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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 149.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th, 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 8s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 13s. 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 Christofides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. G. Rossides, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

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

PRINTING.

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

Latest News.

The House of Commons has resumed the discussion in Committee of the Land Bill which is being carried on daily. Mr. Gladstone has declared that he would not hesitate to propose any measures necessary for the progress of the Bill.

The first clause of the Land Bill has been passed. Mr. Heneage's amendment was rejected by a majority of twenty five votes.

The second clause of the Land Bill has passed unanimously in Committee.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, stated that the British troops would reoccupy Potchefstroom.

The Turcoman deputation from Merv which is now at St. Petersburg appears to wish friendly relations with Russia but objects to a Russian Resident at Merv or the liability of natives of Merv to military service in the Russian Army.

The French troops have defeated the Algerian rebels, fifty of whom were killed.

Bouamena, an Algerian Chief, continues to carry on a guerilla warfare in the southern provinces of Algeria. The efforts made to capture him have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

A difficulty has arisen between Austria and Turkey, the Porte refusing to discuss the convention for the construction of railways, provided for in the Treaty of Berlin. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has presented a Note on the subject to the Porte.

The disturbances in Ireland have almost completely ceased. This appears to be due to the continued prohibition of meetings at evictions.

A steam pinnace belonging to H. M. S. 'Monarch' was blown up in the course of torpedo experiments which were being made at Goletta, the port of Tunis. Lieut. Baker was killed and seven men were wounded.

Archbishop Mc Cabe has issued a pastoral letter in favour of political moderation.

The third clause of the Irish Bill has been passed in Committee of the House. Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question, confirmed the statement in the 'Daily News' that Her Majesty's Government had called the attention of the United States Government to the operations and organisation of the Fenians.

The Census of Ireland shows a diminution of 250,000 in the number of the population.

Whilst troops, returning from Tunis, were marching through Marseilles, they were hissed by persons in the Italian Club of that town. The mob angrily insisted on the Italian coat of arms being taken down. The Prefect opposed this step, but a deputy of the Mayor took the arms down. The Prefect subsequently ordered the Club to be closed. The Italian Consul expressed his regret to the Prefect at the untoward incident. Riots between the French and Italians took place on Sunday, when five persons were killed and many wounded; nearly two hundred arrests have been made.

M. Jules Ferry has made a speech in which he exhorted all Republicans to follow the wise lead of Mons. Grevy. He scouted the idea of any revision of the Constitution.

In reply to a question from Mr. Massari, Mr. Mancini said that the possession of the port of Obok by the French, could cause no uneasiness, as the French had no designs on the Italian settlement at Assab Bay. Mr. Mancini further expressed his belief in the co-operation of France and Italy in those regions.

Great excitement prevails in Italy in consequence of the disturbances at Marseilles.

Mr. Mancini stated in the Chamber that the French Government would do all in its power to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents as those which had taken place at Marseilles.

An anti-French demonstration has been made at Rome.

Two large mines of dynamite have been discovered under the bridge over the St. Catherine canal at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor has conferred the St. Andrew's Cross on Prince Milan of Servia.

Lord Dufferin has had a cordial audience of the Sultan, in which he reminded His Majesty of the old friendship between Turkey and Great Britain.

The French troops have defeated the Algerian insurgents in the district of Laghouat after three engagements; one hundred and thirty of the rebels were killed and many prisoners were captured; the French loss was thirty killed and wounded.

Mr. Maccio, Italian Consul at Tunis, has been granted leave of absence.

Zankoff and other leaders of the liberal party have been arrested for having attacked Prince Alexander and insulted the Government.

EGYPT.

(From 'The Egyptian Gazette'.)

H. E. Nubar Pasha was received on Wednesday last in private audience by H. H. the Khedive.

The Abyssinian envoys are expected to arrive in Alexandria to-day the 18th inst. and will be lodged at Ras-el-Teen Palace, where apartments have been prepared for them.

Incorrect versions having appeared in several of our local contemporaries respecting the massacre of an Italian expedition, we are in a position to give the following correct account of the unfortunate occurrence. An Italian man-of-war landed an officer and twelve men at Biloul, which is about one hundred miles north of Assab; they were accompanied by an Italian explorer. The party went into the interior of the country and were there massacred by the Dankawees.

The intelligence reached Rome via Assab, where the Italian Government has an agent. The investigations being made by the Government into the question of the forged coinage are proceeding slowly. We are in a position to state that the disclosures made hitherto are of a very uninteresting character.

The official reports received by the Government from all parts of the country respecting the crops tend to shew that the prospects are considered good.

H. E. Nubar Pasha left for Cairo by express on Sunday last the 19th inst.

A distinguished and fashionable company assembled on Saturday 11th instant at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square London, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald C. M. G., Director-General of Public Accounts of Egypt, to the Hon. Amicia Henrietta Milnes, eldest daughter of Lord Houghton.

On 19th instant the Greek Patriarch of Alexandria laid the foundation stone of a new Greek church in Alexandria. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Governor, the Russian and Greek Consuls General accompanied by their respective staffs.

The decree authorising the establishment of the Banque Générale d'Egypte was signed by H. H. the Khedive on 14th inst.

At the meeting of the International Sanitary Council held yesterday the 21st inst., it was decided to admit vessels from Syrian ports to pratique, subject to medical inspection on arrival in Egyptian ports.

Mr. Larose, the impresario of the Khedivial Theatre at Cairo, has issued a circular to the subscribers of last season, informing them that he has left for Europe to make the necessary arrangements for securing a company for next season.

The *Echo d'Orient* states that the French Government has decided to make an allowance to the French Consular authorities in Egypt for the expenses which may be incurred in connection with the celebration of the National fête on 14th proxo.

TURKEY.

(From the 'Constantinople Messenger.' 15th June 1881.)

His Excellency Hobart Pasha and Mrs. Hobart Hampden will return to Constantinople towards the end of the month.

Midhat Pasha has been transferred from the precincts of Yildiz-Kiosk to Stamboul, where quarters have been assigned to him adjoining the Ministry of Justice.

Yesterday, at two o'clock p. m., the Ambassadors of the Six Powers proceeded to the Sublime Porte, where they were received by Assim Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Ratifications of the Convention, relating to the Turco-Hellenic frontier, were then exchanged with the customary formalities. The Convention was of course ratified precisely as it was originally signed, and underwent no modification whatever.

The preliminary inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Sultan Abd-Aziz would now appear to be complete. Ac-

ording to the rules of procedure, as soon as the 'juges d'instruction' have done their work, the case is laid before the 'Chambre de la mise en accusation,' which performs functions akin to those of the Grand Jury. The members of this Chamber were invited two days ago to the Palace, where the 'dossier' of the case was committed to them. Like the other judicial functionaries engaged in the case, they are retained at the Palace pending the completion of their labours.

The Porte has taken off the interdiction on the exportation of cereals from the vilayet of Salouica.

Dardanelles, June 14. At six o'clock, H. M. S. 'Helicon' arrived at the Castles of Sultanieh-Kalesi, having on board the Earl of Dufferin. In the forenoon, Reshad Pasha and Djemal Pasha called upon His Excellency, who returned their visits shortly afterwards. Shortly after three o'clock, Lord Dufferin embarked on board the 'Antelope' which was awaiting his arrival, and which sailed for Constantinople at 4 p.m. The 'Helicon,' at the same time, left for Syria.

The French ambassador, H. E. M. Tissot, will probably take passage for France in the Marseilles mail steamer sailing to-day.

His Excellency Count Hatzfeldt made an excursion to the Princes' Islands on Wednesday last in the 'Lorelei,' and returned in the evening.

Sir Alfred Sandison left on Sunday for the Dardanelles in H.M.S. 'Antelope,' there to await the arrival of Lord Dufferin. Suleiman Pasha, of the Admiralty, accompanied Sir Alfred.

The Emperor of Germany has been pleased to confer upon Count Hatzfeldt the order (first class) of the Red Eagle, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by His Excellency. Count Hatzfeldt will probably leave for Germany on Friday next.

Rumour has it that the Russian Government is engaged in elaborating a plan of reforms for Armenia, which is to be presented to the approbation of the Powers.

The Turkish press is much concerned at the news given on Saturday by Havas to the effect that M. Roustan, the French minister at Tunis had been entrusted by the Pasha of this Turkish province to conduct the foreign affairs of the Regency. The 'Vakit' and the 'Djeridei-Havadis' view this decision of the Bey unfavourably, and express disapprobation at an arrangement by which the French minister becomes the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman province of Tunis.

According to the 'Vakit,' the French Embassy has addressed remonstrances to the Porte on the subject of the violent language used by the Turkish press, and notably by the 'Vakit,' in its criticisms on the conduct of France in Tunis. The Turkish journal goes on to say that the French Embassy, before rebuking the Turkish press, should take into consideration the language of the opportunist journals, and particularly that of the 'Republique Française,' which is specially hostile to Turkey. It is said that the answer given by Assim Pasha to the complaint of the French Ambassador was much to this effect.

The Turkish troops are gradually being withdrawn from Thessaly in view of the approaching evacuation, and on Thursday the transport 'Seyar' arrived here with a detachment from Volo.

H.M.S. 'Bittern,' which was wrongly reported to have sailed for the Mediterranean, has gone to Varna to await the arrival of Major-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, C.B., K.C.M.G., the Chief Commissioner for the execution of the Turco-Hellenic Convention, and to convey that officer and his staff to Constantinople.

An official translation in French of the 'Medjéle,'—Ottoman Civil Code,—by Mihram Effendi Chirinian, formerly of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will appear a fortnight hence, in two volumes, forming a sequel to the 'Legislation Ottomane' published by Mr. D. Nicolaides. The work will supply a want much felt by foreign residents of Turkey.

General Soutzo, commander of the army in Western Greece, has received orders to form a corps of occupation which will enter at once on the territory ceded to the Hellenic King

dom. This corps will be composed of three battalions of infantry, three others of light infantry, one battalion of artillery and one of engineers, besides two squadrons of cavalry and a few brigades of foot and horse gendarmes,—the whole numbering 10,000 men.

GREECE.

The Ambassadors of the Powers and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs met at the Porte on Tuesday the 14th inst. and exchanged the ratifications of the Convention relative to the cession of territory to Greece. The Athens correspondent of the 'Standard' says that Mr. Comoundouros is daily receiving from the inhabitants of Thessaly communications expressing their delight at their approaching union with Greece. The only unfavourable news is that certain Mussulman fanatics are menacing the Hellenic inhabitants, and threaten to devastate the country before they finally quit it. Mr. Comoundouros has, however, assured the correspondent that a number of the Mussulman notables of Thessaly have declared themselves disposed to render every assistance in the transfer of the province to Greece. They profess themselves very happy at the prospect of becoming free subjects of the self-governed nation of King George of Greece. In Athens, the correspondent says, the ministerial crisis continues, and the situation is becoming very embarrassing.

THE PLAGUE.

The plague in Mesopotamia is fast disappearing. The mortality in Nedjef, the centre of the disease, which had risen up to the 2nd of May to a daily average of 56 deaths, fell between the 2nd and 19th of the same month to 28 deaths per diem, and from that date to the end of May the average was further reduced to 11. On the 1st of June, there were only 2 deaths, on the 2nd none, and on the 3rd one. It must be further noticed that these deaths were the result of former attacks the whole of the healthy surviving population having been removed out of the town into the camps during the last ten days of May, those only who were already stricken being left in the town, where the work of disinfection is being actively pursued.

Outside of Nedjef, the localities where the plague still made some victims up to May 30, are Mahal, Dessim, El Zekri, Djenabad. The disease has entirely died out of Kuffeh, Djahara, Shennah, El Zayad, Hamedat, and Ankoushat. It has never reached Korbela, or Divanleh, or Hilleh, populous centres situated in the immediate vicinity of the cordon, still less Bagdad and Bassorah, the chief cities of Mesopotamia.

The mean temperature in those regions had risen, on the 4th of June, to 30.062 degrees centigrade.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, June, 25th, 1881.

Appended we print *in extenso* the speech of the High Commissioner on the occasion of the reception held on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The large room of the Municipality was well attended. The speech of His Excellency has been translated into Greek by the District Commissioner and into Turkish by Mr. Triandaphyllides. We augur much good to the town from these reports between high authority on the Island and our community; and we shall hope much to see the public works here to which His Excellency alluded commenced at the date mentioned. One thing we have to remark. It was stated in the speech that the inhabitants asked more for their land than was reasonable. We, however, are of opinion that if they had not been forbidden by an Ordinance promulgated early in the occupation to sell their lands owners of property might then have made a good and legitimate profit by its sale. Such opportunities are now lost.

The High Commissioner has announced his intention shortly to proceed to England. We trust that on his return he will be able to bring with him the programme of a good system of organization for the Island, and that then an era of new and just administration will be inaugurated. We are aware that much in these regards depends upon the Secretary for Colonial Affairs who, we trust, will not allow a system

which is but a parody of a creditable government to continue in this quarter of the globe, the fate of which depends upon its good-will. In all cases the Colonial Government must remember that it has to legislate for the population not of a Turkish but of a Christian country—a population possessed of ample intelligence to draw comparisons between its present disorganized state and the condition of other countries which have either obtained their autonomy or gained real advantages under a civilized European rule.

"Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in meeting you here today and the more so because I am about to leave Cyprus on a short visit to England, and I am glad to have the opportunity of seeing you before I leave. I expect to return in September and I hope that we shall, before the end of October, see your new Konak and Custom House begun. You are aware of the difficulties that prevented the works being commenced last year, but I hope they are now in a fair way of being surmounted. Mr. Mc Laughlan has sold his land to the Government at a fair price, and I trust we may find no difficulty with the remaining portions of the site that has been selected. You owe a great deal to Mr. Mc Laughlan, gentlemen. Had he acted and stood out for an enormous price, the Government could not have consented to it, and we should have had to seek elsewhere for a site that would have been cheaper, but at the same time very much less convenient for the business of the inhabitants and the whole town would have been sufferers thereby. I cannot help thinking that the progress of Larnaca has been retarded by people expecting too much and asking prices which might perhaps be asked 20 years hence, but which now frighten away those capitalists, who in settling here will have to create the great trade which we all look forward to. There is another thing that damps the ardour of investors and on which I am glad to think they are very much mistaken. Cyprus unfortunately obtained a bad reputation for unhealthiness in 1878, but I hope we shall outlive that reputation. I can only say that for the last two years the health of the English Regiment quartered here has been better than if it had been in England. I have been here nearly three years myself and I never enjoyed better health in my life. But there is another point which ought to cause Englishmen to look upon Cyprus with a favourable eye, that is the extremely good feeling which the inhabitants bear to the English. I have travelled thro' every district, and have visited every important village and numbers of small villages. Everywhere I have been received with the same friendliness that so much struck me when I first came to Nicosia in 1878. The people show a real appreciation of being the subjects of the Queen and I have heard from more than one quarter that the Cypriots are the envy of the inhabitants of the main land of Asia Minor. And I wish here to relate a proof of the good feeling of the inhabitants. You all know what difficulties have always been experienced the first time a census has been taken in any country. I am glad to say that in Cyprus there was only one case of a man who refused to give the information required. I was asked to authorize his prosecution but I was unwilling that it should be said there was even one such case in Cyprus, so I sent him a message and said I hoped he would give the information without obliging the Government to coerce him; and he did it at once. And now Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer. I shall hope to revisit you in October to see the first stone laid of your new public buildings."

A great deal of misapprehension—much of it, we are of opinion, wilful political misapprehension—is yet entertained in England in regard to the climate of Cyprus. There are still journals which vilify it, and few have anything to say in its praise. Under these circumstances, the High Commissioner, as will be seen from the foregoing speech has patriotically taken upon himself to defend the Island from the aspersions cast upon it. He admits Cyprus lost its sanitary reputation in 1878; but he points out that the reputation will soon be regained. During the last two years, he says, the troops quartered here have enjoyed better health than they would have done if they had remained in England. A personal experience of nearly three years also enables him to speak well of Cyprus in the same regard. We trust that His Excellency's remarks will do much to remove the stigma with which certain persons have endeavoured to brand the Island—as much, as we said before, from political party motives as from ignorance.

One of the best and most exhaustive reports on the subject of our climate occupies a chapter in the little work on Cyprus compiled by Captain Savile in the Intelligence Department at the Horse Guards in that unfortunate year for the Island's reputation, 1878. It seems to us an exceedingly fair statement of facts made at a time when owing to peculiar circumstances it was impossible to speak of the salubrity of the climate in the terms in which it may be

referred to now. To use a stereotyped phrase the year was an exceptionally unhealthy one. Captain Savile does not indeed say that the "ephemeral fever" which attacked the troops was caused by an absence on the part of their commanders of knowledge of the climacteric nature of the then latest acquisition to the British Crown and a consequent neglect of the most ordinary precautions necessary to be taken in a country where the mean temperature in August is 81° 5.; but he acknowledges, what has since been found to be perfectly correct, that the health statistics of 1878 provide no basis on which to calculate what may be expected in other summers. "The present conditions of service" he writes "are peculiarly trying in consequence of the amount of extra work and exposure involved in the disembarkation, the first occupation of the Island and the want of suitable accommodation; but even under these exceptional circumstances the cases of illness are nearly all recognized as ephemeral fever, due to exposure to solar heat, and as the name implies but of short duration." Now that the sanitary requirements of life in a hot country are met we find the troops in the possession of the best of health. The 20th Regt. left Cyprus in excellent condition, and we have not heard of any sickness in the 35th. And this while marshes are not drained, while the drainage of the towns is defective, and there is an absence of trees and scarcity of water.

Some very interesting statistics concerning the climatological aspect of this country were collected between the years 1863 and 1867 by Mr. T. B. Sandwith, H. M.'s Vice-Consul for Cyprus, who acted as statistician here on behalf of the Scottish Meteorological Society. The results of his observations were published from time to time in the journal of the Society. They are roughly these—"The mean annual temperature is 66° 6. The coldest month is February with a mean temperature of 52° 8, which is all but identical with the temperature of London during May; and the hottest month is August with a mean temperature of 81° 5, being closely approximate to the summer temperature of Algiers, Alexandria, Athens and Constantinople. Summing up the statistics provided by Mr. Sandwith, the Secretary of the Society writes, referring, of-course, only to the climatological aspect of the Island as determined by natural causes, and not to any unhealthy condition caused by neglect of sanitary measures, that from November to April the climate of Cyprus is exceptionally good; that several positions on its coast probably take rank with the best Sanatoria of the Mediterranean; and that whilst in summer Cyprus in common with Algiers, South Italy, South Greece and South Asia Minor is liable to the same insalubrity to which they are exposed yet that its mountain ranges afford admirable facilities for the establishment of Sanitaria similar to those of India on the slopes of the Himalayas and amongst the Neigherry Hills.

The conclusions at which Mr. Savile's report arrives are the same as those which have resulted from all unprejudiced investigations. He deprecates the acceptance of the assertions of "many people who have based their opinion either upon a short visit to the Island during the worst season of the year, or upon mere hearsay." Inhabitants many years resident here, he says, testify to the facts that the native population enjoy good health and generally live to an advanced age. The *fièvre du pays* can be avoided by attention to diet. "Sunstroke must be guarded against," a somewhat novel precaution to Englishmen. Pulmonary diseases are of rare occurrence, consumption is unknown; and adds Captain Savile "the comparative healthiness of the climate is found in the fact that the diseases which prevail in Cyprus, both as to frequency and character, do not relatively reach three-fifths of the amount of disease in Europe generally."

If Cyprus has detractors in persons who, never having visited the island, formed an erroneous opinion of it three years ago which no amount of *per contra* evidence can induce them to change, so also it has admirers enthusiastic in its praise. An author who died here some ten years ago wrote—

"For forty years I have been wandering from isle to isle, (of the Mediterranean) ascertaining their political, commercial, and social aspect, and this island (Cyprus) notwithstanding the barbarism of its present rulers, through which it is cut off from the rest of the world, is my favourite.

It is a little world in itself; here do I wish to die. My limited means will keep me in comparative luxury. Although old, I am strong and feel young, no wild beasts or rep-

tiles disturb my solitude, the water is sweet and cool, the wine is nectar, and the food plain but good; above all I know that my grave will be respected, and that kind hands will close my eyes."

Local Notes.

H. E. The High Commissioner arrived in Larnaka from Nicosia at 7 p. m. on Wednesday and returned to the capital on Thursday afternoon. His Excellency's speech at the reception held on Thursday morning will be found in another column.

It will be seen by a notice which appears in our advertisement columns that the Eastern Telegraph Company have opened their branch office at Troödos for the season. This cannot fail to be a great convenience, and demonstrates that the Eastern Company are not wanting in energy where the public interest is concerned.

Judgment has been delivered in the case of Mucci v. the Government, heard on appeal. The sum allotted to the Messrs. Mucci has been reduced from £ 6,000 to £ 4,000.

As will be perceived quarantine is not now enforced at Alexandria on vessels arriving from the Syrian ports. We understand that shortly it will cease to be imposed here on vessels arriving from the opposite coast.

The Ordinances a *présis* of the drafts of which we recently published (1) to provide the Government with power for "the compulsory acquisition of land for public buildings at Larnaca," (2) "determining the limits of State forests" and (3) to "Amend the Stamp Ordinance of 1879" after having been submitted to the Legislative Council have been promulgated as laws and appear in the last issue of the Official Gazette.

A letter from Ghemlek of the 8th inst., describes a novel mode for destroying locusts discovered by the proprietor of a *tchiffik* at Kapakly, situated half way between Ilkin and Latelik. It had been observed that the storks and various kinds of small birds showed great partiality for pursuing and eating the locusts who were infesting the whole district. Accordingly, the owner of the *tchiffik* in question, who possesses an immense number of fowls, bethought him of sending them on the hunt after the pestiferous insect. Dividing them into four distinct groups under the guidance of some of his labourers, the chase commenced and was so highly successful that before long not a locust was to be seen in the whole neighbourhood.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Collier has issued a letter to the members of the Larnaka Musical Society announcing his intention to discontinue the pleasant meetings held at the rooms in Pasotini street. We are sure that the members of the society and those ladies and gentlemen who were accustomed to form the audience at the Monday evening *réunions* are grateful to Mr. Collier for the enjoyment he has afforded them. We understand it is the intention of the members to continue their musical *soirées* under collective management.

The following questions incidentally referring to Cyprus were recently put and answered in the House of Commons:—

Sir H. Wolff.—The hon. Baronet says the affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria, but I should like to ask whether that it is not done in virtue of a European Treaty, which is not the case with regard to Tunis? (hear hear.)

Sir C. Dilke.—The affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria, under the Treaty of Berlin; but those of Cyprus are administered by Great Britain without any Treaty at all.

Sir H. Wolff.—Might I ask the hon. Baronet whether the affairs of Cyprus are not administered by virtue of a Treaty between this country and the supreme Power over Cyprus-Turkey?

Sir C. Dilke.—Yes, Sir; but the whole of the Powers have avoided recognising our right to administer those affairs. (laughter.)

Mr. O'Donnell.—Have her Majesty's Government avoided any recognition of the right of France with the affairs of Tunis?

Sir C. Dilke.—Up to the present time we have simply expressed our opinion in terms to be found in the papers which are already in possession of the House.

LARNAKA MUSICAL MEETINGS.

About one hundred of the ladies and gentlemen of Larnaca enjoyed a very pleasant evening on Wednesday last, when a

concert conducted by Mr. Collier was given by the Larnaca Musical Society at the Pascotini street rooms. The large room in which the society holds its meetings presented a very pretty appearance and if we may hazard a conjecture the excellent taste of Mr. Collier had been brought to bear upon the decorations. The conductor's stand was especially admired. It took the shape of a lyre supported on a stem entwined with beautiful flowers. The platform had been erected for the occasion, and with its blue curtain hangings, candelabra and its red cloth looked very handsome. The High Commissioner who had signified a desire to be present formed one of the audience. Handsome arm chairs on a carpeted raised dais had been provided for His Excellency who, however, preferred to mingle with the general company present. Although the room was well lit the ventilation was good, and at no time was the heat oppressive. The corridor was greatly resorted to by gentlemen throughout the evening, and served to relieve the music-room and prevent it from being overcrowded. On the arrival of His Excellency at about 9 o'clock the choir sang one verse of God save the Queen. The concert then commenced with a part-song "The Dawn of Day" admirably rendered by the ladies and gentlemen on the platform. Mrs. Triandaphyllides next favoured the audience with the always welcome "Home Sweet Home" accompanied on the piano by Mr. Collier. Of the excellence of both the singing and pianoforte playing of this lady too much cannot be said. In Part II her rendering of Bishop's "Should he upbraid (accompanist Mr. Cobham) met with much approval. Then came a pianoforte solo "Le Reveil du Lion." (Koutski) When we say that Mrs. Goussio was at the piano those persons who have before heard Mrs. Goussio's performances will not need to be informed that this as well as a Sonnet by Leyback, and her part in a duet for pianoforte and violin was excellently interpreted. Lieut. Sinclair gave Elliot's fine song "Hybris the Cretan" in spirit-stirring style, and was loudly applauded by an audience not disposed to be lavish in its praise. Mr. Baille is possessed of a powerful but cultured bass voice well adapted to the songs he had elected to sing. "Ce n'est pas vrai," better known as "Non è vero," by Tito Mattei was received with tokens of appreciation, and for a spirited rendering of "Comme à vingt ans" in the second part, Mr. Baille received a well-merited encore to which he responded with Schubert's "Serenade." Praise is due to Mr. Küss for his violin performance in the duet with Mrs. Triandaphyllides, and it only remains to say that the part-songs, which included Barnby's exquisite "Sweet and Low," Sullivan's "O hush thee my Babe" and Mendelssohn's "O Hills and Vales of pleasure" were sung in a manner which did credit alike to choir and conductor.

Among those who did good service in the choir, we noticed especially Mrs. Turner, Misses Ongley, Dawson, and Thatcher, and Messrs. Watkins, Brayshaw, Goussio and Bulmer.

A PILGRIMAGE TO CYPRUS.

In the current number of 'Fraser's Magazine,' Mr. T. Theodore Bent gives an interesting account of a "Pilgrimage to Cyprus in 1395-96." He states that Oger, Lord of Anglure, determined to make a pilgrimage to the East, and from his pen we have the following interesting description of the island nearly 500 years before Cyprus, once given by our own lion-hearted monarch to the Lusignan dynasty, came again in contact with English history. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Bent makes no mention of the source whence he derived his narrative.

"On the following Sunday we went ashore, at the town of Limesso, to wit, which in former days was an exceeding fair city, and it was the Feast of St. Stephen, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1395.

Of a truth this city of Limesso is to-day but meagrely inhabited, for the Genoese wrought its ruin in the days when they made war against the King of Cyprus; and they still are in possession of a very strong city in this island with a good port, which is called Famagosta; however the King of Cyprus enjoys the possession of the rest of the island and its 7,000 towers. In this said town of Limesso we tarried from Sunday until the following Saturday, the day of the new year, when the King of Cyprus sent one of his squires to fetch us, bringing with him, 1,000 horses and mules to convey our baggage to the city of Nicosia, where the Court then was. Now the object of our journey lay in making a pilgrimage to the Holy Cross which is in Cyprus, and it is the one on which the good thief was hung on the right hand

of our Lord Jesus Christ, and right wondrous is the virtue of this said cross. A truly marvellous thing it is to behold, for you must know that Madame Saint Helen, the mother of Constantine, brought this very cross on which the good thief was hung, and set it upon the highest mountain in the whole kingdom of Cyprus, and in very truth the mountain is exceeding steep, and very difficult of access. On the utmost summit stands a church surrounded by charming dwellings, and in this church are two altars, namely, the high altar and another in a side chapel behind the high altar. In the choir of this church we were shown one of the nails with which our Lord Jesus Christ was nailed to the cross; but in the above-mentioned chapel behind the high altar it is that the Holy Cross of the good thief does hang, wonderful, indeed, to look upon from its great weight, and from the fact that it is suspended in the air without a possibility of discerning the means by which it is hung, and when touched it swings to and fro. After visiting this cross we set off about midday, and reached our lodging at a town called Nissa, which was in a house which belonged to the King.

On the fourth day of the new year we entered the town of Nicosia towards noon, and an exceeding lovely and fair city it is; and in this city the King of Cyprus resides more frequently than in any other fair city or fortress within his realm. Now the King of Cyprus was rather a handsome man, and spoke French pretty well. Great was the cheer he made us, and many were his tokens of regard for us pilgrims; for, as I have aforesaid, no sooner did he hear of our arrival at Limesso, and of our desire to interview him, than he sent us horses and sumpter mules to convey us to Nicosia, giving us permission to deposit our goods in the house of the Minorite friars; and thither he sent men to bring us some of his own beds from his own palace, that is to say, some mattresses to lie upon, and some carpets to put around our rooms. On Wednesday, Jan. 5, being the eve of the Feast of the Three Magi the King sent us pilgrims various presents—one hundred head of poultry, twenty sheep, and two oxen, four skins full of most excellent red wine, and four pitchers full of the choicest vintage of Marbon, and, in addition to these, a large supply of good white bread. On the following Sunday, being Jan. 9, the King sent us more presents, to wit, one hundred part-ridges, sixty hares, and five wild sheep, and they were of a truth right excellent things to behold. Now King James was a prince who dearly loved the chase, and he had in his possession a little dog, no bigger than a fox, which was called "Carabale," and there was no sort of wild animal which this little dog would not hunt, more especially the above-mentioned kinds of game. In short the King made us first-rate cheer, and sent us his best coursers to convey us to his presence. And when we entered his court he received us with the warmest welcome; and, after conversing with us for awhile, he sent for the Queen to come into the reception hall, and forthwith Her Majesty appeared, conducted by a right noble following, to wit, her four sons and five daughters, together with a goodly train of knights, lords, and ladies, and she saluted us all most graciously. Moreover, the Queen of Cyprus was right well arrayed with a golden head-piece, rich with precious stones and pearls. Her four sons were most graceful in their attire and mien, and her five daughters were likewise richly adorned with head-pieces of gold and precious stones. Before her departure the Queen turned and saluted each pilgrim, and after the audience the King took us to follow the chase in the fields, and towards evening we returned to our lodging right well pleased with our day's entertainment.

Of a truth this kingdom of Cyprus, which is an island, is a most unhealthy spot, and dangerous for those to dwell in who are unaccustomed to its climate. For there is a species of fever prevalent there which readily seizes upon people, and it is a great chance if they recover from it. Now it happened that Monseigneur Simon de Satebrusho, who in all our above-mentioned travels had been hale and hearty, continued to be so until he returned from the presence of the King as just related, when suddenly a slight fever seized him after having dined in the company of, and at the table with, all the pilgrims on Saturday, Jan. 15. From this fever he suffered three tertian fits, and on the fourth it changed, and he believed himself quite cured. Nevertheless, he continued in the hands of the medical men of the town, who assured all the pilgrim-gentlemen who came to visit him in his sickness that there was no illness from which death could ensue. Likewise my said lord told the pilgrims, and his own friends, that he did not feel the least ill, except that he could not sleep at his ease. On the next day, which was Sunday, Jan. 16, to all appearances he was as well as if nothing had ever ailed him. And he gave orders for a litter to be borrowed to convey him to Limesso with the other pilgrims, who were on the eve of de-

parture, and that night he slept right well. On the Monday following the King of Cyprus sent him the Order by the hands of his knights, and he received the knights and the Order most courteously, and discreetly begging the knights at the same time to commend him to the King, and thank His Majesty for the Order he had so graciously sent him. After this audience with the knights was concluded, and he had bid them adieu, scarcely was he alone than he felt a sudden pain in his head, and so great a fever seized him that on Tuesday, about noon, my said lord rendered up his soul to our Lord Jesus Christ with a gladness and sweetness which was apparent to all. He prayed for pardon for his sins, and that he might be received into Paradise. His remains were buried in the church of the Franciscan Friars in Nicosia with due respect, and there is a well-executed tomb and an appropriate inscription over him. Above on the walls were painted his arms, and his banner on a lance and his coat of mail were hung over his grave. More than fifty knights and squires, together with all the pilgrim-gentlemen, and those of the King's household who had visited him in his illness, attended the corpse to the grave."

The following will be the Rates of Postage to be collected on letters, newspapers, &c. on and from 1st July 1881.

ISLAND POSTAGE.

Letters. For a letter not exceeding ½ oz.	½ piastre
" " above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1
" " 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 ½ oz.	1 ½
" " 1 ½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	2
and ½ piastre for every ½ oz. or fraction thereof.	
Post Cards—½ piastre each.	
Newspapers & Book packets—	piastre
Not exceeding 2 oz.	½
Over 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	1
" 4 oz. " " 6 oz.	1 ½
and so on at the rate of ½ piastre for every 2 oz.	

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

To Countries of the Postal Union (except Countries East of Suez and West of the United Kingdom not including the United States of America, Canada and Nova Scotia.)

Letters—For a letter not exceeding ½ oz.	2 piastre
" " over ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	4
and so on at the rate of 2 piastres for every ½ oz.	
Post Cards—1 piastre each.	
Newspapers & Book packets—	½ piastre for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.
Samples—For a sample not exceeding 4 oz.	1 piastre
" " over 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz.	1 ½
" " over 6 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	2
The limit of weight for a sample is 8 oz. except for Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United States, for which the limit is 12 oz.	
Commercial Papers—	piastre
For a packet not exceeding 8 oz.	2
" " over 8 oz. and not exceeding 10 oz.	2 ½
" " over 10 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	3
and so on at the rate of ½ piastre for every 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.	
The limit of weight for a Packet of Commercial Papers is 4 lbs.	

To Countries in the Postal Union.—East of Suez and West of the United Kingdom, not including the United States of America, Canada and Nova Scotia.—

Letters—For a letter not exceeding ½ oz.	3 piastre
" " over ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	6
and so on at the rate of 3 piastres for every additional ½ oz.	
Post Cards—1 ½ piastre each.	
Newspapers, Printed Papers & Patterns—	piastre
For a packet not exceeding 2 oz.	1
" " over 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	2
and so on at the rate of 1 piastre for every additional 2 oz.	
Commercial Papers—	piastre
For a packet not exceeding 4 oz.	2
" " over 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz.	3
and so on at the rate of 1 piastre for every additional 2 oz.	

To Countries in the Postal Union.—East of Suez and West of the United Kingdom, not including the United States of America, Canada and Nova Scotia.—

Letters—For a letter not exceeding ½ oz.	3 piastre
" " over ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	6
and so on at the rate of 3 piastres for every additional ½ oz.	
Post Cards—1 ½ piastre each.	
Newspapers, Printed Papers & Patterns—	piastre
For a packet not exceeding 2 oz.	1
" " over 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	2
and so on at the rate of 1 piastre for every additional 2 oz.	
Commercial Papers—	piastre
For a packet not exceeding 4 oz.	2
" " over 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz.	3
and so on at the rate of 1 piastre for every additional 2 oz.	

For the Rates of Postage on Letters &c. to places not comprised in the Postal Union see Printed Table of Rates.

The Registration fee in all cases will be 2 piastres.
Soldiers' and Seamen's Letters—30 Paras for ½ oz.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

June
20th S. S. 'Laconia' British 1295 tons from Liverpool and Alexandria general cargo
21st S. S. 'Juno' Austrian 1276 tons from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.
21st S. S. 'Apollo' Aust. 1273 tons. Mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
24th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol. Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

June
19th S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
20th S. S. 'Laconia' British for Beyrout and Constantinople general cargo.
21st S. S. 'Juno' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.
21st S. S. 'Apollo' Aust., mails for Syria and Egypt, general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Laconia' from Alexandria—Mr. Young and two deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Juno' from Beyrout—Messrs. Christian and lady, W. Christian, N. Nasser, Aritimandete, Chisonel and 22 deck passgrs.
By the S. S. 'Apollo' from Constantinople—Viscountess de Castillon and family, A. Bistachi, Sava, and four deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol, Messrs. D. Meoladin, Luesley and 10 deck passengers.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

June
18th Thessalia, 38 tons Ottoman from Port Said general cargo.
19th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.
21st 'Samos' 75 tons Ottoman from Feniki with wood.
24th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

June
18th 'Oreste' 116 Ital. Brig for Marseilles with wine.
19th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
22nd 'Samos' 75 tons for Beyrout with wood.
23rd 'Thessalia' 38 tons Ottoman for Alaya with ballast.
23rd 'Aphrodite' 96 tons Cypriot Brig for Papho and Alexandria with wine.
24th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. C. Whitfield, Haggi Pavlo, Mr. Ropas and sixteen deck passengers.
By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria—Messrs. John Pearce, Thomas Linklater, Paul Reinach and 7 deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office on Mount Troödos is now open to the public for the summer months.
July 25th, 1881.

PAPAYANNI & CO'S STEAMERS.

THE *Roumelia*, Captain Wilker which left Liverpool on the 15th instant, is expected to arrive here on the 3rd or 4th proximo, and will go back to Liverpool after touching at one or two places on the coast of Syria.
For freight, etc. apply to:
CHARLES WATKINS,
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st July 1881, the postage stamps, post cards, newspaper wrappers and stamped envelopes at present in use in Cyprus will be withdrawn, and specially prepared stamps, cards, wrappers and envelopes the value of which will be expressed in piastres will be issued, which alone will be available for the prepayment of all postal matter for circulation in the Island and for transmission to other countries.

Any stamps, post cards, newspaper wrappers, or stamped envelopes of the present patterns may however be exchanged for an equal value of the new stamps &c. at the Post Offices Larnaca, Nicosia, and Limassol up to and including 31st July 1881.

J. A. BULMER,
Acting Postmaster.

Post Office Larnaca,
4th June 1881.

**ALBERT HOTEL
NICOSIA.**

Proprietor:

Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

THIS Establishment is now under entirely new management and has just been re-decorated at great expense. Tourists and travellers will find every accommodation.

Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and 7. 30 p. m.

Charges extremely moderate. Guides horses and mules supplied for the conveyance of travellers.

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 TUMBEKKEE, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER of superior quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

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

HOTEL VICTORIA,

at Aley (Mount Lebanon). Visitors will be sure to find there all comfort. The Hotel is situated on the loftiest part of the mountain and the climate is specially recommended by the faculty as being the healthiest in Mount Lebanon.

The carriages of the "Diligence" Company carry visitors from Beyrout to the Hotel's door in three hours at a very moderate charge. For further information apply to the proprietor. PIETRO PAULICKVICH.
BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

**PALESTINE
INDEPENDENT TOURS**

ALEXANDER HOWARD
PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa; Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Universal Hotel, Latroun, 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 Ezbekieh, opposite Sheppard's Hotel, during the winter season.

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

**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. Michaelides
LIMASSOL: Ch. Haggi Pavlou et fils.

**GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.**

CORRESPONDENTS IN

Marseilles Constantinople
Trieste Smyrna
Naples Beyrout
Athens Volo, etc.

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

The Egyptian Gazette.

Published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE SUBSCRIPTION including postage to any part of Egypt or any country within the Postal Union is Eight shillings per quarter payable in advance. The Commercial Summary, Reports &c., will appear in Saturdays issues; rate of subscription for this issue only, one pound sterling per annum. Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight shillings for 50 words. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements at reduced rates. All communications to be addressed.

The Editor EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, Alexandria.

**THE
LEVANT HERALD.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a 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.

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

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be ordered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London the Agents for the paper. Subscriptions and advertisements are received at the Office of *Cyprus for the Levant Herald*.

**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 Post, each with directions for use in almost every language. They may be procured in LARNACA at the ESCULAPIUS PHARMACY 11, WATKINS STREET, and of every Chemist in the Island.

**THE
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN
BANK**

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

**Head Offices
CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,
PARIS.**

BRANCHES

Adalia Larnaca
Alioun Cara-Hissar Magnesia
Aidin Port-Said
Alexandria Roustchouk
Adrianople Salonica
Beyrout Smyrna
Brcussa 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.

„ „ Nicosia „ at 2 p.m.

Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

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

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

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

**BELL'S ASIA MINOR
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

DEPARTURES:

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

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

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

„ Larnaca every Sunday at 2 p. m.

„ Limassol every Sunday at 9 p. m.

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

For particulars apply to
NANI AND MANTOVANI,
Agents, in
Larnaca and Limassol.

HENRY S. KING & Co.
EAST INDIA, COLONIAL, & AMERICAN
BANKERS & AGENTS.

65, CORNHILL, & 45, FLEET STREET—LONDON
BRANCH FIRMS.

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

AGENTS AT LIMASSOL

Messrs. REES & WILLIAMSON.

Messrs. King and Co. have lately received fresh shipments of goods consisting of

Champagnes Ayala & Co. 1st and 2nd quality, also their extra see—Feltos Carte Blanche.

Sauvignac—Ackerman Laurance's, Carte d'or and Carte Noire.

Stile Hocks—Hockheimer, Neirsteiner and Vollradzer.

Sparkling Hocks—Hockheimer Qts and Pts., Seharberg Qts and Pts., Hock.

Moselle—Qts and Pts.

Clarets—Barton and Guestiers, Feltos superior, Burgundy.

Sherry—Amontillado, Pale Dry, Red Seal, White do. Lion Brand, Black Seal Parkingtons, Best Marsala in octaves.

Brandies—Courvoisiers Currier frores, Siccards **, and ***, cherry Brandy.

Whiskies—Coyle and Co., Old Dublin, Dunvilles "Old Dublin, Rob Roy Scotch, Thom and Cameron do.

Gins—Plymouth double refined, Holland's De Kaypers Ale and Stout—Bass and Co's Pale Ale qts and Pts., Canterbury pts., Light Sparkling Pale Ale, bottled expressly for hot climates by E and J. Burke, Guinness extra Dublin Stout qts. and pts.

Mineral Waters—Rhapsodia, Soda Water Webbs, Tonic Water do., Ginger Ale.

Lime Juice—Rose and Co's Lime Juice, do. Lime Juice Cordial.

Provisions etc.—Breakfast Bacon, York Hams, Danish Butter, North wils cheese, Pork Brawn, Ox Tongues, Jugged Hare, Stewed Kidneys, Stewed Rabbits, Mince collops, Scotch Haggis, Soups in 1 and 2 lbs. tins, Carrots, Haricot Verts, Mushrooms, Green peas, (petit Pois) French Olives, Anchovies in oil, Bombay chutney.

Jams and Marmalade—Apple and Lemon, Gooseberry and Plum, Raspberry and Currant, Apricot, Strawberry, and cherry, Orengage, Currant and damson, Marmalade in 2 lbs. and 7 lbs. tins, Calves foot Jelly,

Peek Frean's lbs. 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. tins of Prince of Wales, Crucker, Charm, Pionicsnow flake, milk, etc.

Biscuits.

Sauces, Pickles and Vinegars—Nabob Pickles, Worcester Sauce, Salad oil, White wine vinegar, Malt vinegar, Champions white vinegar, Mustard in bottles, Mixed spice.

Fish—Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Lobster, Sardines, Haddocks, Kipperd Herrings, Oysters, Yarmouth Bloaters (in cask).

Hardware and Dry Goods—Sheet Zinc, Wire Dish covers, Hurricane Lanterns, Dust Pans, Banister Brooms, Soap Tureens (Block Tin), Screws and nails, Adams C. F. double guns, cartridges, shot, cotton gins, Pad Locks, Door Mats, Salters balances from 10 to 40 oaks, Moules' earth boxes, pith, helmets, stationery cases, cockles pills, single scidletz, opera and field glasses, horse-hair mattresses, tents, camp beds, hair brushes, cloth do. Greek grammars.

Glass—English pressed table glass consisting of decanters, soda tumblers, glasses, goblets, jugs, butter dishes, sugar basins, cheese plates, pickle jars salad bowls, etc.

Electro plated goods of every description.

Saddlery—Ladies and gentlemen's saddles, saddle brackets, racing saddles, do. colors, riding, hunting, and driving whips

Paints and Oils—Best white zinc, ground white lead metallic oxide, dry red lead, black paint, red do. yellow do., blue do., green do., raw linseed oil, boiled do., turpentine, putty, yellow ochre

Sundries, Table Salt, Anglo Swiss Milk, Arrowroot, Blacking, Candles Fourmiers, do. Fields Ozokerit, Gunpowder, Matches patent, Enos Fruit salt, Pearl Barley, Solution of Quinine, Soda washing, Tapioca, Godfrey and Cooke patent Medicines, Ashton and Parsons Homoeopathic, Clarkes Blood Mixture, Eau de cologne,

An assortment of Horse and Dog Medicines, consisting of Distemper powders, Mange ointment and powders, Valdivres powders and soaps, Leaming's essence, Cupiest's Balls for Horses, Gostlings cough balls, do. condition powders, Days Gasacout Fluid, do. Red drenches, etc. etc. etc.

CAFÉ DE LA POSTE

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

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

Printed and published by the Proprietor N. ROSOS, B.L., at the "Cyprus" Printing Office, 19 Valsamaki Street, Larnaca.