

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.

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

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail".)

The demonstration of the combined fleets at Ragusa has not yet led to any definite action.

Admiral Seymour has, however, assumed supreme command, and has sent an ultimatum to Riza Pasha, the commandant of Dulcigno.

The Montenegrins have commenced to move towards Dulcigno. The Albanians will resist their advance.

The circular note addressed by the Porte to its representatives abroad has been published.

The Queen and Court are expected to return to Windsor Castle about the beginning of November.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh return to England about Oct. 8. The Prince of Wales is in the Highlands.

Sir Frederick Roberts is to succeed Sir Neville Chamberlain as Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Madras Presidency. Sir Frederick Roberts will also receive the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir Henry James will, it is thought, succeed the late Sir Fitzroy Kelly as Lord Chief Baron.

Mr. Parnell was present at a great Land League meeting at Ennis on Sept. 19. About 20,000 people took part in the demonstration.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred in France, and a new Cabinet, with M. Jules Ferry as President of the Council, has been formed.

The Paris press and public opinion generally ridicule the new Ministerial appointments.

At Berlin great satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The German army manoeuvres were concluded on Sept. 18. The Duke of Cambridge's visit has given great satisfaction at Berlin.

The Emperor of Austria has concluded his visit to Galicia, a brilliant demonstration taking place on his leaving the frontier.

Further fighting has taken place in Basutoland; 12,000 rebels were defeated after two days' continuous fighting.

The United States Franklin Search Expedition have discovered some relics of the British ships *Terror* and *Erebus*, which sailed from London under Sir John Franklin in May 1845.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord George Cavendish; Sir E. Fitzroy Kelly; Lord F. N. Conyngham; Hon. A. Hood; Assist. Commy.-Gen. H. C. Lewis; Rev. Sir J. H. C. Seymour; and Mr. G. F. Grace.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette".)

The total amount of claims settled by the Liquidation Office to date is £4,121,553.

The suit brought by the "Northumbria" against the "Adara" will come on for trial to-day at H. M.'s Chief Consular Court at Alexandria, before Mr. Cookson and two assessors. A cross action against the "Northumbria" will be heard at the same time.

Our readers will recollect that a collision took place between these two ships on 27th August at the entrance to Alexandria harbour.

M. Ernest Vanquelin, the late editor of "Le Courrier Egyptien", announces that his connection with that paper ceased on 19th inst. We understand that he will join the editorial staff of "L'Egypte", the first number of which paper is intended to be published on 18th prox.

The inhabitants of Port Said are anxiously expecting the Khedive's visit. Various matters which a correspondent has brought under our notice, require attention, among which we may cite the deplorable state of the fresh water canal from Ismailia to Suez; the useless town of Ismailia itself, which appears to be a fever nest; the want of a new Custom House and the selection of a proper place for its erection; the development of the Red Sea trade; the project for railway communication to Damietta. These are all matters which merit consideration and the communities at both ends of the Suez Canal confidently hope that the visit of His Highness may give them an opportunity of making their wishes known effectually.

SYRIA.

Vice-Consul Dickson, in his report to the Foreign Office on the trade and commerce of Beyrout and the coast of Syria, which has just been issued, states that the project of connecting Beyrout with Damascus, or Acre with Damascus, by means of a railway has been abandoned, the difficulties of such an enterprise being almost insurmountable. His Highness Midhat Pasha, however, being desirous of finding more easy means of opening up communication with the interior than at present exist, commenced the construction of a good carriage road from Tripoli to Homs, while on a visit to the former place, and under his superintendence about three miles of this road were completed. He then started from Damascus on a journey to Homs and Hama, and thence again by Homs to Tripoli, and travelled all the way, a distance of about 200 miles, in his own private carriage, thus having the satisfaction of showing to the world that the country could be traversed by a wheeled vehicle, and therefore presented no obstacle to a railway or carriage road, which latter he had already begun in the month of April. He accordingly sent engineers to Homs to continue the construction of the road, and there is now every prospect of its being speedily finished. When at Tripoli Midhat Pasha also proceeded to carry into execution a plan he had brought forward during his previous visit of making a tramway from the port of Tripoli to the town, a distance of about two and a half miles and exerted himself to form a company from amongst the notables of the place and to collect the necessary funds. The cost of the works was estimated at £10,000, which, was to be divided into 2,000 shares—of £5 each. A number of these, up to the amount of £4,500, were immediately taken up. Rails, cars, and the necessary material were brought from England, and by the close of the last year the work had proceeded so well that two-thirds of the tramway were completed. In January last it was opened to traffic by his Highness, in the presence of the consular representatives of the different nations. This is the first line of rails (with the exception of those employed for the construction of the Beyrout waterworks) that has hitherto been laid in Syria, and it is to be hoped that it will be the precursor of many and more highly-developed works of such a nature. Another work of utility which has

been discussed, and which is on a fair way of being undertaken, is the construction of a harbour at Beyrout. In the month of April last Midhat Pasha took the matter seriously into consideration, and caused careful surveys and plans to be made by an English engineer, Mr. Austin, which were submitted to a meeting of the most wealthy inhabitants of the place. A work of this kind, if properly undertaken on a large scale, would unquestionably be highly beneficial as far as the shipping is concerned, but it is doubtful whether it would not be more expensive than the commerce of the place would be able to support. Unless, therefore, the trade of Beyrout with the interior is increased to a large extent, which would happen by making a railway, a part of the nature proposed would be beyond the requirements of the place. The cost of making a port at Beyrout was estimated at about £400,000, and a company was to be formed in Europe for advancing capital, issuing shares and taking the management of the work. At a meeting held at Beyrout under the auspices of the governor of the town in May last, £15,000 was subscribed, and about £35,000 more promised by the people of Beyrout. A French gentleman, the director of the Damascus Road Company, was chosen to proceed to France to make the necessary arrangements, and his efforts met with success subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. There remained the concession from the Porte to be obtained, and a petition has been presented to the Turkish Government with this object. Thus the matter stands at present.

H. M. S. "Rapid" arrived at Beyrout, and was to make a stay of a few days there. In former days H. M.'s vessels used to be stationed at Beyrout for 3 or 4 months, but the "Rapid" has Larnaca coupled with Beyrout as head quarters, and her commander has orders to be always on the move, visiting the different ports on the coast at short intervals.

A slight difference has occurred at Beyrout between the Russian Consul and Eastern Pasha, respecting a Russian subject whose house was surrounded at Sook-el-Garb to prevent the escape of a man who had been guilty of misdemeanour by assaulting a zapchik and abusing the Moeder, and who had taken refuge in the house of Twein Bek. Another grievance was that the soldiers insisted on raising Madame Twein's veil, when she left the house at night to visit a friend. If the latter were courteously done we cannot see what possible objection can be raised on this point, as otherwise the soldiers could not have been certain that the veil was not used as a disguise by the man they were trying to catch. It is a great storm in a teapot but, nevertheless, has created much heartburning among the Beyroulines.

TURKEY.

(From the "Levant").

In the event of tempestuous weather, the international fleet composing the naval demonstration now assembling at Ragusa, will seek shelter in the land-locked creek of Gravosa, a short distance to the northward.

Cattle-Disease is reported to have appeared in some village in the neighbourhood of Rodosto.

Major Anthony Molloy Fawcett, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, now Colonel in the Ottoman Gendarmerie, has been gazetted on the 3rd instant as Major in H. B. M.'s Reserve forces.

The trial of Dr. Parson's murderers will take place shortly; the prisoners are at present in the gaol at the Grand Zapchieh.

M. de Wettendorff, the new "musteshar" of the Ministry of Finance, has submitted to H. M. the Sultan a report on the currency of the Empire.

There is evidently money to be made in some stations of life, difficult as the amassing of wealth in this country has latterly proved to be for all except a favoured few. Khalil Khalkhal Agha, a negro who occupied a confidential position in the household of the mother of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, and who died the other day on his way to Mecca, left

property in Egypt to the value of £300,000; but besides this, according to the "El Jewaib", there was found upon the person of the deceased a sum of £65,000 in bank-notes.

The German military mission for the reformation of the Turkish army is reported to be on the eve of its departure from Berlin. It is expected to arrive in Constantinople in about three weeks.

Mirza Hussein Khan, for several years Grand Vizier of Persia, was suddenly dismissed from office on Tuesday by the Shah and degraded from his rank.

Colonel Champaine, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who recently returned to London after a lengthened visit here in connection with the extension of telegraph lines into Persia, leaves for Calcutta early next month, going by Berlin, Astrakhan, Birelli, Teheran, and Bushrie.

The reorganisation of the 2nd army corps, which in past times had its head quarters at Shoumla, and has now been transferred to Adrianople, is proceeding actively. The appointment of Lieut.-General Rifat Pasha as chief of the staff, and of forty-three staff officers, is announced in the Turkish papers. If at the time of the last war Adrianople had been in a state of preparation, the map of Turkey would not be what it is to-day.

The Porte has named its delegates for the delimitation of the Bulgarian boundary, and they left on Friday to join their Bulgarian colleagues at Djouna, where they will at once commence work.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has sent a telegram to Sultan Abdal Hamid to congratulate his Majesty on the occasion of the Bairam. The "Vakif", evidently much exhilarated by the good relations thus indicated between the two countries, adds that his Highness of Zanzibar has the public prayers recited within his dominions in the name of the Sultan, and proposes to coin money with the Imperial "Tourah".

The Grand Duke Constantine, brother to the Czar, who is bringing out from England the new Imperial yacht "Livadia," will shortly arrive in Constantinople, and his visit is already giving rise to much speculation in political circles.

It appears to be finally settled that Esad Bey is to be the future Ottoman ambassador in Paris, as the "Vakif" announces that the French Government have approved of his appointment. The present "chargé d'affaires", Nicolaki Pasha, will go to Cettigné, to replace Khalid Bey who has been named Ottoman minister at Belgrade.

Officers who were placed on the retired list, after the reduction which took place some time ago in the military forces of the Empire, have received orders to report themselves at once for active service.

Things do not seem to be quite as they should be in Arabia. The Seraskierate has hired a large steamer of the Austrian Lloyd's to convey to Yemen two batteries of artillery and large quantities of ammunition for the head-quarters of the 7th army corps.

CANDIA.

After the lapse of a year and a half the murderer of Mr. Anderson, of the Eastern Telegraph Company's station at Crete, has been discovered. The assassin appears to have been a Turkish peasant living in the mountains, and information having reached the authorities that his family had an English watch and chain in their possession, a clue was obtained, the arrest was made, and the man is now in gaol awaiting trial and sentence.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the entire Black Sea fleet of Russia will winter at Sevastopol, to which place naval stores in large quantities will be forwarded from Nicolaieff during the next few weeks. The great floating dock formerly at Nicolaieff is already in position at Sevastopol, and an extension of it, capable of enabling it to support afloat the largest iron-clad, will shortly leave England for the Black Sea. The Black Sea Steam Navigation

Company, whose steamers were of great value as cruisers during the late war, has just strengthened its fleet with two powerful vessels from England, and two more will shortly be on their way to the company's wharves at Sevastopol. Since 1878, also a large steamboat fleet has been established on the Don and the Dniéper, which would be available in the event of another war. The torpedo fleet in the Black Sea, not very strong at present, is to be reinforced by ten cutters from Cronstadt; and an attempt is to be made at Sevastopol to construct four gunboats of the floating gun-carriage type, similar to the ten recently added to the Baltic fleet. The Grand Duke Constantine, who is about to navigate the Czar's yacht "Livadia" from England to the Black Sea, will take an active part in the naval development of Sevastopol. Moreover, the "Livadia" is so constructed that it can be converted into an ironclad without much difficulty.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the "Malta Times," Sept. 18th.)

H.M. ships Thunderer and Monarch were, by last advice, at Naples.

H. M. ship Hecla will leave for experimental exercise some day next week.

H. M. ship Hellespont was paid off on Tuesday last.

H. M. ship Alexandra (flag-ship of the Commander-in-chief), Iris, Téméraire, and Helicon are at Gravosa, (Dalmatia).

H. M. ship Rupert, Capt. E. J. Pollard, which has been awaiting orders at Gibraltar, left on the 4th inst. for Chatham to pay off.

H. M. ships Falcon, Condor and Coquette will be employed in carrying mails from Brindisi to Gravosa for the Commander-in-chief and the squadron.

H. M. ship Superb will, in all probability, be commissioned by Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward, about the 30th inst. and proceed to the Mediterranean in place of the Rupert.

H. M. troopship Tamar left England on the 16th inst. for Queenstown which port she leaves this day for Gibraltar and Malta, and may be expected to arrive here on the 29th inst., she brings out the 17th and 33rd Companies Royal Engineers, 10th Brigade Royal Artillery, portion of the 1st Battalion 20th Regt. and drafts for Malta in all about 480. The Tamar after embarking the Head Quarters and 5 Companies of the 35th Regt. will proceed to Cyprus where after disembarking the 35th Regt., she will return to Malta with the Head Quarters and 4 Companies of the 1st Battalion of 20th Foot.

We hear that the Indian troop ships are in future to accelerate their average speed from eight to ten knots on their passage to and from Bombay during the trooping season.

Truth understands that the new Board of the Admiralty have confirmed the order of Mr. Smith's Board for three new fast cruisers of the Iris class. These vessels will cost over £400,000, and they will, no doubt, be valuable additions to the navy, which is lamentably deficient in vessels of this really useful sort.

Special Telegrams.

London, 29th Sept.

The combined fleet remains inactive. Montenegro having demanded other assistance the admirals await instructions.

It is believed that England and Russia are disposed to aid Montenegro, but as regards the other Powers it is doubtful.

Riza Pacha has notified to Montenegro that a violation of the frontier will be considered a *casus belli*.

The Turks have received reinforcements.

Some influential Liberal members urge the Government to open Parliament in November.

It is rumoured that the Nihilists are conspiring to destroy the Czar's yacht *Livadia* recently built at Glasgow.

London, 1st Oct.

The ambassadors at Stamboul have signed a protocol declaring the Powers conjointly responsible for the execution of the Berlin Treaty, and repudiating any desire for individual increase of territory.

The reported burning of Dulcigno has no foundation in fact.

The fleet has gone to Cattaro where there is better anchorage.

It is generally hoped that Turkey will induce Albania to cease resistance.

The Porte asks four days' delay, promising a pacific solution.

Greek volunteers are embarking at Galatz for Greece.

The Basutos have again attacked the British forces but were repulsed.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, October 4th, 1880.

The recent legislative measures enacted by Turkey do not serve to render more intelligible our position in regard to the laws of that country. The Turkish journals announce the appearance of a translation in the Greek language of the third part of a supplement to the Ottoman code. Among other subjects with which it deals are a tariff of judiciary expenses, regulations affecting the ushers and other subordinate officials of the courts, and some other provisions affecting the Courts of Appeal in its relation to the inhabitants of the various *vilayets*, etc. Part I., published previously, legislates in 296 articles on matters connected with civil procedure; and Part II on the organic laws of tribunals, the execution of civil verdicts, and notarial functions.

All these laws have been promulgated since the occupation of Cyprus by England. Although, then, the Turkish legislation (save the word!) of two years ago has full force on the Island, that of recent times has none whatever. It is possible that the new decrees may advantageously modify, or perhaps wholly change, the old ones, and it is, of course open to Government to make them the law here, which, however, they have not, up to the present, thought proper to do.

We draw attention to this remarkable fact because it proves what we have before said that there exist grave defects in the construction of our judicial system. It is possible to conceive that Turkey leaves us behind in many points of legal systematization, seeing that although we have adopted the Mussulman laws, we have not the benefit of the virtues which it is just possible the new ones may possess. They deal with not unimportant topics. The organization of the law-courts; the institution of *justice de paix* which we do not possess; the proper ordering of notarial duties, a subject also demanding consideration here; and the placing on a proper footing of the ushers and subordinate officials of the courts in order to the prompt administration of justice, are all questions which have, a deeper interest for people here than, we fancy, the Government apprehends.

It will not be considered that we expect to find these recent promulgations, when their contents come more fully before our notice, anything like perfection. Quite on the contrary we are well aware the legislative measures which emanate from the Turk, are as a rule intentionally vague and indeterminate, in order that the pasha or other functionary by whom then may be administered may be able to give to the interpretation what may appear to him—in his own interests—the best. The matter is rather one of ordinary common sense. If Government were willing to accept as law, the Ottoman statutes in force here before the occupation, it is only logical to suppose that it would admit those which elaborate and perhaps improve them.

We reserve for a future occasion,

consideration of such questions whether it will be well to adopt these laws in the future; whether they may be improved upon; or whether it may not be necessary to reconstruct them altogether having in regard the best interests of the Island and the traditions and aspirations of the inhabitants.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS.

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)

(Chap. IV. continued.)

OFFENCES, PENALTIES, PROCEDURE.

Up to the present, we have not been able to criticize the legislation of Sir Garnet Wolsey otherwise than unfavourably. It is with the greater pleasure, then, that we express our warm commendation of the enactments we are about to consider: enactments which have for their origin the love of liberty which is inherent in the breast of every Englishman. Sir Garnet has given to Cypriots the privileges of the Habeas Corpus Act; and the invaluable rights which it concedes will, we trust, remain to them even should a course of events it is impossible to foresee cause the Island to pass into other hands than at present; hands which will never be those of the Turk.

A plain statement of the enactments in question will serve to make known their value.

In the first place, it is decreed by Art. 17 that when a warrant of arrest has been enforced, the person apprehended shall be brought up to answer to the charge against him within forty-eight hours; if, however, by reason of circumstances, it is impossible to comply with this law, special mention of the delay and its reason must be made in the official report of the case.

As a general rule, imprisonment before trial must not extend over a longer time than seven days (Art. 21). The tribunal, however, has the power in exceptional cases to prolong this term to as many as forty days. In the event of such postponement having to be made, particulars of its cause must appear in the report. Under no circumstances is it possible to prolong the delay beyond this length of time.

Judgment is to be passed immediately at the close of a trial (Art. 18).

In all *état de cause*, provisional freedom from custody on bail may be granted to accused persons. If, however, the accusation is one of high treason or murder, such release may only be accorded by the High Commissioner or the judicial officer (Art. 22). In regard to offences which come within the jurisdiction of the deputies or lieutenants of the High Commissioner, if he before whom the charge is heard refuse to grant bail, it is permitted to the accused to appeal from such decision to the High Commissioner or the judicial officer (*ibid* § 5).

Publicity is not imperative in the preliminary investigation of a charge. The accused may, however, always have the aid of counsel, or may receive the assistance of a friend. He has full power accorded him of cross-examining witnesses on any matter pertinent to the issue. The questions as well as the answers are recorded in the official report of the hearing of the case (Art. 167).

Domiciliary search, as a means of obtaining evidence, is permitted under certain reservations which will have the general approval of criminal jurists. It may be carried out only by an employé of the court appointed for the purpose, who must be named in the legal document which prescribes the domiciliary visit. Any such warrant of search is special, and must designate the house at which examination is to be made. The issue of anything like a general and indeterminate warrant is peremptorily forbidden. If the residential visitation be made merely on suspicion, the fact must be mentioned in the warrant, and the search must be made in day-time; otherwise, it may take place at night (Art. 180).

A warrant of arrest, or domiciliary search or visit, never loses its executory power; it may be enforced on Sundays, or even on Good Friday or Christmas Day.

An accused person enjoys the same protective rights as in England. He may not be put on oath, nor be subjected to torture, physical or moral. The judge or person who tries the case, is sternly prohibited from permitting anything like fallacious promise, captious interrogation, or threat. The vigilance of the law and the protection it

affords to an accused person go still further than this: if any question he puts to the witnesses, or any reply he may make to the judge, tends to incriminate himself, such query or response will be considered as having not been made, and will not be regarded in the decision arrived at; while, on the other hand, anything that is likely to give strength to the defence is promptly and unreservedly admitted. As we said before, the assistance of a lawyer, or other exterior advice, is allowed in all the courts of law (Art. 159).

The result of the preliminary inquiry into a charge is one of two things: either it is found that the evidence is not sufficient on which to convict, or the case is adjourned for public trial. A verdict of *non-lieu* is tantamount to acquittal. The accused is protected by it from all further prosecution on the same charge (Art. 163).

The tribunal sits for the hearing of adjourned cases with or without assessors, and its authority is regulated as we have before seen.

Trial is always public (Art. 158).

Unless it is specially directed otherwise, the accused is not handcuffed or put under physical restraint when brought up before the court. If such restraint be put upon him the reasons for it must appear in the *procès-verbal*.

The form of procedure followed in England in regard to the interrogation of the accused is also observed here. He is asked by the court, *in limine litis*, if it is as guilty or not guilty that he wishes to be tried.

The response affects the nature of the subsequent proceedings. If the defendant plead guilty the court is able to pronounce a verdict to that effect without further procedure; if he plead not guilty it will proceed to the examination of the prosecutor and witnesses (Art. 159).

The full freedom granted the defence is incontestably the most excellent innovation which the English rule has introduced into this island of Cyprus which for so many centuries has groaned under a heavy burden of oppression. Its accordance will ever be an imperishable honour to England, and we congratulate ourselves on being able to record the fact.

(To be continued.)

Local Notes.

Robberies not unfrequently accompanied by violence, are, we are informed, by no means uncommon in the Carpas district. Only last week two men entered the courtyard of a house where a woman was sleeping, and proceeded to divest her of the gold coin which, together with some other "charms", was suspended from her neck. Awakened by the hands about her throat, the woman made a determined resistance. On one of the ruffians drawing a knife across her hand, however, she was obliged to relinquish her hold upon the trinkets, having got hold of which the men decamped. The woman was brave enough not to let herself be done in this way. She followed the robbers, and having succeeded in giving the alarm, the men were stopped and the spoils restored to the owner. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone to take further action in the matter.

An accident which has since terminated fatally, occurred here on Sunday morning. A woman had climbed up into a tree to gather olives when the bough on which she stood giving way she fell a distance of several feet to the ground. Medical aid was at once had recourse to and it was found that an arm had been broken. The fractured limb having been set, it was hoped that recovery would soon take place; but gangrene supervened, and the poor woman died on Thursday morning.

The Greek officers who have been sent to Cyprus to purchase mules for the transport service of the Greek army have been instructed to proceed immediately with the work they have on hand, and a sum of £10,000 has been placed at their disposal for the purpose.

A patriotic fund recently opened by Greek residents in Cyprus has met with very liberal support and it is hoped that the total amount raised will be as much as £1,500. This sum will also be applied to providing Greece with requisite mule service in the struggle which seems impending between that nationality and its Mahometan oppressors.

On board the French steamer which on the 20th Aug. last, arrived at Alexandretta, were a number of native Greeks, belong-

ing to Macedonia, Epirus and Thessaly, who took part in the last insurrection. They had one short day of freedom and then they were all arrested and sent to the life-long prisons at Tripoli. Recently, however, on a night favourable to the circumstances, a number of their compatriots resident at Alexandretta resolved to set them at liberty. During the night they proceeded to the place where their countrymen were confined, and the zaptichs in charge being asleep, they were able to provide the prisoners with European clothing, under the disguise of which they were able to effect an escape. A transport was hired to convey them to Cyprus, but it appears the captain of the caïque considered it more convenient to land them on the Caranian coast. Some of the Greeks objected to this and two managed to reach Kyrenia on board a Cypriot boat. Charitable assistance having been rendered them, they have since been able to proceed to Greece.

We are glad to be able to announce that in all probability the greater part of the band of men who have for a long time past, committed depredations by night in our neighbourhood have been captured. On Wednesday last, Mullah Hassan, a Turk resident here, was walking in the bazaar, when he noticed a woman, who, in his opinion, was wearing clothes which had previously belonged to him. He questioned the woman who said the clothing had been given her by her lover. The assistance of a policeman being had recourse to the party proceeded to the house of the woman. The Mukhtar of the neighbourhood was summoned and a zaptich being stationed at the door to prevent entrance or egress, the contents of a box belonging, it seems generally to the mother and two sisters of the person arrested, was examined. In it was found a quantity of linen and under-clothing belonging to the Turk and other persons who were present at the inspection. "From information received" as we should say in London, the man who is supposed to be more immediately implicated, was arrested on the following day in the neighbouring village, to which he had proceeded to buy coal. On Friday he together with several others numbering six or seven, suspected of belonging to the gang, was brought up before the Daavi Court.

Mr. Cobham will not, we are informed, resume his duties as Commissioner of this district.

There is no truth in the recent rumours, that the English Government intend to withdraw from Cyprus.

Limassol News.

H. E. Major General Sir R. Biddulph, Lady Biddulph, and Staff arrived at Limassol at 2 p.m. on Friday from Troodos, which was left on Thursday morning, the night being spent at Doros. His Excellency will remain at Limassol until after the exchange of regiments has been effected. The *Tamar* with the 35th Regt. is expected about 15th inst. She will remain here only about twenty-four hours.

—Mr. Mackay who has been acting as Captain of the Port at Larnaca during the absence of Capt. Bond, R. N., has resumed his duties in the same capacity here, and Mr. Ancel who has been serving as *locum tenens* has returned to Larnaca to assist the Chief Superintendent. The willing and obliging manner in which Mr. Ancel has performed the duties temporarily devolving upon him, has gained for him general esteem and he carries away with him the good wishes of everyone.

—The rainy season may be said to have set in here and during the last four days the sky has been overcast. At Troodos, where everybody is preparing to move, there is considerable mist and fog together with rain.

It is feared that the wet weather which evidently prevails throughout the district may injuriously affect the vineyards. Wine-growers regard the result of wine made from wet grapes with dismay.

—The Commissioner of Limassol who, with his family, has been spending the summer months on the hills has returned to this, and taken up his residence at the new house erected for the Government by Messrs. Barker and Williamson. His duties were performed during his absence by our able Assist. Commissioner, Mr. King.

—The two companies 1st Batt. 20th Regt. referred to in the last issue of *Cyprus* reached Polymedia camp on Thursday after-

noon. It is to be hoped that with the troops again in the neighbourhood, fresh life and animation will be infused into Limassol, for it must be confessed that during the past summer months we have been dull.

—M. Dozon, French consul at Larnaca, has been on a ten days' visit here. He returned to Larnaca on Friday.

NORTHERN ALBANIA.

The following is a summary of the exhaustive report on Upper Albania, laid before the International European Reform Commission by MM. Kosjek and Anaret, the Austrian and French delegates:

"To the north of Scutari are found the Hoti Clementi and other tribes, the country inhabited by them being known as the 'Five Great Mountains.' The population consists of 20,000 souls, 12,000 being Roman Catholics, and the remainder Mussulmans. The Pulati Mountains, still farther to the north of Scutari, contain a number of clans, numbering 2,500 Catholics and 1,800 Mussulmans. Next comes the Puka or Dukagjia district, formed of several tribes and clans the population being composed of 1,800 Catholics, and 6,250 Mussulmans.

South-east of Scutari lies the district of Mirditia, containing the Fanti, Dibri, and other tribes and clans, to the number of 20,000, nearly all of whom are Catholics.

To the South are the highland tribes of Alessio, the district containing 5,500 souls, 300 only being Mussulmans, the rest Catholics; and the Mathia district containing 2,500 Catholics and 1,000 Mussulmans. Such is the mountainous part of the country, the only plains being, since the occupation of Podgoriza by Montenegro, the fertile meadows of Zadrima, separated from Scutari by the Drin and the immense marshes which surround that town.

The total population, as enumerated above is 92,000, divided into 80,000 Catholics and 12,000 Mussulmans. The Catholics and Mussulmans, although both firmly attached to their respective religions, live in the most perfect amity and refuse to be separated, being before everything Albanians, and firmly attached to their independence and privileges. They are all born warriors, and it is in consequence of their soldierly characteristics that they have maintained the following privileges in spite of the frequent attempts on the part of the Porte to place them on the same footing as the inhabitants of other parts of the Empire. These privileges are as follows:—

"Exemption of mountain lands from tithes and land tax.

Local administration according to old Albanian rules and customs.

"Freedom from conscription, being only obliged to furnish irregular contingents in case of war.

"The Mirdites, who are all Catholics have the extra privilege of being governed by their own hereditary chiefs, bearing the title of 'Preuk' (Prince) and Pacha, their present leader being Preuk Bib Doda, a young man of about five-and-twenty."

As mentioned last week, the Commission, while observing a discreet silence with regard to MM. Kosjek and Anaret's figures, accepted their report and, on the mention of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, adopted their recommendation that the best way to give satisfaction to the Albanians and to arrive at a gradual pacification of the country is to respect these privileges while endeavouring to equalise them and bring them into some kind of order.

DULCIGNO.

The harbour of Old Dulcigno is one of the oldest on the Adriatic, and the best that exists on that harbourless coast between the southern point of Dalmatia and the mouth of the Drin. The haven is a sure safeguard from the south wind—the fierce *sirocco*; but is exposed on its northern side. There are about a dozen huts now on the beach, making a little settlement exclusively Albanian, and called Limani. In the beginning of the sixteenth century the appearance of the harbour was very different. The town fell into Turkish hands very late in 1571, and the Turkish governor of Skutari, who was responsible for the district, proved incompetent or unwilling to check the piracy which gave Dulcigno an evil name in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The light Dulcignote barques descended on the Italian, Albanian, even Greek coasts. The Porte undertook to put them down, but the governor of Skutari, himself always chosen from a particular North Albanian family, was not inaccessible, and moreover the Porte had no particular objection to seeing Austrian and Italian commerce damaged. An unmanageable pasha at last made his appearance in the person of Suleiman, and the whole Dulcignote fleet, numbering no fewer than 500

vessels, was burned to the water's edge in its own harbour. This blow ruined Old Dulcigno, and the present town was planted a little further inland to take its place. In 1722 the town was occupied by the Venetians, but only for a brief period. In 1878 the Montenegrins took it by storm, most of the Turkish garrison having previously got away by sea. Austria, however, at the Berlin Congress objected to its retention by Montenegro, and Gushinje and Plava were substituted—with what result all the world knows.

The recent substitution of Dulcigno for the Lim valley and the Tusi district gives some meaning at last to that clause of the Berlin Treaty which allowed Montenegro the free navigation of the Boyana. All the trade between Dulcigno and Skutari is done on the river. Navigation, however, at the mouth of the stream is not very safe, and higher up the depth becomes unsatisfactory. Goods are brought up as far as Aboli, and then transhipped either to small boats or beasts of burden. San Nicolo, at the mouth of the river, is however capable of being made into some sort of harbour and watering-place. Prince Nikita will not have to leave his own dominions and establish himself at Cattaro for his summer holiday in future. With the application of energy and capital the Boyana may become one of the most important channels of communication between the Adriatic and the interior. On its northern bank there are fine pastures where hitherto the Albanian Clementi have brought their cattle every summer. The line of Albanian nationality, according to Consul Sax, the greatest living authority on the subject, runs about halfway between Antivari and Dulcigno, and with every mile from this point southwards the Albanian element of course increases. Consul Sax says there are 8,400 Mahometan and 4,000 Catholic Albanians in the Dulcigno district. He will not allow that there are any Slavs in it at all. Other authorities, however, put the Slavs at about 1,500, and just outside New Dulcigno (as it ought in strictness to be called) on the way to Skutari, there is a settlement of about 1,200 gipsies. New Dulcigno itself numbers about 5,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,500 are claimed as Mahometans.

The Austrian press regards the cession of Dulcigno with anything but satisfaction. The extent to which the nearness of the new Montenegrin frontier threatens Scutari is indeed a point worthy of serious consideration and, perhaps, amendment. The hill called Tarabas, just outside Skutari, will be within the Montenegrin frontier, and from it, it is declared, the town will be within not only cannon but rifle shot. A suggestion has been made for cutting off a small strip from the territory conceded to Montenegro on this side, and may possibly have been made *bona fide*. The Viennese journals, however, object to the cession for much more solid and definitely Austrian reasons than the safety of Skutari. The *Neue Presse* recalls the fact that it was Austria that kept the Montenegrins out of Dulcigno in 1878, and only allowed them to hold Antivari on condition of Austria continuing to play the part of policeman along the Montenegrin littoral, of Spizza being given up, and of Montenegro binding herself to level all forts between Lake Skutari and the Adriatic and build no new ones. The Viennese journal points to the forts that have risen at Antivari, and accuses Montenegro of breach of faith. The writer goes on to complain that neither Dulcigno nor San Nicolo can be controlled from Spizza. Austria must have six revenue cutters on duty instead of two, and a man-of-war permanently stationed at Spizza as well. Cattaro, too, will be increasingly difficult to hold, in proportion as the Montenegrin territory that encloses it is enlarged. It would be impolite, but perhaps a little to the point, to ask, after all this, why Europe should be expected to defer always to Austrian, or what are to be supposed to be Austrian, interests, any more than it defers to those of Russia?

Occasional Notes.

Ex-Marshal Razine has written a letter, dated from Madrid, to the *Gaulois*, denying that he is in a condition of "disquieting prostration."

Some Parisian *élégantes* lately proposed to themselves the problem how women who set the fashion could dress themselves so as to distinguish themselves from other women and yet employ only the commonest stuffs. Fourteen ladies competed, and the prize was awarded at a breakfast in the country. The victor was unanimously pronounced

to be Mme. Elliumi. Her costume consisted of a dress in toile d'emballage, otherwise known as packing-cloth, lined with red and trimmed with lace and wild flowers embroidered on a gold ground, short sleeves, skirt trimmed with Valenciennes, parasol and shoes to match, gloves with twelve buttons. The dress itself cost 25fr., the embroidery 800fr., the handle of the parasol 600fr., and the Valenciennes 1500fr.

MARITIME DISASTERS.—The English steamer *Broomhaugh*, from Taganrog and Malta to London, laden with a general cargo, we learn by a telegram of the 1st inst. from Brest, was totally lost at Ouessant, but the crew were all saved. The English steamer *Hardwick*, from Odessa and Malta to Bristol laden with barley foundered at high sea. Crew saved.—The English steamer *Silurian*, of and from Cardiff to Salonico, laden with coals, went on the rocks near Hartland Point, during a thick fog and was totally lost. According to a telegram from Clowelly of the 13th inst., crew all safe.

A very interesting archaeological discovery is reported from Greece. It is no less than the finding of some of the bodies of the Theban Holy Band, who, three hundred strong, were annihilated by the Macedonians at Cheronia 338 before the Christian era. The bodies of the dead heroes are admirably preserved, and ranged in parallel rows of forty each, the wounds which proved fatal to the gallant Thebans being clearly discernible in every case. The bodies were found about four metres under ground, beneath the ruins of a colossal memorial lion—the Lion of Cheronia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

September
28th S. S. "Juno" 1276 tons, Aust., mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
28th S. S. "Diana" 1275 tons, Aust., mails from Alexandria and the Coast of Syria, general cargo.
28th S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons, British, mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
October
2nd S. S. "Antona" 335 tons, British, Mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

September
23th S. S. "Juno" Aust., mails for Syria and Alexandria, general cargo.
28th S. S. "Diana" Aust., mails for Smyrna and Constantinople, general cargo.
28th S. S. "Fortuna" British, mails, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
28th "Avvenire" Italian Barque for Limassol, ballast.
28th "Nicolas," 169 tons, Greek brig for Constantinople.

October
1st "Filantropia" 90 tons, for Rhodes, general cargo.
2nd S. S. "Antona" British, for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

September
26th "Filantropia" 90 tons, Cypriot schooner from Alexandria, general cargo.
28th "Avvenire" 404 tons, Italian barque from Larnaca, ballast.
29th S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons, British, from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

October
1st S. S. "Jaffa" 20 tons, French, from Larnaca with two iron lighters in tow.
1st "Panaghia M." 232 tons, Greek barque from Chio in ballast.
1st S. S. "Antona" from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

September
26th "Cleopatra" 109 tons, Cypriot Brigantine for Alexandretta, general cargo.
28th "Apollonide" 96 tons, Cypriot Brig for Alexandria, general cargo.
29th S. S. "Fortuna" for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
29th "Filantropia" 90 tons, Cypriot schooner for Beyrout, general cargo.

October
1st S. S. "Jaffa" for Alexandria, two iron lighters in tow.
1st S. S. "Antona" for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V.  R.

By order of the Government.
Under sale by Public Auction in
pursuance of an order of the
Court of Temyiz.

Two Houses and premises situated
in San Sophia Quarter and close to
N.W. corner of San Sophia Mosque,
part of the property of Hadji Rifaat
Effendi.

A bidding of £100 sterling has
been made for these properties to-
gether. Biddings may be made for
these properties either separately or
together up to the 17th day of Octo-
ber, 1880—when the sale will be
absolutely closed and the properties
adjudged to the higher bidders.

Biddings for the properties separa-
tely may be of any amount; for the
properties together they must exceed
the sum of £100. Biddings will
be received at the office of Ahmed
Agha, Chief Auctioneer of Nicosia.

(Signed) R. GORDON,
Major,
Commissioner.

Nicosia,
16th September, 1880.

NOTICE. PAPAYANNI & Co's. Steamers.

THE Steamship *LACONIA*, Capt.
Earl, is daily expected here, and
will leave for Sulina and Liverpool.

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr.
N. Z. Z. Williamson has disposed of
his interest in the Larnaca Club to
Mr. S. Maltass from the 24th Sept.
Neither the present Proprietor nor the
Members can be held responsible for
any debts that may have been con-
tracted before the above date; and the
Members will not be answerable for
any that may be incurred after that
time.

All outstanding accounts due to the
Club are payable to Mr. Z. Z. Wil-
liamson, and all claims due from the
Club since the 27th May last will be
paid by the Manager. A General Meet-
ing of the Members will be held on
Thursday, the 28th October, at the
Club, at 8.30 p. m., to consider its fu-
ture management.

(Signed) S. MALTASS.
M. D. BLANDFORD,

Dated 1st October, 1880.

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Proprietor:

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A Diligence will leave Larnaca for
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turday, at 4 p. m.

„ Beyrout for Alexandria via Lar-
naca and Limassol, every Mon-
day at 5 p. m.

„ Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m.

„ Limassol every Wednesday at
9 a. m.

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at through rates to all ports of Europe,
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Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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γλώσσης του, προστίθεται ἐκ διδάξει τῇ
Ἀγγλικῇ εἰς τοὺς θιλοτάς καὶ ἐκμάθωσι
αὐτὴν.

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εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον τῆς "Κύπρου."
Παραδόσεις ἰδιαιτέρως. Διδάκτρα μέτρια.

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composition.

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peuvent s'adresser à A. B., à l'Office
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culières. Le prix sera modéré.

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