

# CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 113.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1880.

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 a subscription 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 advertisement 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.

### PRINTING.

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

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

## Chief Intelligence of the Week.

The Queen, with several members of the Royal family and the Grand Duke of Hesse, attended Divine service on Sunday at Balmoral Castle. The Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, officiated.

The annual meeting of the Social Science Congress was opened at Edinburgh on Wednesday, when the President, Lord Reay, delivered the inaugural address.

The freedom of the City of London was formally conferred upon Sir H. Bessemer on Wednesday, and in the evening a banquet was given in his honour by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house.

Sir Bartle Frere, late High Commissioner in South Africa, arrived in London on Tuesday from Cape Town.

The Irish Executive has offered a reward of £1,000 for evidence leading to the conviction of the murderers of Lord Mountmorres, as also a full pardon to any accomplice in the crime, other than the actual perpetrator, who will give such evidence.

Land meetings continue to be held in different parts of Ireland, and the speeches made and resolutions passed are frequently of a very extreme character. Mr. Parnell, M.P., on Saturday, addressed a meeting at Kilkenny, and reiterated his often-expressed opinion, that "landlordism" must be extirpated in Ireland. On Sunday Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting at Cork, where he arrived escorted by a triumphal procession.

A meeting was held at Knightsbridge on Monday, at which resolutions were passed deprecating undue pressure upon Turkey without simultaneous enforcement of the treaty provisions favourable to the Porte.

In consequence of the deficient harvest in Russia, vessels are being chartered at Newcastle for conveyance of wheat to that country.

A steel-clad corvette, named the *Almirante Brown*, built on the Thames for the Argentine Government, was launched on Wednesday.

The weather in the United Kingdom has been extremely boisterous since Saturday last. Heavy rains caused extensive floods in many places, and violent gales have caused great damage to shipping on the coasts. At Penzance, on Wednesday, several vessels were wrecked, and it is feared that the crew of one barque have perished.

## AFGHANISTAN.

CANDAHAR, OCTOBER 4.

General Primrose will leave for India on the 6th inst. Generals Burrows and Nuttall will soon follow him.

A strong force will march to the Holmand for the convenience of supplies.

"From Viceroy, 2nd October 1880.

"Reported from Candahar that Ayoob passed through Farah about 14th, leaving there late Ameer's widow, and Sirdar Hashim Khan as Governor. Ayoob had only 200 horse with him, but declared his intention of going to Herat and settling his affairs, after which he would return to attack Candahar. Sirdar Khan, principal chief of Zamindawar, who remained from active part in late rising, has offered his services, and has been told to come to Candahar.

"Messengers from Ameer to his mother report all quiet at Cabul.

"Reported from Quetta that Sir Robert Sandeman proceeds to Sibi, to superintend arrangements for General Macgregor's advance into Marri country.

"Sick and wounded everywhere doing well."

## EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".

The total sum of the claims settled by the Office of Liquidation till 7th inst. inclusive amounts to L. E. 4,307,622.

The amounts paid into the Public Debt Office till 30th September amounted to £1,332,208 on account of Unified Debt and £278,000 on account of the Privileged Debt. The amount required to meet the coupon and sinking fund of the Privileged Debt due on 15th October is £593,702. The amount required to meet the coupon of the Unified Debt due on 1st November is £1,160,364. Any deficit in the amount required to meet the payments on account of the Privileged Debt will be met by the surplus of the funds devoted to the Unified. The amount still required on 30th ulto, was about £144,000 and this will be easily collected during the current month, so that the punctual payment of the coupon is assured, without trenching on the reserves of the Government, which amount to a considerable sum.

The total amount of the scrip of the new issue of the Privileged Debt which the Commission of Liquidation had arranged to place at the disposal of the Government, for the purposes of guaranteeing the advance of £1,250,000 made by the Anglo-Egyptian and Imperial Ottoman Bank, and the selling with the Daira Sanieh, was £1,340,000. The Government succeeded in selling in the open market £470,000 at an average price of 92. The balance of £1,370,000 has been sold to Messrs. Rothschild at 91. This operation has been most creditably and successfully carried out and shows the high opinion generally entertained of the prospects of Egyptian securities.

We have every reason to believe that there is no foundation for the reports which have been circulated as to troubles in the Soudan. The Governor of the Soudan has received orders to reinforce the Egyptian contingent on the Abyssinian frontiers and this may have given rise to the disquieting rumours.

The attitude of the Abyssinian General was lately menacing to the Egyptians on the frontier and it is true that various acts of violence had been committed there, but the latest intelligence is that the Egyptian authorities have received a very reassuring letter from the Abyssinian General and a firm but friendly letter has been sent by the Egyptian Government. It is hoped that owing to the firm but pacific attitude of the Khedive's Government the danger will pass away with no other evil consequence than the extra expense entailed on the Budget of the Minister of War by the necessity of sending reinforcements to Massowah. This expense is no very large and in the present flourishing state of the Egyptian finances will not be felt.

By the last Messageries steamer nine native youths left for France to complete their studies.

In the "Egyptian Gazette" of 7th August we stated that Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son hoped to establish a cheap excursion system from Europe to the cataracts in connection with the Postal steamers from Assiout to

Assiout. The time-table of this line has been published by the Post Offices; Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son are in charge of the cabins and restaurant on board the steamers and are the Passage Agents. It will now be possible to go from Cairo to Assiout and back in a fortnight, this includes 3 days at Luxor, for the moderate sum of £25 which it is considered, will cover all expenses. This is certainly making the Nile trip a possibility for every visitor to Egypt, even of the most moderate means.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Tanjore" Captain G. Scrivener, which arrived on Thursday with the last Brindisi mails, is the vessel selected by the Directors to replace the "Pera" on the Alexandria and Venice line. We congratulate our readers on exchange which in one in every respect for the better. The "Tanjore", a vessel of 2263 tons, or 144 tons more than the "Pera", was built by the Thames Iron Works Company in 1865, and was fitted with new engines of 450 horse power, on the compound principle by Messrs. James Howden & Co. of Glasgow, in 1876.

On the passage from Brindisi she averaged 12 1/2 knots per hour.

She has accommodation for one hundred and twenty first class passengers, and her internal arrangements and general efficiency leave nothing to be wished for.

We regret to find that the Government should have deemed it necessary to suspend the "Messaggiere Egiziano" for 15 days from to-day, for having published news from the Soudan, which were not correct.

The Cairoans are now anxiously awaiting the opening of the theatrical season. Under Draneth Pasha, when the Opera swallowed up any amount of untold money, both boxes and stalls were generally empty, whilst now without a single "star" amongst the performers, and without a single spectacular opera of the Aida or Africaine type on the repertoire, all the boxes and more than three quarters of the stalls, have been taken. People who did not bespeak their box before going to Europe for the summer will have to take their chance or even to form "queue" on first nights if they want to obtain one of the two boxes, reserved for strangers.

## TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger".

Martial Law having been proclaimed at Scutari in Albania, all telegrams addressed to that place are submitted to the censure of the War Department.

We understand that a new census of the population of Constantinople will shortly be taken. The last was taken in 1856, shortly after the close of the Crimean war.

The creation of a Chamber of Commerce is a question now under consideration by the authorities of Philippopolis, and a meeting of merchants has been convoked by the Direction of Commerce in order to confer upon the matter.

Circassians are not comfortable people to live with, and it is not surprising that those who have been quartered in Syria should prove an affliction to the Bedouins. The "Hadikat-el-Akhar," reports a rather serious conflict between these neighbours at a place called Kennaytra resulting in loss of life on either side. The chiefs have been bound over by the authorities to keep the peace towards each other in future.

We have pleasure in drawing attention to a coming publication, a weekly judicial review, entitled "Annales Judiciaires" by Mr. Macridès, of which the first number appeared on Saturday. A record of the proceedings of the Turkish tribunals will be not only interesting, but by letting in light upon the manner in which justice is administered, it may serve to check abuses, and to correct misconceptions.

The telegram of Thursday relating to the withdrawal of the British despatch vessel from Cyprus, and to the suspension of public works in the island has interested the Turkish papers considerably. Both the "Vakit" and the "Hakikat" are of opinion that it presages the evacuation of the island, its restoration to Turkey, and the abrogation of the

Treaty of the 4th June, 1878. The "Vakit" declares that if England wishes to annul the compact it certainly is not the sublime Porte that would desire to maintain it. That journal goes on to taunt England with the failure of her own attempts to reform in Cyprus while she is urging reform in Asia Minor upon the Porte, and adds that the best answer to these demands is "Look at your own success in Cyprus." The "Hakikat" is angry that public works already begun should be suspended in view of the retrocession of the island.

The nomination of Essad Bey as Ottoman ambassador at Paris, is officially announced.

Hobart Pasha left on Saturday for Broussa, where he proposes to make a short sojourn.

A telegram from Scutari reports the departure of Consul-General Green for Ragusa, by order of Lord Granville.

The "Vakit" says that as soon as the Montenegrin question has been settled, Count Hatzfeld, the German ambassador, will go to Berlin.

On Tuesday evening, his Majesty the Sultan entertained at dinner the French ambassador, M. Tissot, and several members of the French Embassy.

Yesterday morning, the British ambassador made a trip to Ismid in the "Antelope" accompanied by Mr. F. R. St. John, Secretary of Embassy, in order to visit the monument erected in memory of the victims of the explosion on board the "Thunderer". The ambassador and Mr. St. John took with them a quantity of medical stores for the refugees encamped at Mendéré, six hours distance from Ismid.

About two hundred invitations were issued for the ball given by Captain Hylton Jolliffe and the officers of the "Antelope" on Thursday last, and a very considerable proportion of the invited were able to accept. There was consequently quite a large party on the occasion, and the entertainment was in every respect a success. The vessel was decorated with admirable taste; the arrangements for dancing were all that could be desired; and a good band, and an excellent supper crowned the "fête" which was rendered still more attractive by the beauty of the evening. Of the company present it suffices to say that it included the British Ambassador and family as also the French and Italian ambassadors and the members of all three embassies. Several of the legations were also represented, more especially those of Greece, Belgium, and Sweden. The "general circle" consisted of the officers of the foreign "stationnaires" and all the "élite" of the society of the Upper Bosphorus. Dancing was kept up with great animation till an advanced hour of the morning.

Public attention is so much engrossed with affairs at Dulcigno that no notice is being taken of the military preparations which Russia is making, swiftly and surely, in Asia Minor. Trustworthy advices to land state that rye sufficient for 200,000 troops is being both bought up by commissariat agents in South Russia, for despatch, via Sebastopol and Batoum, to Alexandropol, Ardahan, and Kara. No need exists for the despatch of other military stores, as all the Ciscaucasian magazines are crowded with war matériel collected in 1878, in anticipation of an advance from Kara upon Constantinople. Within the last few weeks, however, we are assured, several general officers have been engaged in examining the depôts in succession, with a view to satisfying the Minister of War as to the effective condition of their contents. At Tiflis warlike rumours prevail, and opinions are freely hazarded respecting the success likely to attend an invasion of Armenia.

The Sultan of Morocco has intimated to H. M. the Sultan his desire to send a representative to Constantinople, and his readiness to do so if Turkey would in her turn send an ambassador to Tangiers. The Turkish papers say that the proposal of the African potentate has met with a favorable reception at Yeldia-kiosk.

It is believed that the representative of the Sublime Porte at the court of H. M. Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, will be Ibrahim

**Sennsi Effendi**, who for some time past has resided in Egypt.

The Russian Torpedo-boat "Batoum" left her anchorage at Sali Bazar on Friday, on her way to Nicolaieff. Madame Novikoff, and some of the members of the Russian Embassy, took passage in her to Bayukderé, where they disembarked. This little craft is commanded by Lieut. Tzatzareni, and her whole crew consists of eight men, including the engineer. The vessel is 30 metres long, with a 2½ beam, and 2½ depth between perpendiculars. Her draught is very light, and her maximum speed is 18 knots per hour.

**NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.**

(From the "Malta Times," October 2nd).  
Her Majesty's ship *Hecla*, Capt. M. Singer, left on Tuesday last for Corfu.  
Her Majesty's ships *Condor* and *Coquette* left Ragusa for Brindisi, the former on the 22nd, and the latter on the 23rd.  
Her Majesty's ship *Vulture*, Com. J. E. Pringle, left on Saturday evening last for England, when she will pay off at Sheerness.  
Her Majesty's ship *Invincible*, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Freemantle, C. B., C. M. G., arrived at Palermo on the evening of the 25th.  
Her Majesty's ship *Rupert*, Capt. E. J. Pollard, recently returned to England from the Mediterranean station, and now dismantling at Chatham, will pay off to-day.  
Her Majesty's ships *Helicon*, Lieut.-Com. William L. Morrison, and *Falcon*, Com. B. F. Clarke, left Ragusa on the 26th ult. having on board Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Rear-Admirals *Cremora* and *Fincati*, the Commanders of the *Castrozza*, *Victoria*, and *Paletro*, and several British officers, to reconnoitre in the Albanian waters, returning in the evening. The French Commanders did not join them.

The Imperial Russian screw corvette *Arkald*, 12 guns, Capt. Duk, arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th ult. and was to proceed to Naples and other ports in the Mediterranean on the 21st.

The English yacht *Pandora* with Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., late First Lord of the Admiralty and family on board, arrived at Ragusa and has been hospitably entertained on board the English and other flagships; he left on the 25th for Cattaro.

The Chinese Sub-Lieutenants who were recently serving on board ships in the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons are now "telling all they know" to the authorities at the arsenal at Foo Chow. It will be remembered that they were recalled to their native land on the probability of an outbreak of hostilities between China and Russia, and it is said that their intimate acquaintance with the interior economy of our first-class ironclads is greatly appreciated.

**TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES.**

Many land meetings took place in Ireland on 2nd instant. The largest were those at Cork and Kilkenny. Mr. Parnell delivered violent speeches.

The Government intends sending a full complement of troops to occupy the barracks in the West of Ireland.

The yacht *Livadia* has sailed.  
It is stated that on the proposal of England the Great Powers have determined to occupy and to lay an embargo on the principal Turkish ports in the Aegean Sea. On 7th inst. instructions were despatched to this effect to the Admirals of the combined fleet. It is believed that the customs duties of Smyrna and Salonica will be sequestered by the Powers. Such measures would have the effect of preventing the provisioning of Constantinople and would be continued till the Porte consented to execute the Berlin Treaty in its entirety.

Several thousand Turkish Kurds have made an incursion into Persian territory and being joined by Persian Kurds sacked Habidjan and have entered Maragha.

**Special Telegrams.**

London, 13th Oct.

The Porte has presented a Note to the ambassadors announcing its intention of surrendering Dulcigno. The Porte hopes that the naval demonstration will be abandoned, and proposes a convention on the subject of Montenegro. The European press is unanimous in expressing satisfaction at the surrender of Dulcigno.

The Kurds have pillaged 170 villages, retiring with their spoils.

The French Government has re-established diplomatic relations with Mexico.

London, 15th Oct.

It is expected that the squadrons of

the Powers will disperse after the surrender of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The Albanians have decided to resist. The English and Continental journals are opposed to force being exercised for the arrangement of the Greek frontier.

The Porte is negotiating with bankers for the unification of the Public Debt.

The Shah has demanded the Sultan to put a stop to razzias and assist in suppressing the ravages of the Kurds.

The Greeks have effected a new loan of sixty-two millions of francs. Recruiting is being actively pursued.

London, 18th Oct.

The Russian journal *Golos* recommends the Powers to use coercion for settlement of the Greek and Armenian questions.

The Montenegrins are falling back upon Cetinje.

Turkey has invited the German Ambassador, to name a German to take charge of foreign affairs.

Riza Pasha is progressing in pacification of the Albanians.

An Ottoman commissioner has gone to Cetinje to negotiate a convention with Montenegro. The Great Powers will assist at the deliberations.

Mr. Parnell in Ireland declares persecution useless to arrest the movement of which he is at the head.

**THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1880.

- I.—The Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint W. H. Marsh Esq., provisionally to be Auditor and Accountant General. Dated 1st. September, 1880.
- II.—His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint W. H. Marsh Esq., Acting Auditor and Accountant General, to be a member of the Executive Council and, provisionally, a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Cyprus, subject to Her Majesty's will and pleasure, in the place of J. O'Neill Esq., who resigns his appointments in this Island. Dated 1st Sept., 1880.
- III.—1.—Referring to Gazette No. 58, dated Saturday, September 11, 1880, Sec. I Para 3, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to grant leave of absence to A. H. Young Esq., Commissioner of Paphos, from September 8th, 1880, to December 7th, 1880, instead of as notified therein.  
2. His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to grant leave of absence (on private affairs) to F. W. Barry Esq., M. D., Sanitary Commissioner, from September 14th, 1880, to November 19th, 1880.
- IV.—The following gentlemen having complied with the provisions contained in Gazette, No. 55, have been duly entered in the Medical Register as entitled to practise medicine in the Island of Cyprus.

**LICENSE TO PRACTISE.**

**MEDICAL MEN OF THE FIRST CLASS.**

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	QUALIFICATIONS DERIVED FROM.
Barry, Fred. W.	Nicosia.	Edinburgh & Cambridge.
Carageorgiades, J. G.	Limassol.	Athens.
Cheyne, W. R.	Nicosia.	London.
Diangussis, George K.	Limassol.	Athens.
Enclides, John G.	Nicosia.	Athens.
Fontana, Henry K.	Nicosia.	Athens.
Heidenstam, Dr.	Larnaca.	Stockholm & Paris.
Irving, Charles.	Famagusta.	London.
Ropas, T. B.	Larnaca.	Paris.
Tsepis, A. G.	Larnaca.	Athens.
Valsamachi, C.	Larnaca.	Pisa.
Valsamachi, Paul.	Larnaca.	Pisa.

**OFFICIERS DE SANTE.**

Carletti, Clement.	Kyrenia.	Constantinople
Habbas, Athanase.	Larnaca.	Constantinople
Mytilides, Demetrius.	Famagusta.	Cyprus.

**MINOR SURGERY.**

Vincenzo, Costi.	Limassol.	Constantinople
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V.—1. The following village in the Limassol District was declared infected with Cattle disease, on August 25th, 1880.  
Monagria.

2. The following places are declared free from Cattle disease:—

- LARNACA.
- Aya Theodoro, Siroukitia, Anglissides, Tochni.
- LIMASSOL.
- Zanaga, Vuni, Kilani, Ayios Therapon, Pano Kivides, Kiri, Soumi, Sotira, Ayios Evrestios, Telchakes, Chitlik, Lolo, Koniati, Hlasa.
- FAMAGUSTA.
- Arsos, Alaletra Chitlik, Koukia, Sandalari, Gaidoura, Leikonko, Pafos, Pyrga, Sinta, Stylos, Konedia, Tripemaynos.

Published by Command,  
FALK WARREN,  
Chief Secretary to Government

**"CYPRUS"**

Larnaca, Monday, October 18th, 1880.

Cyprus is possessed of an amount of good fortune which she herself hardly realizes: She is blessed with a Prince—a real live Prince—resident on the Isle of Princes, washed by the blue waters of the Bosphorus. This scion of a kingly race has recently honoured his people with a manifesto in the Greek language of not less than a dozen pages, signed with his own hand, and emanating from the "Cabinet of His Highness Charles, Prince of Lussignan."

The manifesto, which has been addressed to the Archbishop and three Bishops here, as well as to the Greek Clubs of Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol, is accompanied by a letter written in Greek from the Isle of Princes (Constantinople), under date the 24th Sept. last.

In it His Highness, addressing his dear presidents of the clubs, informs them of his intention to organize, and defray the expenses of, a commission to proceed to England to lay before Her Majesty the wishes of the Cypriot people, conformably with a plan sketched out in the manifesto. The petition will humbly beseech and pray:

- (1).—That Cyprus should be granted autonomy and rendered an independent state under the protection of England.
- (2).—That Her Majesty, as having the destinies of the Island in her hands, would graciously be pleased to mediate between H. M. the Sultan and the Cypriot people, for the just and proper settlement of all questions involving dispute or difference which may arise between them, and of which mention is made in the treaty of the 4th June, 1878; to wit: *vacoufs*, lands claimed as belonging to the Crown, and the monstrous impost which Cyprus has annually to pay the Porte.
- (3).—That as evidencing the gratitude of the people of Cyprus, Her Majesty will be pleased to accept such part or portion of the territory of the Island as the English Government may consider desirable or necessary having in regard the entangled condition of Eastern politics.

The manifesto goes on to propose that the Archbishop and three Bishops on the Island, as well as two other persons to be hereafter nominated, form part of the special mission to England.

Since the questions of independence and government are closely allied one to the other, His Highness dilates, as a wind-up to his proposals, on the kind of Government, of which, in his opinion, Cyprus stands in need.

He suggests a constitutional form, with an elective Chamber and Senate, to proceed at once to authorize the Cypriots to elect a Prince—of course himself—who should be possessed of all the qualifications which the exigencies of

the situation demand, should have an immense regard for Cyprus, and should evince proper zeal in endeavouring to render his subjects happy and contented.

In the letter to the clubs it is announced that two delegates of the Prince will arrive on the Island by the next steamer "to give to this serious object such development and extension as His Highness may consider necessary."

Respecting the question of the selection of the Prince, "who ought to be a Cypriot, devoted to his country, and an experienced administrator," His Highness finds it somewhat difficult to speak "from respect for himself, for those to whom he writes, and for the Island of Cyprus." All that His Highness is able to say on this certainly rather delicate point is that he will never cease to pray to God to guide the inhabitants, as well as their choice, so that he (the Prince) may be able to rejoice with them if the person fixed upon fulfil his so ardent vows for the promotion of the happiness "of our very dear country."

We are informed that the club of Nicosia has put itself in communication with those of Larnaca and Limassol for the purpose of disavowing "les vœux les plus ardents" of the Prince, and to protest altogether against his pretensions. For our own part we question whether it is worth while to give any very serious attention to these incubations of a man who should be informed that he but expends time and trouble in promulgating his manifestoes, the only effect of which in Cyprus is to excite loud laughter.

**ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS**

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)  
(Continued from our last.)

**VI.—PRIVATE LAW AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.**

It is not our intention to enlarge upon the subject of Private Law, or the forms of procedure necessary to be followed in regard thereto. Art. 37 states that the laws at present enforced in Great Britain, as well as any new ones which may be enacted, have full force in Cyprus.

The proceedings are excessively summary. Art. 38 lays down expressly that they may not be cancelled from any error which may arise in matter of form. It adds that it is permissible to the tribunal to correct any errors of this nature which may occur.

This being the case, it is clear that though the thread of dispute may have been severed, such a mode of procedure approaches too nearly to that of the Turks, which is simply arbitrary will endowed with legality. The old maxim of lawyers that "la forme emporte le fond" has, it would appear, been banished from Cyprus as far as regards its civil jurisprudence.

The judicial hierarchy which sits in judgment in penal cases, legislates also in civil and commercial disputes. Assessors assist only in the conclusion arrived at when the proceedings instituted by the plaintiff claim or involve a sum of £200 or above (Art. 47).

Art. 52 contains an enactment the value of which has not made itself quite clear to us. It says that apart from the orders of the judicial officer, which are executory throughout Cyprus, those of the other members of the tribunal (by which is evidently meant the substitutes of the High Commissioner) may not be enforced outside the district to which their jurisdiction is limited. If, however, unforeseen circumstances render it desirable that this act should be broken, it may be temporarily set aside, in which event the reasons for such action must be stated in the report of the proceedings. Still less do we understand this enactment when we place it in comparison with Art. 34 which says that all warrants issued throughout the British Empire—of course by competent authority—are executory anywhere on the Island of Cyprus.

A writ of arrest may be issued for non-payment of money if the debtor is not able to furnish security (Art. 55).

When a verdict pronounces other than a pecuniary obligation on the part of the defendant, a comminatory clause may be appended to the effect that in default of fulfilment he will be sent to prison (Art. 61).

This decree will astonish no one. All the world knows that English legislation which so highly protects individual liberty in criminal matters, is enormously oppressive when put in force to obtain payment of a sum of money.

It is in the power of the court, before the hearing of a case, to enforce immediate distress or interdict upon goods, supposing it is thought that should judgment be finally given against defendant and he being unable to make pecuniary payment, there might then be no effects to fall back upon. However, if it is subsequently found that the plaintiff had no case, the court may require him to compensate defendant for any damage his interests may have sustained (Art. 63).

Ships even are not exempt from seizure, though they may be on the point of getting under weigh.

The tribunal has jurisdiction also in bankruptcy cases (Art. 69).

(To be continued.)

Local Notes.

We are informed that the two life-boats destined for service at the ports of Larnaka and Limassol respectively, of which we made mention in a recent number, will arrive on the Island shortly from Malta. In accordance with instructions received from London these boats which have hitherto belonged to H. M.'s navy, will be fitted with every requisite for the part they will be called upon to fill here.

Judgment has not yet been passed in the trial for murder of the shepherds at Nicosia commenced as long ago as Monday last. The sentence of the Temyiz Court is, however, looked for from day to-day; he delay is caused by conflicting evidence on the part of the witnesses.

In response to the invitation of the Commissioner of the district, a certain number of persons belonging to Larnaka, among whom were the electors of the ex-municipal Council, lately assembled at Mr. Cobham's residence. A provisional committee simply to look after the proper lighting and clearing of the town was elected under the presidency of the Commissioner. It seems tolerably certain that this committee irregularly constituted as it is, will have but a brief and restricted tenure of office. But it is wished on all hands that an election should take place in conformity with the law; and that an end should be put to the exceptional condition of things in which Larnaka finds itself placed.

The rainy season has set in in this district with something like vigour. Yesterday (Sunday) a slight shower fell in the forenoon followed by a further down-pour during the night-time. To-day the sky has been much overcast and at noon rain, which has not since discontinued, commenced to fall. This change of weather is regarded with satisfaction by those numerous persons having agricultural interests at stake.

Information was received here on Tuesday afternoon that Messrs. Papayanni's S.S. *Laconia*, Captain William Earl, had gone ashore in the neighbourhood of Famagousta. H. M. S. *Rapid* almost immediately got under weigh and proceeded to her assistance. Before, however, she reached the scene of the *Laconia*'s temporary difficulty, Captain Earl had managed to clear his vessel without injury from the sandy bottom on which she had struck. The *Rapid* returned to our roadstead at 4 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday and was followed about an hour later by the *Laconia*, none the worse for her mishap.

We publish to-day the opening chapter of "Notes on Cyprus by an Observer". Our correspondent, who is a gentleman of ability and experience, has kindly promised to continue his remarks on our Island and its history. We congratulate ourselves on being able to place these before our readers.

The *Times*, commenting on the recent declaration of His Excellency at Limassol, devotes a leading article to a consideration of the situation in Cyprus. The pith of the article is that our rule in this Island has at least served to render us acquainted with the administration of an Eastern country. We may remind the *Times*, however, that there are many other countries in the East which

have been freed from the Turkish yoke and which are now well and equitably governed. It is matter for regret that the leading journal should find nothing better to say in regard to our affairs. What it does say, is happily a strong excuse for the conduct of Turkey at a moment when all Europe has formed a coalition to demand from her the execution, or return in her states.

A propos of the *soi-disant* Prince who serves just now as a laughing-stock for Cyprus, it has been recalled to our memory that the press of Constantinople published some time ago a trustworthy biography of this personage. It would be incorrect to say that at the time he lacked partisans, but the general opinion is that he is an Armenian, who has amassed tolerable wealth by successful speculations and who like a certain Homeric hero, has in the course of his career, visited many lands and acquired a good deal of knowledge of men and things.

The residents in the southern part of the Marina have petitioned His Excellency that the buildings or some of them to be erected here for Government be constructed in the centre of the town, or on the site of the present Fort, in order that the interests of a large proportion of proprietors here may not receive injury.

We hear that Lieut. Dijon of our local police will exchange posts with Lieut. Blattner who holds a like position in the Nicosia force.

Pressure of space compels us to hold over the completion of Sir Samuel Baker's lecture on the Nile until next week.

Nicosia News.

October 16th.

A great deal of excitement has been caused among the Greek natives of our town by some correspondence addressed to the Greek Literary Institute here by a certain "Prince Lusignan," who pretends to be a descendant of the Lusignans who purchased the Island from Richard Cœur de Lion.

The natives instead of considering it entirely beneath their dignity to take any notice of this most ridiculous address, called together a general meeting at the Greek Club at which over one thousand persons attended to discuss matters. All are most indignant at the address, especially as "Prince Lusignan" is said to be an adventurer of Armenian origin; the whole subject is, however, so absurd that it would not be fair to occupy too much of your space with it.

Nicosia commences to look a little livelier, since the arrival of the Government officials from Mount Troodos. His Excellency and Staff arrived here on the 9th inst.

The difference of the temperature between Mount Troodos and Nicosia is really remarkable. It is just like going straight off from November into June.

A well having been sunk on the ground adjoining the new Barracks has been found to contain a class of water which has never before been known to exist on the Island. This water contains sulphur and is supposed also to contain various other ingredients which would make it healthy and beneficial for bathing.

At the request of the Civil Engineer who sunk the well the water is now being carefully analysed. The subject is one of great interest, and I will refer to it again when further particulars are made known.

The weather is gradually getting cooler, but there are no signs of rain yet.

Varoshia News.

Of course in a somewhat out-of-the-way place like Varoshia, one does not expect to find those signs of civilized life and "go" which exist at Larnaka, which may with justice be considered the metropolis of Cyprus, possessing as it does, its three journals, its English and European society, its public opinion, its clubs and hotels, and continual influx of visitors, together with, in a degree, an amount of general movement and life which in comparison with the other towns of Cyprus, give it uncontrovertible pre-eminence. Varoshia, which possesses only five European residents, of course cannot be expected to show any very pronounced signs of advance. Yet it has changed for the better since the occupation, and is changing, let us hope, a little in the same direction every day. It has its market-street, where in some of the stores even such a sign of advanced civilization as Eno's Fruit Salt, to-

gether with other European knick-knacks, may be seen exposed for sale. It has its post, telegraph, and municipal offices, besides an hotel at which visitors to the ruined city near can obtain clean and comfortable accommodation at reasonable prices. But by far the greatest improvement at Varoshia is the new road which the administration are making between it and Famagousta, and which runs across the stretch of burning sand separating the two places. An enterprising Greek gentleman, an inhabitant, has expressed an intention of running a light cart on this road when finished, which will be a boon, not only to residents but to visitors to Cyprus, none of whom should quit the Island without seeing the ancient Venetian ruins, the like of which, it may confidently be asserted, are not to be found nearer than among the decayed cities in the central provinces of India. The remains of ancient Famagousta would, indeed, to the antiquary, probably prove the more interesting of the two, as being wholly of European origin.

NOTES ON CYPRUS BY AN OBSERVER.

The history of Cyprus can be traced back to the very remotest antiquity. Homer, in the second canto of the *Iliad*, relates that Cinyras, a King of Cyprus who according to Pliny was the first to work its copper mines and who invented tongs, forge hammers, the lever and anvil, made a present of a breast-plate of copper to Agamemnon; while a long list of authors might be cited who speak of the great and numerous explorations made in various parts of the Island, and of which the heaps of scoria and refuse in the neighbourhood of these workings afford abundant and irrefragable testimony, and at the same time attest their importance. The produce from these mines was in those ages one of the chief sources of the great wealth of the Island, and was, it is said, the reason which led to its being dedicated to the Goddess Venus, and, in the middle ages, obtained for it the proud distinction of being called "Isola la più famosa del mondo." Its great riches indeed tempted the poverty and attracted the cupidity of the Romans, and a decree was passed by the senate ordering the confiscation of the Island. Cato the Censor was appointed its first Governor, took possession of it in the year 58, and by him it was completely stripped of all its wealth. On the fall of the Roman Empire it passed under the rule of the Byzantine Emperors, and truth compels us to say that they looked upon the Island only as a Treasury from which they could find the means of gratifying their luxury and extravagance. It was during the troubles at Constantinople that Isaac Comnenus took possession of the Island, and governed it with the ostentatious title of Emperor. On the voyage out to Palestine of the English fleet to take part in the third crusade, a ship having on board Berengaria of Navarre and Jane, Queen of Sicily, was forbidden to enter the port of Limassol, and Richard himself, who arrived soon after with the rest of the fleet, met with an insolent refusal and Isaac even dared to threaten him. This so irritated the fiery King that war was at once declared, and at the first shock of the English troops, Isaac was defeated and taken prisoner. The cities then opened their gates to the Conqueror and Richard took possession of the Island; and it was at or near the modern Amathonta that Richard in the flush of victory celebrated his marriage with Berengaria. He sold it to the Templars and after the peace or truce between Saladin and Richard, Cyprus was allotted to Guy de Lusignan, for which he was obliged to pay the Templars to whom Richard had sold it, and for nearly three hundred years Cyprus remained in the possession of the Latins. The republic of Venice having adopted Catherine Cornaro, the widow of James the last King, then took possession of Cyprus, defended it against the Mamelukes and Turks, and held it till the middle of the following century.

(To be continued)

Occasional Notes.

*Danube & Adriatic Canal.*—The Hungarian Minister of Public Works has authorized M. Stephan Turr to proceed with the technical preliminary surveys for a junction of the Danube with the Adriatic Sea, by means of a canal from Vukovar to Samacz, and thence to the sea by the rivers Save and Kulpa.

*Railway Speed in America.*—The rate of travelling on some of the railways in the United States is little inferior to the speed attained on English lines. A train was recently run from Jersey City to West Philadelphia, a distance of ninety miles, in ninety-three minutes, which included four stoppages and a slackening of the train at two different points. The number of stations between the two cities is fifty-four, and the slowest train of the day, stopping at all these stations, completes the whole distance at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, while two of the afternoon trains regularly make over forty-eight miles an hour.

Mr. Jacques Offenbach, the composer of many popular operettas, has died in Paris at the age of 61.

From the sixth issue of Behm and Wagner's "Die Bevölkerung der Erde," it appears that Europe has a population of 315,929,000; Asia, 831,707,000; Africa, 205,679,000; America 95,495,000; Australia and Polynesia 4,031,000; Polar Regions 82,000; giving a total of 1,455,923,500.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- October
- 12th S. S. "Urano" 1319 tons, Aust., mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
- 12th S. S. "Espero" 1315 tons, Aust., mails from Alexandria and the Coast of Syria, general cargo.
- 12th S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons, British, Mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
- 12th "Pervenche" 129 tons, French from Alexandria, ballast.
- 13th S. S. "Laconia" 1295, British, from Mersine, General cargo.
- 13th H. M. S. "Rapid" from Famagousta.
- 16th S. S. "Antona" 355 tons, British, mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- October
- 12th S. S. "Urano" 1319 tons, Aust., mails for Syria and Alexandria, general cargo.
- 12th S. S. "Espero" 1315 tons, Aust. Mails for Smyrna and Constantinople general cargo.
- 12th S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons, British, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
- 12th H. M. S. "Rapid" for Famagousta.
- 14th S. S. "Laconia" 1295 tons, British for Sulina and Constantinople.
- 16th S. S. "Antona" 355 tons, British, mails for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

- By the S.S. "Urano" from Constantinople and Smyrna, Messrs. A. Ougley, R. P. Isia Scenna and 38 deck passengers. For Syria, Suleiman Pasha and 210 deck passengers.
- By the S. S. "Espero" from Syria Messrs. Gaudbridge and brother, Stagni, wife and child, Brancouni wife and child, Lady Galloway, Giovanni, Antonio and 9 deck passengers, and 270 passengers for Constantinople and Smyrna.
- By the S. S. "Fortuna" Mr. Freige and 20 deck passengers.
- By the "Antona" Mrs. Bovill, nurse and child, Dr. Lewis, and Mr. Leverson.

DEPOSITION OF Wm. EARL, MASTER S.S. LACONIA.

Famagousta Bay Oct. 12, at 5.10 a. m. Chief Officer having charge of the deck at the time, came and reported to me something ahead of the ship which he could not make out, I went on the Bridge immediately and saw it was the land, stopped the engines, and reversed full speed astern, ordering the Chief Officer to get a cast of the lead which he did, having 2 1/2 fms. being then amidstships of the ship. I then knew the ship was on shore. Kept the engines working for 30 minutes astern, but finding the ship did not move I ordered for the stream anchor, 6 a. m. and about 150 fms of 6inc hauser to be taken out astern of the ship; did so; and commenced to heave in and work the engines astern, but did not move. Got all hands to shifting cargo from the fore part of the ship to the after part. I went round with the boat and sounded, finding it a smooth sandy bottom with 12 1/2 feet water fore, and 18 ft. after. Went on shore then to get labourers; succeeded in getting about 30, by 9 a. m. and set them to work shifting cargo. By this time I had the Port bower's anchor and

80 fms. of a 10 inc. hauser run out astern, carrying it out with two of our own boats very successfully. I tried to move the ship again with engines and hausers, but did not succeed. Sent the 2nd officer on shore to Famagusta to get lighters and to wire to Agents at Larnaca. Got four lighters, I tried to move again with the same appliances, but no use. 1 p.m. Tried again but did not move. From that time until 8.30 p.m. went on discharging and shifting cargo; then commenced to heave on the hausers again. By this time we had made a difference of one foot in the draught as the ship was now 16, 6 fms. 9 p.m. worked the engines and hausers and floated off having to ship the 12 in., and leave the Port bower anchor. Backed off to 8 fms. and anchored with starboard anchor, and commenced to take in cargo again. At day-light had all the cargo on board again; but obliged to leave the anchor and hausers in Famagusta Bay.  
(Signed) Wm. EARL.  
Master S. S. *Laconia*.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICE.**

**PAPAYANNI & Co's Steamers.**

THE screw steamship *THESSALIA* Captain Thomson, will arrive here on or about the 25th inst. from Liverpool, Malta, Alexandria and Syria.  
For freight &c. apply to  
MR. CHAS. WATKINS,  
Imperial Ottoman Bank.

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300 Barrels of the finest Yarmouth Herrings the third season the same sort of fish have been shipped to this Island.  
Apply to  
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300 Βαρέλια Ρέγκκι εκ των άριστων του Υαμουθ, έτοιμα εισάγονται ήδη πρό τριών ετών εις την νήσον.  
Απευθυντέον προς τους Κους Έρρεκον Σ. Κληκ και Σα., έμπόρους και πράκτορας, εν Λάρνακι.

**NOTICE.**

**ALBERT HOTEL NICOSIA.**

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel urgently calls upon his numerous customers on the Island, to settle up all outstanding accounts by the 31st of October next.

**ALBERT HOTEL NICOSIA.**

Proprietor:

**Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.**  
THIS Establishment is now under entirely new management and has just been re-decorated at great expense. Tourists and travellers will find every accommodation.  
Table d'hôte daily at 12.30 and 7.30 p.m.  
Charges extremely moderate. Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

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DILIGENCE between LARNACA and NICOSIA.

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

Carriages let on hire.

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

Application at the Store in the Bazaar, Nicosia.

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,, Limassol every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

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Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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