Neapolis University

HEPHAESTUS Repository **http://hephaestus.nup.ac.cy**

Archive Cypriot Newspaper Materials Cyprus

1881-05-07

þÿCyprus: an independent newsp

no 142

Library of Neapolis University Pafos

http://hdl.handle.net/11728/8916

Downloaded from HEPHAESTUS Repository, Neapolis University institutional repository

CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 142. SATURDAY, MAY 7th, 1881. PRICE THREE PENCE.

"CYPRUS".

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisements is low, and may be had on application at the office.

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the Stores of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christofides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. G. Rossides, 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.

Latest Telegrams.

London, 30th April.

Rumoured Porte sent note French Government calling attention fact regency Tunis forms part Ottoman Empire demanding observance existing treaties.

Reported Porte wishes send General Kheradine on mission Tunis, but France who has never recognized 1871 firman will not consent to it.

Gladstone withdrawn project abolition silver duty.

Manifesto Irish Roman catholic hierarchy demands modification and bill also condemns emigration.

Relations between Boers and natives very critical.

London, 3rd May.

Sir C. Dilke stated in the Commons that by an Imperial Iradé the Sultan accepts the proposed arrangement with Greece.

The Porte has again affirmed its suzerainty over Tunis but France opposes this pretention.

The French troops have had successful fights with the Kronmirs who are now surrounded.

The French troops occupy Bizerte.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

The Queen has visited the tomb of Lord Beaconsfield. The radicals oppose the erection of a monument to Beaconsfield.

Uneasiness exists in London owing to an outbreak of smallpox.

The Basutos have accepted the proposition for peace.

Agrarian outrages are increasing in Ireland. Mr. Dillon has been arrested.

London, 5th May.

Three Greek army corps have received orders to proceed to the frontier to prepare to occupy the ceded territory.

Dervish Pasha has defeated the Albanians near Spek. Loss on both sides considerable.

French flag hoisted at Bizerta. Three columns French troops concentrating. According to rumours will march on Tunis.

Italian minister of interior stated French occupation Bizerta cannot alter Italian policy.

English man-of-war "Doterel" blown up in Magellan straits; captain and ten men only saved, cause accident unknown.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

The 'Moni eur' contradicts officially the statement made in 'L'Egypte', to which we referred in our last issue, that a petition praying for a Constitution, had been presented to the Khedive by a large number of natives.

At the meeting yesterday of the Commission appointed to consider the question of the site of the Alexandria Custom House, several merchants, ship agents and others interested were present. The plans were laid before them and we understand that the proposed site met with the approval of those present. The new Custom House will be situated close to the gate known as the "Bab-el-Khashab," (timber-gate) and will consequently be nearer to the place Mehemet Ali as well as the mooring ground of vessels than the present Custom House. The only suggestion made was as to the advisability of erecting wooden landing stages to enable lighters to be safely discharged in all weathers, as some of those present considered that, during the prevalence of certain winds, it would be impossible for lighters to be discharged in safety, if they had to lie broadside on to that particular line of quays.

A meeting of the shareholders of the proposed Omnibus Company was held on Thursday 28 inst. at the offices of Messrs. Zogheb fils. The proceedings of the provisional committee were submitted to the meeting, which was then called upon to elect a definitive Council of Administration, with full powers to take the necessary steps to form the Company. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council viz. Messrs E. Aïdé, A. G. Adib, J. C. Bolonachi, S. J. Behrend, E. Debourg, J. B. Kneen, L. Müller, C. Royle, A. Tricon, F. Turin, G. de Zogheb and Count Zizinia, with power to name substitutes in case of necessity. The cosmopolitan character of the Council will be observed.

Including the surplus on 25th April, after due provision had been made for payment of the coupon of the Unified Debt due on 1st inst., and after reimbursement to the Minister of Finance of the balance due on the allowance of 7 0/0 for the collection of the revenues of the Provinces, assigned to the Debt, the Public Debt Office had £ 415,858 in hand towards the payment of the coupon of the Unified Debt due on 1st November 1881 and £20.000 on account of the coupon of the Privileged Debt, due on 15th October 1881.

The International Sanitary Council gives notice that they are prepared to receive applications from duly qualified medical men for the appointments of Sanitary doctors of several ports in the Red Sea. The salary is L.E. 35 per month. Applications should be addressed to the President of the Council at Alexandria and applicants must send in at the same time their diplo as, their certificates, their certificate of birth and a certificate of good character. Other things being equal preference will be given to candidates who can speak Arabic.

Mr. Malet C. B., H. M,'s Minister Plenipotentiary, left by the P. and O. S.S. 'Bangalore' on the 3rd inst. He will be away for three months and during his absence, Mr. C. A. Cookson is H. M.'s Acting Agent and Consul General.

The British Gun vessel 'Decoy', Lieutenant Commanding Arthur Boldero, will leave Alexandria for Port Said after the arrival of His Highness the Khedive.

CHIO.

April, 29th, 1881.

(From a Correspondent.)

Since last writing to you there has not been much change on the island, the earthquake shocks still continue, three or four are felt daily. Last night at 9. 30 a very severe shock which lasted 8 seconds brought down several houses that had not yet been quite destroyed. Great terror reigns all over the island for fear of a volcano opening in some part. The Chiote earthquake is the strongest one felt for the last 13 years, in 1868 Arequipa, Iquique Tacuua and many other towns in Peru and Equador were destroyed 25000 lives was about the number then lost, in 1867 Mitylene was destroyed, in 1863, 13 villages of the island of Rhodes suffered greatly, in 1875 there was a bad earthquake at Smyrna, the recollection of all these increases the terror of the unfortunate Chiotes. The misery on the island is now no longer as great as it was on the first days of the disaster. The want of bread and food that existed during the first days was not as much owing to great poverty but nothing could be got here, not even for fabulous prices and had not the committee imported provisions at once even people with great fortunes would have perished from hunger the first days. Now a little market has been temporarily erected on a square outside the town and those of means are at least able to get what is necessary for their nourishment, this is a great comfort to the place, those who cannot afford to buy anything are provided for by the relief committee. Large quantities of timber have been imported and wooden huts are being erected in different parts of the island for the shelter of the roofless; the well-to-do people import their own huts generally ready made from abroad a great many have been ordered but none have as yet had time to arrive on the island. A large number of wounded have been transported to the Smyrna hospitals, a further lot was taken over on the 26th inst. on board the French man-of-war the 'Bouvet'. The hospitals of Smyrna are crowded with Chiote sufferers; the comfort they have there and the care with which they are attended to by the Doctors and sisters of Charity will very soon enable them to return to their native country in good condition.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, May, 7th, 1881.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT NICOSIA.

The first agricultural show or exhibition of any kind that has ever taken place in Cyprus was held in Nicosia on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week on a piece of ground situated just beyond the Papho gate. The view on entering was most picturesque, what with the white tents gleaming in the sun and the numberless Turkish women in their grotesque attire beholding the scene from the tops of the ramparts. The show was but thinly attended until the third day which happened to be Friday, a day when Nicosia is largely visited by the peasants from the neighbouring villages for the purpose of buying and selling. These gladly availed themselves of seeing a sight they had never seen before and from which they could learn so much. On Friday also the show was honored with the presence of H. E. the High Commissioner who had just returned from a tour in the Papho district, and he appeared to take great interest in it minutely examining everything exposed. On this day we also noticed the greater part of the local fashionable world on the grounds, the ladies especially taking great interest in the silk exhibited, which really does great credit to the manufactures of Cyprus. Visitors also came from the different districts including the Commissioners of Larnaca, Famagusta and Kyrenia.

We now come to the business part of the show. Commencing from the left on entering, we first come across the tent containing cotton prints and stuffs, a large assortment of each being exhibited, the first prize being awarded to Amine Cattine and the second to Hadji Athanassi. Going further on we arrive at a remarkable collection of miscellaneous articles such as silver ware, embroidery, lace, &c. for which extra prizes were gained by Ahmed Agha for silver ware and native saddlery, and Elene Antoniadis of Larnaca for a very handsome piece of lace. A prize was also awarded for some flax grown at Morphou by Hussein Nasli. What next struck our attention was the beautiful collection of Cypriot silk, some very fine specimens being exhibited. A committee of four ladies, viz: Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Bovill, Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Barry acting as judges of this exhibit and they awarded the first prize to Hadji Kio and the second to Hadji Stelliano and Evdokia both displays being adjudged equal in point of merit. Now we come to the tanned leather and here the two prize-winning shoemakers acted as judges. The first prizes were gained by Hassan Tahsin and Hassan Nafi the second by Ahmed Chaouch. There was a very good exhibition of boots some of which could favourably compare with anything made by a fashionable Westend boot-maker. For European style Hadji Gabriel and Marcovitch both of Nicosia were awarded first prizes and Barico the second; for native boots Constantinidi Christofi and for Turkish boots and slippers a Turk who exhibited a most elegant pair of ladies boots were awarded prizes. For pigeons a prize was gained by a very fine pair of pigeons formerly belonging to Sir Lushington Phillips. Two prizes were also awarded for native cheese, the first to a Turk who came and deposited his exhibit in the Committee tent and then disappeared without giving his name; and the second to Ahmed Agha. Mr. Prosper Lefor carried off the prize for butter which was pronounced of excellent quality. The show of poultry was not very large but what was exhibited was of a superior kind. For a pair of Sultanas Mr. J. Hutchinson was awarded the first prize and the second fell to Hassan Effendi. An extra prize was given to Mr. Righa for some pretty Bantams. For a fine white pair of Turkeys Mr. J. Hutchinson gained first prize his being the only entry. We now come to the exhibition of cattle which was very creditable. The first prize was awarded to Yanaco Apostolides for a splendid yoke of oxen which might compete with success at any cattle show in England. Mustapha Fuad Effendi gained the second as well as the first prizes for the best bull and best cow, Colonel Warren gained second prize for his cow. The prize for camels for which there was only one awarded fell to Mustapha Fuad Effendi. The next in order was the collection of agricultural machinery which constituted the centre of attraction owing in a great measure to the efforts of Mr. Sturgess who took great trouble in showing the use the machines were adapted to. He had on view a small steam engine constructed by himself of which the mechanism showed no inconsiderable amount of engineering talent. It was kept continually in motion driving a saw cutting machine belonging to Mr. J. Hutchinson who also exhibited a reaping-machine and rake combined, a gainer of several prizes in England and elsewhere. Mr. Hutchinson also contributed a collection of ploughs as well as Messrs. H.S. King & Co. of Larnaca. These were all tried but did not give such general satisfaction owing to the inexperience of those using them. In a match between the English and Cypriot plough the much abused native implement did not show off at all badly. The Committee awarded, we have pleasure in saying, a prize of £ 5 to Mr. Sturgess and £ 2 each to Mr. J. Hutchinson and Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. for their ploughs exhibited. Just under the rampart the stalls for horses, mules and donkeys were erected. There were a good many horses exhibited some gaining general approbation. The show of mules and donkeys was not as large as one might have expected. The first prize of the 1st class for Island-bred horses and mares 14 hds. and over was awarded to our old friend "Gamurte" asserted by most of our horse critics as able to compete against any horse on the Island. The second Major Gordon secured with his brown horse "Doriat," and Mehmet Bey and Michalli Hadji Janni were awarded extra prizes, one for his grey mare and the other for a bay horse. In the 2nd class for Island-bred ponies under 14 hands the first prize was carried off by Zaptieh Mehmet for his chestnut horse and the second by the very nice looking bay pony "Zap", belonging to the

amiable secretary of the committee. An extra prize was awarded to Zaptieh Zabit for his horse, as well as to Mr. Liassides for his grey mare. In the 3rd class for foreign-bred horses which have not been less than 12 months on the Island Mr. A. Young gained first prize for his grey horse "Pepper" and Captain Croker for his grey barb "Grey Dawn." For mules of the 1st class Island-bred 13 hands and over Mr. Joachini Jerodiainos and Hadji Christofi both of Nikosia gained the first and second prizes respectively. In the 2nd class for Island-bred mules under 13 hands the first prize was gained by Major Bowlby's "Kitty" a very well trained mule who was smothered with decorations; the second went to Mr. J. Hutchinson. For donkeys of the 1st class Island-bred 11 hands and over Yorghi Christodoulo and Hadji Christo gained first and second prizes respectively; in the 2nd class for Island-bred donkeys under 11 hands there was only one prize awarded and that to Colonel Warren. There was a very creditable exhibition of sheep and goats and the first prize for the best pen of 6 sheep fell to Mustapha Fuad Effendi the second falling to Ata Chaouch. For the best pen of 6 goats the first prize again fell to Mustapha Fuad Effendi and the second was secured by Mr. J. Hutchinson. For the best ram the first prize went to Ata Chaouch and Mustapha Fuad Effendi had to be content this time with receiving the second. The first prize for the best he-goat was awarded to Mr. Liassides and the second to Naim Effendi, who also gained first prize for the best lamb, the second going to Mr. Hutchinson. There was a refreshment tent on the grounds provided by Mr. Pavlo of Nikosia where one obtained a very good glass of beer. The show as a whole was a remarkable success for a beginnrng and great praise in due to Mr. King-Harman for the manner in which he performed his duty as secretary of the Committee, who it may be said contributed greatly to the success of the show.

We are able to relate the following anecdote in connection with the Show at Nikosia. A native prizewinner who seems to have peculiar notions of the show being informed that he had gained a prize of £4 for his exhibit and thinking that he would have to part with it at that price distressfully said, he could not afford to part with his property for such a small sum, when he was not a little surprised that he had gained the money and kept his goods into the bargain.

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS.

III.—The Roman Convent at Larnaka.

As on this pleasant week-day morning I wend my way to the Roman Convent here at the somewhat inconsiderately-fixed hour of 8 a. m., I an greatly exercised in my righteous mind. The reason is probably that in order to the faithful discharge of my duty I have gone without my English breakfast. At all events my reflections are Cyprus-hued—dull, gloomy and despondent. My thoughts persist in reverting to the past, consistently, however, with the object of my present errand. I begin to think as to what extent by the time I have finished my round of the churches of Cyprus I shall have become the shuttlecock of the various doctrinal battledores which operate in Cyprus. I feel that in the course of a not extended career I have been already considerably battered. A vision rises before me of a certain Free Church in a town pleasantly situated in the north of Scotland; and I have indistinct remembrance of an elderly, slim-figured, white-haired gentleman who occasionally bestowed upon me such recognition as is due to juvenility. Next occur to me recollections of a square pew lined with green baize, and conversations anent circuit stewards and conferences. For some years circumstances rather than inclination, I expect, led me to attend the ministry of "the people called Methodists." A still longer period I listened to the gospel as preached by the people called Independents. And for some time I hung—and occasionally dozed—on the somnolent Sunday afternoon utterances of the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M. A. at the established church dear to the heart of Charles Lamb. Since my arrival in Cyprus, however, my faith has partaken still more of eclectism. On the principle that any religion is better than none, I have here found myself a tolerably regular member at the Roman church of St. Mary of Grace; and, as I have taken occasion before to remark, I have I hope derived spiritual benefit from the exhortations of the worthy fathers of the Greek church. But it seems to me that, after all, if a man goes to church, either for entertainment, or for religious exercise, or for certain social considerations, he would best suit his convenience by picking out one particular edifice in which—although such desiderata are hardly to be satisfied in Cyprus—his architectural, doctrinal and musical wants are met, and by repairing always to that building. Said "the wisest man the world ever knew" "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety." But of a surety in the multitude of spiritual advisers there is confusion. Only a firm belief in the fact that there are many roads leading towards the goal we call heaven could prevent me from being the victim of a depression akin to despair. But I am convinced—

> "That nothing walks with aimless feet,
> That not one life shall be destroyed,
> Or cast as rubbish to the void
> When God shall make the pile complete."

After this lengthened exordium it is time that I should have arrived at my destination. When I first arrived in Larnaka I entertained an opinion pretty general among my countrymen that there was hardly an object on which to rest one's eyes. Everything was blue, or brown or barren. There was one redeeming feature in the landscape. With its surroundings acting as a capital foil, the Convent was the one redeeming feature in the out-look. After the glare and want of repose in everything else there was something refreshing and dainty and cool in contemplating its exterior alone. It might aptly have formed an illustration to one of the quaint stories of mediæval times in the Ingoldsby Legends. Alas! much of the external beauty has since departed. Someone has white-washed the frontal side, and the momentary feeling of serenity the building once conveyed to the weary-eyed sojourner in a strange land will not again be shared in. But there never ought to be forgotten, when the records of Cyprus come to be written, the charitable sympathy which the sisters of this institution held out. They did not when Englishmen were stricken with fever regard them as foreigners and heretics, but with sweet charitableness received them into their building, and if I may use a scriptural simile poured wine and oil into their wounds. With dainty hands they administered relief to the distressed. And as far as I am able to learn the sort of Christian feeling they then expressed never received recognition.

It is the fashion to express admiration of the sketches of Mr. Du Maurier. I am not in the fashion and don't admire the sketches of Mr. Du Maurier. But one which appeared in Punch some years ago impressed itself upon my memory as being somewhat more calculated to raise a smile than the artist's ordinary productions. It was of a young man in a place of worship. He his flanked on either side by young ladies who are drawn in characteristic manner, and are as alike as two peas. It must be admitted they are pretty. The young man is unprovided with a hymn-book. He rises in his place to sing when the time comes, and the anxiety of each of the girls to share their books with him and the consequent embarrassment of the gentleman constitute the fun of the thing. That place of worship must, I think, have been a chapel and not a church. I have noted, what I suppose is a doctrinal difference, that from Dissenters I have almost invariably received courtesy in the matters of seats, hymn-books and the like; while in the established churches of my country—and more especially in what are called the "High" churches,—the congregations have apparently combined to render me as uncomfortable as possible, and to experience a feeling as if I were a sort of social pariah. The proffering of books of devotion is not the sort of civility indulged in at High Anglican church services. It is, to my humble thinking, a pity that the same hymn book cannot be used in all churches; for unless the pilgrim possessing a thirst for the gospel possess a library of them he need not expect to be properly prepared for the service of song used in half the churches he may visit. But I have digressed.

To return to the Roman Convent. I am received with a consideration and civility to which I am unaccustomed. It is, however, not embarrassing as in the illustration I have quoted. I am shown to my seat, not by a vulgar-looking greengrocer who for the nonce has turned verger and, who you will next meet with at some suburban dinner-party.

(To be continued)

MARRIAGE.

A few plain and interesting facts concerning the anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of the law of England in regard to marriage have lately been published by the secretary of the "Marriage Law Reform Association" having offices in Parliament street. (1) Marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been specially legalized in Australia, yet such Australian marriages are of doubtful validity in England and the offspring of them are illegitimate. (2) In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands such marriages on the death of either of the parties become valid and the children legitimate; but if the survivor subsequently settle in England, the children become illegitimate and are consequently disinherited. (3) An eminent authority on Scotch marriage law maintains that the legality or illegality of such marriages in that country is uncertain, the probability being the courts would decide in favour of their legality. (4) The Law of England permits cousins who are consanguineously related to marry; while it prohibits a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister. (5) English law in the matter of marriage regards a wife's sister as a man's own sister; but not in the matter of legacy duty. (6) All marriages of this kind prior to the 31st August, 1835 are valid and binding; while all contracted since are declared null and void. Finally it is declared that "there neither has been nor is, in the statute Book of any other country in the world, an Act so inconsistent in its provisions and so repugnant to common sense, as that upon which this law is founded."

Then, however absurd it may appear, children are presumed to have sufficient intelligence to understand the nature of the marriage engagement at seven, though the contract is not absolutely binding upon them until they reach the age of consent, which for males is 14 and for females 12. Regarding the question as an international one, the disgraceful want of understanding between England and France, has been recently very painfully proved. A marriage consummated in England between a Frenchman and an Englishwoman is not recognized as valid in France unless ratified according to French law. It is required that the union should receive the assent of the man's parents and that due notice of its celebration should be posted in the quarter in which the husband is resident. And should these legal requirements, of which the English wife is probably ignorant not be complied with and the husband be a dishonourable scamp, he can, at any time turn his wife into the streets and tell her that her children are illegitimate.

When such a state of things as this exists in the two countries of the world furthest advanced in civilization it is not strange that the law on the subject as it exists here is far from being perfect. The fact is that no one understands it. Generally speaking a marriage valid according to the law of the country in which it was contracted is valid in every other country; though where the exceptions are so many it may be straining a point to speak of a general principle in the matter.

In the well known case of Simonin v. Mallac it was determined that the law of the country where the marriage is solemnized does not always determine the validity of the marriage. If foreigners domiciled abroad, come to England to get married in conformity with English law, the marriage in that country, though it may be null and void by the law of the country where they are domiciled.

As respects Cyprus we are rather in the position to receive than to bestow a knowledge of the existent marriage laws; and we have reason to believe that ignorance on the subject is fairly general even with persons who are supposed to be well informed on legal matters. Whether an Englishman who marries a Greek without the rite having been consummated elsewhere than in domicile by Greek papas is really married and as to his responsibility in the matter we cannot pretend to say; but we are inclined to think the marriag is not legal. As to whether the union on the Island of an Englishman with an English lady, unless such is celebrated on board a man-of-war is valid, we are ignorant. In point of fact the whole thing is invested with a mystery which is highly deplorable. We presume there are unprincipled Englishmen as well as dishonourable persons belonging to other nationalities. What penalty we wonder attaches to such an one if finding the situation in Cyprus either too hot for him or too cold for him he betakes himself elsewhere? And what under the circumstances is to become of the young woman?

Local Notes.

Last Sunday afternoon the newly appointed French Consul held his first reception on taking up his new post to receive the French colony here who mustered in full force. A pleasant afternoon was spent, several toasts proposed and joyfully responded to; after which the French subjects departed, very favourably impressed with their new Consul.

Thursday being the feast of Saint George *à la Grecque* as well as the name-day of the King of the Hellenes a *Te deum* was sung at the Church of Saint Lazarus which was attended by the Greek Consul in full uniform and a large concourse of people. After the service a reception followed at the Greek Consulate which was numerously attended.

We had recently an opportunity of passing through Athienou, which we availed ourselves of to visit the Greek school which it was pleasing to find in such good order. The school-room was very neatly furnished, the children clean and tidy and the master appeared to take great interest in his work, he told us that H.E. the High Commissioner had lately visited the school and expressed himself generally satisfied.

Athienou is a large and flourishing village half way between this and Nikosia, it has three churches and boasts of not having a single Turkish inhabitant.

We hear that the Cypriot fraternity at Alexandria have voted money for establishing 8 new schools in different parts of Cyprus.

Last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Ferguson being here on his way to Limassol previous to embarking on board the mail-steamer, held a service at the Imperial Ottoman Bank according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church. It was largely attended.

Thursday being the *fête* of Saint George all Larnaca and Scala turned out in gala-costume and repaired to the church named after the saint, a little way beyond old Larnaca where a *Panigyris* or what we call a fair is annually held on this day. As is usual in these countries the fête begins the evening previous so that peasants coming from a distance arrive the night before and encamp in the vicinity of the church ready to attend the early service. For those who preferred driving omnibuses were running at short intervals between Scala and Saint George's. A great many peasants, and some from very distant villages had come to celebrate the day as well as to see if they could make any good bargains. There were a great many mules and donkeys for sale; but not so many horses, as well as a great many other things some worthy of the stranger's notice. The fair sex in their summer attire was most attractive, and we noticed some very pretty dresses quite in keeping with their wearers.

The three zaptiehs charged with the late murder of a Turk in Larnaca were removed to Nicosia yesterday to await their trial before the Temyiz Court. With the suspected individuals and witnesses there are about fifty persons mixed up in the affair so the trial promises to last some time.

Complaints are made all over the island against the ravages the locusts are making.

We hear that they have already commenced to build the iron pier at Limassol as well as the Custom House and Post Office. What does Mr. Cobham think of public works being carried out at different places?

Yesterday in the High Court of Justice, criminal jurisdiction, before Mr. Deputy Commissioner Tyser who had expressly come down from Nicosia; Messrs. Roche, Clere, Bromley, Sandby, Constantinides, Carré, Aumann, Darbon, Tellidi, Küss, Bart, Coundouris and Vassiliadis were summoned before the court to show cause why they had not contributed their quota of locusts' eggs. The case excited a great deal of interest and so the court was crowded. Lieut Hadfield on the part of the Government appeared as prosecutor in the case and the defendants conducted their own defence.

Mr. Bromley was called first and stated that his refusal was on the grounds that the measure was unconstitutional, in as much as it compelled him to go into the fields to search for locusts eggs which he said amounted to forced labour from which as an Englishman he was exempted. Mr. Sandby intimated that he had already paid his quota so the summons was withdrawn. Mr. Constantinides

disputed the authority of the court to decide the case as he said the prosecution was acting for the Sultan and therefore it should be decided in the Daavi Court, as an example he gave the case against those who refused to pay the Temitu tax which was tried in the Daavi. His objection being overruled he stated that his refusal was based on treaties between His Majesty the King of the Hellenes and H. I. Majesty the Sultan of Turkey which exempted Hellenic subjects from every personal tax. His case has not been concluded. Mr. Clere made the same objection as to the competence of the court as Mr. Constantinides which met with a similar fate and he questioned the legality of the prosecution. At this point Mr. Roche protested against the proceedings in court as he said that Mr. Deputy Commissioner Tyser who was sitting as judge in the case acted for the prosecution at the same time which was out of order, when Mr. Tyser threatened to turn him out of court. Mr. Clere further stated that his grounds for refusing to pay his quota of eggs was on the grounds of forced labour. Mr. Roche asked for an adjournment to allow him to get up the case which he said involved a great many constitutional questions, but it not being granted he gave similar reasons for refusing as Mr. Clere. Mr. Carré's principal reason was that he possessed no land and therefore was not interested. Mr. Darbon said he had not refused but that for three months he had not a farthing. The manner in which he made his defence was a source of great amusement. Messrs. Aumann and Küss followed the same lines in their defence as Mr. Carré. Mr. Tellidi said he had never paid the locust tax before and therefore refused to do so now, but he added that if the other defendants did so now he would follow their example. Messrs. Bart, Coundouris, and Vassiliades agreed to pay. Judgment was delivered to-day the defendants with the exception of Mr. Constantinides whose case has not been decided, who still refused to pay their quota of locusts' eggs each being found guilty and fined 7/6 and costs.

The following is a copy of a letter received by H. E. the High Commissioner, in reply to the telegrams sent from Cyprus advocating the cession of this Island to Greece.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, to Sir Robert Biddulph.

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall
19th April, 1881.

Sir,

Mr. Gladstone has received telegrams from some of the inhabitants of Larnaca, Limassol and Nicosia advocating the union of Cyprus with Greece: and he desires me to say that he wishes to inform those from whom these telegrams have emanated that while H. M.'s Government earnestly desires the happiness of Cyprus, they must remind the inhabitants that the Island is held by this country under the Convention with the Porte as a part of the Ottoman Empire and that proposals which would be a violation of that Convention cannot be discussed.

As the telegrams have been sent to Mr. Gladstone, without the names of individuals attached to them, Mr. Gladstone has thought it best to address his reply through you, and he would ask you to be kind enough to make known the terms of it in the proper quarters.

Copies of the telegrams herewith enclosed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. W. Hamilton.

Major General
Sir Robert Biddulph, K.C.M.G.
High Commissioner
Cyprus.

THE FAMOUS MUCCI EUCALYPTUS CASE.

A correspondent writes to us in reference to the announcement that on Mr. Skinner will devolve the duty of delivering the final decision on this case in the Island. The writer says "I quite fail to see under the Ordinance how this can be possible, by Section 5 (c) of it, it is provided that in the case of the illness or absence of the Judicial Commissioner, or in any emergency, the High Commissioner may temporarily appoint a person qualified as aforesaid, to be the acting Judicial Commissioner. But Mr. Bovill is at present in the absence of any judicial commissioner the acting Judicial Commissioner, and as there is no provision for the appointment of any sub-acting Judicial Commissioner, I quite fail to see how the authorities will get themselves out of the difficulty they have created themselves mingling the two distinct officers of Appeal Judge and Legal Adviser together in one and the same person. There only way would be to make a special Ordinance for the case—unless His Excellency as a member of the High Court § 4 (b.) should decide to hear the appeal himself.

Kyrenia News.

May 5th.

The Government Engineer has been to Kyrenia and carefully examined the neighbourhood with a view to future roads along the west and east shores of the town. He left on the 4th instant, accompanied by the Commissioner for the village of Akantiou boundering the districts of Famagusta and Kyrenia.

Mr. Donald, clerk of the works to the Engineer has been removed, and Mr. Williams is to carry on the works in the Fort; this appointment has given much satisfaction as it is hoped now a speedy conclusion will be made to the building of the new prison, which has been in course of construction for nearly sixteen months. The Rev. J. Spencer has travelled round the district and made arrangements for the teaching of English in the schools of Lapithos, Karava and Bellapais.

We regret to hear that the locusts are still in great numbers in the neighbourhood of the hummochs bordering the Messarian plain. The Commissioner has been indefatigable in endeavouring to destroy these pests. A clerk and special interpreter (who came from Nicosia) were sent out daily to superintend their destruction, and Captain Stevenson himself encamped on alternative days in all the worst neighbourhoods. Though immense quantities have been destroyed, still in places they can actually be "heard" amongst the corn.

BEACONSFIELD & GLADSTONE

A POLITIC-HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

We translate the following article which appeared shortly after the election of the present Parliament, in the well-known German periodical *Unsere Zeit* published in Leipzig.

At the beginning of last year's parliamentary session it was the ruling opinion that at least several months must pass away, before the party contest between the Liberals and Conservatives through a new election could arrive at a practical result. Meanwhile Lord Beaconsfield, had prepared a new surprise for the world in the sudden dissolution of Parliament, and the English people gave him as well as to the world a scarcely less surprising answer, in as much as they decided the total defeat of the Beaconsfield ministry. That great turning point is an opportune moment to compare the characters of the two prominent statesmen and to glance back at their past history. Perhaps I may succeed in contributing a correction of the opinion of my countrymen, whose appreciation of Lord Beaconsfield's policy appeared to me without a sufficient knowledge of his character and aims always incomprehensible.

Two men at that time were prominent in the English politics and within the furthest circles of the interests and sympathies that they touched upon, before all others the competent representative leaders of the national movements: viz, Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. Both were in truth only the substitutes of the old historical Whig and Tory parties of the Liberals and Conservatives, but since the days of Pitt and Fox that opposition has not so sharply marked or embodied itself with such remarkable personalities.

Concerning Beaconsfield and Gladstone their commencement belongs to a time already pretty well gone by. It dates, not looking at the different natures of the two men, strictly speaking from the year 1846, when Gladstone, in company with Sir Robert Peel as Freetraders gave up their connection with the Protectionist old Tory party who under the leadership of D' Israeli in spite of the general state of distress and the famine in Ireland remained unskaken to the monopoly of the Corn Laws. We find them at first only in December 1852, in close personal contest when the fantastic Budget of D'Israeli who in the meanwhile had risen to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the first Derby ministry and leader in the House of Commons, succumbed to the attacks of Gladstone which defeat led to the fall of the Conservative ministry. As Gladstone succeeded his rival in the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer and held it with short interruption until the year 1866, reciprocal onslaughts did not fail in the interval; though Gladstone's financial superiority remained so undoubted and proved itself so splendent through its practical results, that D'Israeli in that direction observed a certain reservedness, while Gladstone on his part, although his views were always of a Liberal colouring, did not take any very prominent part in the general political debates of which Lord Palmerston was the principal leader in the Lower House. The opposition became sharper, only after the death of Lord Palmerston when Gladstone in the Russell ministry undertook the post of leader in the House of Commons and as such in the session of 1866 laid a new Reform Bill before Parliament. This Bill was overthrown by the Conservatives and Pseudo-liberals under the leadership of D'Israeli, and the Derby-D'Israeli ministry again came to the head of affairs. During the following session one experienced the most astounding phenomenon and that, that the Conservative minister D'Israeli carried through a more radical bill than that which he shortly before denounced as revolutionary, though only after numberless choppings and changings and with the assistance of his Liberal antagonists. However it follows that he should not long enjoy his double triumph. Already a still greater question advanced to meet its solution. The threatening increase and the excesses of Fenianism during the years 1866 and 1867 had again refreshed with forcible impressions the remembrance of the old misfortunes of the Irish situation. For a moment one thought, that the singular eccentric man who so unexpectedly solved the pending question of parliamentary reform, might be in a position to develope a similar elasticity in connection with Ireland. He had formerly expressed the misfortune of Ireland in the well-known words "Domination through a foreign church and an absent aristocracy." But one was again disappointed in him. As much good as D'Israeli did out of the democratic training of his party so much less did he wish to hear of great reforms for Ireland. Just under this flag Gladstone collected the dispersed Liberal party and gained a splendid victory over his rival at the new election in December 1868. Lord Russell was now too old and circumspect to keep pace with the forward movements of the time so he had to give over the chief management of the Liberal party to the young energetic statesman whilst the management of the Conservative party was in consequence of the illness of Lord Derby already at the beginning of the session of 1868 in the hands of D'Israeli. So at that moment D' Israeli and Gladstone for the first time were the recognised heads of the two great parties, and their personal influence it was since, that really appointed the course of English history from 1868 to 1880. The history of this period falls for England into two parts. The Gladstone ministry (1868-74) and the Beaconsfield ministry (1874-80).

(To be continued.)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

(Continued from our last.)

Throughout the Continent this valuable plant has been for ages esteemed as an ordinary crop, though in England lucerne has been but little cultivated till of late years. It is however attracting more and more attention and deserves to be seriously tried in Cyprus as it prefers and prospers in soils of a light porous friable character, particularly when containing a proportion of chalk and lime. When cultivated, it grows from 18 inches to three feet high, has a perennial root with stem covered with leaves having a downy undersurface and flowers of a purple violet colour. In consequence of its long tapering root, it is able to resist "Drought" better than any other green crop and this constitutes a special recommendation for its use here in Cyprus where there exists no "Forage plant" fit for use during the long dry summer. It is of very rapid growth, can be cut several times in a season and being perennial, will continue in cut for several years if properly manured and kept free from weeds. The custom has hitherto prevailed in England of sowing it in drills, so as to admit of constant hoeing and cleaning but the Continental plan of sowing it broad cast is being now more generally adopted and instead of allowing it to remain undisturbed for 10 or 12 years, the load is broken up and then resown every three or four years. This would certainly seem to be the preferable plan, as nothing interferes so much with its growth as disturbing the soil near the roots by hoeing. As soon as the plant is 6 inches high, it should be mown previous to flowering and may be cut at intervals of a month or six weeks till November. During the winter a top dressing of farm yard manure will be well repaid and the next year's cut will be ready in April. If it can be grown in Australia where the climate must be hotter than here, I can imagine no obstacle to its cultivation in Cyprus. The advantages of the crop are great. Horses feed readily and thrive on it. Keep in better condition and do more work than when kept on corn and other food. Sheep in Australia where they are kept sometimes exclusively upon it are said to yield wool of finer quality than when fed on other crops. Cows are fond of it and yield a much larger quantity of good milk when regularly supplied with it and thus the great difficulty hitherto felt of keeping them from the impossibility of supplying them with the requisite supply of green food will be happily overcome and we may even indulge in the hope of seeing the establishment of one or more dairy farms in the neighbourhood of Larnaca, Limassol and Nicosia where we feel quite sure that they will be welcomed and patronized.

I am Sir, etc,
Viator.

Larnaca 5th May, 1881.

Occasional Notes.

The following referring to Lord Beaconsfield appeared in the "Daily News" of the 20th ult.

"Rumour speaks of an encounter in the streets of Constantinople, which showed the physical pluck of the young traveller, and the mastery it seems to belong to all Englishmen of the use of his fists, and which may have suggested to Thackeray his description of Codlingsby's fight with the bargee." But the story is really this:

In 1829 when Lord Beaconsfield then plain Mr. D'Israeli was staying with his friend Mr. Meredith at the hotel in Constantinople, a master tanner who had been sent out from England to teach the Turks how to tan happened to be staying at the same hotel as the former, but somehow or other he became rather offensive to Mr. D' Israeli when he turned round and gave the tanner a thorough good "tanning."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

May
6th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

May
1st S S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
5th 'Lady Brigs' Ottoman schooner for Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol—Messrs. K. L. Lake, C. Reed, F. Exareo, S. Zaya, Rossos and Mrs. A. Christofidi and 19 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

May
1st S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
4th 'Nicoletta V.' 81 tons Austrian schooner from Trieste, general cargo.
6th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

April
30th 'Maria G.' 199 tons Aust. brigantine for Trieste with caroubs.
30th 'St. Ives' 277 tons French barque for Havre (wind bound).
May
1st S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
2nd 'Ipachoi' 186 tons Ottoman brig for Alaya in ballast.
6th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Rev. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Max Page, and Mr. and Mrs. Cranby.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

THE House in the Tripiotu quarter of Nicosia formerly the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. For particulars apply to the Proprietor Hadji George Christofidi, Nicosia.

CAFÉ DE LA POSTE

THE Café de la Poste on the Strand, Proprietor Eugène Fabre, Refreshments of the best quality and billiard table.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS, OF CYPRUS.

AGENTS wanted in Cyprus, to collect and forward to me, once each month, all the used postage stamps of Cyprus, that it is possible to obtain. I will give high prices for them, and I will remit payment by Post Office Order, directly each lot reaches me. I will pay all postage incurred in sending to me.

W. Clifford,
1, Cranbourne Street,
Hull,
England.

THE NEWEST
MONEY LOTTERY.
UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF
GOVERNMENT.

This newest Money Lottery contains 51,700 prizes which are drawn in 7 Divisions. The price of the Tickets for all the drawings of the two first divisions is officially fixed at :

18 Shillings Sterling for a whole Ticket
9 Shillings „ for a half Ticket.

The greatest prize in the most fortunate case is:

£ 20,000.

The following are the Chief prizes :

	Marks	Marks
1 premium of	250,000 —	250,000
1 prize „	150,000 —	150,000
1 „ „	100,000 —	100,000
1 „ „	75,000 —	75,000
1 „ „	50,000 —	50,000
2 prizes „	40,000 —	80,000
3 „ „	30,000 —	90,000
4 „ „	25,000 —	100,000
2 „ „	20,000 —	40,000
12 „ „	15,000 —	180,000
1 prize „	12,000 —	12,000
24 prizes „	10,000 —	240,000
5 „ „	8,000 —	40,000
3 „ „	6,000 —	18,000
54 „ „	5,000 —	270,000
5 „ „	4,000 —	20,000
105 „ „	3,000 —	315,000
263 „ „	2,000 —	526,000
etc.		etc.

Upon receipt of the Amount, which can be remitted in Bank Notes of any Country, by drafts payable in Germany, France, Austria, England, etc. in postage stamps of all countries, or by Post Office orders, we forward the original tickets ordered, bearing the Government stamp, by post, in closed envelopes, to the applicants for all the drawings of the two first Divisions.

All orders will be received by us at the latest before

May 20th, 1881.

With each despatch of Tickets we enclose the official programme of the drawings and immediately after each, every Ticket Holder will receive an Official Drawing List. The prizes are paid out by us under Government control in cash, when desired, at the residence of the Winner.

All orders must be addressed to

ISENTHAL & Co.
Chief Lottery Office,
HAMBURG.
(Germany.)

We correspond in all European languages. Letters from the East arrive here in 180 hours.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY(LIMITED).

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that from the first of June next, he will re-open for the fourth season the

HOTEL VICTORIA,

at Aley (Mount Lebanon).

Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort.

The Hotel is situated on the loftiest part of the mountain and the climate is specially recommended by the faculty as being the healthiest in Mount Lebanon.

The carriages of the "Diligence" Company carry visitors from Beyrout to the Hotel's door in three hours at a very moderate charge.

For further information apply to the proprietor.

PIETRO PAULICEVICH.

BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

PALESTINE
INDEPENDENT TOURS
ALEXANDER HOWARD

PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Latroon, valley of Ajalon, (half-way to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of tents and equipage for Syrian Travel. Efficient dragomen and escorts provided. Greatest advantages given to all classes of travellers visiting the Holy Land, by direct engagement at Jaffa, or by contract made at my Cairo branch office, in the Esbekieh, opposite Shepheard's Hotel, during the winter season.

THE
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN
BANKING COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.

Head Office,
27 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON.
PARIS AGENCY, 55 RUE ST. LAZARE.
BRANCHES :
Alexandria, Cairo, Larnaca.
Correspondents in Cyprus acting as AGENCIES:
NICOSIA: G. Michaélidès
LIMASSOL: Ch. Haggi Pavlou et fils.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
CORRESPONDENTS in

Marseilles	Constantinople
Trieste	Smyrna
Naples	Beyrout
Athens	Volo, etc.

For particulars, apply to the Bank,
WOLSELEY STREET,
LARNACA.

THE
LEVANT HERALD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

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

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

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish press sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recommended.

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be ordered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London the Agents for the paper.

Subscriptions and advertisements are received at the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

The Egyptian Gazette.
Published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE SUBSCRIPTION including postage to any part of Egypt or any country within the Postal Union is Eight shillings per quarter payable in advance. The Commercial Summary, Reports &c., will appear in Saturdays issues; rate of subscription for this issue only, one pound sterling per annum.

Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight shillings for 50 words. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements at reduced rates.

All communications to be addressed
The Editor EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, Alexandria.

HOLLOWAY'S
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, 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
11. WATKINS STREET.
and of every Chemist in the Island

THE
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Capital £ 10, 000,000.
Paid up £ 5,000,000.

Head Offices
CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON, PARIS.
BRANCHES

Adalia	Larnaca
Afioun Cara-Hissar	Magnesia
Aidin	Port-Said
Alexandria	Roustchouk
Adrianople	Salonica
Beyrout	Smyrna
Broussa	Varna

BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collection.
BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable to custom.
DEPOSITS AT INTEREST—are received at rates ascertainable at the Bank.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
CYPRUS AGENCIES
Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

REGULAR
DILIGENCE SERVICE
BETWEEN
LARNACA & NICOSIA.

Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.
„ „ Nikosia „ at 2 p.m.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides supplies also special conveyances for Nikosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Kyrenia and for excursions ; these may be hired either in Nikosia or Larnaka.

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

MR. LIASSIDES begs to inform his numerous customers that they will find at his stores a large stock of wines, spirits, etc., etc. He has also recently received an assortment of English goods of the best quality, which he is prepared to offer at lowest prices.

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 Saturday at 5 p. m.
„ Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p.m.
„ Limassol every Sunday at 9 p.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,
Agents, in
Larnaca and Limassol.

HENRY S. KING & Co.
EAST INDIA, COLONIAL, & AMERICAN BANKERS & AGENTS.
65, CORNHILL, & 45, PALL MALL—LONDON
BRANCH FIRMS.

KING, KING & Co.	BOMBAY
KING, HAMILTON & Co.	CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co.	CYPRUS.
KING, BAILLIE & Co.	LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co.	SOUTHAMPTON.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co.	PORTSMOUTH.

AGENT AT LIMASSOL
MESSRS. REES & WILLIAMSON.
AGENTS FOR THE
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMP.
AND
THE IMPERIAL NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMP.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DUNVILLE'S OLD CROWN V. R. IRISH WHISKEY.

Cheque Bank, Cheques issued at a moderate charge which are received in all parts of the world,

WHITAKER'S ALMANACKS FOR 1881.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. Cyprus undertake commission and forwarding business of every description, and from the facilities afforded by their numerous Branches and Agencies in every part of the World, offer to their constituents a means of carrying out any business entrusted to them at the lowest possible cost.

Sole Agents for Messrs. J. & F. Howard Agricultural Implement Manufacturers Britannia Iron Works Bedford Englan

Agents for Dunville's Old Crown Irish Whiskey.

Curtis and Harveys Gunpowder.

Johnson and Co's, Canterbury Ale.

Barton & Guestiers Claret.

Courvoisiers (Curlier Freres & Co) Brandy.

Webbs celebrated Soda and Indian Tonic Waters.

Enos Fruit Salt.

Ackerman-Laurance's Sparkling Saumurs.

Foulger & Sons
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Putty, &c.

An assortment of Saddlery &c.

G. CARUANA.
SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a useful, English-made and varied assortment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE ; a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUMBEKEE, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER of superior quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

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 accomodation.

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.

THE Proprietor of "Cyprus" is prepared to execute orders for every description of Printing, and to give estimates if desired, for Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Memorandum-forms, Mourning-Cards, Programmes, Hand-bills, addresses, etc. on the shortest notice, Price-Lists, Reports, Posters etc. expeditiously printed. Apply at the office of this journal.

Printed and published by the Proprietor at the "Cyprus" Printing Office, 19 Valesamaki Street Larnaca.