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. Efthyvoulos; 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

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of a Paris journal, the Czar is suffering terribly from nervous agitation. The palace of Gatschina is surrounded by three walls, with innumerable sentries and patrols. Finding it difficult, in these circumstances, to take the necessary amount of exercise, his Majesty, it is said, has taken to woodcutting. General Gourko has, it is stated, arrested at Odessa three officers of the artillery, who are charged with Nihilism, and two of whose fellow-officers, fearing arrest, have committed suicide.

The "Novoe Vremya" states that the Russian Government has resolved to build a fleet of ironclads on the Black Sea.

Prince Bismarck is stated to be suffering so severely from neuralgic pains that he is unable to walk, or even to stand.

The English engine-drivers and the Belgian stokers who attended the Grisel Banquet were at Victor Hugo's weekly soirée on Thursday week. The poet gave them a most cordial reception. Among the other guests were M. Renan, Mdme Renan, M. Naquet, and the ex-Fine Art Minister, M. Proust. M. Renan had some conversation with the members of the Belgian group. The members of the English deputation having expressed a desire to thank M. Gambetta for what he said about them in his speech on Wednesday, were received by him last Saturday. Mr. F. Evans, speaking in the name of English railway workmen, said they were grateful to him for the manifold proofs he had given of his interest in the labouring classes. M. Gambetta assured the deputation of the sincerity of his wishes. Mr. Evans said that M. Gambetta's name and policy were well known in England, and that intelligent English workmen were glad when they heard of his accession to office, and greatly disappointed when they heard that he had fallen on the question of "scrutin de liste," which would, nevertheless, have been a guarantee for the labouring classes. M. Gambetta replied that many persons thought the "scrutin de liste" was a monomania with him. This was a great mistake. He was persuaded that it was the only system which enabled working men to be efficaciously represented in Parliament. France would have it yet. As to his resuming office, he assured them that was the least of his cares.

M. Lissagaray, an ex-member of the Commune, has published an article in the "Bataille," vouching for the truth of a story which appeared in an American newspaper, to the effect that the late Prince Louis Napoleon was assassinated in Zululand by the emissaries of French refugees in London. A letter from the Duc de Bassano, however, declares the story to be absolutely false, and states that when he accompanied the Empress Eugénie to Zululand several Zulus acknowledged having attacked the Prince.

The Empress Eugénie has won an action which she brought against the municipality of Marseilles to establish her right to a mansion built by the late Emperor on ground given him by the town, and has been awarded all her costs. The decision caused great astonishment in court, but is said to have been received with evident satisfaction. The case will be carried by the municipality to the Court of Appeal at Aix.

Advices received through Slavonic sources report some recent fighting in the Herzegovina between Tschajnitch and Mazaotche, to the north of Gradjevitch. The insurgents were carrying off a quantity of booty when they were attacked by a detachment of Austrian troops who had been sent in pursuit of them. After an encounter, in which the insurgents are reported to have lost one man and the Austrians fifteen, the latter retired, leaving the insurgents to escape with their plunder. It is also reported that the insurgent leaders Zakschitsch and Manditsch, who fled after the rising of 1875, have crossed the Drina and re-entered Eastern Herzegovina from Servia, and are organizing strong insurgent bands.

A New York telegram says that an Irishman named Turner has been arrested, suspicions having been aroused of his being connected with the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He arrived yesterday on board the steamer Wisconsin. He came on board at Queenstown without any luggage, and with a ticket purchased in Dublin on Sunday, the 7th. He expressed sympathy with the assassins, and excited suspicion. When the vessel reached the pier he hurried on shore and disappeared. He afterwards returned, however, and said he was willing to give himself up if the police wanted him. It is generally believed that he is merely seeking notoriety.

THE REPLANTING OF THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

By

MONS. P. G. MADON.

(Continued from our last.)

THE SPECIES TO BE EMPLOYED.

The choice of species is very important, because it is upon it above all that success depends. It must vary with the end that one desires to attain; but it depends chiefly on climate and soil.

The action of climate is very complex: all the species are restricted to a limit of heat and a limit of cold which they cannot pass, and thus find themselves circumscribed on the globe in a special zone. But these limits neither follow isotheral nor isothermal lines, nor isocherninous ones, still less the degree of latitude. For it is not sufficient that the temperature rests between these limits: it is necessary that the sum of the degrees of heat during the season of vegetation be computed by starting from a variable point according to species; for some trees, too, a certain uninterrupted period is necessary during the time the sap is down (*dans l' engourdissement annuel*). There are species which require a clear sky, whilst others delight in mists; some grow freely in water, others prefer a drier soil.

Thus, to quote an example, the epicea (*Picea excelsa*) requires three months uninterrupted cold, a total amount of 14.50 c. x. during the season of vegetation, a mean July temperature ranging between 10o and 18.5o Fahr., a mean of at least 12o 5 in January, a humid atmosphere and frequent rains. One need not think, then, of establishing it on Troodos, where, however, starting from 5,000 feet, it would find the same mean annual temperature as in the regions where it is very largely found.

The P. Cembro (*Pinus Cembra Linn*), faithful to high mountains, is contented with 810oc. of temperature during the season of vegetation, and with 67 days of uninterrupted cold; but during the development of the leaves, a length of day reaching sixteen hours would seem to be indispensable to it.

The date palm, on the contrary, requires, in order to ripen its fruits, and consequently to reproduce itself naturally, at least 6000o. It must, besides, have its roots inserted in a moist soil and its head under a burning sun.

As Prof. Martins remarks, the Larix Europea and Betula nana support from 40oc. to below 0oc. (407), which freezes mercury; whilst a great number of palms, tropical orchids, and arborescent ferns, succumb when the thermometer is 10oc. above zero = 50 Fahr. These are plants which live buried beneath the sand of the deserts of Africa, where the temperature often attains 60o to 80oc. = 140o to 176o Fahr., whilst alpine or northern plants wither if the thermometer remains for some days at 10oc. (50o. Fahr.) For certain species vegetation commences at 5oc. (42 Fahr.), whilst others are only sensible at temperatures which pass 20oc, or 68o Fahr.

The soil also exercises a great influence by its physical properties and by its chemical qualities. An altogether predominating influence has for a long time been attributed to the latter; but particular observations have dissipated this apparently just view, since certain species that in one region would appear to be injured by calcareous soils, succeeded in them in another, and since the plant would appear to partake of physical properties ordinarily belonging to the soil which it prefers, rather than its composition.

There are, however, some kinds like the chestnut and cork tree, which can only succeed on calcareous soils; and the number of vegetable species which prefer a certain soils is sufficiently large for one to be able to recognize from a distance the composition of the soil from the species which grow on it.

Unfortunately, one does not take sufficiently into account these obstacles of temperament, and one asks for advice too late to avoid heavy losses. For most often the check is not immediate, and encouraged by apparent success, men laugh at specialists and their theories, and invest more and more capital in works which are suddenly ruined by a change of temperature or that disappear in a few months through some disease that cannot be withstood. Thus it is that many pines, after having grown vigorously during the first years, die at from 15 to 20 years of age on soils that do not suit them. When the replantings of Lea Soloque, which have enriched France ten fold, were undertaken, the greater part of the proprietors who executed them, proud of the success of their first efforts, did not care to consult the Forest administration, or to take any count of the advice of science. The maritime pine (P. pinaster) was largely employed in a region too far north for it. Last winter suddenly struck it in full prosperity, and the damage caused by the frost to these plantations has been estimated at not less than 40 millions of francs. Instructed by experience, the suffering proprietors have demanded seeds of the administration, but would it not have been preferable to forestall the evil which must now be repaired?

Unfortunately, some foresters led away by the general movement of acclimatisation, do not value sufficiently these gifts of science and allow themselves to wander along a dangerous path. I cannot too strongly warn my successors not to engage in experiments which would swallow up millions that would be lost for ever, or to allow themselves to be misled by a passing success, or by favourable conditions. Trees employed in replantings ought to succeed without aid to reproduce themselves, to support not only ordinary conditions of climate, but even the years

called exceptional, which are much more common than is generally supposed. Very hardy kinds are necessary without which the expense is increased out of all proportion to the results to be obtained, and success, always precarious may be compromised by the least accident. In general, if we wish to make replantings properly so called, that is to say to go to work on a far more extended scale than is required for parks or gardens, we must look around and choose the species in the country itself; and in default, obtain them from neighbouring countries where the conditions are analogous; and the very fact that exotic species come from a long distance should make us all the more distrustful. Further it is necessary to take particular account of the temperament of each species and to employ, in preference resinous kinds for impoverished and denuded soils.

I have carefully studied, not from my own short personal experience, but by the help of the best authors, all the best known species of Europe and Northern Africa, and I shall proceed to enumerate those which ought to serve as a basis in the replantings of the island; I shall afterwards name those less known or rarer species which might be employed on a smaller scale, or made trial of simply. In order not to transgress the limits of this report, I shall not say any thing of those species which are best left unmentioned; nor of the reasons for rejecting them, but I would recommend that recourse be not had to them without considerable reflection and very careful study of their characteristic properties.

It does not suffice that a species be suited to the soil or climate of the region to be rewooded; it should also be capable of producing useful products and these in sufficient quantity. These considerations have influenced me in the preparation of the following list:—

(To be continued).

CYPRUS.

Larnaca, 1st. June 1882.

Although we do not propose in this paper to deal with legal questions, nevertheless we feel bound to reply to an article in the "Cyprus Herald" criticizing some remarks we made lately on the libel case Melikzian *v.* the "Alethia" newspaper, heard before the Daavi court at Nicosia.

We sustained that Mr. Paleologos, the Editor of the "Alethia," should have been tried before the tribunal of Limassol, the town of his domicile, and the place where his paper is printed and published. The "Cyprus Herald" alleges that we have stated "that all offences should be tried at the place of residence of the defendant." We may say, at once, that what we said had reference to the particular case of the "Alethia," and we did not propose to give a lecture on the theory of penal law. The whole of the assertions of the "Cyprus Herald" are based on confused notions and imperfect knowledge of the details and necessary developments of the subject it deals with. It is for these reasons it asserts "that the law rather is that the trial should be held in the place where the offence was committed, and that this principle was not departed from in the case under discussion."

It will also be our endeavour to prove what we asserted—that according to the law and principles the action brought against the "Alethia" ought to have been tried before the Limassol tribunal. The facts of the case are that Mr. Melikzian, an inhabitant of Nicosia, complaining that he had personally suffered injury from a correspondence addressed from Nikosia, but printed and published in the "Alethia" paper, which always appears at Limassol, resolved to bring an action against the editor of that journal. According to Art. 31 of the Ottoman law on the Press, which remains in full force here in Cyprus even though the Island is under English rule, "the prosecution for press misdemeanour before the tribunals shall be made at the request of the plaintiff." It results from this text that the State or public action is not interested so far as the prosecution of private personal offences is concerned. The public authority only interferes in the administration of the penalty when requested by private action; and the reparation for the harm done is sued for by the person who considers himself injured in consequence of an offence or misdemeanour committed through the Press.

Therefore the action is a private and at the same time a personal one as regards the defendant. The question then is where is it to be tried according to law, it being an action brought by a private person in consequence of a *delictum* committed to his predjudice? The action has been brought against the person of Mr. Paleologos and is therefore a personal action. Now before what tribunal are personal actions to be tried, even when they result in consequence of a misdemeanour? Where is the defendant to be found and prosecuted by the plaintiff? It is in regard to this that confusion exists in the notions of the "Cyprus Herald" and its prompters. These wish to solve all questions from an exclusive point of view, and without taking any account of differences of legislation, they have caused to be committed here what is considered by the population a most arbitrary act. They cannot understand that in a press case a plaintiff should have the privilege of causing a defendant to be brought before the tribunal of his own residence. The fact is that according to English law, something like a similar thesis is allowable. Wheaton and Story remark that according to English laws and those of other countries where English common law forms the basis of the local statutes, personal actions, whether they result from a misdemeanour or from a contract, may be brought before any judge whatever. We think, however, that according to these laws the defendant must nevertheless be found within the jurisdiction of such judge. The same author, Mr. Wheaton, adds: "In the countries which have borrowed from the Roman law a part of their legislation, the maxim *actor sequitur forum rei* is generally admitted, and that in consequence personal actions must be brought before the tribunal of the place where the defendant possesses a domicile."

According to the ideas of justice of the peoples of Southern and Eastern Europe, it has been thought necessary to limit the jurisdiction of the judges within certain bounds; and one of the best measures for the attainment of this has been the maxim *actor sequitur forum rei*: and so strong has this feeling been shown to be, that the judges of the domicile of a defendant have received the denomination of his natural judges. Such rules are altogether contrary to what happened at a certain period of the Roman law itself, when a plaintiff had the right to catch a defendant by the neck (*obtorto collo*) and hale him before any judge whatsoever for the execution of a lien.

Now we have not to examine what would happen in England in a case similar to that of the "Alethia", although we believe that it would be impossible for instance, for a plaintiff in Liverpool to enter an action legally against the editor of a London paper before the plaintiff's own tribunal. In any event, it is not the English Press law which is in vigonr in Cyprus, as it has been determined by the Government that the Turkish law on the Press shall be in force. And according to the principles of Turkish legislation "the person who complains of having suffered an injury in consequence of a misdemeanour or crime, may bring a private action before the examiner of the place where the offence has been committed, or of the place where the defendant is resident or domiciled (Art. 58 Code d' Instruction Criminelle.) The French Code (Art. 63) is: "Toute personne qui se pretendra lésée par un crime ou délit pourra en rendre plainte et se constituer partie civile devant le juge d' Instruction soit du lieu du crime ou délit, soit du lieu de la residence du prévenu, soit du lieu où il pourra être trouvé".

We cite these texts in order to show that they are in accordance with what Mr. Wheaton says as to the practice in regard to the subject of those nations whose legislation has been derived from the Roman. We know that the Turkish Code d' Instruction Criminelle as laid down since the English occupation has not been introduced here, but it is not the less true that, whether in vigour or not, the Tribunals must act on the principles of Turkish legislation, and in the case of a personal action, the maxim *actor sequitur forum rei* is the basis of such legislation, except in cases where special and exceptional laws provide otherwise.

We do not comprehend what the "Cyprus Herald" means when it says that it is well that the case has been heard at Nicosia, because it was the place where the offence was committed. It wishes, without doubt, to confuse the tribunal competent on account of the domicile with that competent because of its being the tribunal of the place where the offence has been committed. It is the formal text of all laws that this latter tribunal is certainly competent, but does the "Cyprus Herald" seriously and rationally believe that in the case of the "Alethia" the place where the offence was committed was Nicosia? What are the facts? A correspondence written and dated from Nicosia has been inserted in the Limassol paper, the "Alethia;" whether the correspondence was really written at Nicosia is immaterial; and so far as it remained simple correspondence it could not have given rise to a Press action: the action was based on the Press law, and the offence for which the proceedings were taken, was committed by means of printing. As soon as the first number was printed and published the offence was perpetrated, and the cause of the action was originated; and undoubtedly the place where an offence is committed is the place where it has its origin and full fulfilment. Is it reasonable to sustain that a press offence has been committed in all parts of this Island or of the world because of a paper having circulated there?

We think that we have established that on every ground, the procedure of the authorities in this case has been altogether arbitrary, and contrary to principles and general public feeling and sentiment on the matter. Everyone is of opinion that the case has not been conducted according to legal requirements, but has been influenced by suggestions strange to the right settlement of the question: and we persist in our opinion that there will never again be a repetition of such proceedings, for which it is impossible to find precedent in other countries.

The proposal that Cyprus should have a public museum where the antiquarian treasures of the country may be exhibited is not a new one: some time ago we advocated the idea as warmly as a contemporary does now. There are, however, notable differences in our views on the subject. We maintain that neither the British Museum nor the South Kensington should despoil the country of those archæological riches, the opportunity of studying which it is admitted would at once educate the artistic taste of the people and attract visitors and savants to our shores. No doubt, thinks our contemporary, the British Museum would be willing to furnish us with duplicates of our antiquities. That may be so: but we should prefer to furnish the British Museum with them. At the time we wrote upon the subject, we pointed out that the British Museum was not a popular institution, being one of those the average Londoner but rarely visits. No doubt there are learned-looking gentlemen in spectacles known as archæologists to be found there, but they almost all visit the East, where the English, German and French nations are nearly always well represented by distinguished scholars. We cannot say of the South Kensington Museum that it is not intended for the people; but surely it can leave us in possesssion of the few objects of interest we possess. The excavations that are now going on at Salamis and Curium for the two London institutions remind us more than anything else of Nathan's parable to David.

H. M. S. "Bittern" arrived at Alexandria on 19th inst., and on the morning of the 20th H. M. S. "Invincible" having vice-Admiral Seymour on board and followed by the "Falcon", also steamed into the harbour. On the same day arrived the French man-of-war "Galissonière" with vice-Admiral Conrad, the "Forbin" and the "Aspic." On the 21st and 22nd respectively H. M. S. "Condor" and "Beacon" joined admiral Seymour, and subsequently the two Greek men-of-war "Hellas" and "George" arrived. According to the latest intelligence from Egypt tranquility is assured, and a solution of the pending questions is certain. As far as the arrangements had proceeded, the withdrawal of Arabi Bey from Egypt was demanded by the Powers as one of the conditions of the prospective settlement of affairs.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

It is with much pleasure that I meet you again on the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday. It has in past years been my pleasing task to inform you of the material progress of the Island as shown by the Statistics of Trade and Commerce, and I have now the pleasure of telling you that the year 1881 was in noway behind its predecessors. Our exports in 1881 increased 25 per cent and our imports 10 per cent. For the first time since the British occupation we save a fairly good harvest in the Messaorea, and we exported £ 57,000 worth of cereals more, and imported £ 42,600 worth of cereals less than we did in 1880, showing that our corn harvest yielded £ 100,000 more than it did the year before, and that, notwithstanding a very large reduction in prices.

Nor was it in corn alone that our produce increased, for our export of wine rose from £ 46,000 to £ 52,000, and of raisins from £ 11,600 to £ 22,700.

Our Post office business increased, and £ 50,000 of gold came into the Island.

But the year 1881 showed something more than an increase of wealth to Cyprus: it showed a decrease of crime.

The number of crimes reported was 44 per cent less than in 1880, whilst the number of cases in which crime was charged and no conviction followed, was reduced by more than half. It is most satisfactory to find an increased activity in trade accompanied by a great security to property.

I cannot conclude without making some allusion to our locust campaign that has just terminated. I feel much indebted to Mr. Mattei with whose assistance the details of the recent operations were organized, and also to the Superintendents of Locust Districts who were constant in their labours, The

destruction of locusts has been very great, and we all look forward to renewing the compaign next year with every hope of ultimate success. But I must not omit to add that this has cost a great deal of money. The accounts are not yet made up, but the operations of the last twelve months will certainly have cost over £ 30,000. I do not believe that any of this expenditure has been wasted. Every effort has been made to carry out the operations in a manner that should be both economical and efficient.

One thing more I will mention that is that the measure for the reorganization of the Courts of Law is in a forward state, and I trust no great time will elapse before we receive Her Majesty's orders on the subject. A prominent feature will be the establishment of village justices in the larger villages. This measure which has been so strongly urged by the peasants will, I trust, be of as great benefit as they anticipate.

I will not trespass further on your time except to say that from all appearances this years' harvest will probably be equal to last years' and I trust it may be so.

Local Notes.

Colonel H. Brackenbury, who has lately been military attaché to the Embassy at Paris, has been appointed to the office of Inspector General of Irish constabulary. Colonel Brackenbury's name is generally known as military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley both in Ashantee and at the Cape; but it is not so well known that to him was committed the task of organizing the police forces in Cyprus. He is not therefore, without experience as to the nature of the duties now committed to him, which will however require for their full accomplishment higher abilities than those ordinarily needed by officers in time of war or even by reorganizers of a new province such as Cyprus. To transform the Irish military police into a civilian force, and to produce in that body the combination of tact and firmness which is now required from them will be no easy task.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The annual fête known as "Cataclysmo" held in Larnaca in honour of the reputed visit "once upon a time" of Venus to the town received due celebration this week. All through Saturday night numbers of peasants from the outlying villages might be heard clattering into Larnaka mounted on the good-looking mules and donkeys for which the Island is famous. All had donned their gayest holiday attire, and the interest taken in the event was evident from the fact that the majority had to camp out for the remainder of the night when they reached their journey's end. On Sunday the Marina was crowded with persons in bright costumes enjoying themselves according to their various ideas of happiness. Many went out sailing and boating, the correct mode of doing honour to the goddess, while dancing on the part of the men was going on with an amount of vigour which would have delighted a Scotch bagpiper. Fiddles were squeaking in all directions, and there was a harp

"like David's harp of solemn sound"

no doubt, but we cannot vouch for the fact, as the proprietor was solacing himself with a *narghileh* when we happened to pass him. There were many Turkish ladies assisting—notably in the consumption of an extraordinary looking delicacy known we believe as "kattemaka." The cafés were all doing a brisk business, and the feminine element of the sight-seers so lined the narrow way that it was often difficult to pass. There was also a considerable amount of business done, the villagers taking advantage of their visit to town to make necessary purchases of goods not obtainable in the country.

The scene was repeated without much variety on the following day—Monday—at the close of which the peasants quietly returned to their respective homes.

H. E. the High Commissioner arrived in Larnaka on Monday accompanied by his two daughters who proceeded to England by the S. S. "Arcadia" on Tuesday evening.

On Monday evening Sir Robert Biddulph went out for a row in the life-boat in order to witness the interesting spectacle presented by the scene on the Marina. He was accompanied by Mr. Cobham, the French consul and several ladies.

His Exellency returned to Nicosia at 4 o'c on Wednesday morning.

Great swarms of locusts have appeared in the Larnaka district, and have even made their way to the mountainous parts. Fortunately it is too late in the season for them to do great injury this year, but in the preparations for the campaign of the next, the fact of their arrival should be made a note of.

A small quantity of the new crop of barley has been brought into the market here, and proves to be of excellent quality. The wheat this year is also superior. Although the peasants did not sow as large a quantity of seed for the current year as for the last the harvest will be more abundant in consequence of the great good done by the late rains.

His Eminence the Bishop of Kyrenia, who has held his high ecclesiastical position now for more than a year, has arrived on a visit to Larnaka at the invitation of the inhabitants. He has received a warm welcome from all classes in the town, where his high character is universally appreciated.

The pier here is being proceeded with and some ten piles [100 feet] have already been driven. There is a very general opinion prevalent that the length to which it is proposed to extend it—450 feet—is not sufficient and that to render it useful it should be at least as long as the Limassol pier. A length of 450 feet will make it of no more value than the present wooden contruction before the Custom house. The great expense has already been incurred, and an addition to the length would cost comparatively little.

The action brought by the Mufti and other Mohammedans of Nikosia against the "Alethia" newspaper of Limassol will be heard at Nicosia before the High Court of Justice, Mr. Seagar President, on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'c.

Under the energetic direction of Mr. Habbas, Old Larnaka has been furnished with a supply of pure and wholesome water. The residents are greatly benefited by the success which Mr. Habbas' exertions have met with.

DERNIÈRES DÉPÊCHES.

Londres 20.

La circulaire de la Porte que les ambassadeurs Turcs ont luehier aux Gouvernments intéressés, n' était pas une protestation contre l' envoi de navires de guerre. Elle exprimait seulement l' espoir du Sultan que ces navires partiront aussitôt que le but de leur envoi sera rempli. Le Gouvernement Anglais a remercié le Sultan de son attitude amicale. Une entente complète existe actuellement entre la Porte et les deux puisances occidentales sur l' arrivée de la flotte anglo-française dans les eaux égyptiennes.

Londres 22.

Mr. Parnell se propose à renoncer à son mandat de député au Parlement.

Paris 21.

Mr. Bismark a bien accueilli la démarche des ambassadeurs de France et d' Angleterre pour lui notifier la demonstration navale en Egypte. Les autres puissances ont également bien accueilli cette notification. Le bruit que M. Bismark aurait proposé une conférence internationale pour l' Egypte est démenti.

Le Sultan a informé les puissances qu' il s' abstiendra de tout armement et de tout envoi de troupes en Egypte.

Caire 23.

Les bruits qui circulent au sujet de la formation d' un nouveau ministère ne sont pas fondés. Les negotiations officielles n' ont pas encore commencé, elles deviendront peut-être sans objet si les négociations officieuses qui ont commencé depuis quelques jours aboutissent à un résultat.

Dublin 22.

Des menaces ont été adressées à S. E. Dr. Cave. Il est gardé par la police.

Londres 23.

Sir Ch. Dilke a assuré à la Chambre que le gouvernement Anglais se préoccupe de la sûreté du Canal de Suez.

Sir Ch. Dilke répondant à une interpellation a déclaré que la division a été envoyée dans les eaux égyptiennes pour la défense des nationaux. Le ministre espère que son apparition contribuera, sans recours à la force, au maintien de la souveraineté du Sultan et l' affermissement de l' autorité du Khédive aussi bien que des libertés de la nation egyptienne.

Paris 23.

Par suite d' explications qui ont eu lieu dans la Chambre il est resulté que le vote d' hier ne devait pas être considéré comme hostile à Mr. Léon Say, qui par conséquent a retiré sa démission.

Londres 23.

Mr. Parnell ne quittera pas son siège au Parlement.

Dans la Chambre des Communes la loi sur les loyers arriérés en Irlande a été votée en deuxième lecture.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK, IN LARNACA.

„ 26th S. S. 'Elpitha' from Limassol.
„ 27th 'Nadinka' 234 tons. Danish. From Trieste.
„ 30th S. S. 'Arcadia' 1221 tons. From Beyrout.
„ 30th S. S. 'Odessa' 820 tons. From Limassol.

Sailings.

„ 25th 'Etta' 553 tons. Italian. For England.
„ 29th S. S. 'Elpitha' for Limassol.
„ 30th S. S. 'Arcadia' for Alexandretta.
„ 30th S. S. 'Odessa' for Constantinople.
„ 30th 'Nadinka' 234 tons. Danish. For St. Petersburg.

Passengers by the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Limassol and Alexandria:—
Mr. Crambi, Mr. Araxagora, Mr. Vassiliadi, Mr. Condonnari, Mr. Caremfilaki, Mr. Mavroidi, Mr. Mitzis, Mr. Caridi, Mr. and Mrs. Fotinos, Mr. Colacchidi and two children, Mrs. Arausicik; and 25 deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Odessa' from London, etc.:—
Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. E. Friederickson.
By the S. S. 'Arcadia' from Liverpool:—
Mr. E. Aitkin.

V. R.

NOTICE OF SALE

OF

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY

in Nicosia town, Ayia Sophia Quarter, known as No. 1 Ahmet Rifaat street and No. 2 Rushdyeh School street.

The following properties are to be sold by auction by order of the Temiz Court:—

No. 1.—House consisting of 6 rooms down-stairs, 1 ruined bath and 8 rooms upstairs, with offices and verandah-covering an area of 7492 square feet.

The house is situated in an enclosed garden and yard with two tanks covering an area of 14,725 square feet.

No. 2.—House consisting of 2 stables and one room downstairs with covered verandah on arches, and 4 rooms upstairs covering an area of 3769 square feet. The buildings surround a court-yard measuring 3896 square feet containing a tank.

These two houses form one block surrounded entirely by streets; there is a communication between them which will be blocked up in case the houses are sold to different persons.

Full information (with inspection of a plan) of the premises may be obtained at the LAND REGISTRY OFFICE at Nicosia.

Bids may be made by letter to the DIRECTOR OF SURVEY or to the auctioneer in charge of the sale AHMET AGHA DELLAL BASHI. Bidding to commence from Monday, 12th March, 1882, and the sale will close at the LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, Nicosia at 12 noon on Tuesday, 13th June, 1882.

13th March, 1882.

"STASINOS."

A Greek newspaper published every Saturday in Larnaca.

N. B.—An admirable medium for advertising. The scale of charges very moderate.

Offices, where all communications should be addressed 19 VALSAMAKI STREET, LARNAKA.

A LOUER

Ou à vendre le tsiflik "Épano Vlàcho", à une lieue de Larnaca, ayant 900 stremmes de terres fertiles, deux fermes avec de grandes cours, de vastes étables et magasins, et une source d'eau courante appartenant à la même propriété.

Pour plus amples informations s' adresser à la direction du journal.

NOTICE.

Mr. John Solomides begs to ask those who have accounts at the Abert Hôtel that they will pay prior to June 1st. He trusts this notice will be sufficient.

NOTICE.

Messrs. H. Dimitriou brothers Chr. and Co. beg to announce that on and after 12)24 April, they will establish a regular Diligence service between Larnaca and Nicosia.

Tickets at the ordinary rate: 3)6.

DEPARTURES.

From Larnaca daily 6. 30 a. m.
„ Nicosia „ 2. p. m.

Special conveyances will be supplied for any part of the Island at moderate charges.

Tickets may be obtained in Larnaka at the office No. 30. Amiet street; and in Nicosia at the store of Messrs. H. Dimitriou brothers.

Larnaca 11)23 April 1882.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH

No. 214, Saint George Street
LIMASSOL.

DEPOT OF

GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY

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

Richmond Mixture, Habana and Virginia Cigars.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Very reasonable terms.

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 6s. per day, board and lodging. After 10 days the charge is 5s. Collation 1s. déjeuner 2s. and dinner 2s. Private tables may be arranged for. Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

STRAND, LARNACA.

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

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.

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

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

THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism,

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

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

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

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.

Head Office,
27 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON.
PARIS AGENCY, 55 RUE ST. LAZARE.
BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Cairo, Larnaca.
Correspondents in Cyprus acting as AGENCIES:

NICOSIA: G. Michaélidès
LIMASSOL: Ch. Haggi Pavlou et fils.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CORRESPONDENTS in

Marseilles	Constantinople
Trieste	Smyrna
Naples	Beyrout
Athens	Volo, etc.

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

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

THE LEVANT HERALD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broadsheet, of which the two external pages are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one English and one French, to general news. The daily edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a 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, 15*s*; Six months, 25*s*.6*d* Twelve months 42*s*. Cheques and post office orders to be made payable to EDGAR WHITAKER, Constantinople.

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

BELL'S ASIA MINOR
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:

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

,, Larnaca for Alexandria every Monday at 5 p.m.

,, Limassol every Monday at midnight arriving at Alexandria on Wednesday at daylight.

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

For particulars apply to
NANI AND MANTOVANI,
Agents in
Larnaca and Limassol

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Capital £ 10, 000,000.
Paid up £ 5,000,000.

Head Offices
CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON, PARIS.
BRANCHES

Adalia	Limassol
Aidin	Nicosia
Alexandria	Philippopoli
Adrianople	Magnesia
Beyrout	Port-Said
Broussa	Salonica
Cairo	Smyrna
Damascus	Varna
Larnaca	

BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collection.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable to custom.

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

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

CYPRUS AGENCIES
Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

REGULAR DILIGENCE SERVICE
BETWEEN
LARNACA & NICOSIA

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

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

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

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

HENRY S. KING & Co.

East India, Army, Civil Service, and Colonial Agents and Bankers
CYPRUS BRANCH

Corresponding Firms

Henry S. King and Co. London.
King Baillie and Co. Liverpool.
King King and Co. Bombay.
King Hamilton and Co. Calcutta.
Agents at Madras Arbuthnot and Co.

Local Correspondents.

Messrs Henry S. King and Co. Cyprus are prepared to open Current Accounts on the System usually adopted by Bankers.

Deposit Accounts of £ 50 and upwards opened for fixed periods upon the following terms

5	per cent	per annum	for	12	Months
4	,,	,,	,,	6	,,
3	,,	,,	,,	3	,,

Remittances to all parts of the world Cheque Bank Cheques for Sums of 5s. to £5 the charge is 6d.
,, of £5. ,, 10 ,, 1s.
Banking hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 2.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COVERNOR.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY, K.G.
DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF STAIR, K.T
EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5 GEORGE STREET.
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THIS COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain Its Income exceeds Three Quarters of a Million per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. Its Profits have been very large, and persons assured have derived very valuable benefits from their connection with the Company. It has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

Agents H. S. King and Co. Larnaca.

H.S. KING & Co. NICOSIA Agency has a large and varied stock of goods on hand. The Offices and Stores are Situated near the Post Office the premises lately occupied by Pace and Co.

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

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

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

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

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

CLARETS.
Medoc. — Phelps & Co.
St. Julien. — Lalande & Co.
Do —Sicards—Bordeaux.
Do —Medoc.

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

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

MINERAL WATERS.
Ross's Famed mineral waters.
Webb and Son do do
Newry mineral water Co Ginger ale and Lemonade.

PROVISIONS.
A Stock of the above fresh from England consisting of Danish Butter, Jam, Lobsters, Salmon Olive Oil, Marmalade, Cheese, Haddocks, Raisins, Sultanas, Valencias, Currants, Beef Suet in 7lb Tins,
Peek Frean and Cos Biscuits assorted
Swiss Milk Aventicum Milkman Brand
Anglo Swiss Milk Dairymaid Brand.

DRY GOODS.
Anglo Russian Iron and Tin Plate Co.a consignment consisting of Galvanized Iron, sheet Iron, Best Coke Tin Plates, Nails, Cooking utensils and a Various assortment of hardware a Large Assortment of Nails of various sizes.
Paints in All Colors.
Saucepans, Jugs, Basins, soup Dishes, cups Egg cups etc.

STATIONERY.
A various assortment from James Collins & Co
Hodson and Cos Paints in all Colors
Foulger and Co do do
Washing Soda Goulds
Tents to hold 2 people very light and useful.
Patent beds fitting into cases for Transport.
Portland Cement,
Lunkah Cigars from Madras in boxes of 100
Sheet zinc, Hurricane Lanterns, Knife boards
Iron bedsteads, Wire Dish covers, and Cartidge Cases.
Gunpowder, shot of all sizes, Cartridges.
Refrigerators etc.

NOTICE.

Purchasers of Goods will Kindly understand that after the first day of the present year all current accounts must be settled at the end of each month. If outstanding after that date the rate of interest current in the Island will be charged until the account is paid, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Printed and published by the Proprietor N. Rossos, B. L. at the "Cyprus" Printing Office, 19 Valsamaki Street, Larnaca.