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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 107.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1880.

PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for a advertisement is low, and may be had on application at the office. Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

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

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail.")

A Cabinet Council was held on Aug. 21. Mr. Forster was the only Minister absent.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by several members of his family, embarked at Gravesend, on Aug. 26, on the "Granville Castle," for a sea-trip round the coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The Employers' Liability Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Aug. 24, and passed through committee on the 26th.

The Ground Game Bill has passed through committee in the Commons.

Other matters before Parliament have been the State of Ireland, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and Afghanistan.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left London on Aug. 26 for Balmoral.

Her Majesty paid a visit, on Aug. 21, to the Indian troopship "Jamaica," and inspected the 1st Buffs Rifle Brigade previous to its departure for India. The Prince and Princess of Wales also visited the ship.

Owing to ill-health, Lord Rosebery will, it is said, be unable to accept the post of Under-Secretary for India.

A memorial in favour of the permanent occupation of Candahar has been issued by the Patriotic Association.

The second Collective Note was presented to the Porte by the Powers on Aug. 26.

The fleets of the Powers are said to be assembling near the Albanian shore.

Considerable correspondence in connection with the account of the battle of Isanllana given by Lord Chelmsford in the House of Lords on Aug. 19 has been carried on in the papers during the week.

A statue of Lord Lawrence is to be erected at the south-east corner of Waterloo Place.

The report of the Wellington College Commission has been issued.

The banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House has been abandoned.

The total amount of the National Debt on March 31 was £775,755,609.

The British Association commenced its an-

nual meeting at Swansen on Aug. 25. Dr. A. C. Ramsay presided.

Agrarian outrages and Fenian movements continue in Ireland. Mr. Forster has returned to London.

Amongst the death recorded this week are:—Major-Gen. C. O. Lukin; Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Gyll; Staff-Commander H. P. Ward; Dr. Hodgson; Mr. James Allan; and Mrs. Charles Kean.

AFGHANISTAN.

News has been received from Candahar to August 21. The garrison had made a sortie and driven the enemy from the east side of the city. The loss, especially of officers, was great. General Roberts was expected to arrive on Tuesday at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, where supplies were abundant.

"From Viceroy, August 26, 1880.

"Letter received at Killa Abdulla from General Primrose, says:—On 18th we attacked village Delh Khwajee, and got through it, but finding it strongly occupied and reinforced by contingents from villages, had to retire to fortress. Enemy's loss heavy, our cavalry made two charges and cut up good many. Ayob's main position faces east, and is between high hills on west and Argandah, covered by canals in front; some regular infantry in villages east and south of city, supported by large contingents of Ghazis."

Simla, Aug. 23.

Letters received here from the Ameer Abdurrahman and the Sirdar Yusuf Khan, dated Cabul, the 19th inst., state that General Roberts's march is making favourable progress, and that the Maliks in the Logar Valley had rendered him every assistance. The Sirdar of Ghazni, who was hostile to the British, had fled from that city.

All quiet in Cabul.

Quetta, Aug. 25.

News from Candahar, dated Aug. 21, has been received, announcing a successful sortie of the garrison, resulting, however, in the loss of several officers.

News from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, dated the 20th, announces that General Roberts was expected to arrive there on the 24th. All was well with him and at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, where supplies were being collected in abundance.

All is well in Quetta and Peshawar.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette")

While the liquidation is making steady progress, we would ask what steps have the Government taken to ensure all native creditors being fairly warned of the need of coming forward? We make this enquiry as we understand that this class of claimants, especially in the Provinces, are coming forward very slowly.

The Nile has temporarily suspended its expected rise and is causing a little uneasiness.

According to the "Trombetta" M. François Charms, editor of the "Journal des Débats" has been appointed Consul of France at Cairo.

On 25th inst. the Alexandria Market Company Limited elected Messrs. C. G. Zervoudachi and Henry Barker, Directors in succession to Messrs. J. T. Atkin and M. U. Atkin who had resigned. Mr. W. Magnus was elected chairman in succession to Mr. J. T. Atkin.

We have much pleasure in stating that the "Alexandria Rowing Club" is an accomplished fact and that amongst the original subscribers are many of our most influential resident countrymen. The members of Committee elected at the preliminary Meeting are Messrs. Sydney H. Carver, J. A. Muir and Maurice U. Atkin, with Mr. F. J. Harding as Hony. Secy. We believe that these gentlemen will, in a few days, submit their report as to boathouse, boats, &c.

It was with great regret that the news of the failure of the old and highly respect-

ed firm of Messrs. Ant. Nicolopulo & Co. of Alexandria was received. Although the firm was known to have been in difficulties a few days ago, it was hoped they would have been able to tide over their embarrassments. We understand that a petition for liquidation has been filed in H. M.'s Chief Consular Court for Egypt; the liabilities are stated at £73,000.

On 24th inst. at H. M.'s Consular Court at Cairo, before Mr. Cookson and a jury, Paolo Zarb was tried for having wilfully murdered Spiro Psaila. Mr. Raph. Borg, H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Cairo prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. J. Keith Grosjean, Barrister-at-Law, defended the prisoner. The prisoner was found guilty and sentence of death was recorded against him by the learned Judge.

A collision took place yesterday about 5 p. m. between the British steamer "Adara" which was entering the Port of Alexandria and the British steamer "Northumbria" which was leaving the Port. The collision took place in the Boghaz Pass. Both vessels sustained damage, but arrived in port at 7 p. m., and happily we have not to deplore any loss of life. The "Northumbria" has been grounded close to Ras-el-Teen Palace and the "Adara" is moored off the Arsenal. The "Adara" was laden with coals and the "Northumbria" with grain.

The enquiry, ordered by the Board of Trade, into the circumstances under which the "Jeddah" was abandoned, has resulted in the suspension of the Captain's certificate for three years.

We understand that the salvage earned by the "Antenor," which vessel towed the "Jeddah" into Aden, amounts to £11,000.

It is reported that a company is in course of formation in Alexandria with a view to provide the town with street tramways.

A new journal called "Sport" printed in the English language is announced to appear in the same town.

The Commission appointed to reform the Courts of Law in Egypt is hard at work. It held its ninth sitting on the 30th ult.

CANDIA.

H. E. Fotiadis Pasha has returned from Constantinople where he has been for the purpose of obtaining the Sultan's approval of the legislative measures enacted by the Cretan Assembly.

A sum of 800,000 piastres has been accorded by the Porte to the Island as a subvention for education.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the "Malta Times", August 21st.)

H. M. ship Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Sir D. Walker, Bart., is still refitting.

H. M. ship Condor was re-commissioned here on the 20th instant, by Com. Egerton.

H. M. ship Téméraire rejoined the Commander-in-chief at Palermo on the 14th from Malta.

Her Majesty's ship Thunderer, will leave on the 24th for Palermo to rejoin the fleet.

H. M. ship Frolic from the China station, having been dismantled, was put out of commission at Chatham on the 7th.

H. M. troopship Himalaya was ordered to be at Portsmouth on the 13th to embark troops for India, and is expected here on Tuesday next.

Her Majesty's ship Falcon, Com. B. F. Clark which was relieved by the Torch at Constantinople, is ordered to proceed to Syracuse to wait further orders.

Her Majesty's torpedo ship Hecla is expected here about the 24th inst., having left England on the 14th.

Her Majesty's troopship Malabar, left England on the 17th inst., and may be looked for here about the 27th.

Her Majesty's troopship Junna was to leave England to-day, therefore she may be expected here about the 1st proximo.

Her Majesty's ship Invincible, Capt. E. R. Fremantle, C. B., C. M. G., arrived here this

morning from Palermo to refit. She will rejoin the flag of the Commander-in-chief at Palermo in a few days.

H. M. troopship Euphrates, Capt. H. Hand, arrived here on the 18th with the 38th Regt. for Malta, and left on the following day with the 98th Regt. and 10 officers, 238 non-commissioned officers and men of the 61st Regt. and 4 others, for Bombay.

Her Majesty's troopship Orestes, Capt. R. G. Kinnahan, arrived on the 16th inst., from Portsmouth and Gibraltar with troops for Bombay, comprising Colonel Degacher, 86 officers, 1135 non-commissioned officers and men. She left on the same day for her destination, after embarking from this station a Field-Officer, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, and 205 men of the 61st Regt., for passage to India.

H. M. troopship Tamar arrived here on Wednesday evening with troops for Malta, comprising Lieut.-Col. Collins, 14 officers, 4 officers' wives, 7 children, 438 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, of the 26th Regt., and 34 naval officers and 324 seamen composing the new crew of H. M. ship Condor. The Tamar leaves on Tuesday next for Gibraltar and England. The following officers will take passage by her: Major Browne, 20th Regt. and family, Lt. Lachlan, 1st Royals, naval and military time-expired men and invalids.

Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Capt. Erskine, private secretary, Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Smyth, Controller of the Navy, and other Naval officers, left Portsmouth on the 8th inst. in company with Admiral Ryder, Com.-in-Chief on board the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, Staff Commander Hills, and arrived at Cherbourg to attend the manoeuvres of the French Fleet, and the proposed attack upon the ships in the roads by torpedo craft.

A telegram has been received from Vice-Admiral Coote that Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke grounded at Okoivi Island during a fog. This island lies off the south-west coast of Yesso.

The French ironclads Provence and Jeanne d'Arc, have arrived at Corfu. The recent acts of piracy in the neighbourhood of Corfu have, it is supposed, necessitated the presence of the two ships.

Letters for H. M. ship Clar ybidis, Raleigh, Sylvia, and Tournaline should be addressed to Devonport "to await arrival."

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh has contributed £50, and the Duchess of Edinburgh £25, to the Mansion House Atalanta Relief Fund.

On the 9th the Admiral commanding the French squadron of four vessels stationed at Palermo suddenly received orders to leave Greek waters. His destination was not positively known, but was reported to be Tunis.

The following are the definite arrangements for the sailing of the troopships:—The Himalaya with the 77th Regiment on the 14th; the Malabar with the 1st battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the Junna with the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade on August 21st.

Capt. Wharton has reported that the Fawn will be able to complete her survey of the sea of Marmora by the end of the present month, and it is then quite likely that the ship will be ordered home to pay off. Should, however, it be deemed desirable to retain her services in the Mediterranean, she will be paid off at Malta, as her present crew has seen four years' service in her, and tolerably trying service too. Nearly the whole of the officers who commissioned in her still remain in the ship, and their Lordships did not even disturb her commanding officer when posted, but re-appointed him post-captain, so that he might complete the work he had begun in the sea of Marmora.

The Prefect of Palermo gave a grand banquet on the 10th inst. in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and of the British Squadron.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

London, 28th August.

Sir Charles Dilke has stated in the House of Commons that a journal intended to circulate in India, and containing seditious articles against the British Government, has been printed at Constantinople in the Imperial Printing-Office and has had the support of the Sultan. On the energetic representations of Mr. Goschen, the support was withdrawn and the journal has ceased to exist.

Special Telegrams.

London, 30th August.

The Garrison has evacuated Ghilzai and joined General Roberts.

General Phayres' column is operating conjointly with that of General Roberts.

Lord Granville has stated that Ragusa is fixed for the rendezvous of the Naval demonstration.

Mr. Parnell has promised his influence to prevent troubles in Ireland.

London, 2nd September.

General Roberts arrived at Candahar on Monday. He will attack Ayoub to-day.

The European powers, it appears, have no intention of coercing Turkey. It is believed that a naval demonstration will produce moral effect.

The Emperor William has addressed a proclamation to the German Army recalling the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the battle of Sedan, the necessity of a strict discipline, and education in the Arts of war in order to protect country in future days of difficulty.

London, 4th September.

General Roberts has attacked Ayoub capturing twenty-seven cannon.

Riza Pacha has broken off negotiations with the Albanians and is preparing to attack them.

A Turkish Imperial irade has been published ordering the immediate surrender of Dulcigno.

There is great agitation in the House of Commons. Mr. Forster referring to the rejection of the Irish disturbance bill by the House of Lords has declared if that house persists in similar proceedings, the time will come when it will be necessary to change its constitution.

London, 6th September.

Ayoub Khan's camp captured. British cavalry pursued and killed hundreds of the enemy. British loss inconsiderable.

Great powers have accepted Porte's amendments on the subject of the demarcation of the district of Dulcigno.

Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow.

Gladstone has returned from trip. Health restored.

Czar arrived Livadia. Reported railway was mined at Charkoff. Lord Granville has disavowed Forster's declaration menacing a change in the constitution of the House of Lords.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, September 6th, 1880.

The opinions expressed by the foreign journals relative to Cyprus are always interesting, and it is only fair to say that, as a rule, they display an intelligent comprehension of the situation here. For the most part they recognize the fact that everything yet remains to be done if the Island is ever to be otherwise than in the doleful condition in which the bad old régime left it. Some few papers there are, however, which hold entirely different views. They consider that much has been already done and that if all the praiseworthy plans of

Government have not been carried out it is because the pecuniary resources of the Island have not permitted it.

We may at once say that we class ourselves in the first category of opinion. All that has appeared in our columns for some time past has tended to prove that the public are not quite satisfied with the policy which the Government are pursuing. It is not too much to say that a strong hope is entertained of a change which will bring about a much more rapid rate of progress than any the Island has yet made since the occupation.

There are always persons who are ready to misconstrue aspirations of this kind, and we are by no means surprised to find it said that the people of Cyprus are unreasonable in their demands, and have a natural tendency to dissatisfaction. Whether this be the case or not, there is no doubt that the bright hopes entertained when the English took over the Island have not been realized. It is in no spirit of systematic opposition to Government that we desire briefly to express what we believe to be widespread views as to the course which, promptly and energetically, it should take.

We readily admit that the present administration is able to point to progress made during the last two years; but it is not difficult to demonstrate that this is due rather to the natural order of things than to anything which Government has done. It would indeed be surprising if a change from an effete Turkish to an enlightened British rule was productive of no good result whatever.

The receipts from taxation and Customs duties have no doubt increased; but as no one has ever attempted to show that this is the result of any expenditure or "dépense productive", it may be attributed nearly, if not quite, to causes independent of it.

The most pleasant duty of a good Government does not lie in the imposition and collection of taxes. They are paid because it is a duty to the state and—better reason still—because there is no help for it. At any rate they tend to the benefit of the payers and of the country to which they belong. But when we see that the taxation, which in a country like this comes hard upon all classes, does not help to any regular organization of the public service; so long as we see that those who have to find the money have no voice in the distribution of it; so long as we find that the judicial system is little if any better than that which obtained under the Turkish régime; so long, in a word, as we do not find a decently civilized and constitutional administration introduced on the Island we shall be unable to share the pleasing views of those, who with evidently only superficial knowledge, regard the Island as in a highly satisfied condition. We shall then still continue to find the Government wanting in the many important duties it should perform towards Cyprus. And as it is found that the revenue, by means of taxes and imposts is already more than formerly, so much more is it a reason that Government should not indefinitely postpone the fulfillment of the duties it owes this country.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS.

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)

(Continued from our last.)

II. THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

For the sake of brevity we shall allude to this as the SUPREME TRIBUNAL. This part of the ordinance is nothing more

or less than a veritable burlesque. It contains eleven articles of which some are subdivided into several paragraphs. We will do our best to arrive at the context, but, if notwithstanding our efforts, we are unable to dispel all doubts as to the meanings which the provisions are intended to convey, it will be because we have not ourselves been able to form a clear and precise idea of any one of them.

It is stated then that there has been constituted in Cyprus, a Supreme Tribunal of the Queen, and that its members will be composed of the High Commissioner, and a Judge or judicial officer (this is the verbatim translation of the Greek; we suppose, however, that in the original English text he bears the title of "Chief Justice.")

The judge must be, according to Art 15, a barrister who has before discharged judicial functions in H. B. M.'s service, or a person who has acquired in any position whatever a knowledge of and has practised law. He will be nominated at intervals by the High Commissioner in the name of the Queen, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State. The High Commissioner can, in case the judge is sick, or absent, or prevented from other cause from discharging his functions, substitute in his stead, provisionally, with the same extent of power, any other person possessing the same knowledge of the law.

The number of substitutes or lieutenants of the High Commissioner is unlimited; and it is even stated in the ordinance that they will be as numerous as the Secretary of State may consider necessary. Upon the Secretary of State therefore devolves the determination of the number of the substitutes, but with the High Commissioner rests the power of selecting, appointing or dismissing them, as he may think fit, advising the Secretary of State, however, immediately of his procedure.

Last come the assessors. These functionaries, one or two of whom will be called upon to serve in each civil or penal case brought before the Supreme Tribunal, will not in any way have either a consultative or deliberative voice. Mute assistants, they will have no other rights than those of noting their opinion of the case on the minutes of the session, and obtaining gratis a duly legalized copy of the proceedings.

The number of subordinate officials such as Registrars, assistants, ushers, interpreters and the like, will be determined by the High Commissioner, who will also decide as to the nature of their functions.

Special mention only is made of the functions of the Registrar in Art. 8 which states that the Registrar is qualified to put upon oath, and to receive the sureties and declarations.

Before passing to an examination of the competence, let us first consider the functions of those who compose the Supreme Tribunal.

The composition of the personnel of this Tribunal is of itself a serious blow at the elementary political principle according to which it is necessary to the proper working of the law, that each member of a legal council should be separate and independent from another.

The High Commissioner is chief of the administration of the Island, and at same time is its legislator and in command of the military forces; how can he without inconvenience have the judicial power in his hands also? Political science has from time immemorial, defined despotism as the concentration of all power in one person; and besides what guarantee can this instability of judicial power afford? Are temporary judges appointed according to the case civil or penal (especially penal) which they are called upon to try, and of whom neither the number nor jurisdiction is settled beforehand—in reality other than exceptional tribunals,—a disgrace to justice. And these assessors without any functions whatever; without the ability to make themselves heard; with but one right which may be regarded as visionary seeing that it consists only in the power to make notes on the minutes of the court of an opinion contrary to that of the judge; without influence to interfere in the judgment; able to obtain gratis an authentic copy of the proceedings of which the ordinance is careful not to state the value—who are these? The legal copy can only prove of use to the condemned in the event of his appealing against the sentence passed. As will be found stated further on this is one of the measures which are referred to in Art. 35 as provided by the Ordinance as opening up a means of appeal.

The signification of a "tribunal" is a col-

lective body judging either as a full court, or by the presence of a majority of its members. We do not find in Sir Garnet's Wolzely's ordinance a single instance in which the Supreme Tribunal is called upon to act in a collective body when sitting judicially; on the contrary we find it formally stated in Art. 13 that every member of this supreme tribunal is considered in the exercise of his functions as forming a tribunal in himself "Totum in toto et totum in qualibet parte."

The twelve judges in England, as is well known, have their quarterly county circuits; they each judge alone the points of law; but the law leaves to the juries the judgment of the matter at issue, which they determine sovereignly without the judge being able to invalidate their verdict except in cases which are extremely rare. And yet as every jurist knows well, this system which obtains in England is open to very serious criticism. Why therefore establish it in a country the customs of which are so dissimilar to those of England? Above all why mutilate it by eliminating from it the guarantee for real justice—the institution of the jury.

The tribunal as we see it constituted at present is not a collective court of justice. Between its members there is no co-operation in the performance of their functions; and they can be scattered over the whole island at one time and each member has the power to constitute himself a separate and distinct Supreme Tribunal; and we are tempted to compare the "High Court of Justice" to a polypus which though cut in pieces enjoys the faculty of multiplying itself indefinitely, each piece enjoying in itself a life similar to that of the original polypus.

(To be continued.)

Local Notes.

It is with much pleasure though somewhat late, we observe, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.—To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class of Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Lieutenant-Colonel Falkland George Edgworth Warren, R. A.; Captain Andrew Gilbert Wauchope.

We shall never be without a subject for a "local note" so long as our municipal authorities continue to evince the amount of interest in our affairs which has always been characteristic of them. There is always the pleasing subject of "Marina Chasms" to fall back upon. This week we are able to announce the yawning up of a new and peculiarly romantic abyss. We feel sure the Municipality will not interfere with it, but will permit it to afford us an occasional theme of animadversion for many a month to come.

Notices have lately been affixed to the walls here which advertise the fact that our local authorities, having gone into the interesting questions of the prices of meat and bread, have now fixed a current rate for them. Such considerations, the stomachs and pockets of our townspeople is, no doubt, worthy of all praise; but we cannot help regretting that the apparently exuberant energies of our municipality should be confined to dealing with such comparatively unimportant matters as these, to the neglect of subjects of serious and even vital importance.

What is it that proves the obstacle to the carrying out of at least some small improvements in Larnaca? A long while ago there was a great deal of talk of the construction of a road past the Konak, as far as Messrs. Janions' premises; and it must be plain to everyone that such a measure, if carried out, would greatly enhance the value of property in the neighbourhood. But not the slightest action has been taken in the matter. The first step would be the rasure of the port, the stones of which would prove valuable, while the building itself at present proves only useless and moreover an obstruction. It is not difficult to pull down any Turkish edifice, and both this and the construction of the road might be carried out easily and cheaply by prison labour.

It is also to be observed that by effecting this improvement Government would have placed at its disposal a considerable plot of land which might prove very useful when the public works here which have been so long spoken of are actually commenced. But we begin to despair of seeing anything done.

Under the title of "A Ray from Cyprus" our Island forms the subject of an article in "Temple Bar."

The Custom-house authorities here last week instituted a search for tobacco and other articles of commerce which they have reason to believe have been smuggled into the Island; nothing contraband was, however, found.

We insert the following from the Maltese *L'Amico del Popolo* as a matter of record. We are glad to say that the colonists are referred to have regained health and returned to their work. Application with a view to their return to Malta was made to the authorities here who, however, declined to take any measures which implied coercion.

"On the 20th of last month, Signor De Cesare of this town telegraphed to a merchant at Larnaca begging him to render every assistance towards the embarkation for Malta of all Maltese agriculturists the majority of whom were in a sick state, and placing at his disposal a sum of £20, with more if necessary, for the purpose."

We are in a position to announce that on the morning of 23rd ult. our Government telegraphed to that of Cyprus, asking it to give all possible temporary help to the Maltese emigrants who have gone thither under the direction of M. Fenech and to sent back all who wished to return free of passage or at the most reasonable rate possible.

The list of subscriptions opened in Malta at the office of the *Risorgimento* for the relief of the Maltese colonists in Cyprus amounted up to Aug. 24th to £28. 16. 7.

The three men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Constantin Zurllos, a shepherd, near Larnaka, were on Monday brought up before the Daavi Court for examination. Two others, by name Lucas Varnavas and Antony of Vrissi were at the same time accused of belonging to the gang of which the prisoners formed part. Two brothers of the deceased and another shepherd swore that the three men first arrested were charged by the murdered man in his dying deposition with being his assailants; they were well known. The negro Ali, asked if his double-barreled gun which had been seized, was loaded, replied that it still contained two charges; on being produced it proved to contain only one. The three prisoners were ultimately remanded until the 12th inst; the two men Varnavas and Antony being discharged with a caution.

There are a large number of houses in Larnaca which are easily accessible to burglars. We may warn their occupants that robbery is very prevalent here just now. Only within this last week entrance was effected into a private dwelling-house during the night, and some property made away with. The thief was not captured.

It is surprising to find that although medical relief may be had for the sick, there are poor people in our town to whom it never occurs to obtain either for themselves or their families. When sickness comes upon them they simply bear it with all the fortitude they can, trusting to Nature to eventually pull them through. Non-application for assistance is probably due to a certain amount of false pride and dislike to becoming the recipients of charity. Mistaken views of this kind, however, do not contrast so unfavourably with a practice common enough among well-to-do persons in England and elsewhere—that of getting advice gratis at hospitals and dispensaries when the services of a surgeon might ought to be paid for.

The *London Gazette* officially notifies that Lieut. George Montgomery Munro, 42nd Regt. gains Captaincy vice A. G. Wauchope, Esq. same Regiment, seconded for service in a civil capacity here. The promotion of Lieut. Holbech, 60th Rifles, to be Captain, is also announced.

The *Gazette*, of the 24th ult. notifies the appointments of Lieut. Henry B. Headley, 20th Regt., to be Capt. vice W. S. Baker, Esq. seconded for service here; and Second Lieut. Brudenell Deane-Freeman to be Lieut., vice H. B. Headley, Esq.

We have received by last mail the early issues of the *Constantinople Messenger* under which title is re-published our old friend the *Levant Herald*. It will be remembered

that this old established newspaper was for political reasons suppressed some time ago. It is now issued daily in English and French, and a weekly edition in condensed form is printed for those who require only a more general record of the news of the Levant.

We greet with pleasure the re-appearance of our valiant contemporary; and we are sure in saying so, that we but express a general sentiment.

That a love of the sea does not diminish as a characteristic of Englishmen is sufficiently proved by the yearly increase in the number of persons who spend their annual holiday in yachting. The number of yachts now cruising round the British coast, in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, is computed at not less than 1200. Which leads to the remark that we wish some of them would lend grace to our roads.

We invite the attention of those who preside over our local affairs to the following:

"Batoum has undergone a change for the better since its annexation to Russia. Under Turkish rule the town comprised a number of deadly stinks, two or three small houses near the port, a barrack and a few fortifications. Now it is divided into quarters, and building has commenced. Already pleasant stone-built houses may be seen here and there. Bricks and tiles are brought from Marseilles. They are of superior quality and do not cost more than 24 roubles per thousand, which is half the price asked for them in Tiflis or Koutais.

The works in progress for the improvement of the town and for draining the marshes deserve notice. Mr. Bakhtiev has been commissioned to construct part of a mole on the south-west side and to form a quay. As to the draining of the marshes, which is being carried on by Mr. Kartsev, the waters have already commenced to run towards the sea. The land reclaimed will effect a change for the better in the climate, which in general is not very healthy at Batoum, and will enrich the town with a considerable quantity of good arable soil. Beyond this while proceeding with the drainage a large bed of clay suitable for the construction of bricks and tiles has been come upon."

But then the Russians are a barbarous people!

A correspondent writes from Nicosia: The statement with regard to the disbanding of the Cyprus Pioneers is without foundation and there is not the slightest intention of such an event.—On the contrary arrangements are being made to keep up the force.—It is very possible, however, that the Pioneer and zapitch forces may be combined; thus a great saving would be made in the pay of one or two highly remunerated officers and there would be one Head Quarters instead of two; there is now a staff quite capable of managing the combined force.—As to their being any truth in the statements made in some papers as to mutiny in the Pioneers at Larnaca, Nicosia or at any other station in the Island I can assure you that on the contrary there has been less cause for punishment during last month than in the two former months and less in the latter half of last month than in the first half.—In fact there is a marked improvement going on which promises a fine body of men in the future.—On the three days of Biran the men will wear their full uniform and be released from all but the most absolutely necessary duties.

There are to be sports held here in which both Pioneers and zapitchs will join and the greatest interest is taken in the event by both sides and all who either are to take part in the sports or only look on.—I will send you an account of the sports when they are over.—The greatest quiet prevails here and the water is most lovely the days not over warm and the nights delightfully cool.—The new arrivals here are Mr. Marsh the new Auditor and Accountant General, and W. H. Cullen, Esq., M.D. who proposes residing here for some time. He is a man who has had great experience in the East having resided there for over 20 years. He speaks several languages and amongst them Greek and Turkish fluently.—Mr. Marsh is a man of great tact and ability and of most pleasing address; he has been for a great many years in most responsible positions under the Colonial Office and is a trusted official. Cyprus is likely to gain greatly by his experience and tact.

A SKETCH OF FAMAGOUSTA.

[Continued from our last.]

Near us is the grand old Cathedral; where, in times not so long past, the Venetians worshipped, beneath that vaulted roof, on that sculptured marble floor, and amid the shadows of the glorious choir once so full of the rapture of music's fire of devotion. Here now "the usurping Moslem prays." You can see dimly through the carved tracery of the windows the lights round which white-robed figures, indistinct as phantoms, stand or kneel; while the cry of "Allah!" floats out through the windows and reaches me where I stand in the ruined church hard by. Over the dew-wet flowers and trees it comes, as though the soul that gave it utterance would burst its heart out, drunk with the beauty of its own melody:

"I know that soul-entrancing well,
"It is,—it must be Philomel!"

And hark list! how the distant dogs bark and bay amid the Turkish tombs on the ramparts. Alp the renegade might well have met Francesca his promised bride as he sat musing there amid those tombs, among which, over the ramparts, we can see in the moonlight the dogs fighting over remains—perhaps human—doubtless exhumed from the cemetery the existence of which is evidenced by the turbaned heads carved in white marble, and the few small Cypress trees growing there. Yes, truly, mid a scene like this:

"God does well soften the heart mid ruins."

Perhaps even Othello's heart has been softened ere this and that "D—d black spot of jealousy crimsoned with Desdemona's blood made white", all forgiven, and the Episode of the lace handkerchief forgotten. It were not difficult to imagine that on a night like this—so fair—they might not wander forth hand in hand, loving each other with a love purified from all its earthly dross of passion.

I sit down under the shade of the ruined portico of the very palace which contained the chamber where the dimly burning night light saw the life pressed out from the white form of Desdemona, ere she had scarce finished her prayers. The carved shield over the gateway, beneath which are piled up the great stone cannon balls used in the siege of the city, is yet visible above us. And I sit there and sip my thick coffee amid the Turks in the moonlight, whilst on every ear falls the plaintive cry of the muezzin calling the faithful to prayers: "God is most great; come to the abode of salvation; there is no God, but God, and Mahomet is the prophet of God; come to prayer."

From the ramparts we obtained a good view of the sea, flooded with a glorious bridge of light, over which an angel might wander in search of those fair isles of happiness which we are doomed never to find. A little boat was floating, like a black speck on a mass of silver, over the spot where now rest peacefully those who perished with all their treasure, destroyed by the iron hand of a woman* who fired the magazine of the ship, and sent all to God in one moment. Sweet be their rest 'neath those silver waves—here where the moon beams fall so fairly and so coldly. Heaven has forgiven her that moment of phrenzy, as must we all:

"Ah! hers was phrenzy, madness if thou wilt!
"T was love's heart phrenzied, anything but guilt!"

And I left the old city, shorn of an its ancient beauty, to the three hundred Turks that inhabit it. My visit had been to me as though we had stepped into that city of the dead so beautifully described by Southey in his "Thalaba." As I crossed again the sand which separates Famagousta from Varoshia, I could not help thinking of the words of the Prophet Isaiah: "For thou hast made of a city an heap; of a defenced city a ruin: a palace of strangers to be no city, it shall never be built."

It was not too much to hope that the last line in the verse quoted would not in reality turn out a true prophecy in regard to Famagousta.

* After the taking of Famagousta, the Turks sent a cargo of female captives to the Sultan. Among them was Arnande, daughter of the brave Count of Rocas. The choice was unfortunate, for she fired the vessel in which she was placed, and blew herself, with her companions, to atoms. (From "The Englishman in Turkey," p.333.)

Occasional Notes.

The Russian Government, acknowledging the importance of the researches and explorations now being carried on in Greece, has resolved to send thither several specialists who will study on the spot the objects discovered and the manner of exploring.

It proposes also, later-on, to organize a Russian-Archæological Institute in Greece, similar to those of Germany and France. Professor Sokolone is in Athens, where he will remain four months; and M. Ernstadt, graduate of the University of St. Petersburg, and M. Latyschew, chief Professor at the Gymnasium of Vilna, have also been sent there for two years.

The early history of Doctor Tanner, like the birth of Thackeray's Jeames, has been "wrapped in a mystery." The New York papers, however, throw some light on the nature of the doctor's medical training and private life.

He came from England when a boy, and was working at carriage making, when it occurred to him to marry and start a greengrocer's business—for we presume, "greengrocer's shop" is English for a "fruit store." Mr. and Mrs. Tanner next betook themselves to medical studies, which they pursued in common; and at one time they were joint proprietors of electro-thermal baths. The pair were separated some years ago, apparently because Dr. Tanner became a bore with his theory that an empty plate contained as much dinner as a healthy subject requires. "Released from the healthy guidance" of Mrs. Tanner, he began the experiments which have acquired for him a notoriety that no genius and few crims could have won so rapidly.

The amount required for the *Atalanta* Relief Fund is £20,000.

The Queen has appointed Major Lord Gifford, V. C., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Western Australia and Senior member of the Legislative Council of that colony.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

August
31st S. S. "Fortuna" British, Mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
31st S. S. "Venus" Aust. mails from Alexandria and the Coast of Syria, general cargo.
17th S. S. "Aurora" Aust. mails, from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
September
4th S. S. "Elpitha" British, Mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

August
31st S. S. "Fortuna" British, mails, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
31st S. S. "Venus" Aust., mails for Smyrna and Constantinople, general cargo.
31st S. S. "Aurora" Aust. mails for Syria and Alexandria, general cargo.
September
4th S. S. "Elpitha" British, for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By S. S. "Fortuna" from Beyrout August 31st. Lord J. Kennedy, Col. Gordon and family, Capt. Chetwynd, Mr. Dor, Dr. Fandele and 3 deck passengers.
By S. S. "Venus" August 31st. Messrs. Marsh, Blatue, Lassades, Constantinidis, one missionary and six deck passengers and 34 passengers on board for Constantinople.
By S. S. "Aurora" August 31st. Dr. Collins and lady.
By S. S. "Elpitha" Sept. 4th from Alexandria and Limassol; Miss Organ, Mr. Watkins, Mrs. Back, Sergt. Hully and wife and seven deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

September
1st S. S. "Fortuna" from Larnaca, Mails, and general cargo.
2nd "Emmanuel" Greek, 115 tons, from Smyrna.
3rd "Antonietta" Italian 154 tons, from Antonietta, wind bound en route to Larnaca.
3rd S. S. "Elpitha" from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

September
1st "S. S. "Elpitha" for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
2nd "G. B. Lavarello" Ital. for Falmouth or Cork for orders via Carrubiere with caroubs.
2nd "Cleopatra" for Alexandria wine and caroubs.
3rd S. S. "Elpitha" for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

ARMY CONTRACTS.
TENDERS

Will be received by the District Commissary General, Cyprus, for the annual supply of the following articles for the use of Her Majesty's Troops and Royal Navy from 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1881.—Viz.:

**European Imported Beef,
Cyprus Mutton.**

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissariat Office, Limassol, not later than noon of the 15th September 1880, or they will not be considered.

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

The District Commissary General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CECIL F. LEACH, A.C.G.
District Commissary General.
Commissariat Office, Limassol,
23rd August, 1880.

V. R.

ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΝ ΑΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ.

Προσφοραί

γίνονται αποδεκταί υπό του Γενικού Προβλεπτού εν τῷ Προμηθευτηρίῳ Κύπρου διά τὰ ἐπόμενα εἶδη, πρὸς χρῆσιν τοῦ Στρατοῦ καὶ τοῦ Βασιλικοῦ Ναυτικοῦ, δι' ἐν ἔτος ἀπὸ 1 Ὀκτωβρίου 1880 ἕως 30 Σεπτεμβρίου 1881, ἧτοι διά

Βωδέιον κρέας Εὐρωπαϊκόν,
καὶ

Πρόβειον κρέας Κύπρου.

Αἱ προσφοραὶ πρέπει νὰ ὦσιν ἐν τῷ Γραφείῳ τοῦ Προμηθευτηρίου Λεμεσσοῦ, οὐχὲν ἀργότερον τῆς μεσημβρίας τῆς 15ης Σεπτεμβρίου 1880, ἀλλῶς τε δὲν θέλουσι ληρῆθαι ὑπὸ ὄψιν.

Αἱ προσφοραὶ, λεπτομέρεια τοῦ Συμβολαίου καὶ πᾶσα ἄλλη πληροφορία δίδονται εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον Λεμεσσοῦ.

Ὁ Γενικὸς Προμηθευτὴς δὲν ὑποχρεοῦται νὰ ἀποδεχθῆ ἐκ τῶν προσφορῶν τὴν ἐλαχίστην, οὐδ' ἄλλην οὐκ ἐπιθυμητήν.

CECIL F. LEACH A. C. G.
District Commissary General.

Ἐν Λεμεσσῷ 25 Αὐγούστου 1880.

MRS. FLUHART begs to announce to the parents of scholars that the American School will be re-opened on September 22nd when all pupils should attend.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD
LOST.

A platinum tobacco-box, Oblong, with rounded corners. About 4 inches long by 2 1/2 inches broad. Spring lid. Dark parallel lines.

The above Reward will be paid to anyone returning the same to the owner; T. H. BRAYSHAW, Scala.

FOR EVERY THING
Enquire ofR. C. JANION, SON & COY.
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THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

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.

A. LIASSIDES,

Proprietor.

A. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that he has just received a large number of Casks of Ind. Coopers & 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.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:

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.

For particulars apply to
NANI AND MANTOVANI,
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Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

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PILLS & OINTMENT.

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 ESCULAPIUS PHARMACY 41, WATKINS STREET, and of every Chemist in the Island.

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PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME
OF DRINKS.

"I prefer it to the other Mineral Waters before the Public."—Prof. Wanklyn.

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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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„ „ „ 14s „ dozen.

Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

ΕΙΛΟΦΟΙΗΣΙΣ.

"Αγγλος Καθηγητής, ἐπιτελεῖς κάτοχος τῆς γλώσσης τοῦ, προτίθειαι ἐκ διδάξει τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν εἰς τοὺς θέλοντας νὰ ἐκμάθωσιν αὐτὴν.

Διὰ πᾶσαν αἰτησὴν ἀπευθυνθῆναι εἰς Α. Β., εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον τῆς "Κύπρου."

Προσδόσεις ἰδιαιτέρως. Διδάκτρα μέρη.

AVIS.

Une classe va se former pour l'étude de la langue Anglaise et de la composition.

Ceux qui désirent suivre le cours peuvent s'adresser à A. B., à l'Office de ce journal.

On peut prendre des leçons particulières. Le prix sera modéré.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, at the "Cyprus" Printing Office.—Larnaca.