ad interim it is to be hoped that our affairs are not to be allowed to remain at a standstill. If England retreats from the country leaving it in its present condition, anything she might afterwards have to say on the subject of Eastern reforms would hardly be listened to with respect. Several speakers in the late debate told us we were held at a great expense. There is no reason why there should not be an immediate reduction in the cost our keeping entails annually upon Great Britain. Cyprus is a poor country and unable to support so expensive an administration as that she at present possesses. In the Civil and Military services

some thousands might well be lopped off. Administrative thrift is a reform which it is highly desirable to see introduced among a people who regard the present expenses proportionately as excessive as those of their Turkish predecessors were mean and conducive to rascality.

An interesting letter addressed from Gotha to the *Pall Mall Gazette* contains a description of a German Cremation Hall. The subject is one not without interest to residents in the East. The fear entertained by the late Lord Lytton that his remains might be interred before the breath had actually left his body was not altogether an idle one. The writer of the contribution to which we make reference has known personally a victim of this misapprehension" in Algeria, and he alleges—what has before been stated—that such premature interments are by no means uncommon. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that learned and thoughtful men in Germany have found much to recommend itself in the new form of burial. At present the handsome building situate in the vicinity of the attractive little city of Gotha is the only structure in Europe devoted to the purpose of cremation, with the exception of one at Milan. Its erection dates only from two and a half years ago and was the result of the efforts of an association or *Verein*. Within this space of time fifty-two persons altogether have elected that their mortal remains should be disposed of by cinerary processes. Of these five were women, and one body was sent from New York. The religious service can first be read over the body, but it is hardly necessary to state that the privilege is not accorded by the Roman priesthood. The cinerary urns bear inscriptions in respect of the merits of one or two Jews. These receptacles of the ashes of the departed are solid and artistic, bearing the name etc.of the deceased, and are arranged outside the cremation hall in an open portico. Some were richly decorated with fresh-cut flowers. It is in this half that the religious service,when celebrated, is conducted, and where is laid the body before it is removed to the underground receptacle where the burning takes place. The public are not admitted to the ceremony at any time; but it is permitted to the nearest relatives of the deceased to be present, except at the process of cineration which is described as being so scientific that any element of horror is altogether eliminated. "We see" says the writer, who has descended into the subterranean chambers where the reduction to ashes is performed, "the huge preparations in the form of coal, and the burning oven also on a vast scale, finally the receptacle for the ashes." Nine hours are required for preliminary preparation; and it is noteworthy that the body is not burnt by flame but is reduced to ashes by air heated to 600 deg. Réaumur Two hours elapse before the remains are collected, those of a man ordinarily weighing about six and of a woman four pounds. The burning takes place in silent solemnity and is not visible even to the officials necessarily admitted to the vaults. The writer seems to nave been considerable impressed in favour of the system of disposal of the bodies of the dead which he found adopted, and he adds that his German friends spoke to him of it in terms of warm praise as, for one thing, preventing premature burial in countries where prompt interment is legally compelled.

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

V.—With the Maronites.

(Continued from our last.)

These Arabs are oppressed alike by Turks, Greeks and English. They have come to recognize that their inheritance is a burden grievous to be borne; and it must be apparent to all but the Pharisees and Sadducees of these days that they are weighed down by their load of sorrow. Degraded, draggled, torn and stained in the struggle the willingly-unconscious Levites of our times pass them by. I am credibly informed that attempts are being made in Cyprus to divert members of the Greek church from the religion of their fathers and to assimilate them to some faith more like that of Henry the Eight than that in which they have been nurtured. I can only say that if I were a Cypriot and such a proselytizer presented himself at my door, I should greet him, not, indeed, with the holy kiss, but with a slight refreshment which would probably deter him from obtruding his unasked-for views upon me in the future. I should be sorry to know that I had opposed an obstacle to missionary zeal; but it may be allowed me to avow my belief that an attempt to improve the condition of these Arabs would appear in the eyes of the Master a more commendable work than the going about attempting to "pervert" Cypriots from the faith of their fathers.

The Maronites of whom there are supposed to be some 2,800 in Cyprus are no new-fangled sect. They belong to a tribe inhabiting the western slope of Mount Lebanon, and it was as long ago as A. D. 680 that, by adopting the Monothelitic doctrine when it had been condemned by the Council of Constantinople, they constituted themselves and came to be regarded as a dinstinct religious party. A certain monk named John Maro was their first bishop, and so it came about that his followers received the designation of Maronites. Maro took to himself the title of "Patriarch of Antioch" and asserted the ecclesiastical independence of the tribe, the members of which defended their freedom against the Greeks and afterwards against the Saracens. In 1182 they abjured the beliefs of the Monothelites and were readmitted within the pale of the Roman Church; the terms of reconciliation being that their existent religious tenets, moral precepts and ancient rites should remain unchanged. The single tie, in fact, which binds the Maronites to the Roman Church, except a likeness in their modes of religious observance, is the acknowledgement by the sect of the supremacy of the Unmentionable Scarlet Lady who sits upon the Seven Hills. In consideration of this qualified allegiance, the Papal Pontiff has to provide for the expenses of Maronite public worship, and to maintain a college at Rome for the education of their priests. The Patriarch of the tribe is selected from amongst themselves by their bishops, and his appointment may be sanctioned by the Pope. The Patriarch of Antioch—for the highest dignitary of the Maronite church still uses the title assumed by John Maro—has his head-quarters in the monastery of Lebanon, and adopting the name of Peter claims to be a successor of the apostle of that cognomen. It is required of him as of the bishops of his synod that he should enter into a vow of perpetual celibacy; but it is noticeable that this is not demanded of the minor clergy, who, however, rarely venture on the matrimonial speculation—actuated, perhaps, equally by worldy and prudential as by righteous and holy reasons.

One cannot always be in the spirit on the Lord's day. The willingness of the spirit not unfrequently does ineffectual warfare with the weakness of the flesh. Truth is always best; and the truth is that at this early hour of a Sunday morning a despir cable feeling as of a carnal hankering afte breakfast fairly overcomes me. I try to think of the temptation of St. Anthony to whose order the monks of the Maronite profession belong. A very little reflection on that head is sufficient. Then my attention is diverted towards a negress in the auditory. The rites of niggers are, in my mind, generally associated with shouts of "Glory Hallelujah" "Bress de Lord" and "Roll Jordan, Roll," and there was something of wonder created by the more refined yet evident interest in the service taken by this sister from—

Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand.

While I was engaged in reverent admiration of this coloured young woman alas! her thoughts must have been straying towards secular subjects. Suddenly raising her head from the devotional position on the desk-board in which it had previously rested she proceeded to arrange the lace collar of a square-shouldered lady who sat in the pew in front of her. The perspirative influences of a temperature registering 80° of Fahrenheit in the shade—a great age as Tom Hood used to say—have induced in the collar a limpness which detracts from its daintiness as an article of female toilette. The negress remedies this to the best of her ability and is immediately again to all appearance absorbed in the service. Fanning is performed with a vigour which bespeaks the enjoyment of a lady-like luxury rarely indulged in. Considering the excessive atmospheric disturbance it is perhaps as well for the comfort of the priest that the ritual of the celebration requires that he should turn as it were his face from us during the greater part of the service. And it as well perhaps that the reverend father has not to preach a sermon. I have often sympathized with nervous gentlemen who have to pound through a hydra-headed polemical discourse in the face of a serried array of feminine windmills, the expression of the faces behind which are indicative of nothing more intelligent than an enforced conformity with the rules of "respectability." I left the queer little Maronite church before the service was over, and I am afraid the most praiseworthy sentiment on which, as I hied me home with an appetite sharpened for breakfast, I was induced to reflect by the events of the morning is contained in the couplet—

Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

I have, however, elsewhere expressed my opinion that there is abundant room for the operation of all the sects, and that, on well-known politico-economical principles, religious competition must benefit the community. Wherefore, my White-street friends, go your ways and prosper exceedingly.

HOLIDAY MAKING IN CYPRUS.

It is an advantage of living in Cyprus that the judicious choice of a sea-side resort wherein to seek relief for the body and mind during the few fleeting days of a summer holiday is rather generally constrained. By the ordinary tourist the judicious choice is so seldom made. A hasty rush across the continent is as a rule considered all that can be desired. The tourist scampers through Paris, confused with pictures, statues, palaces and parks; he rushes up the Rhine bored and wearied with legends of mediæval robbers, of ruined castles, of haunted hills and forests; he scours Switzerland, hustled by a crowd of wanderers like himself, fatigued both in body and mind by ascending mountains, whose beauties he has no time to enjoy, in swiftly traversing lakes, in exploring valleys, mainly for the reason that they must be "done." He may go further and fare worse in Italy; he may walk through miles and miles of picture galleries, loathing from his heart the countless thousands of saints, depicted in every imaginable form of martyrdom, hating the innumerable churches which must be seen, and disgusted with the fine-art cant with which every visitor to classic soil thinks it but his duty to clothe his ordinary ideas. The result is that, though change has certainly been obtained, the traveller returns home more tired and more wearied than when he left. He has had a cursory glance at many men and many cities; he has spoken to some scores of waiters, porters, and guides; he has spent much money and is puzzled to know with what good effect. He is forced to confess that the anticipation of his holiday was even superior to the realization. Murray had told him that the scenery of a place was charming, that the historical associations were full of interest and that the hotel accomodation was admirable. By Bradshaw he was informed that the trains departed from such-and-such a place at a certain time and arrived at their destination at another, that the boats were capitally got up, their passages rapid and the luggage arrangements perfectly comprehensible and simple. But if a candid tourist he will frankly tell you that he passed through the charming scenery amid rain and sleet, to find the places famed in history and in fiction vulgarized by excursion mobs; to arrive at the hotel and discover the admirable accomodation resolved in a fifth-floor attic. And he will go on to say that he found his blind faith in the excellence and punctuality of the vaunted railway service misplaced; that weather and defective machinery when steamboats were in question materially affected his programme; and that a total unacquaintance with their native languages characteristic of officials on the continent, together with stupidity, reduced the arrangements for his luggage to such a degree of simplicity that he was happily rid of his "impedimenta" at an early period of his journey.

On many grounds is the quiet enjoyment afforded by life at the Cypriot sea-side to be preferred to the vulgar attractions dear to the heart of the frequenters of places like Cockney, Margate and Ramsgate. In point of fact here Nature may be worshipped at her holiest shrine; there from her feet of clay. To the educated and refined mind, nothing could be more revolting than the enticements held out by modern watering-places. The hotels "at which the most fastidious will meet with all the luxuries possible to be obtained, while the tastes of those who desire the elegance and quiet of a private life are equally considered" are here happily absent. You may quarter yourself upon your friend on whose hospitality you may confidently rely, and take no thought for that bugbear of the modern tourist, the hotel-bill at the end of the week. Or you may camp-out. To carry your house with you like the snail is no unpleasant method, we have been informed, of enjoying a visit to one of our at present most famed sanitariums. You may thus avoid all the horrors common to ordinary lodging houses. There will be for you no bills, no Norfolk Howards, no babies, no bells; nothing but the common "skylos" and a few other inconveniences with which to make warfare. The many abominations which go to make up the essence of 'Arry's delight when for a brief interval he is relieved from that

"dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood"

do not here plague you. For instance the sort of fishing ordinarily enjoyed at the sea-side serves to recall in the minds of most persons who have ventured upon it visions only of long hours endured lolloping off shore in an uncomfortable boat, baked by the fiery rays of a blazing sun, wearied with holding a chafing line at which no bite ever comes, and not solaced by the fisherman, who, while drinking your beer and smoking your tobacco, rallies you on your want of luck, and adverts to the piscatory skill of his last customers who "drew 'em up as fast as ever they could get their lines down." To the average mind, sailing and "yotting" convey either of two meanings: the being enticed down to the sea by a wily boatman and sitting drearily beneath idly flapping sails which there is no breeze to fill; or in forming part of an unhappy cargo, the destiny of which it is to journey round a given circle, larger or less, as the price demanded by those who do business in the great waters varies. The forming of aquaria is another recreation. There are probably few persons who have not in the course of their lives studied this form of natural history, have collected unwholesomely-smelling masses of seaweed, have heaped up piles of worthless shells and invaluable stones, and have in various domestic utensils brought together a heterogeneous mixture of lifeless star-fish, mutilated crabs and miserable anemones. The fate of these marine zoological collections is invariable: at first eagerly formed, they are for some time carefully attended to, they gradually lose their interest and they are finally thrown out of window by some long-suffering landlady, who at the same time expresses her fervent hope that "ths next parties will not be given to messing." Then, thank heaven, there is no band. Sea side miseries culminate in the provided music. If there should ever come a case of arbitration between Germany and England the latter should base an enormous amount of indirect claims on the annoyances so long inflicted by bands of Teutonic minstrels who have rendered day and night alike hideous. Another form of musical torture is that practised by those who blacken their faces, adopt white hats, green coats, blue trousers and other devices to attract the attention of the educated and refined. In other words those who sing the lowest of low songs, in music-hall patois and with Whitechapel accent and are vaguely known as "Christy Minstrels," which they are not, or "Niggers" which it were a discredit to Africa if they were. With that inevitable institution, the Circulation Library, our list of the annoyances of common marine resorts must come to an end; not but that if space permitted of it, or perhaps, we should rather say required it, we could continue their enumeration indefinitely. The merits of a circulating library depend, it may confidently be assumed, on whether it is good or bad. And as a rule the ancient tomes which constitute them are decidedly thrashy.

Kyrenia is the favourite bathing-resort of Cyprus. It is a delightful little place, the means of access to which are easy. Its natural advantages are considerable and the sea-bathing is all that can be desired.

Local Notes.

Nothing, as yet, has transpired in regard to the question as to whom has obtained the contract for the conveyance of the Cyprus mails from and to Alexandria. We have reason, to believe, however, that the services rendered by Bell's Asia Minor Company will not be disregarded by the officials with whom rests the solution of this matter.

Another magazine for the receipt of locust's eggs has been opened at Famagusta. We hear that not less than 50,000 okes have already been collected there. 45,000 okes of locust's eggs have, up to the present been received at the Nikosia store.

We are glad to be able to acknowledge that there now exists in Larnaca admirable provision for the public safety in respect of the aid rendered to security by the police. We can only hope that this satisfactory state of things will continue.

We observe from a local paper that favoured Limassol enjoys the benefits which accrue to the possession of a Municipality solicitous in regard of the sanatory condition of the town. Prohibition has been given to the throwing of dirty water into the streets and to the drying of hides in the stores or houses of the town, under, however, stringent regulations. We in Larnaca, should offer no objection to a general promulgation of a similar order in respect of and in behalf of general sanitation.

It is with delicacy we enter upon the subject of the re-appointment to the post of Chief Translator of the Temyz Court. At the time of the occupation it was excusable on the part of the Government that it was not always happy in its selection from Civil Service candidates. In this particular case, we shall ask that the candidate be submitted to such interrogation as is required in England of an ordinary candidate for a position under Government. And we believe that such an enquiry will be to the benefits of the public interests.

A Cypriot Merchant, by name Nicholas Christofides, a resident for many years at Cairo, has presented to Pera near Nicosia, a building at Cairo valued at eight hundred pounds, in order to provide the requisite funds for an elementary school in his native village. The local authorities have notified their gratitude to their liberal countryman.

Yesterday evening a histrionic performance, which had previously been announced was generously given by the Theatrical Company who have for some short time, been in own midst, in the benefit of the public schools of Larnaka and the Marina. Thirty pounds was the result to the schools of this pleasant evening.

At a season like this the subject of exportation of cereal produce of the year ought to be of imporiance. It is, however, found that this year's quality is inferior, and it is found more profitable to consign shipments to the opposite coast of Syria and Caramania than to our ports.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the *Levant Herald* has resumed its publication under its own name, the Sultan having been pleased to authorise the editor to resume its publication.

Kyrenia News.

July 20th, 1881.

Mr. J. Grover Ford and family have arrived in Kyrenia for the bathing season. We believe that Colonel Gordon has engaged to rent the "Lodge" during next month and Captain Croker during the ensuing one.

Mr. Nicoll and Mr Hake are staying here from Nicosia.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

The following extracts from a correspondent's note book, made during a late journey through part of Syria, will doubtless be of interest to our readers, and may perhaps induce some of them to make the same, or an extended journey in a country so full of sacred and historical associations.

"My anxiety to catch a first glimpse of the Holy land brought me on deck at an early hour this lovely sabbath morn. The sea is calm, and there is a gentle breeze which makes the early morning air quite bracing. The steamer is going right in the direction of the rising sun and no eye can penetrate far ahead on account of the intense brightness of its morning rays.

There is a motley crowd of individuals grouped around the funnel. The long-robed, turbaned turk; the more civilized native of Egypt; ebony faced nubians; poor, dirty, half-starved looking padrés of the Armenian church; and several jolly-looking capucin fréres going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. The padrés and the fréres are busy at their prayers which they are most devoutly repeating from greasy, well-thumbed old volumes.

At last, with the aid of a telescope, the coast line and the judean hills beyond are clearly discernible. Nearer and nearer we approach until the golden sand glows in the now fierce rays of the sun, save where, here and there, tracts of country seem luxuriantly cultivated.

The anchor is dropped, and we are riding in the open roadstead of Jaffa about half a mile from the shore.

The ancient town of Jaffa rises abruptly from the sea in a conical form. The houses seem so closely packed as to leave no space for streets.

We put up at the Jerusalem hotel in the german colony a short distance from the town. This hotel is beautifully situated and exquisitely clean. It is surrounded by large orange orchards and from it is obtained a fine view of the sea, Jaffa, and the country around.

Our first visit is to Miss Arnotts school. At the moment of our arrival she is holding an afternoon bible class. Many years ago this lady was staying at Jaffa for the benefit of her health when she was painfully impressed with the utter want of education for young native girls. When Miss Arnott returned to England she could not get rid of an idea which had taken possession of her that it was her duty to endeavour to remedy this state of things. By the kind aid of friends and her own indomitable courage she returned to Jaffa to see what could be done. Having acquired a knowledge of arabic, and surmounted many obstacles placed in her way by a few ignorant and fanatical natives in a short time she succeeded in drawing together as many scholars as she could well manage. Some of these have since become teachers and there are now 20 boarders and a large number of day scholars connected with the establishment. They receive a sound and practical education and are taught sewing and needle work in its various branches. The school is deservedly very popular, and as a proof of the interest taken in the work by natives Miss Arnott told us that about 200 men had voluntarily started a subscription list, to which they added from their wages week by week, for the purpose of erecting a commodious school-house, which could also be used by them on Sundays for their religious (christian) services. Meantime these men meet in Miss Arnott's present schoolroom for this purpose. The services are conducted by one of them who owes his conversion to Miss Arnott. This lady has thus demonstrated what a true sense of duty backed by courageous determination is capable of accomplishing even in a quasi tropical climate.

Leaving the school we wend our way along the steep and narrow streets. These are impassable for vehicles, for by standing in the centre and stretching out ones arms the houses on either side can be touched. The buildings are dark and crumbling with the dirt and decay of ages. The town stands on a hill about 150 feet high crowned by a fort from which, looking south, the eye wanders over the fertile plains of Philistia; towards the north stretch the plains of Sharon as far as Carmel; and to the east rise the hills of Ephraim and Judah.

Jaffa was first fortified by the Maccabees. The town was partly destroyed by the roman emperor Vespasian, but was re-built, and became the seat of a christian bishop in the fifth century. It was captured by the crusaders under Godfrey and the fortifications restored by Richard of England. They have been destroyed and restored several times since. Napoleon I was here in 1799 and it is said the place remains in almost the same state as left by him.

Japho and Joppa are the bible names for Jaffa. It is known to be one of the most ancient towns in the world. Pliny speaks of it as having existed before the flood. The first mention of the town in the bible is found in Joshua 19 where it is spoken of as forming the border of the tribe of Dan. It is the port to which were brought the cedars from Lebanon for the erection of the first and second temples at Jerusalem. Again it was from Joppa that Jonah fled from the presence of the Lord, and it was to this old town Peter came, across the plains from Lydda, when he raised Tabitha from the dead. From the roof of the house of Simon the tanner at Joppa Peter was shewn in a vision that no distinction should be made between jew and gentile in the good news to be proclaimed. To the reputed house of Simon the tanner we now turn our footsteps Admission is readily gained from the mussulman in charge. A large room on the ground floor is now used as a mosque. It is a very dismal room, the walls being covered with slime and mildew. It is devoid of furniture or ornament, having only a small oil lamp suspended by a cord from the ceiling, and a grass mat covering a portion of the floor. A niche in the wall facing towards Mecca shews the faithful the direction in which to prostrate themselves when praying. Passing through a small court-yard, in which is a well, and ascending a flight of stone steps, we find ourselves on a roof said to be the one upon which Peter was sleeping when he saw the vision recorded in Acts 10. There is nothing peculiar about this roof as compared with others near it save that it is partly shaded by the branches of a luxuriant fig tree growing in the court-yard below.

Passing through the town on our way back to the hotel the streets are blocked by a marriage procession. Standing under an ancient archway we watch it pass. The faces of all the women are closely veiled. They move along demurely, the bride in their midst, without uttering a sound. The men, carrying large bouquets, dance along to the screeching notes of reed pipes, the deafening clash of cymbals, and the roll of drums. At the rear of the procession are carried the brides wedding presents. Prominent among other articles are metal pots and pans, gorgeously worked cushions, and a large mirror with gilt frame.

(To be continued)

Occasional Notes.

A private visit was paid to the Channel Tunnel experimental works by Sir Edward Watkin and a large party of scientific and other gentlemen interested in the operations. Very satisfactory progress was found to have been made with the boring operations since the last visit, the heading having been advanced to a total length of upwards of half a mile. The tunnel is kept perfectly free from any accumulation of water by the pumps. There is no alteration in the nature of the strata. The work at the new shaft at Shakspeare's Cliff promises to be even more successful.

An attempt lately made to naturalize camels in Texas and New Mexico has not been so complete a failure as was at first supposed. The camels used for carrying freight across the California desert did not prove profitable, and they were turned loose on the Gila and Salt River bottoms. There they lived and bred, until now, it is said, they roam over the lower Gila plains in large numbers, giving the *Louisiana Citizen* ground for the belief that they "will continue to increase in numbers, until a drove of wild camels will become as common on the western plains of Arizona as buffalo now are on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains."

The Odessa correspondent of the *Times* reports that the present harvest prospects throughout Southern Russia are so brilliant that if they should be realized, the farmers think they will be able to dispense with any harvest during the next four years. This unprecedented abundance will be due to the abnormal quantity of rain which fell during the last two months; nor has it entirely ceased yet, so that in some places people begin to fear they may have too much of it. In the governments of Kharkoff and Kherson the corn beetle has appeared, and in such numbers in the former that the Imperial Government is said to intend lending 100,000 roubles to the Zemstvo, or Provincial Land Assembly, towards the cost of exterminating that insect.

The Paris tribunal last week annulled the marriage by a London registrar of Musurus bey, son of the Turkish Ambassador at London, and himself now Ambassador at Rome, to Mdlle. d'Imecourt. On her mother disapproving the attachment she escaped to England, but shortly after the ceremony was induced to return home, and has since been in a convent, Musurus Bey being refused all comunication with her. The marriage was declared void on account of the young lady being only sixteen and of the absence of the mother's consent; but there is a strong feeling (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) that she ought to have been produced in court to negative all suspicion of her beeng under virtual duress.

Giuseppe Esposito, also known by the name of Radazzi, a noted Italian brigand chief, was captured at New Orleans last week by a New York detective. It is said that this man is identical with the brigand chief, known at that time as Leone, who captured near Palermo, in Sicily, an English gentleman named Ross, and extorted a large ransom as the price of his life.

A find of great historic and bibliographic interest, relating to the annals of George Cadrenus, a Greek monk of the eleventh century, has been made at Basel. These annals originally formed part of a collection of Byzantine histories, the oldest manuscript copy of which was contained in a volume belonging to the library of Kanas in Paris.

THE COLONISATION OF PALESTINE.—A Jewish journal published in New York gives a letter from a prominent member of the Jewish community referring to Mr. Laurence Oliphant's project of colonising the Holy Land with Jews. It shows that the hope of returning to the Land of Promise is not abandoned, as some would have us believe. The following is an extract from the letter: "Orthodox Jews do not abandon the doctrine of the re-establishment of our State; and while they declare that it does not necessarily imply that all the Jews in the world shall be caged up between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean any more than all Americans are in America, or all Frenchmen in France, they say, and with justice, that the geographical position and extreme fertility of Palestine point to a grand future for it as soon as it is rescued from the incapable government of the Sublime Porte—sublime only in its indifference to progress in all parts of its unhappy empire. Now, as an attentive reader of the Bible, I cannot but be struck with the fact that the realisation of Mr. Oliphant's plan would be "a wonderful coincidence" when compared with the announcement of the sacred volume. A colonisation of Palestine by the Jews with the sanction and assistance of the various kings and potentates would be in strict accordance with such passages as Isaiah xlix. 22-23, l. 3, 4, 5, &c."

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VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK

AT LARNACA.

July

16th S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Beyrout Mails and general cargo.

19th S. S. 'Vesta' Aust. 1316 tons. Mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.

19th S. S. 'Aglaja' Austrian 1474 tons from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.

20th 'Ghul Bahar' Cypriot 44 tons from Limassol in Ballast.

20th 'Melchiore' Italian brig 254 tons from Alexandria in ballast.

22nd S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons from Alexandria, and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

July

16th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons for Beyrout. Mails and General cargo.

17th S. S. 'Simiote' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.

18th Cileno' Italian barque 398 tons for Gloucester with barley.

18th 'Evangelistria' Ottoman brigantine 143 tons for Constantinople in ballast.

19th S. S. 'Vesta' Aust., mails for Syria and Egypt, general cargo.

19th S. S. 'Aglaja' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.

20th 'Evangelistrie' Ottoman 35 tons for Beyrout with plates.

22nd 'Ismirlie' Cypriot 25 tons for Famagusta in ballast.

23rd S. S. 'Simiote' British for Beyrout Mails and general cargo.

23rd 'Stratigoussena' 55 tons Ottom, schooner for Constantinople with ballast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Beyrouth—Mr. Flack and 15 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Alexandria and Limassol,—Dr. Barry, Dr. Heidenstam, Messrs. Mucria and Derwich and 17 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

July

16th 'Aphrodite' 109 tons Cypriot brig from Alexandria general cargo.

16th 'Ghul Bakri, 44 tons Ottoman from Larnaca empties.

17th S. S. 'Simiote' British 293 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

19th Carraconche' 29 tons. Cypriot bomb, from Larnaca general cargo.

21st Evangelistrie' 58 tons Ottom. Bomb.from Callimnos general cargo.
22nd Evangelistrie' 40 tons Ottom. Bomb. from Castelorizo general cargo.
22 S. S. 'Simiote' British, 293 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

July
18th 'Ghul Bakri' 44 tons Ottoman for Larnaca.
18th Farajallah' 83 tons for Papho general cargo.
17th S. S. 'Simiote' 293 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
21th 'Filantropia' 99 tons for Alexandria general cargo.
22nd S. S. 'Simiote' British for Larnaca mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Simiote' from Larnaca—Mr. Mavrosconß and family, Mr. Constantinides, Sergt. Adams, and 28 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPAYANNI & Co's. STEAMERS.

The *Macedonia* Capt. Marsh will arrive at Cyprus on or about 22nd inst.
For freight, etc. apply to:
CHARLES WATKINS,
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ALBERT HOTEL NICOSIA.

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PIETRO PAULICEVICH.
BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

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

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.

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

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