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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 134.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12th, 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 New Albert Hotel, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

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

PRINTING.

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

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail").

A terrible disaster has again befallen our troops in the Transvaal, the Boers having defeated our men at Mount Majuba, with great slaughter.

General Sir George Colley, in command has been killed, in addition to about 80 other officers and men; about 130 are wounded; more than 50 have been taken prisoners; and 12 or 14 are missing.

Major-Gen. Sir F. Roberts succeeds Sir G. Colley in the supreme command in Natal and the Transvaal, and additional troops are to be despatched immediately.

A large number of honours, appointments, and promotions, in recognition of services rendered during the Afghan campaign, have been announced.

Lord Lytton in the House of Lords, on March 3, moved his resolution in opposition to the policy of the Government in connection with Candahar.

Lord Chelmsford, Lord Derby, the Earl of Northbrook, and Lord Salisbury took part in the debate, which was ultimately adjourned.

The Irish Protection of Person and Property Bill has passed the House of Lords, and received the Royal assent.

The Irish Arms Bill was read a first time in the Commons on March 1. The debate on the second reading is still proceeding.

On March 3, when the debate on the Bill was resumed, Mr. Hoaly having been named by the Speaker for disregarding the authority of the House, was suspended from its service.

Mr. Childers, on March 3, described his new scheme of Army Organisation to the Commons.

The Queen held a Drawing-room on Feb. 25, and gave a State banquet in honour of the marriage of Prince William of Prussia and Princess Augusta Victoria on Feb. 28.

Sir Frederick Roberts has been presented with a sword of honour by the students of Eton College.

Berlin during the week has been celebrating the marriage of Prince William and Princess Augusta Victoria.

The Greco-Turkish difficulty remains in statu quo. No answer to the note of the Ambassadors has been received.

Mr. G. J. Howard (L.) has been elected for East Cumberland by a majority of thirty votes over Mr. Lowther (C.).

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are: Sir G. W. Denys; Sir J. Macpherson

Macleod; Major General J. Hinde, C.B.; General J. A. Butler; Major-Gen. R.B. MacLeod; and the Rev. Sir G. W. Craufurd.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

The erection of the new Alexandria Post Office will be commenced on the 10th instant. It will be a handsome two story building in the Italian style of architecture, with a courtyard in the middle for the use of the carriages and vans belonging to the Administration.

The work of the Cadastre and the measures to be undertaken to expedite the work are also under consideration. The arrival of Mr. Laugaudin has relieved Rousseau Bey, whose time was fully occupied with his own duties. Mr. Laugaudin's English colleague has not yet been named but we hope soon to be in a position to announce his appointment. In the meantime the English Controller General continues to interest himself in this important question and, from his former experience in similar work and the reforms he has already introduced in the Egyptian survey, we fully expect he will continue to give the Commission the benefit of his active co-operation.

From a close perusal of the Report of the Controllers General and reading between the lines we are inclined to believe that the surplus available for the Extraordinary Budget will ultimately be found to be very largely in excess of the £ 300,000 at which this surplus is estimated in the Report. We shall be very much surprised if results do not prove the accuracy of our forecast.

A meeting of the members of the French colony was held at the Hotel Abbat on Sunday last under the Presidency of Mr. Jaquin to consider questions concerning French interests in Egypt.

We hear with regret that no definite arrangement has been concluded with Monsieur Larose for the engagement of his troops in Alexandria at the close of the Cairo Season. We would strongly urge upon our fellow citizens the desirability of making some effort to secure the services of these artists previous to their departure for Europe.

The ball given by Mr. Antoniadis at his town residence in Cherif Pasha Street last Saturday was one of the most successful entertainments of the season and among the numerous guests were to be found all the élite of the different communities in Alexandria.

THE TRANSVAAL.

At this moment when so much of deep interest is centred in a country so little known as the Transvaal, it becomes almost a duty that every available information should be made known of that land and its people.

From 1873 to 1878 I was charged with the command of Her Majesty's troops in South Africa, being also Lieut.-Governor of the Cape Colony and Deputy High Commissioner.

Opportunities therefore were open to me, and of which I largely availed myself, of visiting these Colonies travelling frequently through them, making acquaintance with the settlers, English and Dutch, and also with the Natives. Moreover my command of the troops on the occasion of the annexation of the Transvaal, placed me in a position of becoming cognisant with that question.

I need not enter into a full account of the first occupation of the Transvaal by the Boers, or the reasons which led to it. It is sufficient to say that the primary exodus of the Dutch from the Cape Colony to the North, was caused by their dissatisfaction at the manumission of the slaves, which deprived them of their laborers, but so kind in general was their conduct towards the natives whom they owned that had not the freedom from slavery under the British flag, been universal, there would have been no necessity of insisting upon such a measure in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

When these Dutch Treachery had taken up their abode beyond the Orange and Vaal Rivers, they more than ever felt the loss of that institution which had become a necessity to them, and as they had to defend themselves from the continual attacks of the Natives, and which they carried out by the wholesale slaughter of those with whom they went to war, so it became even a matter of charity on their part to protect the women and children of those native warriors who fell by their arms in battle, the return for this protection being that of service.

Very little comparatively was known of the doings of the Boers, for some years after their migration, but on the Sand River convention being signed, we acknowledged under certain conditions, their entire freedom from our flag: the principal one being that of their abstinence from slavery.

Ugly stories, however, from time to time, were filtered down to Cape Town. It was said that the Boers in their wars on the Natives, requisitioned large numbers of young Blacks of both sexes whom they "apprenticed," the days of their apprenticeship, never ending even when old men, and these stories, the truth of which was scarcely doubted, became the cause of not unfrequent remonstrances from the Colonial Office; entailing great soreness on the part of the Boers towards us, and our Government; but moreover these acts on their part, were a fertile cause of embittering them with the Natives, on all sides of the Transvaal.

Another circumstance which still brought upon them the ill feelings of the Natives, was their constant desire for fresh acquisition in land.

It might have been supposed that the trackless wastes in the Transvaal, with the sparse way in which they were inhabited, would have satisfied their greed for extension, but by one of their institutions, every young man in the Republic, of sixteen or eighteen years of age, was entitled to a farm, tantamount to a claim for six thousand acres of land.

As even the large tracts which they declared were within their boundaries, were not sufficient to satisfy so great a demand, armed Comandoes were formed and excursions made into native locations, resistance was punished by the death of the defenders, success gave them the land and apprenticeship of the youth to the Republic.

By this means, a very large area was annexed to the Transvaal Republic, including all the high plateau bordering upon the Free States and Zulu land, and even a portion of Zulu land itself, from thence on the North, the Limpopo River, and on the West to the Kalahari desert, were the Native inhabitants driven to reside. This process was continually in operation until the discovery of the Diamond Fields.

I need not enter upon the story of our acquisition of these rich deposits in Griqualand West, but as Diamond digging has had a most material effect in all our subsequent difficulties in South Africa, it is requisite to allude to it.

By paying for labor at these diggings partly by money, but largely by fire arms, the Natives from all parts of South Africa were attracted to them, and as by far the largest portion of this arm came through the Cape Colony, so the Cape Merchants derived very great profits from this traffic. The Cape Colonial Government also were greatly benefited, as well as the landed interest of the Cape Colony. The Colonial Custom duties to the amount of one pound per barrel, which in four years amounted to at least six hundred thousand pounds, as that number of muskets, or more, were sold in South Africa during that time, the landed interest were relieved of an equivalent amount of taxation.

The Free States under their honest and sensible President Mr. Brand; as also the Transvaal, remonstrated against the sale of arms to the Natives, but with no effect.

By 1877 the Natives of South Africa, the Griquas, the Gaiikas, the Galekas, the Pondos, the Temoks, the Basutos, the Amannzi, and the Zulus were thoroughly armed. The Cape Ministry permitted this insane and blind policy; as Lieutenant-Governor I frequently warned them of the madness of permitting this act but they could not be brought to a sense of

danger that it would entail. The immediate and present benefits to the Ministry, the Merchants and the landed Colonists, overriding all my arguments,

When therefore the Boers of the Transvaal started on their usual expeditions to annex lands, whereby to provide farms for their rising young men, no longer could the long Boer, the old Dutch Gun, create its accustomed respect, the warriors of the native chiefs on the North, Sekakuni and his clan, the Amannzi, and the Zulus, were armed with still more telling weapons than the Boers, for not only had fire arms been sent from Birmingham but thousands of those muskets, which had been in the possession of our troops, but which had lately been exchanged for the Martini Henry Rifle had been sold by the War Office and had found their way to South Africa. Thus the Boers soon learnt to their cost, that they were no longer masters of the field, with the Natives, they failed signally in their attacks, they were repulsed by those of whom they would have made slaves and whose lands they would have absorbed.

Then came their day of distress, taxes to their Republic they would not pay, was it possible that any Government could exist without funds?

The Zulus smarting under the appropriation of land by the Boers, and anxious, according to their savage customs, to wash their spear in the blood of their enemy, and looking upon the Boers as no friends of the British requested permission of Shepstone, whom they called their Father, to be permitted to attack the Transvaal Republic.

The Black man now clearly saw his advantage; he had obtained the Golden Key of Pieter and of Cortes, the White man had, for gold, relinquished the Wand of his Mastery.

South Africa was on the point of being overrun, and but for the edict of Lord Carnarvon and the action of Shepstone, the Transvaal would have been laid in a sea of fire and red in blood, desolation must have spread over the whole country, to the North of the Orange River, very possibly extending to the whole of Natal, where with a population of twenty thousand whites no less than three hundred thousand natives, all of the Zulu race, are located, and whom the success of the native element, would have contaminated.

This wave of disorder would probably have extended to Basutoland and the Free States, and possibly into the Cape Colony itself, and might not have been checked short of Grahamstown, or until met by an army of Imperial troops which must have been sent out from Great Britain, to the rescue of the European inhabitants of South Africa.

It was thus owing to the all seeing eye of the Minister of the Colonies acting through the agency of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, that this great danger was averted by annexing the Transvaal to Great Britain.

The way in which this was carried out, when fairly examined, was in an highly generous spirit reflecting honour upon its author and his agent.

And now let me say a few words as regards the Boer himself. I do not speak from hearsay but from a constant intimate acquaintance with them in three successive years when I have hunted with them, and lived in their houses in the familiar life, which sporting and a military examination of the country engenders.

These men physically are tall, strong, robust and hardy, from their earliest youth they have lived in the open air. The first articles which are presented to the rising youth of the Free States, and the Transvaal, are a Bible, a gun and a horse.

They are wonderful marksmen, the best shot plentifully supplies the household larder, from the countless flocks of surrounding game. They have never known a stint of meat, they are strong riders, having been reared almost from their cradles. They have lived entirely ignorant of the great world beyond their own farms, very independent, but very conceited of themselves. They are religious, in which they much resemble the Covenanters of old, highly patriarchal, generous, and kind to their relatives, and strangers, and except on rare occasions, abstemious, unknown to luxury, but with an unconquerable greed for land, which

they will go great lengths to obtain. These are the people whom we have annexed. It was a necessity to the white man in South Africa, it was an act of self preservation to themselves and to the Colonists, but one which this proud race could not see nor understand, nor can they be brought to believe as to the danger in which they stood from the surrounding native element, now so largely armed. Our defeat of the Zulus and our subsequent defeat of Sekukuni relieved them from this danger, but they were too conceited, and had too great a reliance on their own powers, to believe that it was the British and not themselves, who had accomplished this, and were much averse to the idea that they should owe to the English, that protection which they had been accustomed themselves to command.

They could not be blind to the many advantages which the annexation brought with it, especially the increased value of their property and estates, but they were too proud to allow it, and those Hollanders who lately had arrived from Europe, and who had hoped by their superior education, and knowledge of the world, to have obtained Government employment in the Republic, and posts in the administration, now seeing that all their chances were closed, have used their best endeavours at agitation, and to render the Boers discontented with their position.

On our annexation a large debt was owing by the state, there were no government lands which could be sold to meet this deficiency, all had been given up to the former claimants of the Republic, and although millions of acres lay unused, yet the Government could not touch them. England then rescued them from this difficulty by meeting their deficiencies.

A strong feeling against this annexation existed at home, especially among those who could not fathom the situation. They compelled the Colonial Minister to direct the strictest economy, and such a military force as prudence and the circumstances of the case would have dictated to be requisite, was not detailed for this service. The military element of defence was reduced to the smallest amount a country essentially of that character requiring for its occupation a mounted force was left to be garrisoned by Infantry with a few Artillery, and were strong posts should have been established at commanding positions, those probably from motives of economy, were not sufficiently attended to. At this time a native rising in the Cape Colony in Basutoland, occasioned by the hurried disarmament of a people who had been encouraged to arm, set the seal to disorder, and these Boers naturally a docile and torpid race, have from the various causes to which I have alluded, drifted into rebellion.

The Transvaal is a country which few lands in the world can surpass, with a climate and temperature equal to any. The greater portion of the territory, a lofty plateau, ranging from four thousand feet, above the level of the sea producing every fruit and cereal, corn, grapes, oranges, and apples, and minerals from the diamond, gold and silver, to lead, this land is now in a state of rebellion and bloodshed. In what manner then is it to be rendered contented and happy? certainly not by rescinding its annexation and protection to a powerful state, anxious to make it so. Our first duty is to ensure obedience to law and then to grant such free institutions as shall place the local Government of the Country, in the hands of its inhabitants, but retaining such a general charge, as shall prevent them from misusing this power, either among themselves or towards the natives.

One thing, however, in South Africa, is imperative, that we should insist upon a general system of confederation of these Colonies, and if we have immaturely granted responsible government to the Cape Colony whereby she is empowered to throw all the difficulties and responsibilities of South Africa in the parent country, then we should, by placing such compulsory duties as we could readily impose upon every article passing through the Cape Colony, so remind her that it is even to her financial advantage, not to reject such obligations, as she is honestly bound to accept, for the Country at large and eventually for herself.

There is no doubt that things have arrived at a very critical state in South Africa, that we must assert our supremacy as positively requisite, and the sooner that this is carried into effect, at whatever cost of men and money the better; we must stint neither.

We could doubtless bring the Dutch Boer to reason by the employment of crowds of natives against them, there is not a tribe in South Africa that would not rejoice at this occupation, foremost would be the Basutos, with whom we are now at war, and the Zulus, we have so recently conquered.

Who would but recoil with horror from such a course? and would it not be fraught with shame, to employ the very means to subdue the Transvaal for the avoidance of which we annexed it?

Our next course is to send delegates from England, and these to be accompanied by others of their own extraction in South Africa to assure them of our good intentions and

our desire, on a confederation of states, that local Government shall be granted to each, reserving only to the Parent Government Imperial questions.

Such arrangement I believe is the only solution which would give peace and contentment to that Country.

I look to a great future for the Transvaal, feeling and believing that it is impossible that any country possessing the advantages which she does, will not rise to a state of extraordinary prosperity, when once a knowledge of her true interests has been made clear to her inhabitants, and once they have become cognizant of the really honest intentions, with which she was annexed under the free and paternal Flag of Great Britain.

A. T. CUNYNGHAME,

General, late Commander of the Forces,
Lieut.-Governor and Deputy High
Commissioner in South Africa,
(From the "Malta Times").

Special Telegrams.

London, 7th March.

The possession and sale of arms Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons. Coercion law has been proclaimed in nine counties in Ireland.

The debate in the House of Lords with regard to the evacuation of Candahar continued and a motion adopted against the Government by 165 votes to 76.

Mr. Childers in presenting the war budget submitted a programme for reform in the organisation of the army.

The Boers have informed President Brand that they are disposed to discuss propositions for peace but are resolved on freedom.

Military operations in the Transvaal are interrupted by heavy rains.

Delegates of the Porte have conferred with the Ambassadors.

An earthquake has occurred in Ischia causing great loss of life and destruction of property.

London, 9th March.

An armistice has been concluded with the Boers to allow President Kruger to reply to the conditions of the treaty of peace. Meantime the garrisons will be re-occupied.

The arrangements for the local defence of the Gold Coast are complete.

Stanhope announces a motion in the House of Commons condemning the evacuation of Candahar. The Marquis of Hartington announced that negotiations with Ayoub Khan respecting Candahar are pending. The Marquis refused to give further information.

Up to the present twenty arrests under the Law of Coercion have taken place in Ireland, including Boyton the principal organiser of the Land League who claims American protection.

It is reported that the Pest has broken out in the district of Bagdad.

London, 11th March.

The news of negotiations with Ayoub Khan respecting Candahar is erroneous.

An influential meeting under Lord Elcho has adopted a resolution against the abandonment of Candahar.

The Porte has given orders to surround by a double sanitary cordon the infected districts and to burn all infected villages.

The Ashantee King has disavowed his messenger's menaces, and declared he never had intention to make war.

The negotiations at Stamboul progress slowly, but there is hope of a pacific arrangement.

Hostilities in Basutoland have recommenced.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, March, 12th, 1881

For some time past we have been aware that persons knowing Cyprus well and acquainted with her wants have been engaging themselves in the consideration of plans for opening up the undeveloped resources of the island, and it is with pleasure we find these have resulted in the incorporation of The Cyprus Land, Mortgage and Investment Company, (Limited), with a capital of £400,000 in 40,000 shares of £10 each.

We augur from this venture the happiest results for the country. It may indeed strike some persons as strange that no enterprise of a like nature has been seriously entered into before. But the reasons are in reality not far to seek. At the time of the occupation wild and illusory statements of our natural resources were freely circulated by persons who it has since been sufficiently proved carried their use of Oriental hyperbole to the extent of mendacity. Over against these were to be placed the reports of certain newspaper correspondents whose views were based mainly on political prejudice and ignorance. Then the altogether exceptional prevalence of *fièvre du pays* in the autumn of 1878 brought about wrong notions in regard of us from a sanatory point of view. The scribes at home found Cyprus a "charnel-house"; now, the place is recommended as a health-resort. A climate which we have heard described as the most perfect in the Mediterranean was written of as pestilential and fever-breeding. Again—and here is the chief cause of the lack of commercial enterprise—the enigmatic attitude adopted by Government has never been such as hitherto has conciliated speculators. While we were under the Foreign Office it certainly never spoke out plainly. And shareholders have evidenced their suspicion of this dislike to a clear understanding by investing their money in Egypt and Syria in preference to this.

We heartily hope, and we are sanguine enough to think, that with this evidence of a sound commercial belief in its resources the tide in our country's affairs has at last turned to fortune. Only is it, in the opinion of those who have examined into the matter, by the adoption of some such engine as that afforded by a rich and influential company that the prosperity of Cyprus will be furthered. The Government have never been accused of displaying a too enthusiastic zeal for material progress here; probably they have left the pursuance of this not unimportant object to private enterprise. And it is the more gladly we see by the new Company's prospectus that it is precisely those more urgent and imperative wants of a poor and agricultural population which have hitherto remained undealt with, which will now be provided for.

The business of the Company will be of the nature of that usually undertaken by mercantile associations using a similar title, but it will also have fructifications in various directions which have recommended themselves to the promoters as likely to both increase the dividends of the shareholders and benefit the country-people. The prominent features are detailed in the prospectus which as a subject of public interest we give *in extenso*:—

This Company has been established for the purpose of conducting in the Island of Cyprus the business of a Land, Mortgage, Financial, and Investment Company.

The following will form the prominent features of the Company's business:—

1. It will make advances to cultivators upon mortgage, repayable by easy instalments over a

term of years, for the improvement of their farms; but never more than one-half of the value as certified by the Company's own valuer.

2. Acquire and improve landed property for re-sale or letting at its enhanced value.

3. Will introduce modern appliances for the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of its produce, supplying them to the cultivator on credit or hire.

4. The Company will take power to cultivate and irrigate land, to purchase produce and prepare it for market, to prospect for minerals and to work mines, to undertake the construction of buildings and works, and to negotiate loans.

The transfer of the administration of the Island to the Colonial office, and the awakened interest in Cyprus affairs, as shown by recent articles in the public journals, indicate that the time has arrived for the formation of a Company to take advantage of the opportunities which Cyprus now affords, and this Company is introduced to the public with a conviction that it will offer a channel for profitable investment.

The sanguine hopes entertained in the early days of the occupation of the island were disappointed through the ignorance that existed as to the wants and resources of the place, but the prejudice thus created has now been overcome. It has been proved by later and more lengthened experience that under proper sanitary conditions Englishmen can live in Cyprus in good health, and English capital and enterprise are alone required to restore the island to a high degree of prosperity.

Cyprus produces carobs, olives, grapes, grain, cotton, and silk of the finest descriptions; and modern skill and appliances only are needed to bring them to market in the highest state of perfection. At present the soil is cultivated with implements of the most primitive kind; the grain is trodden out by oxen at great loss of time and deterioration of quality; the grapes are dried upon the ground, and packed all encrusted with dirt; the wine is conveyed and preserved in pitched vessels, which spoil its flavour for civilised markets; and the oil obtained from the olives is deteriorated by the rude appliances used in its extraction. Added to these drawbacks is the constant risk of failure of the crop from drought, which may be counteracted by a judicious system of irrigation.

The existing difficulties and disadvantages will, it is hoped, be remedied by this Company which, while thus improving the condition of the country and adding to the prosperity of the inhabitants, will, it is anticipated, yield good dividends upon its investments and open up to its Shareholders increasing sources of profit.

It is intended to call up only one-fourth of the capital of the Company, the other three-fourths remaining uncalled as part security for the debentures which it is proposed to issue as and when the money can be safely employed. It is anticipated that the difference between the rates at which money can thus be obtained by the Company and those which the cultivators will gladly pay will prove a source of large profit. The legal rate is 12 per cent, but that paid by cultivators on small loans ranges under the present system from 20 to 40 per cent.

No promotion money has been or will be paid. The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the offices of the Company, and also of the Brokers and Bankers.

In the event of no allotment being made, deposits will be returned in full.

It will thus be seen that the prospectus points to a kind of business very different from that which has as yet existed here since the occupation. Two-and-a-half years ago there were a large number of troops quartered on the Island, and English traders not unnaturally turned their chief attention to providing little comforts—pickles, jams, etc.—which it was thought these would require to support their stamina in so dreadful a climate. Alas! they met in many cases with base ingratitude. When the military had what commercial travellers call a "decent line" to bestow the "stores" generally had the benefit of it. The present is almost the first attempt to do legitimate business with the natives, and of course with special form of it could only be pursued on the requisite scale by a large firm or *credit foncier*. It is not necessary to say much of the branch operations 2, 3 and 4 in which the new Company proposes to engage. They recommend themselves as likely to prove as profitable to the investors as to the country. The prospectus, which has evidently been framed by persons who have studied the subject of the Island, is throughout marked with moderation, and in our opinion rather underrated than overstates the advantages which Cyprus offers as a field for speculative enterprise.

As affording ample guarantee for the soundness of the undertaking we are happy to see on the Board of Ma

agement the names of gentlemen who em the well-known position they hold a the City, and from the reputation or commercial sagacity and integrity hey enjoy are the most likely of all thers to ensure for the present venture success. In Mr. B. F. Killerby also he company will have a secretary who unites to a wide knowledge of finance, the advantage afforded by an acquaintance with our affairs and sometime residence in our midst.

To persons who desire a sound investment we recommend the "Cyprus Land Mortgage and Investment Company" for allotment of shares in which early application will be found desirable. And we expect the result of the capital subscribed as a proof also of the credit that is placed abroad in the manner in which our Island is administered.

Local Notes.

We are glad to announce that our good townsman, Mr. Demetrius Pierides, has received the warm thanks of the Commission of the French Academy "des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres," appointed to edit and publish a general collection of Semitic Inscriptions, for some inedited Phoenician Inscriptions, communicated by him to its Secretary, the eminent scholar M. Ernest Renan.

The new "Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum" will owe to Mr. Pierides's learning and kindness one of the richest and most complete of its sections; that namely which treats of inscriptions discovered in Cyprus.

The originals of these, together with others in various writings, will shortly be deposited with the Commissioner of Larnaca, and will form an invaluable portion of the little collection already arranged by Mr. Cobham. We cannot too heartily thank Mr. Pierides for this liberal offer; and we hope that similar gifts of antiquities and books will soon enable our Museum to burst its present restricted limits, and become really representative of the Art and History of the Island.

Last Monday a Requiem was sung at the Roman Catholic Church, Larnaca, for the soul of the departed vicar the Very Rev. Monsignor Cirilli, who lately died at Jerusalem greatly regretted by all those who knew him after a long and suffering illness. The time appointed for the mass was 9 a. m. and long before the hour fixed the church was filled to overflowing. The church was all draped in black, and a catafalco was erected in the centre of the church surrounded by lighted candles, and the service was beautifully intoned and lasted about an hour and a half, when all left deeply impressed with the mournful service they had just attended.

We have already referred to the illegal practice of Medicine and to the evil results of the same, that we are glad to see that the Government is taking steps for its prevention. A public notice has recently been published referring to the Gazette No. 55, of the 22nd June, 1880 were attention is drawn to the provisions of the Law of the 11th October, 1861, which enacts that no person shall be allowed to practice Medicine unless he possesses the diploma of a recognised medical school and, also, has had the same registered.

Any person infringing the provisions of the Law is liable to a penalty of from 200 to 700 gold piastres, and upon a recurrence of the offence to a term of imprisonment of from two to six months.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock a quarrel ensued at the coffee-shop next door to the Custom House, between the proprietor a Turk and another coffee-shop keeper a Greek in which the latter received a dangerous wound in the thigh. The police were called in directly and no sooner was our active inspector on the spot than the Turk was arrested and conveyed to the Fort. The prisoner was brought up before the Daavi Tribunal the next morning, but much evidence against him was not produced as the witnesses who were mostly Mussulmen seemed disinclined to witness against one of their faith. When the quarrel occurred there were about seventy persons in the coffee-shop, which is mostly frequented by Turks.

Last Monday the quarterly inspection of the Larnaca Police Force by Colonel Gordon took place in the grounds of the Fort. We are glad to hear that Col. Gordon expressed himself highly satisfied with the efficiency of the force. After the inspection Col. Gordon proceeded to Famagousta, where he will also inspect the Police Force.

We learn with regret from Nicosia that Captain Luttmann-Johnson in training Gamurte for the Nicosia races lost his seat and fell receiving a severe shaking.

Baroutchi Zade a member of the Temyiz Court at Nicosia has tendered his resignation which has been accepted. We believe that nobody will be appointed in his place, but in any case the public are anxious to see what intelligent use the Executive will make of the power bestowed in it by a recent Ordinance in appointing the judges.

The coaches which have been deterred for some time from running regularly between this and Nicosia owing to the horses being out to grass have recommenced their journeys.

The person who was condemned to death by the Temyiz Court presided over by Mr. Deputy Commissioner Tyser, for the murder of a butcher at Famagousta received the extreme penalty of the Law last week at Famagousta.

It is asserted with pleasure that the road between Larnaca and the Capital is considerably improved. A large number of workmen are employed on the road which makes one believe that there will eventually be an excellent route between the two towns.

We can say that for two weeks we have been having very fine weather; however last night we had a small fall of rain which is very propitious for the crops, and we are sanguine enough to say that Cyprus will enjoy a splendid harvest this year.

Nicosia, March 10th, 1881.

Since the 3rd January when we drew attention to the subject we are glad to learn that three actions have been brought against Empirics and that they have been duly fined. They are not however deterred from following their evil practices as they trust apparently that the same indifference will be now shown as was generally the case with the Turks who were wont to make a great fuss on the promulgation of a new law and then directly drown it in the waters of lethé. In all the countries of Europe even the Pharmacians are forbidden to sell poisons without the signature of a properly qualified Doctor, but here in Cyprus, thanks to the liberty of licence which exists, the Baccals carry on an active trade in them. It must surely be by inadvertence that such a state of things is allowed to continue and we feel bound, in the interest of the Public, to call on the Government to take immediate steps to forbid the sale of Medicines by persons who are both unqualified and incompetent. Deprive the Charlatans of their facilities of buying Medicines and you will destroy their power of doing mischief. The necessity for so doing has received a further illustration as we hear that a death has been caused this week at Nicosia by the ignorance of one of these Quacks.

Limassol News.

3rd March, 1881.

The first of March dawned a beautiful day and all Limassol commenced at about 12 noon stirring for the race-course, which is situated about 20 minutes' walk from the Town. The racing commenced at 12.30 precisely and was as good as could be desired, every body trying to do his utmost that everything came right, Mr. Bridgman as Hon. Secy., Capt. Pattern as Starter, Capt. Ireland as Clerk of the Scales and Colonel Demaresq as Judge were present everywhere and through their efforts everything came off as right as possible.

The visitors from other districts were not many but every town sent a small number. First were Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Kitchener and Hon. Capt. Chetwynd, from Nicosia; Assist. Commissioner Thompson from Papho; Messrs. Ongley, Lucasley from Larnaca; and Capt. Gordon Assist. Commissioner of Famagousta; then the greater part of the 85th Regt. and all the officers were present. The Stand which was very nicely decorated was full of the fair sex amongst whom one could remark some beautiful native flowers just growing up, as well as all the English ladies of Limassol in very nice and becoming costumes. Amongst others present was the Bishop of Ki-

tium which shows a wish for progress on the part of his Eminency.

A nice lunch was served in a tent adjoining the Stand was as good as anything could be desired by Mr. T. Craddock.

The band of the Regiment played very nice selections in the intervals.

4th March.

A Cricket Match was played yesterday at the Limassol Cricket Ground, eleven Limassol gentlemen v. Officers and men of the 85th Regt. which was won by the 85th cricketers. Although the weather was very rough a good attendance was present and the band of the Regiment played during a good time. The fair sex was also well represented.

Kyrenia News.

March, 6th, 1881.

Mr. King-Harman, Captain and Mrs. Croker, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ford are amongst the visitors who have lately been to Kyrenia. H. E. the Governor is expected shortly. He will make a tour through the district and stay a night with the Bishop at the Monastery of Pantaleimon.

There are upwards of 100 convicts now in the Kyrenia prison and great complaints are made about the small allowance of bread given to them. It would appear that quantity and not quality is what they require. We believe the Commissioner does not consider these complaints as frivolous and has written to the Chief Commandant on the subject.

11 March 1881.

His Excellency the Governor has paid an official visit to Kyrenia, and rode to several of the principal villages in the district. A reception was held in Kyrenia where Mr. Demetriades on the part of the Greeks and Hadji Hafiz Effendi for the Turks begged to express their satisfaction at the interest which the Commissioner (Captain Scott-Stevenson) took in their town and district. His Excellency inspected the prison and all the public buildings and appeared pleased at the order and cleanliness displayed. During his visit he went to the villages of Karava and Lapithos and at the latter place the Greek inhabitants presented him with an address and the school children sang "God save the Queen." Lady Bidulph, Miss Bidulph and a large party of ladies and gentlemen went to picnics at the Monastery of Bellapais, and to the ruined castle on Hilarion. The weather during the time of their stay was all that could be desired, and the surrounding country looked to great advantage.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

LARNACA DIVISION.

Before Mr. Deputy Commissioner

C. D. Cobham.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co.

represented by their Agent Mr. Turner

v. The Larnaca Municipality.

The above was an action brought to recover the amount of a debt amounting to £ 33 18s. owing for over two years for goods sold and delivered to the Larnaca Municipality. The plea set up by the Defendants was the non-competency of the High Court to Judge the case, and that it should be brought before the Daavi Court. Mr. Turner argued that the present Municipality as a Corporation held their powers of acting, under an Ordinance promulgated by His Excellency the High Commissioner No. 8. 1880 and that the seal of the Municipality was an English seal and not a Turkish one, and the members were sued as members of a corporate Body established by the Government. Mr. Cobham adjourned the case in order to decide in what court the action could be brought.

It would seem from the length of time the debt has been owing that it is merely to gain time that the action has been opposed.

The Hon. Sec. of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute of England begs us to publish the following:

A meeting of the Society took place on the 21st of February at 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, when a paper *On the Implements of the Stone Age as a Primitive Demarcation between Man and other Animals*, by the late Dr. Thompson, LL. D., of Harvard University, was read; after which a second brief paper on the Caves of Devonshire was read by Mr. Howard, F. R. S., in which the author, as a chemist, pointed out the important bearing that the new investigations into the mode of formation of the cave floors had upon the whole question at issue, a bearing so important as to nullify all the calculations as to their age hitherto so persistently advanced.—We observe that the object of this Society is to investigate impartially questions of Philosophy and Science said to militate against the truth of Revelation, and it appears that last year nearly half the new members were American or Colonial, and this proportion has not lessened this year, especially as all wishing the Society well are eligible as associates—a subscription of one guinea entitling them to the year's publications.

NOTICE.

An Agricultural Show will be held at Nicosia on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 27th, 28th and 29th of April next.

Prizes will be given for the following exhibits:

HORSES
First Class. For all Island-bred horses and mares 14 hands and over.

Second do. For all Island-bred ponies under 14 hands.

Third do. For all foreign bred horses which have been not less than twelve months in the Island.

MULES
First class. For all Island-bred mules 13 hands and over.

Second do. For all Island-bred mules under 13 hands.

DONKEYS
First Class. For all Island bred donkeys, 11 hds and over.

Second do. For all Island bred donkeys under 11 hands.

CAMELS.
For the best pair.

CATTLE
For the best yoke of oxen.

For the best bull.

For the best milch cow.

SHEEP AND GOATS.
For the best pen of sheep (six).

For the best pen of goats (do.).

For the best ram.

For the best he-goat.

For the best milch goat.

For the best lamb.

PIGS
For the best boar.

TURKEYS
For the best cock and two hens.

POULTRY

For the best cock and two hens.

GEESE, DUCKS, PIGEONS

For the best pair of each.

The Committee will also award prizes for the following articles.

WHEAT } best samples of each.

BARLEY }

CARBOUS }

PATATOES }

VEGETABLES—(best basket of these in season).

SILK—(best skein)

COTTON—(best sample).

CHEESE— do. do.

BUTTER— do. do.

The Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery is invited and merit will be rewarded according as the funds will allow.

The amounts of the different prizes to be awarded will shortly be published together with such rules for the guidance of Exhibitors as may be arranged by the Committee.

C. A. KING HARMAN,

Secretary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK

AT LARNACA.

March

6th S. S. 'Fortuna', British 433 tons from Beyrout mails and general cargo.

11th Theologos, 50 tons Ottoman schooner from Limassol with plates etc.

11th S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons British from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.

11th 'Santa Rosa' Italian Brig from America, (in 60 days) with petroleum.

Cleared Outwards.

March

6th S. S. 'Fortuna' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo

5th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for the Coast of Syria.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Alexandria—Capt; and Mrs. Ireland, Mr. Bridgman, Dr. Falwasser, Mr. S. H. Page, Mr. W. J. Ansel, Mr. J. Henry, Mr. Mc Vair, M. Dozon (the French Consul).

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

March

6th S. S. 'Fortuna' British 433 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

7th 'Tris Adelphi' Greek brigantine 170 tons from Marseilles cargo of lime and tiles.

9th 'Aghia Anna' Ottoman bombarder 70 tons from Khios general cargo.

10th 'San Nicola' Ottoman schooner 49 tons from Kas with charcoal (windbound.)

11th 'Theologos' Ottoman schooner 50 tons from Patmos, with earthenware.

11th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, from Alexandria and Port Said, mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

March
6th S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
5th 'Ballestrino' Italian barque 464 tons for England with curonba.
8th 'Eleni' Cypriot schooner 57 tons for Alexandria general cargo.
9th 'Aghia Anna' Ottoman barque 70 tons for Acre general cargo.
10th 'San Nicola' Ottoman schooner 49 tons for Alexandria with charcoal.
11th 'Theologos' ottom. schooner 50 tons for Larnaca with earthenware.
11th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Larnaca—Messrs Henry and Ansell and several deck passengers.

By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Alexandria—Dr. Falwasser, Messrs. Dozon, Page, Macnair, and 5 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPAYANNI & CO'S STEAMERS.

THE *Agia Sofia*, 3,500 tons, Captain Beggs, due on the 14th instant, will have immediate despatch for Beyrout, Scanderoun, Alexandria, Malta and Liverpool.

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This steamer carries a stewardess.

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LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a single broad 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.

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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, 25s. 6d; Twelve months 42s. Orders and post office orders to be made payable to **EDGAR WHITEHEAD**, Constantinople.

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NOTICE.

FROM the 20th of December, 1880, F. Marielli's Diligence will daily start from Larnaca to Nicosia and vice versa, having a change of five horses at Pirov.

The Diligence is to start from Larnaca at 6 a.m. and from Nicosia at 2 p.m. The price for each passenger is of 3/6; heavy baggage will have to pay an extra charge. Tickets can only be issued in Nicosia at the office of Messrs. C. A. Pace & Co., Baroutchi Zadé Street, and in Larnaca by their Agent Mr. Thomas Cirilli.

Packages & Parcels will also be received at both Agencies and consigned to destination, at a moderate price. Messrs. C. A. Pace & Co. being responsible for the safe delivery of goods consigned to them.

Tickets will be valuable only for the day on which they will be issued.

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

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„ Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p.m.
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