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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 161. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 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 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 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 Christodes; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Euthybule; 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 or Turkish characters executed with promptitude and economy at the office of this journal.

Omodos Fair.

The fair this year at Omodos was most successful, and from 8,000 to 9,000 persons were present on Monday. The day commenced as usual with the early service in the church, at which his Eminence the Bishop of Baffo officiated. After devotions were over, the crowd set to work at their more sublunary affairs with right good will and trade was very brisk all the morning, offering a great contrast in that respect to Kyko. Long streets, of booths composed of branches of trees afforded shade and shelter to the numerous merchants and their wares of all descriptions. About the entrance to the church the sellers of boots and shoes mostly congregated; in the gateway itself three or four jewellers exhibited their native manufactures, while next to them came what in England would be styled the haberdashers and silk mercers, followed by the vendors of hardware and cutlery comprising amongst their other goods carpenters' and wood cutters' tools, mingled with which might be seen little bags of spices and sugar, while piles of soap and candles made from native wax, showed that they carried on also to some extent the business of chandlers and grocers. The would-be purchasers experienced great difficulty in getting about owing to the crowd and narrow ill-made streets, and when a native lady dallied long over her choice of dress or handkerchiefs loud was the outcry and indignant the remarks made by the more impatient of her own sex awaiting their opportunity in the background, and who when their turn came were no wit less slow in choosing, and according to their nature turned over everything they did not want before selecting that which they did. In the open space above the town where the grain and agricultural implement merchants had their market, business was carried on in a more decided and therefore quicker fashion; the farmers knew what they wanted and the price they were prepared to pay and a little haggling generally rendered them possessors of what they needed, and left them at liberty to attend their wives and daughters in their shopping; and we were amused spectators of many an amicable dispute between man and wife, the lady generally desirous of investing in the ornamental, the gentleman in the more useful article. We must confess that the lady usually had her own way, though to judge by the shrug with which her decision was received, it was invariably against the better judgment of her husband.

The articles on sale besides those already mentioned, were: wheat, barley, flour, fruits, vegetables, goat-bells and copper work of different kinds, native saddle-bags, quilts and ropes, raw cotton and hanks of silk, sham jewelry of French and Birmingham manufacture, looking glasses, combs and brushes, razors and other articles too numerous to mention. From the amount of business transacted and the visible decrease towards the afternoon in the number of articles exposed for sale, the estimate, by men well qualified to judge, of £1,000, as the amount of money that changed hands on Monday alone, was certainly not an exaggerated one.

In our wanderings through the streets we came upon a house bearing an inscription which being interpreted meaneth "The Dilke Club;" we wonder whether Sir Charles Dilke is aware of the honor the inhabitants of Omodos have done him, though we greatly doubt whether he would recognise his name pronounced as they pronounce it, viz: 'Dilkey,'

We were hospitably entertained by his Eminence the Bishop, and in the course of a long conversation which we held with him we understood from him that the people in his diocese are complaining bitterly of the numerous robberies which are continually taking place. Although praedial larceny is a grave enough crime, yet something must surely be wrong somewhere, when a man called Christodulo Stocko of Holetria in the district of Kelokedara had fifteen sheep stolen from him and sold in the neighbouring villages, without the perpetrator of the crime being brought to justice; and we were assured by the Bishop that similar crimes are of almost daily occurrence. His Eminence also stated that since the occupation, the numbers attending the Omodos fair have greatly increased, and that this year the attendance and the business transacted have been far in excess of anything he had previously seen; he also considered that this is greatly due to the better rule of the English and the impetus thereby given to trade; and that if a main road was constructed from Omodos to Mandria to meet the Limassol road, the attendance would be still larger and the community greatly benefited thereby. He indeed seemed to think, as far as we understood him, that the money for the road would be found forthcoming from the district, when required.

The Game Law.

Previous to the occupation game was killed indiscriminately and at all seasons, and it threatened soon to become extinct in the Island; therefore it was an excellent idea on the part of government imposing a ten shilling tax on all would-be sportsmen and game dealers. For this measure to be effective it was absolutely necessary that the ordinance on this subject should be strictly carried out; but that this is not the case, it is now our object to point out. We should greatly like to see published a return of the number of cases of men had-up for shooting or selling without a licence, and killing game in the close season, specifying especially the number in each particular district; and we venture to say that the difference between some of the districts in proportion to their extent would be something remarkable; for while in some districts the administration of the game law is most efficient, in others it is most perfunctory. Anyone travelling through the various parts of the Island, especially those somewhat distant from the larger towns and villages cannot fail to remark the number of peasants in the pursuit of game, carrying guns, who when called upon are unable to produce a licence. It is true that one has a right to demand their name and address; but in the case of natives this is never done, and if an Englishman attempts it, he is met with some unearthly pronunciation which as a rule he is incapable of transcribing on paper. But it is not to private or individual enterprise that the detection of infringements of the law should be left; the Zaptiehs surely have not so much to do that they cannot stop and inquire if the bearer of the gun in each instance has his proper licence, when they meet him on the road or in the fields; too often the delinquent is a friend or perhaps near relative of their own, which in many cases accounts for their neglect; but the knowledge that half the fine would be the reward of the informer, would doubtless quicken their sense of duty. Again there is not a house in any of the villages whose owner does not possess a gun or maybe two, and though he will declare it is for protection against thieves, we are well convinced from our own personal knowledge that poaching is the real object for which it is kept.

And if anyone will take the trouble to pay an occasional visit to the salt lakes at Larnaca and Limassol, or to the favourite resorts of the hare and partridge, he will soon find out the truth of our assertion. Some of the more respectable inhabitants also aid and abet the poacher in his destruction of game, by purchasing it from him in the close season, but we are sure that we have only to point out the injury they thus inflict, to secure their hearty co-operation in our efforts to uphold sport in Cyprus; more especially when they consider that the holders of game licences are morally the owners of all the game on the island, and that buying game from poachers is very much like buying stolen goods and that the receiver is as bad as the thief.

A game licence is nothing more than an understood contract between Government and the person holding the licence. The holder on his part contracts to pay the Government a sum of ten shillings; the Government in return contracts to allow him, to shoot the game in the island, under certain restrictions as to close time, and to prevent any non-holder of a licence killing game; therefore if the licence holder fulfils his part of the contract it is only just to expect the Government to fulfil its. To enable them satisfactorily to do so, we would propose that the cost of a game licence should be, as now, ten shillings, or even more at the discretion of the Government; but that five shilling annual licences should be issued to everyone desirous of keeping a gun; and that no man should be allowed to have a gun unless he held one or other of these licences. That half of every fine inflicted for breaches of the game laws should go to the informer, whether civilian or Zaptieh, and that the latter should be instructed to look out for infringements of the law, and to patrol occasionally the grounds most affected by the native sportsmen.

Thus by some such regulations as these, and by a more uniform enforcement of the law, the Government would prove their desire to fulfil their part of the contract, and to prevent the murmurings which naturally arise from those who, forced to pay for their licence, at the same time see unlicensed sportsmen enjoying, free of expence, the amusement which they have paid for.

IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS

ST. SOFIA, NICOSIA.

(Continued from No. 156.)

It must be with pleasure that in an almost perfectly Oriental capital like Nikosia, the European traveller comes upon so fine an old pile as St. Sophia's —a pile which looks as if it had been transported from some old shadowy city on the banks of the Rhine, and deposited here under the parching glare amid all the unsympathetic surroundings of the East. St. Sophia's has been attributed as a work to the Venetians, but I think without due reason. It is much more probably the work of the Lusignan dynasty, who were French by origin and of Gothic traditions. It is a purely Gothic church like its sister—or rather brother—one St. Nicolas at Famagousta, which report says was designed by the same architect. As I enter by the large central door under the gal-

lee porch, and in slippers proceed up the aisles, the carpets on which I tread seem to reflect in their richness and design the beauty of the gloriously-stained windows, alas! now choked up with earth and plaster. A few Turks, slippers before them, touch with their foreheads the stones beneath which sleep the remains of the ancient kings of Cyprus. They will lift up a corner of the carpet and show you the incised effigies, now broken and shattered into various fragments, sculptured with folded hands—

—as though they would atone
Life's faults by saying endless prayers in stone.

Lone, cold and deserted looks the apse where once stood mid carving, and tapers and flowers all flushed with glorious hues which streamed through the richly-stained windows, the High Altar, on which rapped or else hung over in the Dove of Gold "that most worshipful sacrament of the Altar"—that fair white wafer before which more prayers and sighs have been breathed than ever before under any other created thing. But all is silent now. From no side chapel comes "the faint mutter of the mass—with the good thick stupefying scent of incense smoke"—while over all tinkles the silver sanctus bell.

Yet standing here, on the spot where the High Altar once stood, it is not difficult to call up the past. Suspended from the roof as though floating in mid-air hangs an image of our Saviour on the Cross. In the side chapels, through carven screens, mid imagery and dusky pictures, small altars gleam fair before which, on the stones, kneeling figures pray. Here in this deserted side chapel which holds now the "Kiblah," which points to the direction of Mecca, stands the image of "Our Ladye" with the babe springing from her bosom smilingly towards us. Here, against the pillars, stand the confessionals of wondrously carved wood against which fair penitents whisper their sins with their handkerchiefs against their faces,—and above all come the sound of the patter of feet and the clatter caused by the moving of chairs. Then there approaches a Priest who advances in his vestments, chalice and paten in hand, from a side altar. And now as the bright rays of the sun stream on the stones in a golden flood, through the large open western doors, there comes the sound of music from the gallery above while under a canopy of cloth of gold fringed with bells advances the Archbishop be-mitred and be-jewelled, surrounded by his clergy in all the pomp and ritual of Holy Church. The church is decked for morning prime and the tapers glitter fair.

But these visions vanish in a moment, and I am again in a deserted and ruined church, with bedaubed pillars, Turkish carpets, "Kiblah," and praying, silent, kneeling white-be-turbaned Turks, as I hear from the minarets outside the sound of the muezzin calling the faithful to prayer "God is great, and Mahomet is the prophet of God." And then standing here—

—where the quire
Lie with their hallelujahs quenched like fire,

—the mind goes back to that night three hundred years ago, when the Turks broke into the city and swarmed over those walls, and the capital of Cyprus was given over to

—fire and sword,
Red ruin and the breaking-up of laws.

I notice that some of the windows are completely plastered up, and I am informed by a gentleman who is with me that this has been done within his memory. The reason, in some cases, was to conceal stained glass or fragments of stained glass on which were emblazoned figures, and which the Moslems objected to as savouring of idolatry. My informant also assured me that, under the guardianship of a mufti, within a little building near, there exist the relics of the episcopal library, which fell into the hands of the Turks when the city was taken. By the courtesy of a Turkish official, he had, under the Turkish regime, once been allowed to see these treasures, which comprised books bound in vellum and mostly printed. My friend mentioned a very interesting series of works on geography which he was allowed just time enough to peep into. Besides books the chamber contained other objects of curiosity, dating from the time of the siege of the city. The Turks, I am told, are under the impression that some of the books contain mention of the localities where a great deal of treasure was buried in order that it might not fall into the hands of the Turks; and I know for a fact that a few years since a quantity of old Venetian gold money was lighted upon when the street leading from the Baffo gate was being re-paved. At present it would be more than hopeless to expect the Government to do anything for the encouragement of archæological research; but one cannot help thinking how greatly, in a country like this the labours of an enthusiastic archæological society would be rewarded. But the question arises would they be allowed!

Latest News.

Constantinople Oct. 3rd.

Fresh differences between Turkey and Greece have arisen in respect of the frontier of Thessaly.

Constantinople, Oct. 3rd.

The Sultan, without consulting his Cabinet, has sent a special mission, composed of Ali Nizami Pasha as chief commissioner, Ali Fuad Be as second, and Ratib Pasha and Seffer Effendi, aides-de-camp of the Sultan. The commission embarked yesterday for Alexandria. Ali Nizami Pasha will institute an enquiry as to the causes of the recent military demonstration, and Ali Fuad Be besides having a political errand, will participate in the eventual negotiations between Egypt and the powers.

London, Oct 3rd.

The resumption of the Anglo-French commercial treaty negotiations is postponed till Oct. 24th. Opinions in regard to the reason of this differ, but those attributed by the "Times" are generally held to be correct.

Cairo, Oct. 3rd.

To-morrow morning, the Council of Ministers will discuss the terms of the letter of H. E. Sherif Pasha to H. H. the Khedive in which the president of the council demands the convocation of the Chamber of the Notables.

It is stated that the Cabinets of England and France have formally notified to the Porte that the stay of H. E. Ali Fuad Pasha and his colleague in Cairo must be of short duration.

London, Oct 3rd.

Sir Stafford Northcote in a speech at Hull has vigorously attacked the policy of the Government. Active measures, he said, are necessary in Ireland to prevent the Land League annulling the Land Act altogether.

Cairo, Oct 4th.

The Ottoman commissioners will arrive on Thursday by special steamer. Zulficar Pasha will proceed to Alexandria to meet them.

Constantinople, Oct. 4th.

The Porte has informed Lord Dufferin that the special commission sent to Egypt is entirely and in no way hostile to the Khedive.

Limassol News.

Limassol, 6th October, 1881.

The new iron screw pier was opened to-day by H. E. the High Commissioner. The pier, and new Govt. buildings in course of construction, were gracefully decorated with flags armorial bearings and evergreens, and the ships in port were gaily decked out in all available bunting. An avenue of evergreens and flags led from the main road to the pier, and a company of the XXXV regiment with band was drawn up in the avenue to salute his Excellency on arrival. At the shore end of the pier a beautiful and lofty arch of evergreens had been erected, having on the outside the words "God save the Queen," and on the inside "Long life to Sir R. Biddulph." His Excellency arrived at noon. A procession was formed headed by the band playing the national anthem. The High Commissioner and staff came next, followed by officials from the various towns of Cyprus, some notables of the island, and the general public. On arriving at the end of the pier His Excellency in a few words declared it open and the procession returned in the same order. On arrival at the shore end of the pier the Mayor of Limassol, Mr. Kuridi, addressed His Excellency in greek at considerable length pointing out the importance of the new work, and drawing a comparison between the difficulties hitherto experienced in loading and discharging ships with the very great facilities now obtained. The Mufti also addressed His Excellency on the increase of commerce and British rule. The High Commissioner replied briefly, when about 100 people of various nationalities, guests of His Excellency adjourned to a déjeuner provided in one of the large rooms of the new Government buildings. The room was beautifully decorated and the tables presented the appearance one might look for in Europe on such an occasion, but scarcely to be expected in Cyprus. At the proper moment the High Commissioner proposed the health of the Queen, which was responded to in the usual hearty way.

In proposing prosperity to the town of Limassol His Excellency drew attention to the increase in its trade. Its exports and imports for the year 1878 were £85,900 and in the year 1880 £143,577. Exports of wine had increased eleven per cent in 1879 and a further seventy per cent in 1880. The wine trade with Egypt and France had increased enormously. There had been none with France before the occupation. Last year it amounted to £ 12,000. The health of the troops during last two years had been splendid and hopes this will encourage foreign visitors to Limassol in winter and Troodos in summer. He announced impending reforms in the law courts and said that two judges of experience in ~~oriental affairs~~ would be sent out from England who would arrange circuits round the island. His Excellency also announced the election of representatives by the people to the legislative Council and remarked that he looked for important results from the labours of elected members. Returning thanks for his toast he remarked that he was much indebted for the cordial assistance of all officials. He alluded to the attacks of the native press and ridiculed the idea of English officials being agents of any political party in England or wishing to offend or injure the Christian population. He said that whilst all Englishmen recognise the ties of ~~duty~~ and religion, the functions of the Government of Cyprus are to secure peace and prosperity to the inhabitants and not meddle with schemes for the transfer of the Island to another power, such schemes embarrassing that power and injuring the progress of the Island. His Excellency added as a proof of what he said that the Consul of the power he alluded to had been instructed by his government to discourage such schemes. The principles of English Government are liberty and justice alike to rich and poor and the abolition of improper privileges obtained by individuals under former weak Government.

The "Cyprus Turn-coat".

We have received this week a certain number of letters relative to certain publications of third-rate quality emanating from a wretched scribbler whom we have been constantly accustomed in this journal to treat with the most profound contempt. We are somewhat surprised to find that some persons can devote the time to a starved literature which could, at the utmost, serve to make better known to those who might ignore it the moral condition of its author: *le style c'est l'homme*. Of what notice can anyone be worth when he has desperately and vainly tried to make imself notorious by the most coarse scurrility of intemperate language; when he has grossly insulted the most inviolable feelings of the representatives of the Queen in this Island; he has tried to stir up the population against the Government; and from day to day he has prostrated himself at the feet of those whom he has insulted, and has insulted those whom he adulated the day before. When a man arrives at that epoch of life when his fate is fixed, and finds himself without resting-place of his own and without assured bread, and, notwithstanding, light-heartedly insults those who offer him the hospitality of their country, where he finds daily bread of which he was deprived in other countries which have delightfully seen such a guest leaving their shores—under such conditions one ought to examine himself, if he has any decency left, and to use in his expressions and judgments that moderation which is suited to his case, and rather to re-seek the obscurity from which he has for a moment emerged, to remain there quietly without being able to again arise.

For the person in question this would have been the wise way to act; but he has thought that there still remained harm to be done. He has tried to break the perfect harmony which we have always stated to happily exist between the local element and the Englishmen resident on the Island. But experience

at the bar

will prove that this attempt will be perfectly futile. Every honest and sensible man has already turned with disgust his regards from the sorry productions of a mind whose sufficiency is equalled only by the envy with which it broods over its inability to acquire things obtainable only by trouble, perseverance and honesty, and not by the practices of the profession of public insulter, and by sirs and poses which would become if they were not so vulgar, and which can only have an impression upon children and persons of weak intellect; but which are considered by all honest men a disgrace to English journalism in this Island, and are looked upon with the contempt their author deserves.

Local Notes

At the déjeuner on the occasion of the opening of the Limassol pier Mr. S. Brown, the Govt. engineer, in returning thanks for the manner in which his and Mr. Cunninghams toasts had been responded to said that the pier at Limassol was only the first of a series of important public works in Cyprus. The material for the pier at Larnaca has already been ordered and the works there will be commenced as soon as the weather permits. He also said that it would probably not be long before the construction of a harbour for Cyprus would be commenced but he could not say whether Limassol or Larnaca would be the locality fixed upon by the Government.

News from Malta of the 24th ult. state that the "Tyne" was expected soon there on route to Cyprus with military drafts and stores.

According to a telegram from Beyrout dated the 27th ult. a fire broke out in that town in the large stores of wood which by the order of the Municipality had been warehoused near the general magazine of petroleum, containing 50,000 boxes. The whole of the wood was destroyed and had not the direction of the wind changed the greater part of the town must have been the prey of the flames.

News from Aden is reassuring. The number of cases of cholera has decreased and the mortality also has greatly diminished. At Alexandria all fear has been dispelled.

The remainder of the men of the Royal Sussex Regt. left Troodos on the 5th inst. The Engineers were to leave on the 6th.

H. E. the High Commissioner left Limassol for Nikosia overland. We hear that he will visit Larnaca at the end of the month. Larnaca will certainly welcome Her Majesty's representative, although our town, until now, may not have shewn itself too exuberantly grateful for the benefits conferred upon it by the Government. In his speech, H. E. said the authorities made no distinction in the regard of the various towns of the Island, and that it was simply a chance that public works were commenced at Limassol. We may remark that the coincidence is peculiar.

It is also the effect of Kismet that a commission has been appointed in Larnaca, under the presidency of a Turk, to revise the valuations of properties and that this commissioner of the powers that be displays a marked zeal in over-rating the value of the estates of this town, the affairs of which are in such sorry plight.

THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS. *

If "Levkosia, the Capital of Cyprus", adds, as it is said, one more to the list of books by "royal and noble authors", it will for a little while place on that score. The numerous descriptions which are given in simple language convey a singularly vivid impression of the town and its condition, and the twelve engravings, photographed on wood in Vienna from original sketches by the author, show rare technical skill, while their fidelity is perfect. The anonymous author is right in saying that any charm the town has consists in its violent contrasts. It is an oasis of orange-gardens and palm trees in a country without verdure; with ruinous Venetian fortifications enclosing ruined Gothic edifices which are surmounted by the crescent and rest on antique classic soil; where Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, though at enmity in heart, dwell intermixed. The best descriptive part of the book is perhaps that on the bazaars, so fallen from their high estate when the guild, or "maitrise," of jewellers—a few of whom still linger—made, as a peace-offering to Bajazet, the comfit-box of gold in the form of a ship, worth 10,000 ducats, of which Froissart speaks in the fifty-eight chapter of his fourth book. "Here we see citrons, bread, kolokassias, Jerusalem artichokes, carrots, long radishes, turnips, raisins, dates, chestnuts, filberts, nuts, big almonds, confections, poppy-seed for soothing children to sleep, linseed, pulse, vegetables of all kinds, Levantine and foreign soap, pine-tree gum for barrels, which the Turks like to chew also; all this sheltered only by rags, tattered mats, and projecting roofs. By the side of these are tobacconists, sitting with their legs crossed under them and cutting fine tobacco with sharp knives on horseshoe-shaped iron.....The most motley crowd in the world is hurrying up and down, especially before noon; peasants in showy dresses, veiled Turkish women, boys with widely opened eyes. Here we knock against an ambulant salep-shop (a kind of tea which people drink on winter mornings); there against roaming sherbet, or water vendors, bakers carrying brown bread on wooden trays, pedlars with cakes, fellows offering dainty little bits of meat to the knowing purchaser. The most varied scene is everywhere before our eyes; the shopkeepers alone are like statues, motionless smoking in deep silence. Here and there you see a towell hanging from a stick, which is the characteristic signboard of all barbers, most of them Greeks. All coffee-house keepers (kafe ljis) are Turks, lying about lazily on their benches waiting for guests. From one or the other shop round cages with turtle-doves or red-legged partridges are hanging over the pavement. Turkish mongrel street-dogs are slinking about, especially in the evenings, when they choose the deserted bazaars for their playground."

The Austrian Archduke, who is said to be the writer, was at Nikosia for two winter months "a few years ago" in the time of the Turks. This explains, perhaps, his old spelling of many local names, some of which still bear also marks of their German transcription (e. g., Jagni for Yéni, new), but scarcely accounts for writing Yicco for the celebrated monastery of Our Lady of Kyko, which has numerous domains in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the history of which, by Méléthios, was published at Venice in 1819. The author seems to have confined his stay completely to the town itself; otherwhise he could not have made the curious mistake of supposing the open storm-water drain which runs through the town to be the wide and stony river-bed of the Pidias, which almost skirts its walls a couple of hundred yards outside the Papho gate. There are many other errors not worth pointing out, chiefly, it may be guessed, in the translation, where the sense of the original sometimes seems to be altogether lost. A rather serious slip, however, is the statement that all the gardens within the walls (which produce fruits and vegetables of all sorts, and cover perhaps 400 acres) pay "a tax of ten per cent." on their yield; for they were all free of tithes even in Turkish times.

The title of the book would lead us to expect a monograph; but it is simply the record of what the educated eye of a minute observer saw upon the surface in two months. Otherwise, it might have been ascertained before printing that the Greek inscription on the "Venetian Column" (which is, by the way, an antique) had been published by Bœck and Engel. Black Achmet's mosque would not have been included among those "which are without exception Turkish buildings" and it would have been said that it contains numerous tombstones with Greek, Latin, and French inscriptions of the fourteenth centuries. What is called the Baptistery (of the still fine porch of which an excellent drawing is given) is really the Church of St. Nicholas and there is no authority for calling the interesting "Emerghe" mosque a church of the same saint. It is believed that Emerigé, as it may be phonetically written, is a Turkish corruption for Meriem (Mary), and a tombstone to the "religiosus frater, Michael Monteguido, ordinis eremitarum Beati Augustini" leads to the conclusion that it was a church of the Augustinians, dedicated to the Virgin.

Cyprus and the Nicosian Court, from the time that Guy de Lusignan took posession in 1192, were favoured by all the circumstances of those ages, and continued to advance in commerce, wealth, and prestige with extraordinary rapidity for nearly two hundred years. The prosperity and power of the Lusignan dynasty probably reached its height about 1361. But continual rivalry with the Genoese and Venetians, and the everrecurring assaults upon the Turks, to which they were encouraged by the Holy See, were surely preparing their ruin. Hugues IV., "fidei athleta præcipuus,", was followed by the chivalric Pierre I., who, jousting it through Europe, came to England in 1363. On his return to Cyprus, aided by the Western knights who followed him, he, after many other successes, took Alexandria in 1365. This was the climax: he could not hold his conquest; the Western adventurers saw the game was played out, and went home; Pierre had to retreat to Cyprus; and, finding that fortune had turned her back upon him, grew discontented, and quarrelled with his nobles, of whom Marchaut says, in "La Prise d'Alexandrie":—

Si tostqu'ils ont la tete armee
Chascuns cuide valoir Pompee

They assassinated him in 1369, and internal dissensions of all kinds followed. The Genoese, seizing the opportunity, made a descent in 1373 and occupied Nicosia, took and kept Famagusta, and levied such enormous contributions that the island revenues were indefinitely forestalled. The famous Cypriote fleet was annihilated, and the chiefs of the army in captivity. Nicosia's next disaster was in 1425, when the Mamelukes, with the connivance of the Genoese, who still held Famagusta and were bent upon the total destruction of the Lusignans, landed at the recently fortified Limassol, which they pillaged, carried Nicosia by assault, and ravaged the country; taking King Janus prisoner to Cairo, and imposing a tribute which continued to be paid while the remaining Lusignans dragged on their wretched reigns. Ibrahim Bey—

Le grand Caraman de Turquie
Qui est un Turk que Dieu mandie—

next appeared on the scene; and in 1448 Corhigos, the ancient Corycus, the only commercial place left to the Kings of Cyprus on the mainland, fell easily into his hands. The course was then ever downwards. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the violence of Jaques le Bâtard drove all the remaining rich and noble families out of the land, while the Venetians shortly afterwards became masters of the island. Early in the sixteenth century, alarmed at the advances of the Turks, the Venetians built the present nearly circular walls of Nicosia a mile in diameter, razing the large portion of the town outside them; and in 1570 not many years after the completion of the walls, the town was carried by assault and the defenders put to the sword by the Turks, who are said to have been welcomed by the population generally as preferable to the Venetians. Persistent neglect or oppression forms the record of the Turkish period; and the last time the fortifications of Nicosia were put to practical use was when the Christian notables of the island, including the Archbishop, were enticed within them under pretence of a General Council, and massacred in 1822. Such is a brief account of the calamities and the decay of Nicosia which had lasted throught five centuries (1373-1878), when we took possession three years ago; but of which the author of the book before us has nothing to say.

(From the St. James's Gazette.)

* "Levkosia, the Capital of Cyprus." (London; C. Kegan Paul and Co. 1881.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

October
2nd 'Kassed Kerim, Ottoman 90 tons from Kilindria cargo of wood.
" 'Ghul Bahar' 44 tons cypriot from Karpas, wheat.
3rd 'Gadume Elekev' 55 tons Ottoman from Famagusta, in ballast.
6th 'Mahrouca' 60 tons Ottoman from Mersine and Famagusta, in ballast.
" 'Mahrouca' 29 tons Ottoman from Alexandria, in ballast.

Cleared Outwards.

October
1st S.S. 'Fortuna' British 433 tons for Limassol and Alexandria, Mails etc.
" 'Khaz li' cypriot 49 tons for Papho, general cargo.
5th 'Five Brothers' British 396 tons for Hamburg, barley.
6th 'Gadume Elekev' Ottoman 55 tons for Papho, in ballast.
7th 'Ghul Bahar' cypriot 44 tons for Karpas in ballast.
7th S.S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria, and Limassol, mails etc.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the s.s. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol, Dr. Heidestam, Major Gordon, Messrs. Cunningham, Lake, Hutchinson and Brayshaw, Moldovack, March, Cobham, Rabbi, Smith, J. Brown, G. E., Williams, Senger Goussio, Repas, D. Papa, Kitchener, S. Nicolaos, Mr. Bovill, maid and child, Mr. Corby and sister and 17 deck passengers.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The above Company's Telegraph Station at Zii (Cape Carrubiere) wil be open to the public from 1st October.

Larnaca, 29th September, 1881.

LIVERPOOL AND THE EAST.

PAPAYANNI & Co's.

STEAMERS.

LINE OF FIRST CLASS

BRITISH SKREW STEAMERS.

These first class screw steamers run regularly between Liverpool, Malta, Alexandria, Larnaca and the Syrian coast; they carry a stewardess and have splendid accommodation for passengers.

The S. S. "Thessalia" for Oran Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Beyrout and Larnaca sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst. and may be expected in this port about the 10th October.

For freight etc.
apply to
Z. D. PIERIDES.
Acting Agent
LARNACA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The House in the quarter of Trypiotis, formerly the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, is to be let. For full particulars, please apply to the proprietor, Haggi George Christofidis
Nicosia, September 22nd, 1881.

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH

No. 214, Saint George Street
LIMASSOL.
DEPOT OF
GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY
Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine, Draught Bass' Ale & Guinness' Stout in 18 gallon Casks,
Richmond Mixture, Habana and Virginia Cigars.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Very reasonable terms.

NICOSIA.

"Pony Express" Livery and Bait Stables, near Larnaca Gate
Nicosia,

Horses standing at Livery taken every care of.

Horses trained for Racing.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

Horses to let on Hire, with English Saddles and Bridles, by day or month.

A Sale of Horses will take place every Friday at 12 o'c. noon at the Stables.

A night Groom kept.

The Proprietor will take parties round the Island, which he knows well.

Stables will open for business on or about 8th August 1881.
Proprietor Mr. Commeline,
Late Pony Express.

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.

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.

PALESTINE
INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD

PRORIETOR 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. Michaelidès
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 COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY (Limited).

THE
LEVANT HERALD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broadsheet, 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, 15s; Six months, 27s.6d Twelve months 42s. Cheques and post office orders to be made payable to Edgar Whitaker, 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*.

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.

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

Head Offices
CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON, PARIS.
BRANCHES

Adalia	Larnaca
Afioum 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 Alexandria every Sunday at 2 p.m.
,, Limassol every Sunday at 9 p.m. arriving at Alexandria on Tuesday at daylight.

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.

Madras Agents, Messrs Arbuthnot & Co.
AGENTS AT LIMASSOL
Messrs. Rees & Williamson.

Banking business transacted; Bills granted on London, Calcutta and Madras; Letters of credit cashed; Cheques and Bills on England bought; Cheque Bank. Cheques issued from £1 to £10; Loans are granted on good collateral security; Promissory Notes at short dates and bearing satisfactory endorsements discounted.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Personal Agency of every kind transacted, whether in England, India, the Colonies, or the Island.
Baggage received, warehoused and shipped to any port.
Circular Notes, available in all the cities of the World, issued. Orders for miscellaneous Supplies, Stores, Regimental necessaries, etc. executed on favourable terms.

Dunville's V. R. Old Irish Whisky, Dunville & Co. limited, Belfast.

Agents, Henry S. King & Co., Cyprus.

Messrs. E & J. Burke's Light Sparkling Pale Ale bottled expressly for hot climates, unrivalled, being a light wholesome drink for hot weather.
Agents H S King and Co.

Messrs. Webb and Son, Mineral Water Manufacturers Islington, London.
The above firm's celebrated Mineral Waters procurable of
Messrs. H.S. King & Co., Larnaca.

Morton and Co., Provision Merchants, London.
All orders sent to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., Cyprus will have their prompt attention.

J. & F. Howard, Britania Iron Works, Bedford, England.
Agents in Cyprus, Messrs. H. S. King & Co.

John Fowler & Co., Engineers, Leeds, Yorkshire Portable Railways and Rolling Stock. All information regarding the above railways will be supplied by Messrs. H. S. King & Co., Cyprus.

Ayala & Co. Chateau d'Ay, Vins de Champagne. Recommended by the Medical Profession as being one of the purest Champagnes sold, can be procured of Henry S. King & Co., sole Agents for the Island of Cyprus.

Ackerman & Laurance's 'Saumur' a cheap & light, Sparkling wine strongly recommended for a hot climate Apply to King & Co., Cyprus.

[illegible] well-known Clarets procurable of Henry S. King & Co., Cyprus.

[illegible] Cognac, fournisseurs brevetés de S. M. [illegible], This firm's well-known brandies procurable of Henry S. King & Co.

INSURANCE.
Imperial and North British Mercantile Insurance Companies.
Messrs. H.S. King and Co. have been appointed agents for the above-mentioned Companies and are prepared to insure properties against damage by Fire.
Henry S. King & Co.,
Merchants & Bankers,
Larnaca, Cyprus.

The Standard Life Assurance Company, 3 George Street Edinburgh.

Life Assurances [illegible] Offices of Henry S. King and Co. [illegible] Agents to the above Company

Fine Yarmouth Herrings—a consignment to be disposed of—Apply at the Offices of H S King and Co., Cyprus

Finest old Dublin Whiskey.
Coyle and Co. Dublin, Any orders sent through Messrs. H S King and Co, will receive the above Firm's prompt attention.

Canterbury Pale Ale, Johnson and Co. Limited Export Brewers Canterbury
Henry S. King and Co, Agents for Cyprus.

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.

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