

CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 114.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 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.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail".)

The Turkish Government, in a fresh Note, have resolved to surrender Dulcigno to Montenegro.

The Queen and Court return to Windsor from Balmoral about the middle of November.

The Prince and Princess of Wales return to Sandringham immediately for the winter. The Princess Louise has arrived in England from the Continent.

General Sir F. Roberts, on his arrival in England, will be invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath by the Queen in person.

The investiture of Sir Donald Stewart will take place in India by the Marquis of Ripon.

Col. George Chesney is to be appointed to the Star of India.

Sir Stafford Northcote unveiled a statue of Lord Devon at Exeter on Oct. 8.

Lord George Hamilton was present at the opening of a new Conservative club at Arnhem on Oct. 12, and spoke at some length on the Liberal programme.

Mr. W. E. Baxter, M. P., on Oct. 12 delivered an address on the land laws to his constituents at Arbroath.

Severe fighting is reported from Basutoland. Masera has been partially destroyed by the rebels. Col. Bayly is shut up in the place.

The Ozer is ill. It has also stated that His Majesty has contracted a morganatic marriage with the Princess Dolgorouki.

It is reported that the Government have determined to prosecute some of the leaders of the Irish Land League.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has issued a pastoral letter condemning the action of the land agitators in Ireland.

A deputation of Irish landlords has waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to urge the taking of precautionary measures for the coming winter.

An important general order relating to the instruction and examination of military officers has just been issued from the War Office.

The Cesarewitch Stakes at the Second Newmarket October Meeting have been won by Mr. C. Brewer's Robert the Devil; the Middle Park Plate by Mr. W. S. Crawford's St. Louis.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—General Sir F. Graham, K.C.B.; Sir W. Linton; Sir T. F. F. Boughay; Sir T. Tancred; General S. Braybrooke; Admiral Lord Lanerton; Capt. Hobson, R.N.; Dowager Lady Gort; and Canon Barlow.

A public meeting was called on Tuesday at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the purpose of protesting against the unfair policy of the Government towards Turkey, but there was

great opposition and uproar, and the meeting closed without any resolution being passed.

A land meeting was held on Sunday at Roscommon, but Mr. Parnell, who was expected did not attend. Dr. Connolly and Mr. J. O'Kelly, the members for the county, spoke in denunciation of landlords and of the House of Lords. Another meeting, presided over by a Roman Catholic priest, was held at Templemore, Tipperary, and Mr. J. Dillon, M. P., maintained the right of the people to process arms, and urged his hearers not to take land from which previous tenants were evicted.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has announced his intention of residing with his family on his estates in Ireland during the winter.

In consequence of the disturbed state of Ireland, Lords Templemore and Annesley have withdrawn from their residences in Wexford and Down.

The heavy rains of the last week increased the extent of inundations in many parts of the kingdom, and great damage to property has been caused.

AFGHANISTAN.

"From Viceroy, October 7, 1880.

"St. John," telegraphing from Candahar 4th, reports all quiet there. Ayoub Khan said to have reached and entered Herat, having left Sirdars Mahomed Hashim Khan as Governor at Farah, and Mahomed Hassan Khan at Sabzawar. The Zemin dawar people are quiet. Helmand Barakza is also quiet.

"From Viceroy, October 7, 1880.

"Corporal Donald M'Phail, 92nd Highlanders, died on wounds received at Mazra."

"From Viceroy, October 12th 1880.

"Reported from Peshawar that Mohamed Jan came in to Ameer on 2nd.

"Roberts telegraphs from Quetta, that owing to reports of Murrees and Bugtis collected to raid on Scinde frontier small force under Colonel Norman, has been ordered to Sibi to strengthen frontier posts and protect railway.

BURMAH.

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

About 1,000 armed Burmese have appeared on the frontier near Allammyo. Natives report these to be King's troops, and that more are coming.

A demand, it is reported, will be made on the British Government for compensation for losses sustained by Burmese during the Nyoungkok rebellion. If the demand be refused war will be declared and our territory invaded.

These reports are regarded here as exaggerated and absurd. No serious trouble is anticipated. The presence of the King's troops is probably due to recent Dacoities in the district. As a precautionary measure, a company of native infantry has been moved up to the frontier.

"From Viceroy, Oct. 13.

"Following received from Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, October 12:—In case exaggerated accounts reach you, I beg to report as follows:—On Sunday, the 10th, Deputy-Commissioner Thayetmyo reported that Upper Burmans were collecting on frontier and intended to attack British territory. On Wednesday he arranged with commanding officer for increasing the Allammyo garrison by one company Native Infantry. Yesterday (Monday) Deputy-Commissioner telegraphed that possibly native informants had been misled, and there was no cause for alarm now. The cause for dissatisfaction was said to be our refusal to pay indemnity for losses caused by Nyoungke Prince's incursion last May. I do not anticipate trouble, but have directed Deputy-Commissioner to take steps to improve his sources of information, as alarms of this kind harass troops and disturb the public; such rumours will have effect on trade and already Flotilla Company's agent Thayetmyo has telegraphed alarming rumour to his Rangoon principal. Latest news from Mandalay gave no sign of probable troubles."

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

The total sum paid by the Liquidation Bureau to 14th inst. inclusive amounts to L E. 4,371,589.

— On 10th inst. the Commissioners of the Public Debt gave notice of the payment of the Coupon of the Privileged Debt, due yesterday. In Cairo the coupon is payable at the Public Debt Office and in Alexandria at the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company Limited.

— A Ministerial Order dated 7th inst. has been issued by the Minister of Interior appointing a Commission to consider the best means of making a census of the population in Egypt. H. E. Mohamed Sultan Pasha is named President and the following are the members of the Commission, Soliman Abaza Pasha, Aly Bey ez-Zeini, Rogers Bey, Yacoub Artin Bey and Amici Bey.

— The Report of the Commission appointed to consider the question of the reforms to be introduced in the Mixed Tribunals is now under the consideration of the Ministry.

— According to a local contemporary the above Commission has recommended the establishment of a 'Court de Cassation' composed of two English, two French and one each German, Austrian and Italian members.

— On 12th inst. the 'Moniteur' announced that by Order of H. E. the Minister of the Interior dated 6th inst. the native newspaper 'La Mahroussa' had been suspended for fifteen days for having published erroneous news from Abyssinia.

— The 'Phare d'Alexandrie' has been suspended for one month from 14th inst. for having published an article on the Sanitary Administration of Egypt, which had already appeared in a paper published in Rome and which tended to throw undeserved blame and discredit on the Egyptian Government. This is the third paper suspended this month.

— Mr. Malet C. B., Minister Plenipotentiary, H. M.'s Agent and Consul General, is expected to arrive by the Messageries steamer due on 27th inst.

— The Cairo Theatre will open its doors on 4th proxo. when le "Petit Ludovic" will be the piece represented. On the 6th proxo. "Les Mousquetaires au Convent" will be played. Performances will be given on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

— By the Rubattino S.S. "Persia" 35 ladies of the "corps de ballet" of the Cairo Theatre arrived.

— At a meeting of the Directors of the Alexandria and Ramlah Railway Company held on the 9th instant, the Report for the year was received and approved.

The figures showed that the business of the Company is increasing in the most satisfactory manner.

The Receipts from 1st October 1879 to 30th September 1880 were P.T. 1,344,520:10 as against P.T. 1,172,450:35 during the previous year.

The expenditure during the same time was P.T. 1,025,987:30 as against P. T. 796,003:15 the increase being accounted for by the outlay necessary for the new rails, with which the line is being relaid. But for this exceptional charge, the net profits for the year would have allowed of the payment of a dividend at the rate of eight and a half per cent for the year. As it was, a dividend at the rate of five and a half per cent was decided on by the Directors.

— We learn that the estimated cost of the proposed extension of the Alexandria and Ramlah Railway is £ 12,000.

— On Saturday last as the Messageries steamer for Port-Said was leaving the harbour of Alexandria, she came into collision with the Egyptian Frigate "Mehemet Ali," damaging two boats belonging to the latter, besides inflicting other injuries. Eventually the French steamer got clear of the other vessel and proceeded on her voyage.

— On 11th inst. the "Trombetta" entered on the twenty second year of its publication.

Special Telegrams.

London, 20th Oct.

An obstacle has arisen in the negotiations respecting Dulcigno, the Turkish representative having demanded the maintenance of the *statu quo* on East lake Scutari, also the preservation of the Turkish flag on coasting vessels. The sincerity of the Porte is doubted.

Agrarian outrages in Ireland are increasing in number. Another landlord has been shot at Bantry. A proclamation issued at Kerry promises a thousand pounds reward for the discovery of the murderer.

The Basutos having invested Mafeteng, Carington has attacked and dispersed them, destroying their positions.

London, 22nd Oct.

The Porte proposes to evacuate Dulcigno three hours before the Montenegrin occupation. It has withdrawn its demand for the *statu quo* in the East, and in regard to the lake of Scutari. Montenegro insists that Dulcigno be surrendered in presence of delegates.

Four Albanian Chiefs have died, it is believed from poison.

The *Times* urges moderation on Greece, England being unprepared to assist her.

At the opening of the Greek Parliament, the King has stated that the execution of the decision of the Powers imposes upon Greece to push forward her armaments, and the Greek army will not be disbanded until the object is attained.

There has been an earthquake in Spain and Portugal. Great snowstorms have fallen in England.

MARRIAGE.

On October 22nd at Limassol, Cyprus, on board H. M. S. *Rapid* by the Rev. A. Garbushian, Acting Chaplain to the Forces, WILLIAM SARAGE BAKER, Captain XX Foot and Assistant Commissioner of Nicosia, to ISABEL MARIN elder daughter of the Rev. W. Fergusson, Presbyterian Chaplain of Limassol.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, October 25th, 1880.

The latest advices received from Ireland report that the state of affairs there is daily becoming more serious. Since the foul assassination of Lord Mountmorres, another landlord has been shot and Government has offered a reward of £ 1000 for the apprehension of the murderers. Mr. Parnell, and a chosen band of adherents are employing the recess in stumping the country making the most violently seditious speeches and openly inciting the tenant farmers to pay no rent except on condition of owning the land they occupy in the course of a few years. The chief sentiment to which Mr. Parnell gives expression is that the landlords must be got rid of; and when the excitable mobs he harangues shout "Yes; after the manner of Lord Mountmorres," he

acquiesces or appears to acquiesce. These things point to the fact that the crisis in Ireland's affairs which has been so long impending and which—to the honour of England be it said—the forbearance of the British Government has put off from week to week and from month to month, cannot now be far off. Time was, and that within the memory of most of us, when such conduct as that of Mr. Parnell would have gained for him elevation to a very different sort of post to that of leader of the Obstructors in the House of Commons.

Under circumstances like these the opinions on the Irish question of an unprejudiced organ like the *Journal des Débats* must have considerable weight. M. de Molinari, a well known writer on the paper in question has lately visited "English Bulgaria" as it would appear certain Home Rulers term it, in the capacity of special correspondent of the *Débats*, and the conclusions at which he—from an outside point of view—arrives, will be of interest. After passing in review the systems favoured by the agitationists as a remedy for the chronic distress of the country, he proceeds to say that in his opinion if Ireland obtained the self rule for which she asks, the misery of the people instead of being decreased would in all probability be considerably augmented.

Ireland, it is pointed out, contributes scarcely £6,000,000 towards the National Exchequer, whereas the amount derived from Scotland and England is proportionately very much greater. Ireland, given autonomy, would have to provide for herself, and it would then be found that her budget exceeded by far the sum she at present furnishes towards the general revenue. Her independence, then, thinks M. Molinari, would cost her dear, and he not unreasonably asks whether, in the existing condition of things, she would be able to bear any additional strain upon her finances. As to the resistance to the payment of rent which Mr. Parnell and his friends urge upon their infatuated followers, it cannot tend to any good; and the same may be said of the proposed plan that Government should buy up the estates from their present proprietors and divide them among the tenant-farmers, who would pay sums from time to time as they were able until the land became theirs. "The greater part of the Irish agricultural class is so poor and the condition of cultivation and industry leaves so much to be desired, that it is probable that many would never be able to redeem the money which Government might advance in their behalf."

After denouncing as empirical, such measures as these, M. de Molinari goes on to say that the Irish, from constantly hearing themselves speak of England as responsible for all their woes, and as being able, if it was her wish, to provide a panacea for them, have come to believe that they may gain everything by agitation and but little or nothing from their own exertions. They sink more and more into a morbid state of mind from which they will with difficulty be extricated, if those who possess such dangerous influence over them do not put an end to their passionate invective. M. de Molinari sees that in regard to the demands which England will never cede, the Irish agitation simply thrusts its head against a wall. Ireland should cease to regard her inhabitants as Bulgarians and the English as Turks; and should attempt to do something for herself. "The first and principal cause of the profound differences which exist between Ireland and England," says M. de Molinari "is this mistaken idea of the benefits of Self-Government which stagnates energy on the part of the first-mentioned country, because it deems it necessary to wait for its display until such time as a separation from England shall have been brought about. After having been the 'enfants terribles' of the United Kingdom, the Irish wait for the time when they are to be treated as spoiled children. And so long as they hold to their utopian views of an independent national existence, they will not have reached any real and efficacious remedy for their troubles."

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS. (Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.) (Chap. VI. Continued.)

PRIVATE LAW AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Jurisdiction in the following matters is an exclusive attribute of the judicial officer who is invested for the purpose with the same powers as the Lord High Chancellor in England. He is the legal protector or

guardian of all persons who do not enjoy the privilege of doing as they like with their fortunes (Art. 70). He is invested with all the power of the High Court of Justice of England in questions relative to nullity of marriage and divorce (Art. 71), as well as in such as concern the validity of wills (Art. 72). All testamentary acts may be committed to his guardianship by deposit in the Cypriot chancery (Art. 73).

Art. 74 enjoins each and every member of the tribunal, as soon as he receives information of the decease of a person leaving inheritance, to constitute himself its trustee. He will draw up an inventory, or take such other conservatory steps as he may consider desirable. The expenses are naturally defrayed out of the estate of the *De cuius*.

The holder of any testamentary act is bound, under penalty of a fine of twenty pounds or more, to publicly produce the said act within forty days of the decease (Art. 76).

We have said that the procedure is of the most simple kind. The plaintiff lays his case before the registrar of the Court and the fact of the prosecution of the suit is then notified to the defendant upon an order of the judge. When the matter comes on for public hearing, the court will endeavour to effect a conciliation between the parties (Art. 97); if unsuccessful in this attempt, it will counsel them to name arbiters to decide upon the merits of the question after a somewhat summary fashion; and should this advice be acted upon the *compromis* is laid forth in the official record of the proceedings (Art. 95). The decree of the arbiters is not open to appeal (Art. 94). If the arbiters are not able to come to an agreement between themselves, the tribunal must be put in possession of the fact, whereupon it will nominate a third arbiter who will proceed to bring about a termination of the litigation. The decision thus arrived at is likewise without appeal (Art. 244).

It is permitted, however, to the judicial officer to refer back the verdict of the arbiters, either altogether or in regard to certain points, for their fresh consideration, or to that of the third arbiter. He may not, however, stay *l'exequatur* for any fault of form (Arts. 251 and 252). Every third arbiter may, after a week from the day on which a verdict is pronounced, oppose its whole or partial execution by *tierce opposition* (Art. 250).

In cases which call for the adjustment of accounts the court may nominate a properly qualified person for the purpose, supposing the parties to the cause have not arrived at a previous agreement on the subject (Art. 203).

Cross suits may be adjudicated upon at the same time as the primary claim or question introductory to such petition (Art. 201).

Married women come into court by the authorization and sanction of their husbands and with the assistance of a near relative; but, having received the authorization of the tribunal, they may appear alone, in which case they will be called upon to provide such security as the court may consider desirable (Art. 189).

Plaintiffs who are minors require to be assisted by their guardians or a near relative. The *interdits* are also assisted by their guardians. If the minors and the *interdits* are defendants to a cause, and if they have no guardians, the tribunal after having informed their relatives or in the absence of these the persons under whose care they were found or with whom they are dwelling, may appoint in their behalf a counsel *ad hoc* (Art. 190).

We find in Art. 105 a laudable instance of solicitude for the poor. All the world knows that the judiciary expenses attendant upon English legislation are enormous. It is allowable to the tribunal—the poverty of the plaintiff being authenticated and there being a presumption that right militates on his or her side—to accord remission of the usual legal charges. In case, however, it is proved that such needy plaintiff has made any promises, or offered any gift whatever, the favour of such remission of expense will be withdrawn.

(To be continued.)

Local Notes.

On all sides preparations for the ensuing wet season may be seen in active progress. Houses are being re-plastered and roofs re-thatched and repaired in order that they may

be proof against the water which when it does come down here may be said to fall not in torrents but in cataracts. "It never rains but it pours" is a saying which, literally interpreted, is perfectly well understood by Cypriots.

The evidence, the non-arrival of which from India has delayed for nearly two years the trial of the case of *Mucci v. Her Majesty's Government*, has now arrived. We are informed that a day will shortly be fixed for its hearing. Mr. Mucci has two actions against Government, both of which are grounded on alleged broken contracts entered into under the régime of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

His Excellency has refused to grant the petition for repeal of the fine recently imposed upon a gentleman for throwing stones at a zaptieh at Famagusta. In his reply to the petition the Chief Secretary to Government states "that His Excellency feels that it would not be consistent with the due administration of justice to relieve the accused from the consequences of his conduct." The Chief Secretary also draws attention to the non-acquiescence of the British Government in the alleged principle that two witnesses are required to convict an accused person by the Turkish Religious Law.

It is our intention shortly to publish "The Royal Cyprus Almanac" of 1881, containing useful information and statistics in regard to the Island. We wish to make it as complete and accurate as possible, and shall be glad of any exterior assistance we may receive in its compilation.

The Government has not yet given orders for the position of third judge of the Larnaka Daavi—recently rendered vacant by death—to be filled up. The interests of many persons remain in suspense because the court thus continues incomplete and is not competent legally to perform its functions.

Mr. W. Marsh, Acting Auditor and Accountant General was to-day in our town. He returns almost immediately to Nicosia.

It is calculated that the locusts' eggs collected up to the present and delivered into the hands of the Government officials amount to as many as 200,000 oaks. These figures render easy to be understood the extent of the disaster which would have befallen the country had not prompt measures been taken.

We spoke in our last number of the rain which at the time was falling; but with the perversity which characterizes the elements, it ceased the same evening. At the moment of our now writing, however, it has again commenced to descend, and there is every prospect of a steady downpour. From all signs, a sufficient fall of rain for this year is augured.

The Greek officers here for the purchase of mules have up to the present been able to acquire only a hundred, and it is thought that about another such quantity is all they will obtain in Cyprus. The large number recently bought by Government for India and by Arabs has left on the Island sufficient only for its own requirements.

The S. S. *Thessalia* arrived this morning from the coast of Syria. She leaves tonight for Beyrout, Alexandria and England.

Kyrenia News.

Dr. Falwasser accompanied by Dr. Cheyne went over to inspect the prisons and civil dispensary at Kyrenia on the 17th instant.

Captain and Mrs. Croker and family are staying here for sea bathing.

Heavy showers have fallen lately accompanied by thunder and lightning. Rain was much wanted by the natives for their olive crops.

Limassol News.

October 22nd, 1880.

A robbery was committed here about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening at a house in King Richard St. About £50 belonging to a gentleman resident in the house was appropriated. The police apprehended three Maltese on suspicion of the theft, but they were set at liberty next day on bail.

Rain which will be productive of much good has fallen in this district. On Sunday and Monday there was a considerable downpour.

The paving of the streets, undertaken by Mr. J. W. Williamson, has been com-

menced from opposite the front of the Municipality offices. The portion already completed is good earnest that the work will be efficiently carried out. This new pavement will be a great boon to the inhabitants of Limassol. Hitherto the streets have been in very bad condition, and it has been impossible to walk through them without stumbling at every step.

H. M. S. *Rapid* arrived yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock from Larnaca.

The marriage of Capt. W. Savage Baker 20th Regt., Asst.-Commissioner of Nicosia, to Miss I. M. Fergusson, daughter of the Rev. J. Fergusson, Presbyterian Chaplain here, was celebrated this morning at 10 o'clock on board H. M. S. *Rapid*. The happy pair leave for Beyrout to-night to spend the honeymoon, and they take with them the best wishes of every one for their happiness.

THE 35th (THE ROYAL SUSSEX) REGIMENT.

Our correspondent at Limassol has forwarded us the following extract from an historical memoir written by Richard Trimen Esq., late Captain 35th Foot:—

The present 35th Regt. was raised in the northern counties of Ireland by Arthur, third Earl of Donegal, whose appointment as colonel was dated the 28th of June, 1701, and who, having defrayed the expense of raising it, obtained the distinction of Orange facings as a special mark of favour from His Majesty King William the Third, then on the throne of England. By some accounts the regiment was called for many years "The Belfast Regiment," through having, on its formation, been assembled at that town and drawn up on the ground now called "The Parade" there. This may have been the case, but in most documents of the time regiments are styled by the name of their colonel, and the regiment was always "The Earl of Donegal's Regiment."

The regiment was brought over from Ireland to Portsmouth in 1701 by Anne Princess of Denmark, to join the expedition against Cadiz. Afterwards it was sent to the West Indies where it remained till the summer of 1703. It was present at the defence of Gibraltar in 1705, and throughout the campaign in Spain till 1708, when it returned to England and was sent to Ireland where it remained continually for 48 years. There, in 1748, it was formed in two battalions. In 1756 it was sent in company with the 42nd to North America where it fought gallantly up to 1766, when it returned to England, and it appears that it had suffered greatly, as a paper of the time thus relates its return:—"Of the two regiments that are lately returned from Pensacola, viz, the 25th and 35th, a thousand each when they went out, the first cannot muster more than a hundred, and the latter not forty! They give a most dismal account of the unhealthy climate."

A Royal Warrant was issued on the 19th December, 1768, containing regulations for the Colours, clothing, etc. of the regiments of Foot then in the British army. In this it was ordered that the King's Colours of the 35th Foot should be the great union, the regimental Colours orange, with the union in the upper canton, and in the centre of the Colour the rank of the regiment in gold Roman characters, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. Both Colours were of silk.

The regiment was present during the whole campaign of the American war for Independence, and the wars against Napoleon the First in 1805. It fought bravely at "Maida" (Sicily) where it won the Colours which they still wear in their flags by a circular issued from the Horse Guards on the 10 Feb. 1803;—afterwards in Egypt in 1807 it took Cephalonia, Zante and Santa Maura from the French in 1808, and returned to England in 1813. At the commencement of 1815 the two battalions of the regiment numbered 2032 men, the 1st battalion was in the Ionian Islands, the 2nd was ordered to Holland with other regiments to assist the Dutch to expel the French once more from that country, and after the battle of Waterloo entered Paris with the Allied Troops in 1815. In 1817 the second battalion was much reduced, some of the officers being put on half pay and the men transferred to the 1st battalion. The regiment went to India in 1854, and was present during the whole Mutiny war; medals for this service were presented to officers and men of the regt. on the 14th January, 1862. It left India in 1867, and remained at Suez on board the *Malabar* till the end of the year. It arrived in England on the 17th January, 1868, after an absence

of thirteen years and six months, "and presented a fine appearance as it marched through the streets"—as the *Times* remarked. It remained there until the October 1871.

NOTES ON CYPRUS

BY AN OBSERVER.

(Continued from our last.)

Cyprus recovered some of its prosperity during the middle ages; for we read that King Richard after his victory over Isaac Comnenus secured as booty a large quantity of jewels, sculptured vases and costly armour. The Ottomans, after the capture of Rhodes by Sultan Soliman, remained undisputed masters of the coasts of Greece, Syria and Asia Minor, and were seized with a desire to add to their conquests the kingdom of Cyprus. After a siege of several months the Ottoman army obtained possession of Famagusta and Nicosia, and the island has ever since continued under Turkish rule. On the principle, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" we will not indulge in vain and useless retrospections, but look forward with hope and confidence to a brighter and happier future, adopting as our common motto what all must allow is a common interest *Floreat Cyprus*. The riches of Cyprus which continued so long in spite of continual changes of Government, and in spite of war and pestilence owed their origin to the soil as its treasures alone can resist the destructive powers both of man and time. Strabo records that in his time the plains of Cyprus were so covered with forests as almost to interfere with the cultivation of the soil, but that the great consumption of wood required for the melting of the copper and lead ore assisted materially in the clearing of the land. Unfortunately this has been allowed to go on uncontrolled, especially of late years, and has in great measure helped to bring on and aggravate those droughts of which all complain and which consequently have so reduced the productive powers of the soil. The remedy was one that could only be enforced by authority, and the reckless and ignorant destruction of the remaining woods was most wisely arrested as soon as the island passed into the hands of the English Government and under the skilled superintendence of an experienced Forester the first and most important step has been taken towards repairing the mistakes of past years of neglect, while planting will go on in suitable places as far as present means will allow. In this good work I would call on every owner of property to assist, as he can and would do, if he knew his own interests, and to supplement the action of Government by planting himself. Of all the trees that recommend themselves to us the *Larch* is undoubtedly the foremost and for the following reasons; it will thrive best in wild and barren localities, is of rapid growth, as it attains a useful timber size in one third of the time as fir while it will fetch double its price. Its bark affords excellent tan and yields what is called Venice turpentine. It is the only one of the cone-bearing family whose foliage is deciduous, and thus helps by its decay to form a new soil where none could be said to exist before. It attains to the height of fifty or more feet and, as the Scotch laird said to his son, the trees went on growing at night while he was asleep. By attracting the clouds, trees will considerably increase the rainfall in a district, and thus the French proverb "Aider le Ciel à aidera" will be aptly illustrated, and the unconscious planter will be proving, though unintentionally, that self-love and social are the same. The total absence of walls or hedges to mark the boundaries of villages or the property of individuals creates a fruitful source of litigation, and in all such cases, a simple and ready mode suggests itself of increasing tree-planting by compelling the litigants to plant on each side of the boundary decided upon, a row of caroubes and olives. Besides the grateful shade of the broad-headed caroub, the produce of the trees would in a few years be a source of gain to both the individual and the Government. The fruit of the caroub is already largely exported, and there would be no limit to its sale if the demand could be satisfied.

(To be continued)

THE NILE.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S LECTURE.

(Continued from our last.)

The great question from time immemorial regarded the secret sources of the Nile, in order to obtain some clue to the cause of the abundance or scarcity of its waters. The energy and intelligence of the Egyptians had at an

early period constructed a ship canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. This left the Nile at Bubastis and followed a course near to the present fresh-water canal which joins the Suez Canal of this day. The date of the first canal is unknown, but it silted up from neglect, and was reopened by Darius. It was on a scale sufficiently large to admit of two triremes rowing abreast. The Phœnicians went through the canal in the Red Sea, and thus commenced the first circumnavigation of Africa; and, in fact, the whole commerce of the Red Sea was carried on at an early period of the world's history through a canal, which, with certain modifications, has become the modern highway to India.

It is interesting to look back to the old maps of Ptolemy and notice the very striking fact that he marks two lakes in Equatorial Africa as the sources of the Nile, and the real sources are very much in the positions occupied by these two mythical lakes. Ptolemy must have gained a vast deal of information from the Arab traders, which assisted him in his researches. The Arabs were the earliest travellers known, except the Phœnicians. When Ptolemy was living in Egypt he was in communication with Arabs who traded via the Red Sea with Zanzibar. The Arabs had thus visited these equatorial lakes, but the information they gave him was vague and unsatisfactory in the absence of scientific observations.

Nobody believed in the sources of the Nile until James Bruce of Kinnaird started from England as an independent gentleman and explorer. His object was to discover the Nile sources, and he discovered, without any doubt, the sources of the Blue Nile. But when he arrived at the junction of the two Niles at Khartoum, he was so struck by the magnitude of the Great White Nile, that he honestly acknowledged the inferiority of the Blue Nile, and gave credit to the superior importance of the great White Nile.

For many years the French, Italians, Portuguese, and the Egyptians, under Mehemet Ali Pasha, had made various attempts to discover the true sources of the Nile, but they were far from successful. At that time there were two Indian officers, Captain Burton and Captain Speke, who started on an expedition from Zanzibar to search for the Nile sources. The Portuguese, many years ago, had also started from the west coast of Africa on a like expedition, but the English had been very behind hand in African discoveries. Livingstone had done a great deal in the south by the Zambesi, and this great explorer, no doubt, gave the first impulse to English exploration in Africa. Burton and Speke discovered the Tanganyika lake, and (Burton being sick at the time) Speke alone pushed forward upon the route reported by the Arabs towards the Victoria Nyanza, he feeling certain that this must be the great source of the Nile. Speke having left Burton, after a very interesting trip arrived at the great lake, and after the discovery he returned to England in company with Burton.

The was the commencement of English discoveries in Africa. But on his return Speke made another important discovery, that he had intruded himself into a geographical hornet's nest. His theory was discredited in England, and even by Burton, who, of course, had been too ill to accompany his friend in his search. Sir Roderick Murchison, who was President of the Royal Geographical Society, exclaimed, "My dear Speke, you must go back again, and complete the sources of the Nile!" Speke started a second time for Africa in company with another Indian officer, Captain Grant. These two went on to Zanzibar, Speke commanding, and commenced bona fide a government expedition to search for the Nile sources. Speke was Sir Samuel's old friend, and he (the lecturer) knew the determination of his character. Still Sir Samuel felt sure that as no one had succeeded in the attempt, there would be difficulties that might prove insurmountable. It struck Sir Samuel however, that as Speke had started from Zanzibar and was going to work his way to the north, he might assist by starting from the Mediterranean and work his way to the south, and Sir Samuel calculated the chances of their meeting in Central Africa, by working from opposite directions and looked forward with a secret hope to the chance of finding his friend Speke in some difficulty from which he could relieve him and Grant.

In 1860, Speke started from Zanzibar, and in 1861, Sir Samuel left from the Mediterranean. He had with him Herodotus and Bruce's excellent book of travels. The latter made the task too appalling, and frequently in the interminable deserts he had looked into himself and thought how presumptuous he was to imagine that he could accomplish what every one else had failed in bringing to a conclusion. Still he had a certain advantage in independence. He was not employed either by a society or a government; his time was his own, and the journey was at his own cost.

Sir Samuel then proceeded to give an account of his journey, starting from Cairo in the spring of 1861, together with Lady Baker, in search of the Nile sources, with the expectation of meeting the expedition under Captain Speke from Zanzibar. He traced the course of the Nile through the Nubian deserts for 1,200 miles without an affluent and showed the tremendous loss of water by absorption and by evaporation during the summer heat in an atmosphere so dry that writing paper crumbled in the hand like a withered leaf. He described his arrival at the Atbara river, the first affluent, which in June was a dry bed of sand about 400 yards wide and 30 feet in depth. Observing the importance of this river during the rains, he resolved to examine it to the Abyssinian sources and to determine the hydrography of the Nile tributaries of the Abyssinian mountain ranges.

Upon following up the course of the dry bed of the Atbara river, fringed upon either bank by palms and green foliage of mimosa, like a winding serpent in the yellow desert of sand, he witnessed the sudden arrival of the flood on a calm

starlight night with a cloudless sky. The river filled half bank full, bringing down a rain of bamboo trees, &c., in its muddy flood, raised suddenly by the setting in of the rains some hundreds of miles distant in the mountains of Abyssinia.

Sir Samuel then described his explorations of all the rivers of Abyssinia, including the Atbara, Setiti, Royan, Rahad, Dender, and the Blue Nile. These rivers flow through valleys which they have cut after their descent from the mountains in their passage through flat plains of rich alluvial loam. The Atbara, known by the ancients as the Astaboras, or black river, flows through a valley of two or more miles in width and about 200 feet below the level of the flat table-like plains of loam. All the cubic contents of these broad and deep valleys have been delivered in Egypt by the river in the shape of mud from the Delta, and is still accumulating as silt in the Mediterranean.

Sir Samuel passed twelve months in exploring the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia, and descended, via the Blue Nile, to Khartoum in north latitude 15° 36'. When there he fitted out a large expedition for the White Nile, consisting of three vessels well manned, with an escort of armed followers and 27 transport animals, the whole of which he disembarked at Gondokoro, N. lat. 4° 54', in good condition 1,400 miles from Khartoum. Upon arrival at Gondokoro, which was only a temporary station used by the slave-hunters at certain seasons as a depot for their slaves, Sir Samuel met with much opposition from the traders. At length, after some weeks, he was here suddenly joined by Speke and Grant, who had marched through Africa from Zanzibar, having proved the Nile to issue from the Victoria Nyanza.

Sir Samuel described the enthusiastic meeting with his friend, Captain Speke, who reported the existence of another great lake at the west of the Victoria, which he had been unable to visit, but which held an important position in the Nile system. This lake Sir Samuel undertook to discover, and after supplying Speke with his vessels and all that was necessary to convey the party to Khartoum, he and Lady Baker commenced their perilous advance to the south, which after two years terminated in the discovery of the Albert Nyanza and the proof that the Nile, after entering from the Victoria Nyanza, issued from the Albert lake as the complete river.

Sir Samuel summed up the description of the hydrography of the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia with the mud-carrying and inundating power which has formed and which still fructify Egypt; but he explained clearly that the average volume of the Nile is sustained throughout all other seasons by the steady flow from the great equatorial lakes, which receive at all seasons a rainfall both from the south and the north of the equator.

He remarked, at some length, upon the immense political and agricultural importance of Egypt to England as the great commercial centre, and as the highway to India. He explained the great cotton producing power of Egypt, and mentioned the interesting fact of the first introduction of the cotton cultivation into Egypt by seeds from the Soudan (where it is indigenous) so recently as the reign of Mehemet Ali Pasha. The lecturer prophesied a brilliant future for Egypt when engineering science should control and render navigable the waters of the Nile, so as to ensure a regular supply to Lower Egypt, and would open the rich loams of the Soudan to a cheap means of transport and by the extension of cotton cultivation would render England independent of America.

Occasional Notes.

Virgil's 950th birthday has been celebrated at Mantua.

Nine thousand Freemasons were present at the ceremony of placing in the Central Park, New York, the corner stone of the pedestal on which the Obelisk—companion to our Cleopatra's Needle—recently brought from Egypt is to stand.

A correspondent, writing to the *Morning Post* from Chios, describes a visit he received while there from Ahmed Tewfik, the Turkish professor who some two years ago was condemned to death for translating the Bible into Turkish. At the instance of England, it will be remembered, Ahmed Tewfik's sentence was commuted into exile to the island of Chios, where he is free to do what he pleases, except to leave it. His fellow-Turks shun him, and being in a state of poverty and distress, he receives little sympathy from the Christians.

A political ode by Byron, not hitherto believed to be his, has been discovered in a weekly newspaper of 1812, by Mr. Pearson, of Pall-mall. It will shortly be printed, with a copy of the poet's letter relating to the same.

Signor Romanelli, the sculptor at Florence, has just completed a statue of the Prince Consort for Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, who intends to present it to the Albert Institute at Windsor. The statue, which has been modelled in white Carrara marble, represents the Prince attired in the robes of a Knight of the Garter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

October

- 17th "Lakynthos" 243 tons, Ottoman from Galatz, Sulina and Constantinople with planks.
- 19th S. S. "Antona" 335 tons, British, mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
- 22nd S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons, British, mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

October

- 16th "Abdy" 84 tons Jerosol. Brigantine for Papho.
- 18th "Pervenche" 129 tons, French for Trieste, wine and carobs.
- 19th S. S. "Antona" 335 tons, British, mails, Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
- 26th "Marina" 62 tons, Ottoman for Adallia, general cargo.
- 21st "Kassad Kerim" 60 tons, Ottoman for Mersine.
- 22nd "Atalanta" 343 tons, Italian for Beyrout and Boston terra number.
- 23rd S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons, British, for Beyrout, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. "Antona" from Beyrout Oct. 19th. Mr. Watkins, wife and child, Mr. Dobbin wife and child, Miss. Christiana and Luxor.

By the S. S. "Fortuna" from Alexandria and Limassol. Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Messrs. Perks, Stewart, Rees, Mrs. Benton, Mr. Henry, (officer in charge of mails) and 10 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

October

- 15th "Mary" Aust. brig, 284 tons, from Dalmatia in ballast.
- 18th "Gineta dall' Argenta" Austrian brig, 331 ton, from Dalmatia, in ballast.
- 19th "Aphrodite" Cypriot brig, 96 tons from Alexandria, general cargo.
- 20th S. S. "Antona" 335 tons, British, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
- 22nd S. S. "Fortuna" British, 433 tons, from Alexandria, mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

October

- 18th "Avvenire" Italian barque 404 tons, for Nice with carobs.
- 19th "Filantropia" Cypriot schooner, 90 tons for Alexandria, general cargo.
- 20th S. S. "Antona" British 335 tons, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
- 22nd 4th S. S. "Fortuna" British 433 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By S.S. "Antona" from Larnaca Oct. 20th. Mr. Stewart, two sisters of charity, Padre Francisco, Mme. Cerbousi and five deck passengers.

By S.S. "Fortuna" from Alexandria Oct. 22nd. Five deck passengers.

LATEST TELEGRAM.

London, 25th Oct.

Parnell speaking in Galway said House of Lords and Forster responsible assassinations committed in Ireland; only remedy autonomy Island.

Agence Russe semi-official organ in Petersburg counsels Greece act moderation and discretion.

New Greek ministry formed under Comondouros.

Porte promises to surrender Dulcigno in five days.

Basutos threatening General Clarke's rear-guard.

Reinforcements sent. Kurds renewing ravages. Persian Troops advancing against them.

NOTICE.

The sale by Public Auction advertised below, of two horses and one donkey, the property of Richard Mattei, is post-poned till October 30th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be held at Famagusta, and not at Kuklia as therein stated.

By order.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V.  R.

By order of the Government.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

TWO horses and one donkey described below — the property of Richard Mattei of Kuklia and Larnaca — will be sold at Kuklia by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 26th inst., in satisfaction of part or all of debt to Government for Taxes and Tithes.

No. 1. — Horse, Flea-bitten grey stallion. 14 hds. 2 in. about, aged. Raced at Limassol and Larnaca.

No. 2. — Chesnut Stallion, about 13 hands. Sound.

No. 3. — Black Female Donkey light points. About five years old.

By order,

SEYMOUR SAULEZ, Lieut., C.P.

Local Commandant.

Famagusta, 18th October, 1889.

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.

NOTICE.

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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ΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ.

300 Βαρέλια Ρέγκκι εκ των ἀρίστων του Υαρμούθ, όποιαι εισάγονται ήδη πρό των έτών εις την νήσον.

Απευθυντέον προς τους Κους Έρρικον Σ. Κληκ και Σα., έμπορους 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.

FOR EVERY THING
Enquire of

R. C. JANION, SON & CO.
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Quite New. Full size, walnut cottage. Truss legs, Trichord Treble, Patent check action, and all the latest improvements.

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NOTICE.

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

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

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

„ Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m.

„ Limassol every Wednesday at 9 a. m.

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

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THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will act gently on the system once or twice in the day. They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach. In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.

The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, of the 3rd Buffs many years ago, and on the day of his arrival in London with his gallant regiment from India, called to see Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was indebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his Pills.

THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore, or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London, and by nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the

ESCLAPIUS PHARMACY

11, WATKINS STREET.

and of every Chemist in the Island.

HELIOS' PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

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

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„ „ 8s. „ dozen.

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Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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