CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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 New Albert Hotel, 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.

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Fortescue repeated his suggestion that the Irish Coercion Bill might be introduced in that House, citing the instance of the Bill of 1871 in support of his recommendation. Earl Granville, however, did not consider that the course proposed would facilitate the progress of the contemplated measure. On Monday the proceedings were unimportant. On Tuesday Lord Inchiquin having asked for the production of a memorandum by Lord Napier of Magdala with reference to the retention of Candahar, Lord Enfield replied that the War Office had not consulted Lord Napier, but they had obtained possession of a copy of the memorandum referred to, which, however, they did not consider it advisable to lay before Parliament. Last night the House sat but for a few minutes.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Rylands moved a resolution condemnatory of the annexation of the Transvaal. Sir J. Lubbock moved the previous question. Mr. Gladstone admitted that he had disapproved of the annexation, but to reverse an accomplished policy was a different matter. Eventually the resolution was negatived by 129 to 33. On Monday Mr. W. E. Forster moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland and entered at length into a description of the state of Ireland under the rule of the Land League, which had become such to require extraordinary measures for the protection of the well-disposed. The Bill proposed to give the Lord-Lieutenant power to arrest, by warrant, persons suspected of treasonable intentions, and of intimidation and incitement to violate the laws. He would afterwards propose a second Bill to enable the police to search for arms. Dr. Lyons moved an amendment requiring precedence for remedial measures. Speeches in opposition to the Bill were delivered by Mr. Givan, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. O'Donnell, while Mr. Davey and Sir S. Nortchote supported the Government. The debate was adjourned. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone moved to suspend the Standing Orders, and to give precedence to the adjourned debate on the Irish coercion Bills. The proposition was strongly opposed by the Home Rule members, who, by vehement speeches, protracted the discussion throughout the night, and it was not until after 2 p. m. on Wednesday that Mr. Gladstone's motion was agreed to by 251 against 33. Last night the debate on the protection to Person and Property in Ireland Bill was resumed by Mr. Labouchere, who was followed by Mr. Serjeant Simon, The O' Donoghue, Mr. Bright, and other speakers.

An authoritative contradiction has been given to a current rumour that a peerage was about to be conferred upon Mr. Gladstone.

The State prosecutions at Dublin terminated on Tuesday. After 6 ½ hours' deliberation, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and they were discharged. Bands and processions paraded the streets of the city, but there was no breach of the peace.

The gunboats the Esk and the Tweed have been ordered to be fitted for service on the Irish coast.

The Rev. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, died rather suddenly on Sunday.

The deaths are also announced of Lady de Freyne, of the famous Belgian painter M. E. Verboeckheven, Mr. Sothern, the well-known actor, of Mr. J. L. O'Ferrall, late Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police, and of Mr. A. Elmore, Royal Academician.

The weather up to Wednesday night has been extremely severe throughout the United Kingdom, and numerous deaths from expsure have occurred, but on Wednesday evening a thaw set in.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette", Jan. 29th and 2nd Feb.)

In our issue of the 19th inst. we stated that an application had been made for laying a telegraph cable between France and Egypt. The cable was to have been laid via Tunis. We now learn that the subject has been under the consideration of the Council of Ministers who have decided that they cannot give any concession to an individual who offers no guarantee of executing the work, but that they would be ready to consider any application made by a properly constituted company.

A millitary émeute took place in Cairo on the 1st Febr. caused by the Minister of War having dismissed a native Colonel of the first regiment ot the Guard and replacing him by a Circassian. The Lieut. Colonel protested against this and was imprisoned. The regiment, with other officers, released the Lieut. Colonel from prison and made a demonstration against the Minister of War who gave in his resignation. The Khedive, having accepted this resignation, order was restored. Contrary to the telegram published last evening in a local journal, our correspondent in Cairo informs us that no one was injured.

By Ministerial Order dated 29th January the "Trombetta" has been suspended for two months from 31st ulto. but its subscribers are assured, in its last issue, that they will not suffer any injury in consequence of this suspension. It now appears as "La Finanza."

Mr. Giaccone and Mr. Scott have been elected respectively, to the practical Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Court of Appeal.

The election of Mr. Giaccone was a foregone conclusion, he has already acted as substitute and it was a matter of some regret that so eminent a lawyer did not earlier receive the dignity.

The election of Mr. Scott as substitute will give unmixed satisfaction to the Community at large and to the English colony in particular. No member has worked harder in a peculiarly difficult position and few of our countrymen would have so well succeeded in making his mark among eminent jurisconsults in a system of jurisprudence totally foreign to all English training and experience.

Mr. Diomedes was elected yesterday Vice President of the Alexandria Tribunal of the first instance in succession to Mr. Bargher.

According to 'L'Egypte', Mr. Violand, formerly judge of the Tribunal of the first instance at Constantine (Algeria), presently Councillor at the Appellate Court of Orleans, will probably be named Judge of the Court of Appeal of Egypt, in succession to Mr. Letourneux.

It is considered probable that Mr. Günner, Austro-Hungarian Consul at Alexandria, will be appointod judge of the Tribunal of the first instance in succession to Mr. Bargher, who has become a member of the Appellate Court.

The new reservoir, erected at Com-el-Dik by the Alexandria Water Company Limited, is now completed, and will be brought into use in the course of a few days. The reservoir takes the form of a circular iron tank, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and fifty feet deep. It is capable of holding seven thonsand tons of water. Owing to the improvements effected, the water level will be fifteen feet higher than was the case with the old reservoir.

The British Steam Ship 'Intrepid' was arrested on Monday last, on a warrant issued by the Alexandria Consular Court, at the suit of Mr. Hugh Main for salvage services rendered to that vessel on the occasion of her being on shore on the 24th January. The matter was, however, arranged on the 1st inst., and the vessel released.

A banquet will be given in honour of Commendatore Rossi on Friday evening at 8 at Hotel Abbat. The gentlemen who may be desirous of attending can send in their names before 6 p. m. to-morrow to Messrs. Lumbroso, Stagni, A. Caprara, Ugo Pierozzi, Cesare Sannoner, Lunel Bey or to the Editors of the 'Messaggiere Egiziano', 'L'Egypte' and 'The Egyptian Gazette.'

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger." (19th and 26th Jan., 1881.)

The inquiry which has been held into the circumstances of the stranding of the "Osmanieh" acqnits her commander, Captain Hassan Bey, of blame in connection with the accident. The vessel, it has been established by survey, received no damage while on the strand, and is fit for sea, although in some respects not quite up to that standard of faultless condition which is demanded in vessels of her high class. The "Osmanieh" sails to-day for Crete.

The Representatives of the Powers in Constantinople sent a Note to the Sublime Porte on Monday, Jan. 11, concerning the new "Droit de Patente". In the said Note they notify that they cannot consent to the subjects of their respective nationalities paying the taxes demanded by the Government according to the proposed new regulations.

Three ironclands are under orders to sail for the Mediterranean in order to relieve vessels now on the Crete and Volo stations. These latter are to come to Constantinople to refit, in order to be ready for any emergency which may arise. There is no question of any present change in the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

H. M. S. "Bittern," Capt. Pusey, sailed yesterday for Ismidt, proceeding to the gulf for a few days' gunnery practice.

It was lately reported from Saida (Sidon), that agitation existed among the Arab population at that place; that seditions hand-bills had been placarded on the walls of the town, and that troops had been despatched from Damascus to maintain peace, while a commission was charged to investigate the circumstances of the case. The affair turns out to have been considerably exaggerated. The placards were but the reproduction of an article which had caused the suppression of an Arab paper at Beyrout; there were no visible signs of agitation among the people, and no movement of troops took place. The commission has pronounced the incident to be of no serious importance.

The Mitylene business, of which "Lambri Pasha" was the hero, has grown into a "question" between the Sublime Porte and the Italian Embassy. The Italian Embassy demands the punishment of Lambri alias Kallias, and the dismissal of Kemal Bey, the governor of the island. The Porte wishes to refer the whole matter to the tribunal of Scio, the central government of the vilayet of the Archipelago, and to reserve the question of the dismissal of Kemal Bey until that tribunal has given its judgment in the case. It would seem that the Italian ambassador makes a point of the immediate dismissal of Kemal Bey, as a "sine quâ non" of the continuance of his diplomatic relations. The question is, however, in a fair way of settlement.

The Government of Servia has addressed another Note to the Porte on the subject of the gatherings of Albanians on the Servian frontier, and the damage done them.

In view of the acceptance of the Powers of the proposal of the Porte, contained in the Note of Jan. 14, to settle the Greek frontier question in a Conference of ambassadors at Constantinople, the Council of Ministers is engaged in the preparation of a minute which sets forth the whole Turkish case, and which will be presented to that Conference as soon as it meets.

It is estimated that the forces now concentrated on the Greek frontier cost the Imperial Treasury thirty-five thousand pounds per diem.

The Ottoman War Office has renewed for a further term the contracts of six of the Colonels of gendarmerie, viz., Colonels Shuldham, Blunt, Charles Baker, Synge, Norton, and Briscoe.

Dervish Pasha arrived in Constantinople on Saturday. It is understood that his stay in the capital will be brief, and that he will return within a week to assume command of the troops in Epirus, making Janina his head-quarters.

Mikael Effendi, superintendent of Indirect Contributions, has been promoted to the rank of o u l a, functionary of the first class.

According to a rumour current at the Porte, it is probable that Savas Pasha, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be appointed to a governor-generalship in the European provinces.

A collective memoire was recently presented by the consular body at Smyrna to Midhat Pasha, governor-general of that province, drawing his Highness' attention to the general want of public security existing in the sphere of his government. Midhat Pasha replied that the necessary measures will be taken by the gendarmerie as well in the town as in the surrounding country to put an end to the evils of which the memoire complained.

At noon on Thurday, several Galata bankers had an interview with the Minister of War at the Seraskierate concerning the conditions of an advance required by the War Department at the present moment to meet the extraordinary expenses of the day. The Ministers of Finances and Public Instruction were also present, and took part in the discussion on the subject of the loan. Nothing was definitely decided, but Ghazi Osman Pasha submitted later in the day to the Council of Ministers the terms proposed by the bankers.

ALBANIA.

With regard to the Albanian movement, a Constantinople telegram says that an active exchange of despatches is proceeding between the Porte and the authorities at Prisrend. It is officially stated that "the rising at that place is confined to a few insurgent bands, and that the remainder of the Albanians have not thrown off their allegiance to the Porte." The "Daily News" correspondent telegraphing from Varna, as telegrams in reference to Albania are not allowed to pass from Constantinople, says that the Albanians are giving more trouble to the Porte than Greece. It is alleged that there exists a league to secure the independence of Upper Albania, leaving Lower Albania to its fate—annexation to Greece. News has been received at Athens that a number of Albanians have had an encounter at Janina with a body of Circassian troops sent to take some Albanian Reservists who had not joined their corps. Abeddin Pasha the late Foreign Minister has been appointed Governor of Adana, and Ismail Pasha and Rassim Pasha have been sent to Prisrend with consiliatory proposals to the Albanians. According to the Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard", the Turkish Government has resolved to get rid of their difficulty in respect to the Albanian Prince, Bib Doda, by assigning him to an honourable post in Asia Minor. He is not, however, to be allowed to return to Albania.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir George Colley, with a column 1,000 strong, left Newcastle on Monday for the Transvaal. The Boers are concentrated at Meeks. A telegram despatched from Cape Town on the 26th states that a skirmish party sent forward by Sir G. Colley had come in sight of a Boer patrol, and it was expected that a battle would be fought immediately. The column, which took with it a large supply of stores, is four miles long, with the 58th Regiment in front and the Rifles and the Naval Brigade at the rear. The Durban correspondent of the "Times" says that a general feeling of surprise was expressed there at Sir George Colley's advancing before reinforcements had arrived. Before starting, Sir George addressed the troops, telling them that they were advancing to relieve the inhabitants and prevent the surrender of some garrisons in the Transvaal. He thought they would be wasting valuable time to wait for the reinforcements Although they might have greater numbers against them he relied on their valour. Sir George added that, as one month must elapse before the reinforcements could be put into that field, the situation demanded action. A strong garrison has been left at Newcastle. The "Euphrates" arrived at Durban on Tuesday from Bombay, with fifty officers and 1,263 men belonging to the Royal Artillery, Hussars, and Rifles. The infantry will march for the front as soon as disembarked. A telegram received at War Office from the General commanding in Natal and the Transvaal, dated January 21, states that, according to a report from Delagoa Bay, the garrison of Leydenberg, supposed to consist of one company of the 94th Regiment surrendered on the 7th inst. There are reports that the Boers are evacuating Utrecht, and concentrating in front of Wakkerstroom. Two Boers have been shot during the siege of the place, but there has been no casualties on the British side. A sortie has been made by the British force in camp of Potchefstroom, which resulted in four Boers being killed. An attempt of the Boers to mine the camp was frustrated. The editor of the "Volksstem." of Pretoria, had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and fined £25. He has appealed, and was allowed bail in £4,000. It was reported that Major Raaf and Commandant Collins were to be shot on the 20th inst. The Boers are said to have made overtures to Oham and another Zulu chief, and also to the Swazis to join them against the English, but both tribes have refused to accede to their proposals. A "Standard" telegram says that the Boers threaten to enter Zululand and shoot Osborn, the British Resident whose influence has, they consider, kept the Zulus from joining them. The Maqulisine tribe, who formerly under Umbeline were largely mixed up with the Zulu war, have joined the Boers. At Utrecht the Boers are said to be "trekking" to the Staal River. The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the Government has not, up to the present, defined the position of the Boers, and it is not yet known whether they will be treated as rebels or belligerents. Pretorius has visited President Brand at Bloemfontein to solicit mediation and to get permission for ammunition to leave Winbourg for the Transvaal. It is understood that Mr. Brand said that the first request should have come earlier, and the last he refused. Pretorius has returned. Five hundred of the Free State Boers are said to have gone to the Transvaal. President Brand had issued a proclamation requiring the burghers to strictly abstain from interfering in Transvaal affairs. The Durban correspondent of the "Times" says that the rejection by Parliament of Mr. Rylands's motion and Mr. Gladstone's declaration cause general satisfaction there, as a clear indication of a policy in a given direction.

CYPRUS.

In the House of Commons on the 21st January, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Rylands called attention to the state of affairs in the Transvaal, and moved that the annexation of that territory was impolitic and unjustifiable, and that the House would view with regret any measures taken by Her Majesty's Government with the object of enforcing British supremacy over its inhabitants, who rightfully claimed their national independence.

Mr. Gladstone frankly admitted that he had expressed disapproval of the annexation of the Transvaal, as well as that of Cyprus and Afghanistan, but he denied that he had repudiated them. To disapprove was one thing, to repudiate another, and so far as the annexation in South Africa was concerned, the Government could not forget that new obligations had arisen out of it which could not be disregarded. He deplored the existence of hostilities, but hoped that the instructions given to Sir Hercules Robinson would tend to restore order, and bring the working of the new colony into harmony. The Government would act with firmness, temper, and promptitude in re-establishing the authority of the Crown, and, having accomplished that object, pursue a policy which would be for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Sir S. Northcote insisted that in reference to this subject no uncertain sound should proceed from the House, for we were engaged in carrying on hostile operations, and, hard as was the necessity, no one could doubt that they ought to be carried on in such a spirit that we should not deal blows at those who were in arms against us, and, at the same time, use language representing them as being in the right and we ourselves in the wrong. Defending the late Government from the censure of some of the speakers, Sir Stafford claimed for them the credit of having done what was their real duty in the matter, and concluded by expressing his concurrence with the Premier in the hope that when this crisis was over it would be possible to bring about such a settlement as the President of the Orange Free State desired.

Eventually Mr. Rylands offered to withdraw his motion, but the House refused its permission, and upon dividing negatived the Motion by 129 to 33, or a majority of 96.

("Standard" Jan. 22nd 1881.)

Special Telegrams.

London, 31st Jan.

General Colley was repulsed at Langsneck on Friday last. The Boers were strongly entrenched on a hill behind rocks and were attacked by 58th regiment. Officers shot down immediately but advance continued until ammunition failed when the troops retired followed by the Boers engaging in a hand to hand fight. English losses 8 officers and 200 men killed. General Colley is waiting for reinforcements.

England has accepted the Turkish proposal for the Stamboul negotiations but reserves the validity of the Berlin decision if the negotiations are unsuccessful.

London, 2nd Feb

The Homerulers continue to obstruct business in the House of Commons. The scene and language yesterday was scandalous. The speaker has warned the Irish members. Mr. Bright said their conduct was insulting to the House, and that Government will shortly remedy existing state of affairs.

Mr. Childers stated that reinforcements amounting to 4,500 men, partly Indian, will be sent to the Transvaal. He denied the rumoured outrages by the Boers.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Athens M. Tricoupis condemned the Stamboul conference, and demanded that preparations for war be energetically pushed forward.

London, 4th Feb.

After a continuous sitting of 41 hours the House of Commons on Tuesday consented to the introduction of a coercion bill for Ireland. The Homerulers rose and left the house. Yesterday (Thursday) Mr. Gladstone proposed a motion giving power to the government to stop obstruction. The scene and tumult which followed is indescribable. Mr. Dillon was suspended, and expelled by force. Afterwards Mr. Parnell and all the Homerulers were forcibly expelled from the House when Mr. Gladstone's motion was modified and adopted.

In the French Chamber of Deputies Monsieur Barthelemy St. Hilaire said that Greece misunderstands the decisions of the Berlin conference; Europe has no right to dispose of Turkish property. He declared the policy of France to be peaceful.

London, 7th Feb.

The debates on the coercion Bill have been conducted in an orderly manner and now stand adjourned. Agrarian crimes in Ireland have ceased and there are signs of the payment of rents being resumed.

General Colley has returned to Newcastle. Conciliatory messages have passed between President Brand and the Governor of the Cape relative to Lord Kimberley's promise of a satisfactory arrangement so soon as armed resistance ceases.

There is a probability of another war with the Ashantees.

Mr. Coumundouros recommends Greece to act prudently and with moderation remarking that precipitate action would be prejudicial to her interests.

The Porte intends to levy new taxes and wishes to issue a forced loan at Stamboul.

DEATH.

On the 13th Jan., at Footscray Place, Kent, of typhoid fever, contracted in Rome, HENRY DENISON PENDER, aged 28, son of JOHN PENDER, M. P., and Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Coy. Ltd.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, February 7th, 1881.

On many occasions we have endeavoured to show the necessity of carrying-out material improvements in Cyprus, and have drawn attention to the benefits which not only the Island but the Government itself would derive from these if effected, in the increase of the public revenue which would permit of the burden of taxation borne by the population being mitigated. But there is a question which presses for settlement and which in point of vital importance and urgency takes precedence of all others. This is the necessity which exists for giving the whole administration of the Island a regular organization. England holds Cyprus under two great responsibilities. One is to occupy the country; the second is to order its affairs. Unfortunately, these two things have been confounded, and carried out simultaneously by the same factors. A reasonable excuse might have been given for this mode of action immediately following the occupation, but the continuance of such a system has been proved to have a disastrous effect upon our interests here. If the sentiments of the people were not those of peace and order, something like a state of material anarchy would prevail; just as there actually exists at the present moment a condition of moral disorder and uneasiness in the minds of all ranks of the population. The remedy for this evil lies in this: the proper systematization of the judicial and municipal functions. An immense majority of the inhabitants of Cyprus are profoundly impressed with the view that a civilized Government owes them this reparation for many centuries of sufferings undergone in the past.

As to the first reform asked for—that of law and in the tribunals—there can be but one way of effecting it. Two modes of administering justice cannot exist side-by-side. It must be here as in other countries which have gained the benefit of reorganization on the principles of modern ideas: we must have a judiciary system based upon the degree of completeness to which, in these times, in theory and in practice, science has brought judicial administration. To neglect to take cognizance of the absolute and urgent necessity which exists for reform in our law and law-courts is not only neglecting the plainly-expressed wish of the people, but is also damaging to the interests of the Government here and to the estimation in which it is held by not unwatchful persons abroad. The existing system can only prove advantageous to the unsound elements of social order.

In regard to municipal representation, the desirability of an adoption of the principle of local self-government is much felt by all classes. These feel that nobody can know better than they themselves their own requirements. Anyone who has seen, or is aware off, the spirit of order and economy which exists in the populace, cannot doubt but that if left to manage their own affairs these would be conducted in such a manner as to conduce to the general prosperity of the Island. And the right of voting, together with a good judicial régime, will repair the errors which mistaken notions in high places have led to in the past.

One feature of the rule which her Majesty's Government administers in Cyprus is a contempt—affected, perhaps, rather than real—for publicity. The belief would seem to prevail that outside of the narrow and exclusive circle of those whose names figure from time to time in that voluminously exhaustive and encyclopædian organ of information, the *Cyprus Gazette*, no one takes interest in Cyprus or in the ordering of its affairs. We do not hesitate to say that much harm is wrought to the interests of Cyprus by this stifling of matters of common interest. To it we trace easily the indifference of speculators to invest money on the Island, although the mere fact of an English possession *ought* to hold out sufficient inducement to them to do so. A tone of high-reserve—a sphinx-like attitude—on the part of the authorities is about the worst thing that could possibly happen to Cyprus just now.

For ourselves, we should be indeed glad if it laid in our power to report more fully the doings of Government; but the conduct of a newspaper in a country like this where so many languages are spoken, and especially under a régime so chary of making public its doings as the present, is attended with some difficulty. We have no liking for what are called official journals; but it is the unanimous opinion of all classes here, except the autocratic, that they should be put in receipt of some further and more satisfactory information in regard of Governmental doings than is afforded by the meagre and stale news published in the "Gazette." It appears to be considered desirable to limit the circulation as much as possible even of this. At one time, through the courtesy of the Chief Secretary's Office, we were favoured with a copy of the various issues as they appeared, and without any charge they where printed in this journal. Latterly, however, the numbers have not been sent us; and they have as a consequence not been inserted in the paper.

It is by giving publicity to its doings; by itself showing more confidence in the productive resources and future prosperity of the Island; by speaking out more plainly its prospective policy in regard to us, that the Government will deserve well of Cyprus. We lately mentioned the formation of a Land and Mortgage Coy. of Syria; we now have before us a prospectus, to which a number of influential names are appended, announcing the issue of £ 300,000 Five per Cent Debentures of a like company in Egypt. Ever since the occupation the necessity for a similar association here has been recognized. Mr. Commissioner Cobham in his report on the Larnaka district dated December, 1879, writes:—

"Water is our first and greatest want, but properties are small and the people poor, and whether it is to be raised by artesian wells, the Persian wheel, or the Egyptian pole and bucket the first cost must clearly be supplied by loans from the Government or a land bank. If men of wealth and position could be found, with an experience which has not been acquired, as too often in the Levant at the cost of honesty, to join in promoting an agricultural bank in Cyprus I believe they would reap as great advantages for themselves as they conferred on their clients."

These facts have as much force now as in 1879. But our knowledge of business men leads us to believe that before the shares of "The Cyprus Land and Agricultural Banking Coy. Ltd." are advertised as in the market Government will be compelled to itself furnish some guarantee of its faith in Cyprus as a country for pecuniarily speculative enterprise; and to invest some of its own money here.

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

II.—THE GREEK CHURCH AT LIVADIA.

"Unspeakably touching is it, however, when I find both dignities united; and he that must toil outwardly for the lowest of man's wants, is also toiling inwardly for the highest. Sublimer in this world know I nothing than a Peasant Saint could such now anywhere be met with. Such an one will take thee back to Nazareth itself; thou wilt see the splendour of Heaven spring forth from the humblest depths of earth, like a light shining in great darkness." So spake that Professor of Things in General, Diogenes Teufelsdröckh. And for once the

illustrious philosopher of Chelsea descended from his stilts and explained himself in language free from pedantic obscurity and comprehensible to the rank and file who peruse his mystic lucubrations.

I have never myself gazed upon a Peasant Saint. But I cheerfully confess that the nearest approach to him I have seen are the "papas" of the Greek Church. From a distance I am of one opinion with the author of Sartor Resartus. I like the Greek priests. I never pass Father Gerasimos who occasionally visits my domicile, or indeed any of the other ecclesiastics of the same church whom I have long seen or known without doffing my hat; a respect to their cloth which other Englishmen may, perhaps, deem exceedingly incomprehensible. They are men whose religion and mode of life I regard as approaching nearest to that of the apostles of old. They blend happily their duties of priesthood with an observance of mundane affairs. Of the petty, and to an unprejudiced observer, farcical and altogether ridiculous spite which exists among the sects elsewhere, there is no trace here. I do not find that any sign of gout exists among those persons who contribute to the spiritual well-being of the Greek population in Cyprus; nor would it seem, that they find it necessary to weekly bewail their woes of the flesh, or to resort to South France in search of comfort and luxury. Verily of this latter sort were not the apostles of old.

Papa George of the Greek church at Livadia is my especial friend, and he is, moreover, an admirable illustration of the type of pastor to which I have referred. Of benign aspect, as of a man free from the passions which rage in the breasts of most of us *dans ce bas monde*, he always reminds me of Nicodemus of old—the man without guile. Yet is he no ascetic, regarding this fair world in the worst possible light, and all of us as inevitably doomed for time and all eternity. His views of religion have in them a sweeter reasonableness than this and are at no time obtrusive. A good if not great man he does not experience the necessity of considering himself a shepherd apart from his flock ; and in his unoccupied moments he may generally be found in the leading shop of his village, where it has often been my pleasure to quaff an appetizing mastic with him. His spirituality does not appear to stand in need of those peculiar stimulants which the young ladies of their congregations deem so necessary for our interesting incipient—and insipid — parsons at home. There are for him no worked slippers, no nice warm worsted stockings, no jam, no purse of money when—poor over-worked being—he goes on his one or two months' holiday on the Continent—in fact no pauperization at-all.

It was not my fault that I was late and that service had commenced before my arrival at Livadia on Sunday. The animal I bestrode was to blame. Judging from the conscientious objection he evinced to travelling on the "Sawbath," I think that mule must have some Scotch blood in his veins. I struggled with and thwacked him till we got to a brick-kiln which lies off to the left about half-way to the village to which I wished to procede ; but as my companion betrayed here an anxiety to lay down in the mud, I left him and proceeded the rest of my journey on foot.

(To be continued)

Local Notes.

A correspondent signing himself, "Sigma" seems to be a good deal exercised about the existence and condition of the eucalyptus trees on the Island. We are unable to give him precise answers to the questions he puts, but he may perhaps feel to some extent reassured by reading the appended extract from a report by Lt. Sinclair, R. E. on public works executed in the district of Larnaca. The date is, however, not more recent than December, 1879.

" Another effort to improve the salubrity of the district has been made by the introduction of the Eucalyptus. 4,500 young plants of various genera were planted in January, 1879, about Larnaka. A large proportion of these are now in a flourishing condition, about 3,500 being still alive ; and their suitability to the climate is thus established. Their growth will tend to rectify another great defect, viz., the almost entire absence of trees in this neighbourhood ; for the district in proximity to the port has of late years been absolutely denuded of trees, and the climate in consequence much deteriorated."

The following change in the 35th Regt. is notified in the London Gazette:—

Gentleman Cadet Francis Walter Montagu Douglas Scott, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut., vice M.D. Keatinge, transferred to the 28th Foot.

We learn from the *Broad Arrow* that Captain A. G. Wauchope, C. M. G., 42nd Highlanders, late Commissioner of Papho, has been selected by Major General Sir John M'Leod to serve as his Aide-de-camp in Ireland. Captain Wauchope served with Sir John as his Staff Officer in the Ashantee campaign and advance on Coomassie.

We are informed that Mr. Watkins has received by the S. S. *Laconia* from Malta 120 fruit trees for plantation on the piece of ground near the temporary hospital he has recently purchased and which he intends converting into a fruit and pleasure ground. We congratulate him on his endeavours to acclimatise foreign trees in the Island and we hope that other landed proprietors may follow this example.

Last Tuesday Mr. Corby, Commissioner of Customs went up to Nicosia to give his evidence at the trial of the three prisoners charged with the recent robbery at the Custom House before the Temyz Court. Mr. Corby returned last Friday, and we hear the trial has been adjourned for a week.

The expressions used by Mr. Gladstone in the debate on Mr. Ryland's motion, to which reference is directed elsewhere, are reported in the *Standard* of the 22nd ult. as follows:—

" The hon. gentleman is not at all justified in the construction which he puts upon the citation he has made from my speech. He has said that I repudiated the annexations made by the late Government in Cyprus and the Transvaal, and I very probably added the extension of the Afghan frontier. The hon. gentleman seems to have supposed that the word repudiated bears no sense except to reverse that which is done. But to repudiate does not necessarily bear any such meaning. I say it with all respect, but I entirely repudiate the speech which the hon. member has just made (langhter); but though I do so I cannot undo the speech, or cause it never to have been made (laughter). To disapprove the annexation of a country is one thing, but to abandon that annexation is another; and whatever we do, we must not blind ourselves to the legitimate consequences of facts."

We hope this may be looked on as a prelude to a definitive taking over of the Island. It needs only an assured tenure of the Island to influence a flow of English capital which must be of immense advantage alike to the people and the Government.

During the past week the Temyiz Court at Nicosia presided over by Mr. Deputy Commissioner Tyser, condemned a Greek to death for the recent murder of a butcher at Famagousta.

For a similar crime in the Papho district, in which a zaptieh was the victim, two Turks have been sentenced each to 15 years' imprisonment.

We understand Mr. Dozon, who represented the interests of France so ably as Consul for the Island of Cyprus, will leave Larnaka, being promoted to the Consulate of Salonika.

Nicosia Feb. 4th, 1881.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In your journal of the 3rd ult. you made some rather severe comments on the apparent indifference displayed by the Sanitary Commissioner towards the horde of quacks who have so long infested this town, and who have hitherto rejoiced triumphantly in the licence accorded them. You will therefore be glad to know that the competent authorities have not been either asleep or neglectful in the matter. An excellent and very clearly-expressed law has been in existence for years, but for want of a public prosecutor it has remained till now a dead letter. The reign, however, of ignorant effrontery is soon coming to an end. Having obtained a copy of the Turkish law on the subject and had it carefully translated, the Sanitary Commissioner at once understood that it would give him the powers he required, and he proceeded without delay to put them in force. It has been, strange to say, difficult to induce the victims of Malpraxis to bring forward their grievances, but a case tried here last Monday will remove all doubts in the future as to the possibility of punishing these empirics, or of the earnest wish of the Sanitary Commissioner to watch over the interests of the public. In short, then, two of these offenders, a man and a woman, were fined respectively £ T. 5 and £ T. 3 for the illegal practice of medicine ; and, as soon as the necessary evidence can be secured, other cases will be taken up and I doubt not be brought to as satisfactory a termination. Before long such a scandal as has so long existed will become a thing of the past, and the properly qualified practitioners will enjoy that protection in the discharge of the duties of a very onerous and but too often thankless profession that is their just due.

Limassol News.

4th Feb., 1881.

I have not written you for the last two weeks for the reason that during this time nothing of any great interest has transpired here. Everything has been going on quite smoothly, excepting perhaps the weather, which has varied from excessively cold during last week to exceedingly wet in the present.

—General Sir Arthur Cunynghame whilst recently in Limassol visited the Camp at Polymedia, 3 ½ miles distant, when the occasion was taken by Colonel Hackett to parade the 35th Regiment and put them through sundry evolutions. The General was much satisfied with the manner in which the movements were executed, and with the general bearing of the regiment. At the close of the inspection he addressed a few words to the men expressive of his thanks for the way in which they had received him and his great satisfaction at finding the 35th in such excellent condition and so high a state of drill.

Kyrenia News.

31st January, 1881.

Mr. C. Bill and Captain Bill have arrived in Kyrenia from the Carpas, where they spent a few days shooting. The yacht *Pelican* is to come round at the end of the week.

—Rain has been very plentiful lately and the Commissioner has caused several hundred trees to be planted in all the available places round the town.

—Of the fourteen prisoners who escaped from here two months ago, only one is now at large, the thirteenth having been captured four days ago.

The Council of the Victoria Institute, London, requests us to publish the following report of their meeting.

DR. SOUTHALL, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ON PLIOCENE MAN.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE OF ENGLAND.—A meeting of this Society took place on the 17th of January, at 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, when a paper on "Pliocene Man in America," by Dr. Southall, of Virginia, United States, was read; after which the results of all recent researches on the subject were described in a paper by Dr. Dawson F. R. S. of McGill College, Montreal. The Duke of Argyll, K. G., and Professor McKenny Hughes (Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge) followed with communications, in which they agreed with the two previous authors, and showed that there was no reason for considering any of the hitherto discovered remains of so-called ancient man, whether in America or Europe, to he other than modern. Mr. Mello, F.G.S., and other geologists, followed in considering the subject. About twenty new members were elected, and it was announced that the lists for the year were now open for home and foreign members.——The object of the Society is to investigate impartially all questions of Philosophy and Science said to militate against the truth of Revelation. Many leading American prelates, clergy, and laymen have already joined it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

February
1st S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons, British, from Beyrout, mails and general cargo.
1st S. S. 'Diana' Aust., mails from Alexandria, and the coast of Syria general cargo.
1st S. S. 'Aurora' Austrian mails from Constantinople, and Smyrna, general cargo.
4th S. S. 'Laconia' British from Liverpool, Algiers and Malta, general cargo.
4th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Alexandria, and Limassol with mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

February
1st S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Limassol and Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
1st S. S. 'Diana' Aust. mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.
1st S. S. 'Aurora' Aust. mails for Syria, and Alexandria general cargo,
5th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Beyrout, general cargo,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Laconia' Capt. Earl from Liverpool and Malta—Miss Campeon, Mrs. Lisano and two children and 1 deck passenger.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria—Mrs. Toley and family and ten deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Beyrout—13 deck passengers.

By th S. S. 'Diana' from Beyrout — M. Von Beek, Dr. and Mrs. Fontaine and 14 deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Aurora' from Constantinople, three deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

January
29th 'Naami' Ottoman schooner 40 tons from Beyrout in ballast.

February
2nd S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
2nd 'Taxiarchi' Cypriot schooner 54 tons from Alexandria general cargo.
4th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Alexandria, mails and general cargo

Cleared Outwards.

January
31st 'Teresa Mignano' Italian brig 183 tons for Marseilles wine and rasins.

February
2nd S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
4th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE TENDERS

Will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer, Cyprus, for the undermentioned services respectively for the period from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882, viz:

1. Hospital Supplies.
2. Fresh Vegetables for Royal Navy.
3. Bread for Head Quarters Nicosia.
4. (*a*) Washing and repairing Barrack & Hospital Bedding, &c.
   (*b*) Washing Camp Equipment

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissariat Office, Limassol, not later than noon of the 24th February 1881 *or they will not be considered.*

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

The Senior Commissariat Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CECIL F. LEACH, A. C. G.
Senior Commissariat Officer.

Commissariat Office,
Limassol, 4th February, 1881.

TENDERS will be received by the Hon. Sec. Limassol Race Committee up to the 15th Feb., from any persons desirous of the right of providing refreshments in the enclosure, and on the course.

Appl. for particulars to
Hon. Sec. U. S. Club
Limassol.

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

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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.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broad sheet, of which the two external pages are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one English and one French, to general news. The daily edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a general newspaper, and is intended for readers in the East.

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

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

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THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the following terms. Three months, 15*s*; Six months. 25*s*. 6*d* 1Twelve months 42*s*. Ohques and post office orders to be made payable to EDGAR WHITEHER, 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, E. C., the London Agents for the paper

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NOTICE.

FROM the 20th of December, 1880, Marinelli's Diligence will daily start from Larnaca to Nicosia and vice versa, having a change of five horses at Piroy.

The Diligence is to start from Larnaca at 6 a. m. and from Nicosia at 2 p. m. The price for each passenger is of 3/6; heavy baggage will have to pay an extra charge. Tickets can only be issued in Nicosia at the office of Messrs. C. A. Pace & Co., Baroutchi Zadé Street, and in Larnaca by their Agent Mr. Thomas Cirilli.

Packages & Parcels will also be received at both Agencies and consigned to destination, at a moderate price. Messrs. C. A. Pace & Co. being responsible for the safe delivery of goods consigned to them.

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