

CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 109.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1880.

PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the New Albert Hotel and in Larnaca, at the Office of the Newspaper.

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail".)

The first session of the tenth Parliament of the present reign was closed on Sept. 7 by Royal Commission. The Houses meet again on Nov. 24.

The retention of Candahar was the subject of a debate in the House of Lords on Sept. 3. General Burrows' defeat at Kushk-i-Nakhud was brought before the House of Commons on Sept. 4 by Lord R. Churchill.

The Queen held a Council at Balmoral on Sept. 6. Cabinet Councils, at which all the Ministers were present, were held on Sept. 4 and 6.

The Prince of Wales has abandoned his projected visit to the Australasian colonies.

Major-Gen. the Duke of Connaught is to be placed on the staff of the army as a brigadier-general, with a view to his commanding at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. F. Peyton.

Mr. Gladstone completed his sea trip on Sept. 4 by landing at Gravesend and at once returning to town.

The right Hon. W. P. Adam and Earl de Grey accompany Lady Ripon to India. They start on Oct. 23.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived in London on Sept. 4.

Lord Hartington, on Sept. 3, received a deputation from the Patriotic Association, who presented a memorial on the subject of the retention of Candahar.

Lord Sandon was present at a Conservative demonstration at Hooton Park on Sept. 4, and criticised the action of the Government at some length.

The Port agreed to cede the town of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The naval demonstration of the Powers is, however, still to take place.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Berlin to witness the army manoeuvres, and has been visited by the German Emperor.

A defensive and offensive alliance between Germany and Austria has, it is stated, been concluded.

A terrible colliery explosion has occurred at Seaham, near Sunderland. 130 lives have been lost.

A cricket match between the English and Australians, after an exciting contest, has resulted in a victory by five wickets for the home team.

An Irish demonstration, for the purpose of denouncing the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, was held in Hyde Park on Sept. 5.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lieut.-Col. G. J. D. Heath, Madras

Staff Corps; Lieut. E. W. Williams-Wynn, Scots Guards; Hon. H. C. Grey; Mr. W. H. Wills; Commander H. Lewis; and Princess Orloff.

AFGHANISTAN.

"From Viceroy, 6th September, 1880:—
"Following from Candahar, 3d September:—The whole of Ayooob's guns found and brought into Citadel. Ayooob fled to Khakrez without stopping; is probably in Zemin-dawar to-day. Hassim Khan and the other Sirdars and Chiefs, with two exceptions, went with him. He had no baggage and no troops but the Herati Horse. He is said to have announced his intention of going straight to Herat. General Phayre reached Abdulrahman post last evening. The wounded are doing well."

"From Viceroy, 6th September, 1880.
"Roberts reports from Candahar, under date 3d, that Cavalry Brigade have marched for Koharan. Wounded comfortably housed and mostly doing well. Total casualties on 31st and 1st amounted to 248, including two officers not before mentioned, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowcroft, 4th Goorkhas, and Lieutenant Chesney, 23d Pioneers, both slightly wounded. Number of guns taken is 32, including two guns lost at Maiwand. Prisoners say that Ayooob saved none."

"From Viceroy, 8th September.
"Roberts telegraphs Candahar 5th and 6th. Careful inquiry shows enemy lost very severely on 1st. This was expected, as they made very determined stand when our troops were quite close. A column starts shortly for Khushk-i-Nakhud, to bury our dead there and open out district for supplies. Phayre arrived 6th. Has encamped Horse Artillery and cavalry at Karez-i-Barak, 12 miles south of Candahar, where supplies and forage are ample. Weather unusually hot, but wounded doing well, and troops generally fairly healthy."

"Following soldiers killed or died of wounds received in action 1st of September:—72d Highlanders.—Lance-Sergeant William Cameron, Lance Corporals Josiah M. Livenna, William Gannon, Privates Mill Erskine, Alexander Hodge, James M'Queen, James M'Gowan, James Bargin, George Haseltine, 92d Highlanders.—Colour-Sergeant Richard Fraser; Corporal Lewin Friendship; Privates Alexander Easton, Thomas Kerr, John McKenzie, William Reid, Neil Ross, James Scott, John Strachan, William Wilson, William Henderson, Peter Hoey, James Wilson."

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette" Sept. 11)

On 6th instant His Highness the Khedive held the usual Bairam reception at Ras-el Teen Palace. It is the first time for many years that the ceremony has taken place in Alexandria, and the gathering was very numerous. The Ministers, the Controllers-General and the principal officials came down from Cairo to attend the levee which was also largely attended by the members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the officers of the naval, military and civil services, the clergy, the bench and representatives of finance and commerce. The presence of Cherif Pasha and Omar Pasha Loutfy was much commented on, but there is no special significance to be attached to what, after all, is only an ordinary act of courtesy to the Head of the State.

Her Highness the Khediviah received, in the afternoon of 6th instant, those ladies who desired to pay their homage to her.

We understand the Khedive intends bringing his visit to Alexandria to a close early next week, when he purposes returning to the Capital. We believe His Highness is so pleased with his visit that he will probably spend a considerable time, every summer, in our town.

— Egypt is rapidly changing for the better;

the Government pays its liabilities punctually and employees are no longer in doubt as to when their salaries will be paid. Not only is this the case but the Government is so easy in its circumstances that after payment of salaries &c. to end of last month, they had a balance over of £83,000 and have consequently been able to increase their deposit with the Imperial Ottoman Bank by £50,000. Thrift, economy and honesty are the order of the day and the country is rapidly feeling the effects of a wise and equitable Administration, in which the proportion between Europeans and natives appears to be well balanced.

— The first General Meeting of the Alexandria Rowing Club was held on the 8th inst. when the Report of the Provisional Committee, recommending a site for the Boatshed, &c. was adopted. The Laws and Regulations of the Club were also approved of. The following officers of the Club were duly elected. Vice President: Captain Blomfield, R. N., Captain: Mr. Maurice U. Atkin, Secretary: Mr. F. J. Harding, Treasurer: Mr. F. Alchin, Committee: Messrs. S. H. Carver, E. P. Anstie, W. Archer, J. A. Muir, and J. D. Wallich.

It was determined to ask H. M.'s Agent & Consul General E. B. Malet Esq. C. B., to accept the Office of President of the Club, on his return from Europe.

With officers and a Committee many of whom are known oarsmen, the success of the Alexandria Rowing Club may be looked upon as assured. Suitable boats have already been ordered from England and, before very long, we will see at least two four oar crews at practice in the harbor.

— The Alexandria Water Company Limited still continues in its evil ways and does not supply consumers with water, for which they have paid. Private interests cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the welfare of the public. If a Company, enjoying such an important monopoly as the water supply of a quarter of a million of human beings cannot or will not fulfil the obligations incumbent on it by the very reason of its existence, the Government should not hesitate to take the matter up and insist on Alexandria being properly supplied with water. The supply was infinitely better under the old native régime and it is mortifying to our national pride that an English Company should have made such a lamentable exhibition of incompetency.

— Mr. Chioffi, Assistant Postmaster-General, who left by last Brindisi mail, will represent Egypt at the approaching meeting of the delegates of the various Governments included in the Postal Union. We trust he may be successful in inducing other countries to follow the example set them by England and to close their Postal offices in Egypt. The continuance of the present system is now an anachronism, for the Egyptian Post office is excellently conducted and there is no reason why it should be any longer deprived of revenues to which it has a legal as well as a moral claim.

— Passengers to Egypt via Trieste will be glad to learn that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company have announced that, without altering the day and hour of departure of their weekly steamers from Trieste for Alexandria (calling at Corfu only) viz. every Friday at noon, those vessels will run at an increased speed, beginning from the 17th inst. in order to reach this port the following Wednesday in the afternoon, instead of, as hitherto, on Thursday morning.

TURKEY.

According to telegrams from Ragusa, the other European squadrons which are to take part in the naval demonstration have joined the Russian and Italian squadrons off Ragusa. There are now altogether fourteen vessels of war assembled under the orders of the British Admiral Commanding in Chief, Sir Beauchamp Seymour. It is announced that the extreme limit assigned for the surrender of Dulcigno is Saturday the 11th instant. Should the Porte have failed at that date to place the Montenegrins in pos-

session of Dulcigno, the combined fleet of the Powers will at once proceed to demonstrate. The inhabitants of that town will be summoned to submit to the unanimous will of Europe, and should they decline to obey these behests, the fleet will at once begin to bombard the coast and should fire be opened upon them from the shore, troops will be landed. The Montenegrins are reported to have already occupied within the last few days some of the points allotted to them under the latest agreements, but on the other hand the Albanians are believed to be strengthening themselves in some of the most important positions which they will soon be called upon to evacuate. Meanwhile, the Ottoman Government are making determined efforts to avert the necessity for a demonstration. A new frontier line has been proposed which, while surrendering Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, would leave Hoda and Gruda to Turkey, and should this line be accepted, the Porte is confident of securing to it the adhesion of the Albanian League. We hope that the Porte's expectations may not be doomed once more to disappointment.

— A decree of the "Bureau de la Presse" suspends the leading Greek journal "Neologos" for two months. The "Avyi," another Greek newspaper, has been suspended for fifteen days. The term of suspension of the "Thrakia" has not yet expired, and consequently only one Greek journal, the "Byzantins," now appears at Constantinople.

— The Turkish papers mention a project for the formation of a bank in Crete. During his sojourn in Constantinople, Photiades Pasha broached the subject to Messrs. Zarif and Negroponte, and, according to the "Halkikat," the negotiations have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The basis of the new financial institution is said to be a capital of six millions of francs, which, presumably, is to be furnished by the firms mentioned.

— If the "Vakit" is well-informed, the Government has taken a very prompt decision regarding the administration of the Asiatic provinces. The report of Baker Pasha has, according to that journal, been adopted in its integrity, and the reforms recommended in it are to be put in execution forthwith. Foreign specialists are to be employed where Baker Pasha so recommends, and concessions for public works will be given to competent parties.

— The Ministry of Finance obtained on 4th inst. an advance of 50,000 £T. from Messrs. Helbig & Co., for the payments and expenses connected with the Bairam.

— Midhat Pasha delivered, on his arrival at Smyrna, a little speech appropriate to the circumstance, and as felicitous both in tone and thought as His Highness' official commonplaces invariably are. After solemnly promising to conform to the will of his Sovereign, by devoting all his energies to the realisation of the wishes of the populations, and to the execution of the reforms indispensable for the prosperity of the province with whose welfare he has been entrusted by the confidence of the Padishah, H. H. added:

"Words however cannot replace acts, and I reserve to myself the future in order to justify my language and give proofs of the benevolent intentions which animate me. The vilayet of Aidin is the most important and the best endowed of all the provinces of the Empire; its inhabitants are better able than any other to appreciate at their due the efforts and toil expended for the prosperity of the country. Rarely therefore can circumstances combine so happily in favour of a man who like me is greedy of organisation and of progress, I therefore appeal heartily to all the inhabitants of this great province, to all men of good will. Let every one recollect that prosperity and progress can only be obtained by the union and harmony of all, and the day when you are all sincerely united, then, with the help of the Divine Grace, and under the paternal auspices of H. M. the Sultan, all the projects we have conceived will be translated into deeds."

We recollect hearing His Highness use

pretty nearly the same language on his arrival in Syria, in December 1878.

(From the "Levant")

— Mr. Goschen has renewed the demands of Sir Henry Layard respecting the quays at Smyrna.

GREECE.

In the course of the last two years, no less than seven hundred and twenty new houses have been built in Athens, at an estimated average cost of two thousand pounds sterling, including the value of the site. The total value of all the house property in Athens, nearly all of which has been built in the course of the last thirty years, is four millions sterling. The average rental of house property in Athens is three per cent on the value; at this computation the total rent paid is £120,000 per annum. The proportion which rent bears to the total expenditure in a household is one fifth, therefore the total household expenditure in Athens may be estimated at £600,000 annually. The population of Athens is 80,000, consequently the expenditure per head is £75. No wonder that with such a high average of well being Athens should be entirely free from mendicancy and prostitution, which mar the splendour of every other large city in the civilised world.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the "Malta Times," September 4th.)

H. M. torpedo ship *Hecle*, Capt. M. Singer, is expected here from Suda Bay about Tuesday next with H. M. ship *Helle-spont* in tow.

H. M. ship *Coquette*, Lieut. Com. J. L. Burr, arrived here last night from Palermo, and will probably sail on Thursday next to rejoin the Commander-in-chief.

H. M. ship *Monarch*, Capt. George Tryon, O. B., left Palermo on the 28th ult., for Messina to relieve H. M. ship *Iris*, when this ship proceeded to Palermo and joined the Mediterranean squadron.

H. M. ship *Alexandra* under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K. C. B., in company of H. M. ships *Téméraire*, *Iris*, and *Condor*, left Palermo for Ragusa on the 1st inst.

H. M. despatch ship *Helicon*, Lieut. W. V. Hamilton, in temporary command, left port on Thursday evening to join the flag of the Commander-in-chief at Ragusa.

H. M. iron turret ship, armour-plated, *Devastation*, Staff-Commander F. Wise in charge at Portsmouth, was inspected by Capt. Hopkins, and Capt. Gordon, previous to commission.

H. M. ship *Frolic*, Com. Stuart H. Rickman, recently returned to England for the China station, paid off at Chatham. On the 24th Mr. C. Ware, chief engineer of this vessel, was tried by court-martial charged with having written certain letters which were calculated to be detrimental to the maintenance of good order and naval discipline. Pleading guilty, the court sentenced him to be severely reprimanded and to be dismissed his ship.

Her Majesty's troopship *Jumna*, Capt. G. Parsons, left Portsmouth on the 22nd ult., having on board the following troops for conveyance to India: Lieut. Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton, 80 officers, 923 non-commissioned officers and men of the Rifle Brigade, and Sub-Lieut. E. J. C. Wilson, R. N., for Malta. On the previous Saturday the *Jumna* was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh and later in the day, by the Queen, who inspected the ship. The *Jumna* proceeded to sea through the Needles passage, and her passing Osborne was witnessed by the witnesses by the Queen, her Majesty signalling, "The Queen wishes you God speed, and her Majesty wishes Lord Edward Clinton to telegraph how you all are wherever the ship touches." The *Jumna* arrived here from Portsmouth on Tuesday last, embarking from this station the remainder of the 61st Regt. comprising Major F. G. Fane, Lieut. E. M. Archdale, 180 non-commissioned officers and men, and proceeded for her destination on the 1st instant.

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess, arrived at Coburg where their Royal Highnesses will make a somewhat prolonged stay.

It is expected that the *Serapis* will be ready for sea about October 3, when it will leave for India with drafts.

The *Euphrates* will probably be ready for a second trip in the middle of October. No other arrangements for the conveyance of troops to India are yet in progress.

On the 17th ult., the Squadron regatta of the ships with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, at Palermo, came off with much éclat. So far as the pulling races, went, the boats of H. M. ship *Monarch* were triumphantly successful.

The German corvette *Victoria*, Capt. Valois, returned from Benghazi, on Sunday last and proceeded on her way to Brindisi on the following day.

An English yacht, the *Gabriel*, belonging to Lord Petersham, was almost wrecked, with its owner and Lady Petersham on board, off Barleur, on its way from Ironville. It had lost its mast, and was in imminent danger of being lost—a strong easterly wind blowing at the time—when the Barleur life-boat put out to its assistance, and by the aid of the crew of the latter the vessel it was brought safely into Barleur.

The European fleet will, it is reported, assemble at Ragusa. It will be under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K. C. B. By a London telegram we learn that England will send the *Alexandra*, *Monarch*, and *Téméraire*; Italy the armour-plated *Palestro* and *Venezia*, and the despatch boat *Vedetta*; France the armour-plated *Friedland* and *Suffren*, and the despatch boat *Hirondelle*; Austria the *Principe Eugenio* and *Custoza*; Russia the iron clads *Ascola*, *Sveltana* and *Elbors*; and Germany the corvette *Victoria*.

Special Telegrams.

London, 15th Sept.

Riza Pacha received orders not to oppose occupation Dulcigno by Montenegrins who are marching 5000 strong to take possession.

Change Ministry Constantinople interpreted favorable prompt regulation Montenegrin frontier.

Latest news Basutoland more pacific.

Attempt blow up with dynamite a London North Western train near Bushey discovered on Monday, attempt failed.

London, 17th Sept.

Stated Albanians assembled in large masses at Dulcigno.

Riza Pacha powerless and his life in danger.

Great powers presented ultimatum Porte insisting cession Dulcigno.

Combined squadron preparing act.

Despatch boat "Izzadin" with three aides-de-camp of Sultan left Constantinople for Scutari.

Basutos under Lethorodi attacked Cape rifles at Mafetang but without success.

London, 20th Sept.

There is dissension in the French Ministry on the question of the March laws directed against the religious orders. M. Freycinet, president of the council, has resigned. M. Jules Ferry is about to re-construct the cabinet.

The Albanians have entered Dulcigno, expelling the Turkish troops.

The Porte has forwarded a note to the Powers, energetically protesting against the proposed naval demonstration, and demanding its abandonment in the event of Dulcigno being ceded to Montenegro.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer is dead.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, September 20th, 1880

Our local magnates have at last committed themselves to something, and we hasten to chronicle an event so novel. They have issued an invitation to the few persons qualified to express any opinion on the subject of the forthcoming election of a municipal "council" to visit the municipal offices, and there, within a term of eight days, to get themselves registered.

The returns which our local Bumbledom has been at the pains already to present to the world are, it seems, incorrect, incomplete or in some way faulty.

But it must be plain to everybody that the time for making objection to the published list of electors and persons eligible for election has, according to the provisions of the new municipal law, long ago expired; and this putting-off the preparation of the returns for a further term of eight days

is neither more nor less than simply contrary to the tenor of the law.

We do not mean by this to express surprise. We know the easy-going disregard for the execution of the law which has ever been a leading characteristic of our municipality; and a breach of their more or less they are not very likely to stick at. We had indeed, hoped, considering all that has been written and said on this subject, that Government, before putting this new municipal enactment in force, would have seen the necessity for greatly amending it, notably in the important matter of the number of electors.

While we are on this subject, perhaps the electoral regulations of Aug. 20th 1852 passed in the Ionian Islands, may prove of interest to the public here. They were (art. 4) that in order to become an elector it was necessary to possess, or enjoy produce of, or hold in perpetuity, or for a period indetermined, fixed property, free from all burthens, to the value of 3000 dollars in the town and 1800 in the country, in the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia and Zante; 1500 in the town, and 750 in the country, in Santa Maura; and 1000 in the town, and 500 in the country, in the islands of Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxò. To the above property qualifications were equivalent: the degree of Doctor, or licentiate in any science, obtained at any University; exercise of the professions of advocate, attorney, physician, surgeon, notary or apothecary; the public or private profession of any science of literature or art; the position of master in the secondary schools, or in the Ionian College, etc; the fact of being a merchant, shop-keeper or retail-trader, when the amount of his personal capital in circulation equalled the property qualifications mentioned above; the ability to read and write the language commonly spoken, moderately well, was made obligatory to all electors by Art. 5.

A comparison of these regulations with our new municipal law, will suffice to make clear to every one the shortcomings of the latter, notably the iniquitous provision which excludes all persons who do not pay taxes to Government amounting to twenty shillings per annum, whilst there are so large a number of persons possessing certainly the same right and perhaps greater aptitude and discrimination in putting it in practice.

Notwithstanding, then, whatever our vestry in its prescience may say or think, we beg again to express our sincere hope that before any municipal elections take place on our Island, the Government may consider it advisable to subject the new Law to something like serious revision.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)

(Continued from our last.)

IV.—OFFENCES, PENALTIES, PROCEDURE.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has contrived to squeeze into twenty-one articles and fifteen other casual ones, all the penal legislation of Cyprus. The civil and criminal codes have been agreeably and singularly simplified. Why should they not be? Art. 15 accords full freedom to the absolute will of the judge or judicial officer (for this is the proper definition of the Greek words *Δικαστής* *Δικαστής*,) who is rendered fully able to inflict any punishment—even capital punishment—which the Assize Courts in England have it in their power to administer. In referring to what he had before ordained, that the laws, usages and customs of England would have force in Cyprus, Sir Garnet occupies a somewhat unique position.

His Excellency doubtless thought, seeing

that Richard Cœur-de-Lion took possession of the Island in 1192, that the inhabitants had carefully followed the progress of affairs in England since that time and that consequently her laws could hardly be unknown to them.

This Ordinance, terse and laconic when dealing with matters of importance, is prolix enough on points of jurisprudence which only call for secondary consideration. For instance by Art. 23 if the accusation regards an offence as consummated, whereas an attempt only at the offence has been committed, the accused person or persons is liable to be punished for the attempt. In the same way if the prosecution be for robbery and the judge finds that the misdemeanour is one of aggression only, he is able to condemn for the aggression. So with the various degrees of robbery. In no case, sentence having once been passed, does the law permit of the prosecution being revived with a new designation for the class of offence. The principle *non bis in idem* is laid down to the extent of safety in Art. 100, 102, 163, etc.; and such matters as that the facts elicited in the course of a trial are able to constitute a fresh offence, or a modification of the charge in process of consideration, are evidently considered as theoretical questions which may affect jurisprudence, but with which the judge is in no wise concerned.

The High Commissioner is invested with the right to cancel or mitigate penalties (art. 32). In fact he is possessed of power to pardon—a power hitherto considered as the most gracious and exclusive prerogative of the crown.

Art. 33 reserves to the Secretary of State the right of asking for information in regard to any proceedings, and renders it obligatory in the event of his doing so for the High Commissioner to transmit to him all the documents connected with the case, together with any comments upon it he may consider it expedient to make. The Ordinance omits to say how the Secretary of State is to be posted in his facts, or how he is to proceed at all supposing he should desire to bring up the matter for re-consideration before a higher tribunal.

The place where the penalty is to be worked out, as also the form which the said penalty shall take, are matters left by art. 31 to the arbitrary decision of the High Commissioner. The only restriction the article imposes is that sentences should be put in execution in Cyprus, and not elsewhere.

In all cases tried by the judicial officer, or the substitute of the High Commissioner, with the obligatory assistance of assessors, the judgment can only be put in execution after it has received the approval of the High Commissioner, who will testify the same by signing and affixing his seal to the legal document containing it. It is thus rendered necessary not only that the judgment itself, but also the whole report of the proceedings and all the documents, proofs etc. connected with the case should be despatched to the place where the High Commissioner transacts his affairs; the whole having to be supplemented with such remarks as the judge may consider right and proper for the complete elucidation of the case by that functionary.

It will be the same with judgments delivered without the assistance of assessors when they involve the infliction of a heavier fine than £20, or imprisonment for six months, or any more severe punishment.

The powers of the substitutes or lieutenants of the High Commissioner are more restricted than those of the judicial officer. They are not able to sentence to a term of more than twelve months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour*, nor to mulct in any sum exceeding £50. In the event of an offence being repeated, the two modes of punishment may be administered together. (Art. 15.)

Local Notes.

We extract the following from the "Malta Times" dated 4th Sept.:

"We are informed that the Maltese Captain Lisano, son of the late ship-owner Capt. G. Lisano, has been selected harbour-master at Cyprus. This appointment will meet, we are sure with the approval of all those who

*The addition of hard labour to imprisonment is left to the caprice of the judge. According to his fancy he may inflict it for the whole, or part only of the term, in sentencing for swindling, larceny, interference with due the execution of the law, prison-breaking and criminal offences against morality.

are anxious for the future prosperity and well-being of that island.

From Italy have been received letters from which we learn that several Italian Doctors, well acquainted with the English, French and German languages, and provided with flattering documents and references, intend to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant situation in Cyprus."

We cheerfully confess we enjoy dancing a humble saraband over the grave of our defunct local legislation. Look at this from the *Christian World*:

"Jerusalem will soon be a centre of winter fashion if matters go on as they are going. Not only has it now a German sanitary inspector and other officials to attend to the supply of water, street cleaning, etc. with a view to making it a pleasant abode, but it is announced that Lothair, otherwise the Marquess of Bute, has bought a villa near the Mount of Olives."

And the local affairs of Jerusalem are preceded over by the unspeakable and effete Turk!

Sir Garnet Wolseley's administration of affairs in Zululand is subjected to nearly as much criticism as his notorious "High Court of Justice" enactment, here. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"Zululand, as all the world is aware has been 'settled' according to Sir G. Wolseley's plan, but that settlement is looked upon by colonists as having no real element of permanence. Those who are most competent to judge declare that the native Zulu power has been more disorganised than broken, and that were Cetywayo to return there to-morrow the men of his various regiments would gather around him strong and dangerous as ever."

We are informed that two life-boats are expected to arrive here shortly from England. They will be used to land passengers during the rough weather which may be expected in the approaching season.

The two Greek officers whose names we gave in our last issue arrived here by the last Austro-Hungarian steamer via Smyrna. Before commencing their work of purchasing mules for the Greek Government they await, we believe, the receipt of further instructions.

An inquiry has been addressed to us in regard to a paragraph which we printed last week which stated that a marine who had shot another on board H. M. S. *Alexandra* had been "keel-hauled." We may say that we derived the information from our well-informed contemporary the *Malta Times* of the 28th ult.

H. M. S. *Hecla* arrived at Malta on 6th inst. from Suda Bay, having in tow the tug *Hellepont*.

Among the passengers by H.M.S. *Euphrates* which arrived at Kurrachee on 4th inst., was Capt. R. H. Tyacke, 98th, the Prince of Wales's Regt. who, it may be supposed, if he has the opportunity, will hardly render himself as popular in Affghan native circles as he did to the community here.

We are glad to announce that Capt. Bond, R. N., returned to Larnaca by the last mail, and has resumed his duties as Superintendent of the Port.

Mr. Griffin is, we believe, the new proprietor of the "Dewdrop Inn" at Goshi. Under his management this famous hostelry will not we feel assured lack support.

The Institut de Droit International held the first meeting of a session at Oxford on the 7th inst. M. Saripolos, late Professor at Athens, and, as may be seen from our columns, critic of Sir Garnet Wolseley in his rôle of law-giver, took part in a discussion. It may be hoped that he did not omit to give adequate expression to his views of the conduct of affairs in this, his native land. Sir Travers Twiss Q.C., who, we believe, also has an eye on Cyprus, was another member present.

Limassol News.

The troops will begin moving from Troodos on Sunday, 20th inst., for Polymedia.

There is a considerable decrease of Cattle-disease in the Limassol district, and application has been made by the District-

Inspector for a good many villages to be declared free from it.

A man was stabbed on Sunday night on board one of the sponge boats. His assailants five in number took refuge in a native craft till next morning when the Captain of the Port, Mr. Ansel, proceeded with a detachment of zaptichs and arrested them. The man was conveyed to the Civil Hospital where he still is.

From another correspondent:

Mr. J. Williamson of this town has been granted the contract by the municipality for the paving with Beyrout stone of 4,000 square yards of some of the streets. Those to be paved have not yet been decided on, but it is hoped they will be streets situated in the most central part of the town. Mr. Williamson has already finished a portion of St. George's Street, and will continue his work on the same plan. Tenders will shortly be invited by the municipality for the macadamising of the remainder of the streets, which work when completed will certainly greatly improve our prosperous town, and supply a want which has been long felt. At present it is almost a task for pedestrians to get along at all, but when these improvements have been completed we may hear of a single trap, or a carriage and pair, being driven gaily through the place, a thing which is entirely out of the question at present. We believe the Government are assisting the municipality in carrying out these improvements.

A certain energetic gentleman here intends running a diligence between the town and the camp at Polymedia during the winter months. We believe this to be a step in the right direction, as many of the residents of both town and camp would avail themselves of visiting both places more frequently if they had any means of conveyance to and fro. If the fare be anything like moderate we have no doubt but that his endeavours will be crowned with success.

H. M. Troopship *Tamar* is expected to arrive at Malta from England about the end of the month. She will take on board at that station the Headquarters and a wing of the 35th, Royal Sussex Regiment, ordered to Cyprus to relieve the 20th Regiment which proceeds to Malta. The *Tamar* is expected at Limassol about the 4th October where she will disembark the 35th, and take on board the 20th Regt. sailing for Malta about the 8th inst.

The fountains recommended by Lieut. Sinclair, R. E. for use in connection with the water supply of this town have been approved of, and the work of erecting them is about to be commenced at once. The estimated cost of the three is £125. A roller to be worked by two horses has been received from England for the use of the town; it cost close on £100 which sum has been paid by the municipality.

Ship-building in Cyprus may rather surprise some of our readers, but this branch of trade has been commenced in Limassol by Mr. B. Canaki of the town, who has in process of building, and more than half-finished, a brig of about 220 tons register. It is we believe not definitely known how long a time has elapsed since a ship was launched in Cypriot waters, but since the time of the Phœnicians or even the Venetians this branch of trade has been neglected here. The length of the ship at present in course of construction is about 80 feet, and the width about 20 feet. We are informed that when finished it will be christened *Cyprus*. It is expected that she will be ready for launching about November next, and the sight will no doubt be witnessed by a large concourse of persons. It is in contemplation to erect something like a grand stand on the occasion. We wonder what flag will *Cyprus* carry: the English, Turkish or Greek? Time will, we suppose, prove.

Kyrenia News.

Colonel Gordon of the Cyprus Pioneers with Mrs. Gordon and family, are staying in Kyrenia for sea-bathing. Miss Ripley a very wealthy English lady has also arrived there, and encamped beneath the carob trees with a retinue of nine servants. Mr. Houstoun, of Johnstone Castle, has made another camp not far off. It may be remembered that Mr. Houstoun bought a good deal of land in the neighbourhood of Kyrenia last year, and offered to buy a plot of ground so as to form a public garden near the town; we believe

he has now generously proposed to erect at his own expense a handsome stone sentry-box not far from the Konak.

A considerable number of rich native merchants have gone this year for sea-baths to Kyrenia where the want of an hotel is much felt. The Commissioner at present is obliged to put up all the English visitors who arrive without tents.

Occasional Notes.

In a short time the Observatory on Etna will be an accomplished fact. The Italian Government contributes half of the expenses, the Province of Catania a fourth, and the Commune of Catania the remaining fourth. The object of the Observatory is the study of volcanology, and it has therefore been built at the base of the central cone, exactly on the former site of the well-known refuge called the "Casa degli Inglesi." It will be in connection with several small similar stations posted on the slopes of the mountain, and the whole will communicate telegraphically with another volcanic station proposed to be established in Catania. In the general observatory, so favourably situated about 3,000 metres above the level of the sea on the isolated mountain, where the extent of view is unlimited, and the sky peculiarly transparent, meteorological observations most interesting to science will be carried on, and Professor Tacchoni the astronomer, proposes to make these experiments in physical astronomy, particularly relating to the spectroscopical study of the fixed stars. The Observatory will therefore be divided into three scientific branches—volcanology, astronomy, and meteorology, connected with the University of Catania, and dependent on the Minister of Public Instruction. It was intended that the inauguration should take place during the Congress of the Alpine Club at Catania, but unforeseen delays in the execution of the works will defer it to next year.

FRENCH WINE HARVEST.—The splendid weather which has now prevailed for several weeks is having the happiest effects on the prospects of the vineyards, and it is expected that the yield will be above the average in the Charentes and a portion of Gironde, and, moreover, of excellent quality. Not only has the phylloxera manifested no fresh energy, but many of the vines seem to be recovering, which is partly attributed to the excessive severity of the last winter. In the Midi and Burgundy districts the vine crops look exceedingly well; and in Champagne, also, the quality is excellent, though the quantity is rather deficient.

The "Times" says that Her Majesty's ships will withdraw from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf during the hot season unless strong political or other urgent necessity should require their presence on the stations.

A paragraph like that appended does honour to the new editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In its issue of 6th inst. speaking of the previous Saturday's sitting of the House of Commons it says:—

The House of Commons was transformed in its appearance by the re-entry of Mr. Gladstone. The sitting had only proceeded so far as the notices for next Session, when he quietly dropped in from behind the Speaker's chair. There was something of the holiday air of the rover on the sea in the short and almost boyish coat and the light-coloured waistcoat and trousers; and his face, bronzed by the sun, still further reminded one that he had been on vacation. As he appeared at this moment, however, the ruddiness of cheeks and lightness of dress were forgotten in the solemn look of hardly suppressed emotion. There were not many members in the House, but they cheered and cheered again; Mr. Gladstone all the time remaining standing, and showing by nervous twitching and compressed lips how near his heart was to overflowing.

It is stated that Mr. Thomas Carlyle now "neither reads nor writes, but lies on a sofa and longs for death." He will be eighty-two next December, should he live so long.

The Brigand Tibursi.—The arrest has been taken place near Rome of a celebrated person the Brigand Tibursi. A witness writes that he was betrayed by a confidant who used to take him food. Five carabinieri were placed at distances near the spot, hidden in trees &c., when Tibursi appeared one of the carabinieri sprang upon him like a cat, and although Tibursi struggled with all the fear of death upon him, he

could not release himself from the carabinieri who clung to him, until the others came up and bound the Brigand round and round with cords, as if he had been one of the once-famed Davenport brothers; only his head was free when he was brought to Rome. All along the road there were hundreds of people to stare at him, and even then, bound as he was, the Brigand frightened them with the fire of his eyes. He is only forty years of age, and very handsome. Last year he feared he was going into a consumption, and it is said that he consulted the Pope's physician, who advised him to take cod-liver oil. The Pope's physician will no doubt be much astonished when he learns what a distinguished patient he had then in his hands. This capture has quite rid the vicinity of Rome from brigands; travellers need be under no more apprehension in that respect.

This for the advocates of apiculture in Cyprus. "How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" the teacher asked the young gentleman nearest the foot of the class. And the smart youth erected himself and said it depended a great deal on whether it applied to a man or a bee.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

September
13th "I Genitori" Italian Barque from Marseilles, general cargo.
14th S. S. "Achille" Aust. mails from Alexandria and the Coast of Syria, general cargo.
14th S. S. "Fortuna" British, Mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
14th S. S. "Jupiter" Aust. mails, from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
17th S. S. "Elpitha" British, Mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

September
13th H. M. S. "Rapid" for Beyrout.
14th S. S. "Achille" Aust., mails for Smyrna and Constantinople, general cargo.
14th S. S. "Jupiter" Aust. mails for Syria and Alexandria, general cargo.
14th S. S. "Fortuna" British, mails, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
18th S. S. "Elpitha" British, for Beyrout Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. "Achille" from Alexandria and Siria Sept. 14th. Miss Fluhart and two lady companions, Rev. P. Sabina and fifteen deck passengers.
By S. S. "Fortuna" from Beyrout Sept. 14. Mr. Seager, Capt. Bates, Mr. Thompson, Kiamill Effendi, and 26 deck passengers.
By S. S. "Jupiter" from Constantinople and Smyrna, Sept. 14th. Messrs. Rees, Hagi Joannou, A. Petmiza, Diragion, Blatnor, Billos, Ormiascki, K. Ellighuisel, and 24 deck passengers.
By S. S. "Elpitha" from Alexandria and Limassol, Sept. 17th. Capt. Bond R. N. Superintendent of Ports Cyprus, Messrs. Page, J. Williamson, Levison, Dozon, Christophides, Avania, and 14 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

September
15th S. S. "Fortuna" from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.
15th "Italo" 279 tons, Austrian from Marseilles, general cargo.
17th S. S. "Elpitha" from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

September
15th S. S. "Fortuna" for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
17th S. S. "Elpitha" for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPAYANNI & Co's.
Steamers.

THE Steam-Ship *Arcadia* which left Liverpool on the 27th ultimo, may be expected here about the 17th inst., and will sail for Liverpool, via Alexandria.

For freight &c. apply to
MR. CHS. WATKINS,
Imperial Ottoman Bank.

V. R.
ARMY CONTRACT.
TENDERS

Will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer Cyprus, for the supply of the following article, for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, viz. :—

24,000 lbs. Husk of Maize
for Bedding purposes.

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissariat Office, Limassol not later than noon of the 29th September 1880.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract sample and further particulars can be obtained on application at the Commissariat Offices.

The District Commissary General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CECIL F. LEACH A. C. G.

Senior Commissariat Officer.

Commissariat Office,
Limassol 13 September 1880.



ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ.

Προσφοραί

γίνονται ἀποδεκταί ὑπὸ τοῦ Γενικοῦ Προβλεπτοῦ ἐν τῷ Προμηθευτηρίῳ Κύπρου διὰ τὸ ἐπόμενον εἶδος, πρὸς χρῆσιν τοῦ Στρατοῦ, ἥτοι διὰ

24,000 λίτρας Ἀγγλικὰς

Τσῶφι τοῦ Ἀραβοσίτου διὰ γέμησιν κλινῶν.

Αἱ προσφοραὶ πρέπει νὰ ὦσιν ἐν τῷ Γραφεῖ τοῦ Προμηθευτηρίου Λεμεσσοῦ, οὐχὶ ἀργότερον τῆς μεσημβρίας τῆς 29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1880, ἄλλως τε δὲν θέλουσιν ληφθῆ ὑπ' ὄψιν.

Αἱ προσφοραὶ, λεπτομέρειαι τοῦ Συμβολαίου καὶ πᾶσα ἄλλη πληροφορία δίδονται εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον Λεμεσσοῦ.

Ὁ Γενικὸς Προμηθευτὴς δὲν ὑποχρεοῦται ν' ἀποδεχθῇ ἐκ τῶν προσφορῶν τὴν ἐλαχίστην οὐδ' ἄλλην οἰκονομικότεν.

CECIL F. LEACH A. C. G.

Senior Commissariat Officer.

Ἐν Λεμεσσοῦ τῇ 13 Σεπτεμβρίου 1880.

MRS. FLUHART begs to announce to the parents of scholars that the American School will be re-opened on September 22nd. when all pupils should attend.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD
LOST.

A platinum tobacco-box. Oblong, with rounded corners. About 4 inches long by 2 1/2 inches broad. Spring lid. Dark parallel lines.

The above Reward will be paid to anyone returning the same to the owner: T. H. BRAYSHAW, Scala.

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Enquire of

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THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
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NOTICE.

DILIGENCE between LARNACA and
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A Diligence will leave Larnaca for Nicosia, daily, at 5.30 o'clock a.m. and Nicosia for Larnaca at 2 o'clock p.m. Fare 3s.6d.

Carriages let on hire.

A. LIASSIDES,

Proprietor.

A. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that he has just received a large number of Casks of Ind Coope & Co's. Superior Bottled Ale, direct from England. Would-be purchasers should lose no time, as only a limited quantity remains.

Application at the Store in the Bazaar, Nicosia.

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COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:

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

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

„ Beyrout for Alexandria via Larnaca and Limassol, every Monday at 5 p. m.

„ Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m.

„ Limassol every Wednesday at 9 a. m.

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

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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, London, 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

ESCLAPIUS PHARMACY

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and of every Chemist in the Island.

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PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME
OF DRINKS.

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Mr. Max. Ohnefalsch-Richter begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to execute photographs in every style: Portraits, Landscapes, Views, Costumes, etc., and that in order to comply with the general request, and having received a large supply of new and cheap chemicals from Europe, he is able to make the following reduction in his prices for photographs executed at the Studio:

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Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

ΕΙΔΟΗΘΗΣΙΣ.

Ἀγγλος Καθηγητὴς, ἐντελὸς κάτοχος τῆς γλώσσης τοῦ, προτίθεται νὰ διδάξῃ τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν εἰς τοὺς θέλοντας νὰ ἐκμάθωσιν αὐτήν.

Διὰ πᾶσαν αἰτίαν ἀπευθυνεῖται εἰς Α. Β., εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον τῆς "Κύπρου."

Παραδόσεις ἰδιαιτέρως. Διδακτὰ μίτρα.

AVIS.

Une classe va se former pour l'étude de la langue Anglaise et de la composition.

Ceux qui désirent suivre le cours peuvent s'adresser à A. B., à l'Office de ce journal.

On peut prendre des leçons particulières. Le prix sera modéré.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, at the "Cyprus" Printing Office.—Larnaca.