CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 161. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1881. PRICE THREE PENCE.

"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisements is low, and may be had on application at the office.

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

Numerous collisions have taken place between the people and the police in Ireland. The police is accused of brutal conduct towards the people. A public inquiry is demanded.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to blow up the magazine in the barracks at Castlebar.

In consequence of cholera having manifested itself in Asia, the "National Zeitung" urges the formation of an International Sanitary Commission.

The foreign bondholders have decided to form a Council to control the service of the Indirect Contributions.

The Times says, in a leading article, that the reestablishment of the Khedive's authority by the Khedive himself has the best wishes of England. The army must be disbanded.

The Times opposes the idea of mixed occupation by England and France.

It does not consider that there is any other remedy except to invite Turkey to interfere. It is possible that no resistance would be made.

Mr. Malet and Lord Dufferin have had an interview with the Grand Vizier. Mr. Malet had an audience of the Sultan prior to his departure. Mr. Malet left Constantinople yesterday and may be expected to arrive by Russian steamer next Sunday.

Ships having called at Aden are subjected to one week's quarantine at Malta.

Transports have left England for the Cape in order to re-embark the troops.

General Logerot has asked for further reinforcements to the extent of 20,000 men.

On 9th instant the troops commenced to march on Sussa and occupied it on the twelfth.

The Arabs have occupied Tehourba, which was abandoned by the inhabitants.

TURKEY.

(From the "Levant Herald," 7th Sept.)

The Sultan has been pleased to present Messrs. Wettendorff, Gescher and Bertram with an Arab horse each, thus gracefully intimating his Majesty's appreciation of the indefatigable efforts of these able functionaries in his service.

In reply to the Note of the Sublime Porte respecting the tribute payable by Bulgaria, the ambassadors of the great Powers state that they will meet in order to consider the question.

The boundary commission for fixing the line of frontier between Bulgaria and Macedonia, has terminated its work and is now at Sophia. The boundary commission entrusted with the delimitation of the Servian and Bulgarian frontier has also returned to Sophia, but without having finished its labours owing to claims raised by Servia respecting certain districts to which she has no right either by conquest or by the Treaty of Berlin.

Mr. E. B. Malet, C.B., her Britanic Majesty's agent and consul-general in Egypt, arrived here yesterday by the Messageries steamer *Provence*. In Turkish political circles, this fact is regarded with much interest, which has been intensified by the fact that Prince Halim was summoned on Sunday to the Palace, and had the honour of being received in private audience by his Majesty the Sultan. The latest advices from Egypt indicate the collapse of the military insubordination, it being understood that a military occupation of Egypt by Turkey would be the consequence of its continuance.

The Persian journal *Akhter* publishes a statement to the effect that the Indian Government levies a passport duty of 45 rupees upon every Mahomedan who performs the pilgrimage to Mecca. As this statement is not only unfounded and mischievous, but also extremely malicious, the *Akhter* will do well to rectify it with the least possible delay.

It is believed that if the Shah of Persia visits Europe this autumn, his Majesty will not include Constantinople in his tour. This modification of the Shah's itinerary is thought to have reference to the residence of Sheikh Obeidullah in Constantinople, as there would be some awkwardness in the simultaneous presence in the Ottoman capital, as the guests of State, of the Persian sovereign and the chieftain who a few months ago headed a rebellion against him.

The insurrection in the Soudan seems to have a distinctly religious character and to be led by a person of enthusiastic temperament. He is a saint from Shounar, and the fundamental theory of his teaching is Islamic unity with the Khalifate for its centre. Few will hesitate to admit the soundness of the theory viewed from a Mahomedan standpoint. How far it may be profitable to the cause of Islam for the saint of Shounar to make trouble in Central Africa, at the present season is another question altogether.

A private letter from Pristina states that it is believed that Dervish Pasha may yet require reinforcements to enable him to induce the Albanians to lay down their arms, and it is understood that instructions to that effect have been given to the commanders of the army corps of Monastir. This news is confirmed by letters from Scutari, which mention a fresh outbreak of troubles in the neighbourhood of Prisrend and Jakowa. It appears that the application of the conscription has revived the discontent of the Albanians and that they attacked two battalions of troops which were stationed at Reka. Another combat is reported to have taken place at Naki, near Prisrend, between the troops sent to enforce the application of the conscription, and the Albanian population who refused to submit.

The seventy Kurdish chieftains, who were sent for judgment to Constantinople by Abeddin Pasha, while on special mission in Asia Minor, and who were incarcerated in the prison of the Grand Zaptieh, were liberated on the first day of Bairam.

Wettendorf Effendi has recently, upon orders received from the Ministry of Finance, presented a report as to the means of improving the financial system of Turkey. This report has not yet been laid before the Council of Ministers, nor consequently submitted by the Council of Ministers for approval by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It would manifestly be indiscreet on our part to discuss Wettendorff effendi's scheme at this early stage.

By order of H.H. the Prime Minister, a commission has been instituted at the Ministry of Commerce, to frame rules for regulating the position of the branch offices and agencies established in the Ottoman Empire by foreign corporate companies. This commission is composed of: — H. E. Raif Effendi, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, president; and of H. E. Yanko Effendi Ikiades, Councillor of State, of Parais Effendi, Law Adviser of the Sublime Porte, and of Carabet Effendi Caracash, members. The commission held its first sitting yesterday, Monday.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

A portion of the Egyptian army has been in open revolt. On Friday, the 9th September, a document signed Achmet Bey el Ourabi was received by Daoud Pasha, demanding on behalf of the insurgents:—1. Dismissal of the Ministry, 2. A Constitution, 3. Increase of troops to 18,000 men. 4. That unless these demands were granted by 3. 30 p. m., the troops would march on Abdin and would remain there until the requests were assented to. By 3 o'clock more than 4000 troops with artillery had surrounded Abdin with the object of enforcing their demands. Messrs. Colvin and Cookson assisted in the negotiations with the malcontent colonels who were headed by Achmet Bey el-Ourabi. Finally, a decree, signed by the Khedive, accepting the demands and appointing Cherif Pasha President of the Council of Ministers was delivered to the colonels. At 8 p.m. all was over.

There is no truth in the rumour that a case of Asiatic cholera had occurred in Cairo.

The offer of amnesty to the officers has been refused and negotiations were broken off. The notables afterwards re-opened negotiations and there was again some hope. Up to 5 p.m., yesterday the 13th no arrangement had been come to.

The Port Office Authorities have instructions to prepare for the disembarkation of a large body of troops at Alexandria.

Mr. Malet, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General, has left Constantinople and is expected at Alexandria on Saturday next.

The *Phare d'Alexandrie* states that it has been favoured by Mr. Simon Wolff, Agent and Consul General for the United States of America, with the following telegram from Mr. J. Russell Lowell, United States Minister in London, dated the 12th inst. at 1.30 p.m.

"Blaine telegraphs that the temperature "and breathing of the President are in bad "condition. The symptoms [illegible] "causes great anxiety."

The following is a telegram from the Political Resident at Aden: "The general public "health is good. Few sporadic cases of cholera "occur daily among the poorer classes. No "case has occurred among those in easy cir- "cumstances, nor among the British or native "troops, their followers or servants, nor in "the shipping. Population 35,000. Since "the 2nd of August until to-day (the 11th "September) there have been 81 cases of "cholera, of which 64 have proved fatal."

THE GREEK PROVINCES.

PATRAS, August 17.—If the superficial indications of progress are more visible in Athens than in the provinces of Greece, there are sufficient and unmistakable evidences of vitality and prosperity in the latter to negative most emphatically the common assertion that Greece makes no progress. And these are, beyond doubt, genuine; while it is, unfortunately, too true that the high civic development which Athens shows is to a great extent forced and paid for by neglect and impoverishment of the provinces. The disastrous error in the Constitution, and in the subsequent government of the Greek State, by which the nation is debarred from the exercise of its most remarkable capacity, that for municipal self-government through an excessive and paralysing centralisation, shows its worst consequences in the most remote sections; and while it makes of Athens a most agreeable and, to new comers, surprisingly progressive city, prevents to a dangerous extent the distant municipalities from supplying the demands of a growth indispensable to vitality. The progress one may see, then, in the provinces is to be taken as achieved in spite, of and opposed by, the central Government. Entirely convinced that this is the case, I have long been accustomed to look for neglect of all public works and similar appliances of civilisation in the remote parts of Greece, and in a run round the Morea, touching at nearly every port on its southern and western shores, I have been gratified by evidence of progress and growth of population and wealth—modest, it is true, but still unexpected. Moles are being constructed, sea walls, and roads, and if the houses are such as English villages of the humblest type are not accustomed to, and the streets neither so clean nor well paved as they might be, still, new houses going up and old ones kept in repair are a sight one does not often enjoy in

the little communes of the Levant, not always even in Greece. Gythion, the port of Sparta, picturesque inside and cheerful-looking from the sea, is building a fine sea-wall, and, with little labour, will have an excellent port. Kalamai, not so fortunate, for it has only an open roadstead, the town lying back a mile or more from the shore, is a vigorously growing town for this latitude, and is most picturesquely situated at the opening of a grand gorge in the southern spur of the mountains at Laconia, hinting, as one sees it from afar, at unexplored wealth for landscape painters. Then, passing by Cezoné and Modon, with their curious and really stupendous Venetian fortresses, we run into the Ionian Sea, and, dropping anchor in the harbour of Navarino, we find modern Pylos with a complete and thriving newness and another grand souvenir of the Venetian Empire in its castle—one of the best preserved of its date that remains to us. Up the western coast are various growing towns, one of which, Cyparissia, is quite unrivalled, so far as I know, for the beauty and, I should say, healthfulness of its position, but with, unfortunately, no port; and of which another, Catacolo, is merely the port of Pyrgos, but is likely to become a seaport of the first importance to the trade of Greece, being at the terminus of the road which now leads to Patras and Olympia and which will be completed some day to Nauplia, and the easiest point of access for the vessels employed in the currant trade. Between this and Patras, lies Cyllene, where the lemon-groves outvie the vineyards, and passing which we enter the Gulf of Patras with Missolonghi on the left and Patras on the right.

All these places, except Missolonghi and Gythion, owe the greatest source of their prosperity to the tiny grape which, in commercial English, *is known* as the currant, and which many, if not most, plum-pudding eaters regard as akin to the *fruit* known by that name in English gardens, and the juice of which, besugared and in various ways disguised, is fondly called, in some English households, currant wine. It is, indeed, not many months since that a travelled and educated Englishman, at the end of an animated discussion on fruits, absolutely turned his back on me in polite but contemptuous incredulity, when I assured him that the "currant" was not a currant, but a grape, and that I had gathered and eaten them on the soil of their growth and from unquestionable grape-vines.

Why the "raisin of Corinth" should, on Peloponnesian soil, have taken that tiny diminutive and this goodless type is a puzzle made not less puzzling by the fact, of which I was a day ... to ago assured by ... gray-haired Mor... grow... ...e hills of the Island ... slopes, as it probably was once and will be again when the maker of our highways shall have cut his Corinthian canal; but the accident of its development is to Greece the most important of all its commercial advantages, as the export duty on the Chauvinistic berry, unimposable if it would grow on other soils, is all that keeps Greece from bankruptcy.

I wish my incredulous English friend could have been with me to-day in a drive through the vineyards which lie along the fertile slopes which lie back from the southern shore of the Gulf of Patras, up to a height which looks out on Missolonghi, Lepanto, and Parnassus, and, having seen how the whole plain, as far as the eye can reach east and west and down to the seaside, was covered with an almost unbroken green carpet—as from its compactness and close cropped appearance it seems—of vines, and then, having examined and tasted some of the pale purple fruit which this year literally burdens the vines, and taken a sample to identify it, have gone with me into the vineyards and seen the labourers gathering the clusters, so compact, so tiny, and, in some places, so closely crowded as to make it impossible to distinguish the clusters, carrying them in files in their wooden trays to the great drying-grounds, and then, following the process of decoction, winnowing of the stems, to the packing houses, where they shovel them into boxes, so closely placed that the fruit may be bruised-cast and not miss its destination, while the packers, treading them down with their bare feet, pack them into a solid black mass, which will only disintegrate for our puddings and cakes, or to ferment into wines which we shall drink from French-labelled bottles; and thus, having gone through every step in the process of currant-making, he might have gone away with the fruit for his Christmas pudding in his pocket and bunches of fresh grapes in his hand, convinced that "currants" are, indeed, grapes and not currants.

Thanks to the long rainless season, which generally continues from some day in June into September, the preparation of the currant has hardly changed from the most primitive method. A drying-floor is prepared out in the vineyard by levelling the ground and covering with a composition of cow-dung and clay ... down, on which the clusters are spread ... lay and night till dry. It is evident ... rain storm would work incalcu-lable damage to the crop, and some years this does take place, so that some planters use huge shallow trays, which may be rapidly placed one on the other and covered from the rain; but there seems no application of the kiln system, or that still more rapid and economical one which is in use in America, combining a vacuum with heat, and by which, in 20 minutes, sliced fruits are made ready for packing, the low temperature thus made efficient not injuring in any respect the quality of the fruit. In the picking, again, primitive and barbarous methods waste labour and time and do the work very incompletely. The bare feet which now do the work have neither the exactitude nor the rapidity of machinery, and a properly adapted press would do the work in a fraction of the time and with a small part of the labour now employed.

The value of the currant for wine making, which has only been appreciated within the last two or three years, has made the price of the crop much less dependent on the kitchen demand than formerly. Only a certain part of the world eats plum-puddings or plum-cake, and when this has its supply, a surplus would naturally act with disastrous weight on prices; so that it used to be said that the prosperity of Greece depended on the English taste for plum puddings. This is no longer the case, as the French have found that the dried currant is a most valuable substitute for their fresh grapes, now so diminished in quantity by the phylloxera; while a German company has established at Patras the manufacture of wine from the fresh currant, producing qualities which sell from £5 to £7 the hectolitre, and about 100,000 gallons of currant wine are made in Greece from fresh fruit. But the climate is a grave difficulty in the manufacture of wine in Greece, as the temperature during the vintage season never falls to the point at which the fermentation must take place to retain the bouquet. It is not improbable, then, that the excellent wines of the Achaia Company may be surpassed by a wine made in a cooler climate from the dried fruit, which is found to contain all the elements of good wine production, and while the hitherto limited use of the currant may become indefinitely extended, the crop having increased from 97,000 tons last year to 110,000 this year, it will be in the power even of English wine markets to produce a genuine wine without any dependence on France or Spain for the materials, and even thrifty housewives may make their small wine with currants of Corinth instead of the acid berry they now employ. The low temperature of the English climate will allow perfect regulation of the fermentation, and the vintage may take place at any season and in any locality where good water is found. Instead of running the risks of importing, loss by leakage, and the still greater loss of theft by the sailors, &c., we have our wine material condensed to the greatest degree of portability and delivered without loss or change at the spot where the wine is wanted, and where the highest science and completest appliances may be used for its production, with no need for adulteration or fortification.

The use of the currant for wine in France has hitherto been only an indication of what may be done if the ravages of the phylloxera continue, and thus far it has mainly been used for mixing with the strong wines of Sta. Maura and other parts of the Mediterranean which supply in part the deficiency in the French vintage. Of the 55 million hectolitres of wine a year produced on an average during the last 15 years, only four or five are exported; and while the home production fell in 1879 to 35 millions and in 1880 to 20 millions, the amount of foreign wines imported into France during the latter year was only nine millions, and only about 700,000 hectolitres were made from the dried currants. As no other form of raisin equals the currant for wine making it is clear that there is a prospective use of a practically unlimited quantity, and as the amount of land in the Morea available for the growth of this fruit, and still uncultivated, is enormous, it is only the Greek animosity to foreigners and to foreign enterprise sharing the bounties of their land, and the hostility so prevalent in the population to outsiders engaging in any undertaking, the profits of which may leave the country which prevent the special industry of the Morea becoming of manifold greater importance than it is now; but Greek capital and population are deficient, and the nation has not learned that every hand brought to labour and every pound of capital introduced, increase the value of the country, no matter where the profits and wages go. For Greece ever to become a wealthy country, nine-tenths of the feast and fast days must be abolished, and a large immigration take place of a population that prefers manual labour on land to maritime venture or to commercial and professional life in the cities.

(From the *Times*.)

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, September 17th 1311

The last paragraph of the letter of the Director of education in our issue of the 3rd Sept. is worthy of very serious attention from those interested in the education of our population. In it we find the Rev. Mr. Spencer advocating the granting of capitation fees according to the result of a formal examination. This is the very system on which the Government grant in aid of the middle class schools of Ireland is given, and a few remarks on its success, or rather ill success, in promoting national education may not be out of place here. In the year 1870, Professor Mahaffy, of the University of Dublin, a man of vast practical experience, was appointed by the Endowed School Commission to inquire into and report upon the Irish Grammar Schools. Throughout the whole of his Report, we find him expressing in the clearest and strongest terms, the great injury education is receiving from government grants awarded to schools showing the best results at formal examinations. In short he points out that the whole aim of masters and pupils is directed so as to obtain the best answering in the special subjects of these examinations, to the prejudice of general education. It is for these reasons that we most strongly deprecate government assistance being granted according to the result of formal examinations. But if instead of a formal examination an Inspector should visit the schools of the Island once or twice a year, and by the result of an informal but searching examination satisfy himself of the efficiency of the teaching, the master would remain unfettered, the general course of education undisturbed, and the results would enable the government more justly to appreciate the teaching, and to mete out their assistance accordingly.

The great want in Cyprote schools at the present time is trained teachers. In these days of enlightenment it has come to be an understood fact that education is a science; to be a good teacher one must have an especial training. The schools of a nation are but the workshops in which the coming generation is trained, and the quality of the goods turned out depends on the skill of the manufacturers. To obtain these qualified teachers we would suggest the foundation from Island funds of scholarships tenable at the English training schools, to be granted only to those natives of Cyprus who showing a peculiar aptitude intend to take up teaching as a profession. The majority of such scholarships should, we are of opinion, be granted for the encouragement of special technical studies; and looking at the unsatisfactory and elementary character of our husbandry, one or two of these scholarships could be set aside, at the beginning, to assist any Cyprote desirous of studying at one of the agricultural colleges of England. Thus Cyprus would obtain a staff of qualified instructors, whose residence in England would have perfected them in the most advanced systems of technical training and in the language and whom on their return, would be able to impart them to their pupils.

In conclusion we would observe, that nowhere out of Cyprus, will be found a people so anxious to learn. Wherever one goes in the Island, one finds the schools well attended, and the scholars only too eager in their search after knowledge and not the children only but the adult population evince their desire even under great difficulties, to acquire whatever little learning they can. And it is not to carelessness or want of a will, that the ignorance of great part of our people may be ascribed, but rather to the want of those opportunities which years of misrule and oppression failed to give them.

Among other subjects which have been dealt with in the recent despatches is that of the Cyprus prisons. The High Commissioner has asked the Home Government for plans which would serve as models for the erection of such places of confinement as are requisite in Cyprus; and we find it stated in a despatch of Lord Kimberley dated April 11th 1881 that plans of three of the local prisons in Ceylon have been forwarded to His Excellency not for exact imitation in the constructions of this class of public buildings here, but to afford some guide as to the dimensions of the cells, the provision of workshops, etc. Under the Turkish rule the accomodation provided for prisoners was most deplorable, and one of the first acts of the new government was to rent a suitable building at Nikosia where criminals might be decently confined. The forts which are used for the purpose in the other chief towns have been rendered as cleanly and like modern prisons as circumstances would permit of. Of course it has not been possible to do much, and prisons built on sanitary principles and properly managed with occasional inspection, will provide for a manifest want. It must be borne in mind that the accomodation required now is greater than has been necessary in the past. Criminal justice is administered more impartially to-day than under the Turks; the creeds and positions of individuals indicted go for nothing in the scales of justice; and as a consequence the number of convicts has increased largely. We have as yet no official statistics in regard to the numbers or other interesting particulars concerning the prisoners in Cyprus, and this want has been felt by the Minister for Colonial affairs who writes:—"As the information respecting the prisons and the prison population of Cyprus which has hitherto been received is somewhat defective, I enclose six sets of the prison forms which are used for the Blue Books of the various Colonies, and shall be glad if you will cause them to be filled up and returned to me at your convenience." We shall hope to see these statistics laid before the public, because they afford the best index to the morality of the population. We are the more desirous to see them as we think they will verify what we have previously stated, namely that an immense majority of the Cyprus prisoners are Turks, notwithstanding that the Turkish population constitutes but one-fifth of the inhabitants of the Island.

Local Notes.

Among the passengers by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer which called here as usual on Tuesday were Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, C. B., K. C. M. G., R. E. H. M. Consul-general in Asia Minor, whose remarkable and interesting report on Asia Minor we printed in our number of the 3rd inst., and Mr. Arthur Nicolson, second secretary of H. M. Embassy at Constantinople and superintendent of student interpreters in Turkey. Colonel Wilson, attended by Mr. Nicolson, came on shore during the afternoon and called upon the Commissioner and at the Club. We understand that Colonel Wilson expressed his intention of paying a visit of some duration to Cyprus when his inspection of the English consulates in Syria is terminated.

A Constantinople telegram to London denies that England has any intention of permanently retaining the Cyprus annual tribute. Lord Dufferin states in a Note that the tribute for the current year would serve for the payment of the arrears due from the Porte on account of the interest of the guaranteed loan. His Excellency also reminded the Porte that in conformity with the Convention relating to the loan of 1855, the revenue of Cyprus ought to serve as a guarantee

for that loan. No mention was made of private debts due to English subjects.

H. M. torpedo depôt ship "Hecla" arrived here this morning. She leaves this evening for Malta.

The following notice appears in the *London Gazette* of the 30th. Aug., 1881:—
7th. Middlesex (London Scottish) Volunteers. Captain Robert Fisher resigns his commission, also is granted the honorary rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.—1st. July.

Mrs. Fluhart, Head-mistress of the American school here, accompanied by two assistants returned to Cyprus on Tuesday, some difficulties which at one time threatened a cessation of Mrs. Fluhart's useful work having been surmounted. Sir Robert Biddulph makes an appeal in the columns of the *Times* in behalf of the schools, which we are glad to hear has been well responded to. His Excellency quotes from a letter of Mrs. Fluhart which says:—"General contributions, however small, are always thankfully received .....There are many other ways in which persons could assist us and brighten the lives of our pupils.....good books and periodicals, materials for plain and fancy work, and small, useful articles.....would aid greatly in the work. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph and Co., 43, Charing Cross.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Désiré Michel, an old employé of the Consulate of France in Cyprus. The French colony here and a great number of friends accompanied the remains of the deceased to their last resting-place, at which M. de Castillon St. Victor, the Consul, pronounced an eulogium on the merits and well-known charity of the late Mr. Michel.

IN HER MAJESTY'S SUPREME CONSULAR COURT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BEFORE W. PALFEY BURRELL, Esq.
ACTING JUDGE.

Wednesday, August 31st, 1881.

KING & Co. *v.* GILCHRIST & Co.

This was a petition on a judgment given by the High Court of Cyprus on the 31st. of July, 1880, for the recovery of the sum of £193. 9s. 3d., the value of certain goods and interest, the said goods having been shipped on board the S.S. *Wiltshire* for Malta, and not delivered. Therefore an action was brought against the defendants as charterers of the S.S. *Wiltshire* for the recovery of the amount above named.

Mr. Pears appeared for the plaintiffs in the action, and Mr. Clifton for the defendants.

The judgment in the Cyprus Court was put in on behalf of the plaintiffs. It reads as follows:—"In the Queen's High Court of justice for Cyprus, civil jurisdiction, before C. D. Cobham, Esq., deputy comissioner for the district of Larnaca, between H. S. King & Co., plaintiffs, and Z. D. Pierides, for the owners or charterers of the S.S. *Wiltshire*, defendants. On July 31, 1880, in the presence of the plaintiffs and defendants, this court on hearing the evidence and what was alleged on both sides, declares that the plaintiffs have established their claim against the defendants for £193 9s 3d. the value of goods and interest at eight per cent., and the court orders and adjudges that the defendants do forthwith pay to the plaintiffs the said sum with interest thereon from this date, at five per cent. per annum"

When the petition against this judgment came before the Supreme Consular Court in July last, it was argued, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the judgment was conclusive. On the other side, it was maintained that the judgment was not conclusive, inasmuch as the defendants, Messrs. Gilchrist & Co., had not been served with the process.

His Honour said that the case had been argued at considerable length before the Court, on the 28th of July last, on which occasion he had decided to look into the cases quoted and deliver judgment shortly. On the return of the consul-general and judge from England, he had consulted him upon the matter of the Cyprus judgment, and Mr. Fawcett had recommended that the Cyprus Court should be communicated with for further information. That recommendation having been acted upon, his Honour would deliver judgment as soon as the necessary information had been received from the Cyprus Court.

Kyrenia News

14th September, 1881.

The animation which prevails in this picturesque little town has certainly reached its highest pitch of excellence, owing to the great number of visitors who are staying coupled by the serene and cool days which we enjoy since the commencement of this month.

Picnics and parties are constant and of late the élite of the Nicosia visitors and some of the Kyrenia residents were entertained in the extensive Hall of Dr. Carletti District Medical Officer. Dancing was kept up till a late hour in the morning and the party was greatly impressed owing to the musical pieces so agreeably performed by some of the Nicosia arrivals and ably accompanied by the singing of a few ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom the musical talent of Mrs. M. Prince attracted the attention of her hearers particularly in Auber's "Premiers jours de Bonheur" which was performed with full musical judgment and artistic feeling.

Refreshments were served and the company separated at 3. 30 a. m. after a sumptuous "souper."

We are, however, sorry to say that in a month's time nearly all the visitors will quit the place and the approaching winter will add to the dull and monotonous life which generally prevails in our town.

— Mr. Eschomachos, Greek Consul at Larnaca, has lately visited our town and during his stay he exchanged visits with the Commissioner of the District. The Consul also visited several places of interest in the environs and felt highly pleased with the picturesque appearance of the country, as well as the salubrity of the climate.

— The Reverend J. Spencer left Kyrenia for Nicosia on the 13th instant.

— We are sorry to hear that Mr. Prince who is agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company and sub-postmaster here will shortly be relieved of his functions and transferred to Nicosia in the same capacity; it is hoped that his successor will not cause the public to regret the loss of the present employé who has gained the esteem of many persons in this town.

— We record with regret the death of Helen Salatovich at the age of 85. The deceased was the real owner of the Fungi farm of which your readers must have frequently heard and which has given rise to a case now pending before the judicial authorities, its origin dating since the year 1862.

—The sale of carobs is rather extensive and several ships are at anchor for the exportation of same to European and other Ports.

Prices are not very firm as may be judged from the following:

First days in August Ps. 150 *per Aleppo cantar*
Last " " " " " 170 " " "
September " 140—145 " "

Troodos News.

LAWN TENNIS.

A tournament for single players followed closely on the tournament for doubles; but the play calls for little remark except in the case of the sets played in the 3rd and 4th Rounds which were all closely contested and resulted in some hard fights.—Subjoined is the result.

FIRST ROUND.

Lieut Lawson R.E. beat Capt. Ireland A.P.D.
Lieut. and Adj. Sapte Royal Sussex beat D.A.C.G. Bridgman
Lieut. Whately, Royal Sussex beat Lieut. Powel Royal Sussex
Lieut. Reed Royal Sussex beat Surg Johnston A.M.D.
Capt. Grove Royal Sussex beat Lieut. Scaife Royal Sussex.
Lieut. Le Marchant Royal Sussex beat Major Patten R E.
Lieut. Thornton Royal Sussex beat Lieut. Sinclair R.E.
Surg. Maj. Falwasser. A.M.D. beat Lieut. Young Royal Sussex
Surg. Maj. Craig A.M.D beat Revd Mr McLeod.
Mr. Lake a bye.

SECOND ROUND.

Falwasser beat Grove
Craig beat Le Marchant.
Thornton beat Whately.
Sapte beat Reed
Lawson beat Lake.

3 ROUND.

Sapte beat Thornton,
Craig beat Falwasser.
Law on a bye.

4. ROUND.

Lawson beat Craig
Sapte a bye.

FINAL ROUND.

Lawson beat Sapte.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from our last.)

IX.

Leaving Christ's chapel, to make assurance doubly sure we are initiated into another easy mode of ascertaining whether or not we are to go to heaven. Two marble pillars stand side by side with barely sufficient space to allow a moderately sized man to pass. After several ineffectual attempts to squeeze through, at last, with one solitary exception, we all succeed. Poor W.! His bodily proportions render it an utter impossibility for him to pass. The arabs around look serious and commiserating. W. pretends to treat it as an awful calamity, and so with evident thoughts of *backsheesh* the worthy sheik compassionately conducts him to two other pillars with sufficient space between to allow him, after sundry strainings, to have the satisfaction of knowing for a second time that he will not be left behind in the journey to heaven. Unable to restrain ourselves any longer, in God's house we burst out laughing. Two or three surly-looking arabs standing aloof, cast scowling glances at us. In years gone by—let us hope never to return—the *giaour* dared not, under penalty of death, enter any of the buildings on the temple area. Europe's influence has altered this state of things and so the *giaour's* laugh is not taken amiss by the majority of moslems present.

The ancient mosque of Omar, unlike the stately building now known by that name, is a very small edifice built on the top of the precipice which looks down upon En-Rogel. Through a window resembling a porthole is seen the hill of Scopus upon the summit of which Titus pitched his camp before Jerusalem.

In the extreme south-east corner of the temple area is a small room with a domed roof, in which we are shewn what is apparently an ancient marble bath. Mohammedans call this the "cradle of Jesus," and say that from it our Lord, while still a babe, argued with the chief priests and elders of the people. A subterranean passage from this room leads us to the wonderful vaults which support the temple area. There was not sufficient space on the summit of mount Moriah to erect the temple and its out-buildings, so this difficulty was overcome by the erection of a tremendous platform supported by almost innumerable massive arched vaults. Through these intricate dungeons we grope our uncertain way aided by the uncertain light of wax tapers. Occasionally we pass ugly holes going down nobody knows where. Mr. Sheik tells us—we find it best never to ask for his authority—that Solomon used these subterranean buildings as stables and storehouses, and at one time had as many as ten thousand horses stabled herein. Only those who have visited the vaults can form an idea of their magnitude. I understand it is only about twelve years ago that the world of antiquaries was surprised by their discovery. Emerging from sepulchral darkness into open day we walk for a short distance along the boundary wall of the temple enclosure built on the top of the western slope of the valley of Jehosophat and exactly opposite the mount of Olives. Immediately under the wall is a large mohammedan burying ground, the opposite slope of the valley being covered with the innumerable jewish graves already mentioned. As we stand gazing at these emblems of Death the gentle breeze in passing seems to carry with it a whisper as from a distant land:—"Son of man, can these bones live?"—We can only say with the prophet of old:—"O Lord God, Thou knowest." We are soon startled from our reverie of bible lore by the sheik, who calls our attention to an old granite pillar projecting longways from the wall. This, he tells us, is where Mohammed will sit at the last day to direct the affairs of the judgment. A thread will be suspended from the summit of Olivet to the summit of Moriah across which all men must pass to reach Paradise. Mohammed will sit majestically on the projecting column to encourage his followers passing across the thread. Travellers in the east will have noticed that mohammedans shave their heads but leave a tuft of hair on the top. I never knew the reason of this before our visit to Moriah. The tuft is for Mohammed to catch hold of should they slip from the thread!

What is generally known as the "golden gate," sometimes called the "gate of flowers—by mohammedans the "eternal gate,"—next engages our attention. It was the gate by which travellers from Jericho and Bethany entered the sacred precints of the temple. Under its beautiful archway our Saviour made what is called his triumphal entry into Jerusalem amidst the loud and oft repeated hosannas of the people. It has a double archway, beautifully carved, supported by handsome marble columns. The entrance has long since been walled up on the outside. Standing under its vaulted roof not a sound is heard save the peaceful coo-coo of the doves whose nests rest in crevices of the sacred arches. Silence is however soon broken by our ever loquacious sheik who forthwith commences the recital of the following strange belief of his co-religionists in connection with the "eternal gate." The yellow King of the north, a christian, will one day capture Jerusalem from the Turks, and after battering down the obstruction will enter the city by this gate. The King will reign in Jerusalem until Christ Himself enters by the same gate followed by the living remnants of the twelve tribes of Israel. Mr. Sheik was unable to inform us who the yellow King of the north might be or when he might be expected.

On our way hence to the mosque of Omar we pause for a moment at the mouth of a well said to have been sunk by Solomon. Its depth is 150 feet. Spiral steps, slippery with slime, lead to the bottom, where a large cistern, hewn from the solid rock, is fed by the aqueduct from Bethlehem. Some time ago a traveller, whilst descending, missed his footing, and falling into the cistern was drowned. Since this sad occurrence travellers have been allowed to go down.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK.

AT LARNACA.

September
10th 'Naani' Ottoman schooner 40 tons from Beyrout, empties.
13th S. S. 'Mars' Austrian 1363 tons from Beyrout, mails and general cargo.
" S. S. 'Urano' Austrian 1312 tons Constantinople, Mails etc.
14th 'Maria' Ottoman 25 tons from Damiata in ballast.
16th 'Five Brothers' British brigatine 397 tons from Beyrout, in ballast.
" 'St. Catello' Italian brig 247 tons Alexandria, in ballast.
" S.S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol, mails etc.
" H.M.S. 'Hecla' British Torpedo Depôt ship, 6 Guns from Alexandretta and Ayas Bay.

Cleared Outwards.

September,
10th 'Aphrodite' Cypriot brig, 96 tons for Limassol, in ballast.
12th 'Naami' Ottoman 40 tons for Limassol, empties.
13th S.S. 'Mars' Austria for Constantinople mails and general cargo.
" S.S. 'Urano' Austrian for Beyrout, mails and general cargo.
14th 'Etra' Austrian schooner for Paphos and Naples, barley.
15th 'Abdy' Jerusalem, schooner 85 tons cargo straw.
19th 'Constantina' Greek brig 247 tons for Carpas and Gibraltar, cargo barley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Mars' from Beyrout, 27 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Urano, from Constantinople Mrs. Fluhart, Miss Dawson and 2 companions 26 deck passengers.

By the S.S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol Mr. Collier, Dr. Dray, M. Ghamid & 16 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mr. Dray, Dental Surgeon, from Beirout desires to announce that he purposes making a short professional visit to Cyprus, leaving Beyrout Sept. 3rd and visiting Limassol, Mr. Troodos, Nicosia and Larnaca in the order named.

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH

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THIS Establishment is now under entirely new management and has just been re-decorated at great expense. Tourists and travellers will find every accomodation.

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THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains from two to four pages of Commercial information gleaned from the best authorities and carefully collated and edited. Merchants engaged in trade with the Levant will find the *Levant Herald* a valuable and trustworthy business record.

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 WHITEKER, Constantinople.

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

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

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