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# CYPRUS

## AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 136. SATURDAY, MARCH 26th, 1881. PRICE THREE PENCE



### "CYPRUS".

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

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

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

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

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

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

Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the Stores of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel 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 Porte has offered to cede Thessaly. The Ambassadors considering this insufficient the Ottoman Government then offered Crete in exchange for a portion of Thessaly but refuses to cede Epirus.

The proposals of the Porte have been rejected by Greece.

Nousakoff has confessed his crime and eighteen persons have been arrested.

The man who threw the second bomb has died of his wounds.

A mine has been discovered leading to the Palace of the Czar.

The funeral of the late Czar will take place on the 27th inst.

The "Journal de St. Pétersbourg", publishes an article announcing that the Czar will continue the reforming and pacific policy of his father.

The Russian papers which have been asking for constitutional government have received a first warning.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke in replying to a question stated that no arrangement had yet been come to at Constantinople.

The proposals of Mr. Childers for the reorganisation of the army have been received with general approbation.

The *Daily News* published a telegram from Merv shewing that the plain between Tjend and Merv is without water and consequently impracticable for an army. The Russians are close to Tjend. It is thought they will not make any movement on Merv this year even should they have any intention of attacking Merv.

The same paper says that the terms of peace in the Transvaal include an enquiry by Royal Commission. The Boers would return to their homes and the English garrisons would maintain their present positions.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will go to St. Petersburg to attend the funeral of the late Czar.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone has announced the presentation of the Budget for the 4th of April and the introduction of the Land Bill for the 7th April.

Lord Hartington says that the Ameer has agreed to take possession of Candahar. His troops are expected to arrive in the beginning of April and the British troops would then prepare to withdraw.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone communicated terms which the Boers had accepted.

The suzerainty of the Queen is recognised by the Boers who, on the other hand, will be granted complete autonomy. The British Government will control their foreign relations and a British Resident will be admitted to their capital. A Royal Commission of which Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Hercules Robinson and the Lord Chief Justice form part, will shortly proceed to Heidelberg to arrange the questions respecting the native frontiers as well as whether the Transvaal is to lose any territory on its Eastern frontier.

The Boers are to disperse, the English garrisons are to remain till the complete settlement of all affairs, but, the British troops are not to make any forward movement.

A monster meeting took place yesterday in London to protest against the abandonment of Candahar.

The subscription to the new issue of 3 per cent French stock has been covered twenty times over.

It is feared that a ministerial crisis will take place in consequence of differences of opinion on the *scrutin de liste* M. Grevy is against its re-establishment.

The "Debats" published an article pointing out that France might be induced to use measures of coercion towards the Bey of Tunis, if he persists in his present line of policy.

The dissensions in the French Cabinet continue.

A circular of the Russian Government points out the pacific foreign policy of Russia, the only object of which is the protection of the honour and the security of the country. The principal attention of the Government would be directed towards the internal development of Russia.

### TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger."
(9th March, 1881.)

Six battalions of infantry have been sent forward from Salonica to Kossova.

A month's pay was distributed on Monday to some of the officers attached to the staff of the Minister of War, and to some of the clerks in the War Office.

General Ahmed Pasha, who has lately been inspecting the fortifications at the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Janina, Larissa &c., in his capacity as an engineer officer, returned to the capital on Thursday.

In obedience to Imperial order, the Minister of Marine has taken the necessary measures for construction of a landing place at Colova, so as to facilitate the loading of vessels carrying coals from Heraclea.

According to official communications made by the Ottoman legation at Athens to the Sublime Porte, says the "Terdjumani-Hakikat," the military force of Greece consists of 61,000 men including reserves, 12 batteries of mountain guns, nine field batteries, one mortar battery, and three batteries of siege guns.

A letter from Larissa, dated Feb. 20, states that at that period the Ottoman troops concentrated on the frontier in Thessaly amounted to about 18,000 men, viz, 24 battalions of infantry, each about 400 strong, 700 cavalry, 500 gendarmes and 1,050 artillery. This last arm consists of 8½ batteries of field guns, and 4 batteries of mountain guns. Since the date of this letter further reinforcements have been despatched to Thessaly.

Proceedings in the libel case of Fawcett v. Bagdon have been stopped.

On Saturday the steam-yacht "Vanadis" arrived from Smyrna in the Golden Horn.

The Porte contemplates the engagement of two more German functionaries for employment in the Ottoman Civil Service. One of these will be specially charged with the reorganisation of the Custom houses. The appointment of these officers is expected to be made at an early date.

Rumours have reached Constantinople of a riot at Yemen, in which there was a conflict between Turks on one side and Arabs on the other. Of the precise character of this disturbance or of its extent only the Porte, so far, is informed.

The Austrian Government has for some time past been endeavouring to regulate the ecclesiastical situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to this end negotiations were commenced both with the Vatican and the Patriach of Constantinople, in reference to the respective Churches—Latin and Greek.

### EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

The importance the Government attach to the education of the people may be judged from the following figures which shew the progressive annual increase in the sums allotted to the Ministry of Public Instruction, the sums assigned being for 1879 L. E. 38,000, for 1880 L. E. 50,000 and for 1881, L. E. 81,000. Thus within two years the expenditure under this head has been more than doubled.

The receipts of the Government from 1st January to 28th February 1881 amount to L. E. 1,401,766 of which L. E. 75,993 is on account of the Budget of last year. The expenditure for the same period is L.E. 399,490 of which L. E. 162 255 was on account of payments due under the Budget of last year.

The Suez Canal Company refuses to allow vessels coming from the Persian Gulf and other ports placed in quarantine by the Sanitary Council to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine.

Under present arrangements the Indian mails and passengers will be passed through Egypt in quarantine.

We learn that at Gibraltar quarantine is imposed on all arrivals from Egypt and Syria with foul Bills of Health. Vessels with clean Bills of Health are only admitted to pratique after medical inspection.

We are also informed that at Spanish ports arrivals from Turkey and Egypt are subjected to seven days' quarantine.

The International Sanitary Council decided at its meeting on 19th inst. that in consequence of the Aden Government having taken the necessary steps respecting arrivals from the Persian Gulf, vessels coming from India direct and touching at Aden should be admitted to free pratique.

Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf, with goods liable to convey infection, which have undergone seven days quarantine at Aden without having had such goods disinfected will be submitted to the same regulations as vessels coming direct from the Persian Gulf.

Every vessel having had any case, suspected of plague on board, whenever or wherever such case may have occurred, which has not since the occurrence undergone complete disinfection will be subjected to rigorous quarantine at Tor.

The "Société de Travaux Publiques" is preparing to commence operations on a large scale. One of the first works undertaken has been the construction of the new postal buildings at Alexandria.

### SMYRNA.

19th March, 1881.
(From a correspondent)

The gaieties of the Carnival ceased last week and a quiet tone reigns over the town at present. A grand ball was given at the Casino of the Greek Club on the last Saturday of the Carnival, more than 500 people were present, the extensive halls were beautifully decorated for the occasion and the tasteful and nice costumes of the fair sex added greatly to their beauty. This ball was given for a charitable purpose and the society in general displayed great generosity as usual when charity is in question here. Great terror has existed for some time in this town on account of the numerous brigands that are constantly moving about in its environs, a very short time ago a poor milkman that inhabited the outskirts of the town was the victim of these malefactors. he was carried off by them into the mountains and word was sent to his people, that if the sum of £ 300 was not paid to them within a few days, the milkman would never come to Smyrna again. The wife of this poor man by selling everything she possessed and through the generosity of some of the natives, was able to raise the sum necessary for ransoming her husband to liberty. This is one example of numerous instances. Many people who had hitherto inhabited the villages outside Smyrna thought it prudent to move into the town. I must not omit to mention that since the establishment of the new Police force here, a great many of these malefactors have been captured and it is hoped that the now ardent and zealous policemen will continue to be faithful to their duty in order that those brigands should be entirely scouted out of the country in the course of time. The Governor His Excellency Midhat Pasha is very popular among the whole population, he endeavours to do his utmost for the advantage of the country, but unfortunately the higher authorities of the Porte limit his power and prevent him from acting according to his own will. The Commander Baron de Corsi, of the Italian frigate "Vittorio Emmanuele" that has been lying in the port for some time, gave a ball on Monday the 14th inst. in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Italy. H. E. Midhat Pasha and the "corps consulaire" assisted the ball with their presence. In spite of the scarcity of the fair sex dancing proved animated enough, the Commander and Officers of the ship as well as the Italian Consul having done their utmost to render the entertainment a complete success. Besides the Italian frigate the following men-of-war are also in port, the American frigate "Galena", the Austrian "Taurus" and the English despatch boat "Condor". So many war vessels in port at one time causes no small amount of movement, and besides it is an advantage to the town in a pecuniary sense as no small amount of money is put into circulation, which is the principal thing required just now in Turkey.

H. E. Midhat Pasha intends, it is said, establishing a constabulary body in order to protect private property more especially in the neighbourhood of the town.

### THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE BRITISH TERMS ACCEPTED BY THE BOERS.

The Beers have accepted the British terms for a settlement of the war, subject to a few reservations, to be referred to the Home Government. The armistice, which expired on the 14th inst, was on that day prolonged, at a meeting at Laing's Nek between Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. Joubert, till the 18th, in order to allow of the reception of a telegram expected from England and of the arrival of Mr. Kruger President of the Boer Republic, to take part in a conference for the consideration of the terms of an arrangement. Mr. Kruger, whose arrival had been delayed by bad weather, reached Laing's Nek on Tuesday, and negotiations were opened on Wednesday. England was represented by Sir Evelyn Wood, Colonel Buller, Major Clarke, Major Fraser, and Captain Cropper. All the chief Boer leaders were present, Messrs. Kruger, Joubert, Poussien, Pretorius, Uys, and the Rev. Mr.

Aekeroan. According to an account sent by the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," the conference began about ten, and lasted till a little after one, when luncheon was served. After this the proceedings were resumed, and continued for three-quarters of an hour, when the Boer leaders went some distance away in order to consider a question in the nature of an ultimatum which had been submitted to them. After a debate amongst themselves they rejoined General Wood, and the discussion was continued till about seven in the evening, when, subject to one or two points reserved, the British terms were agreed to. Under the condition of the extended armistice four more days' provisions are being sent to the beleagured British garrisons in the Transvaal.

The origin of the armistice is now explained. It appears that a proposal was made by Mr. Kruger to General Colley after the first repulse at Laing's Nek, and thereupon General Colley referred to the Home Government. He received instructions as to the reply to be made, and in forwarding his communication to Mr. Kruger agreed to wait forty-eight hours for an answer. The reply, however, did not arrive within the specified time and General Colley then undertook the operations which led to the Majuba Hill disaster. On Sir Evelyn Wood succeeding to the command, Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, requested Mr. Joubert to arrange an armistice. In response to Mr. Joubert's inquiry as to Sir Evelyn's willingness to treat upon the question, the British commander agreed to meet the Boer leader, and the armistice, was thereupon arranged.

## RUSSIA.

It is announced from Berlin that Alexander III. has already sent special letters to the Emperor William, assuring him that Russia's old friendly feeling towards Germany would be by no means changed. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the death of the Czar has created "a feeling of consternation in Ottoman official circles." His successor is known to be a warm sympathiser with the Panslavist movement. It is believed that "the advent of a new Emperor will be the signal for a more accnetuated policy on the part of Russia in regard to the Greek frontier question."

Further discoveries respecting the plot have been made. The police have found in a cellar beneath a café on the Malie Sadovie a mine running under a street through which the late Emperor and the Czarewitch sometimes passed on their way to the Riding School. A gallery was found leading from the shop to the centre of the street. Telegraphic wires were carried along the gallery, and various unknown liquids in bottles were found, together with the materials for constructing a galvanic battery. The shop was taken in January by a peasant and a man and his wife, who disappeared in consequence of suspicion being aroused by the woman smoking cigarettes, a custom unusual in the peasant class. Several more arrests have been made.

In a revolutionary proclamation, which was posted on the walls of the University of St. Petersburg on Tuesday, it is stated that exultation is expressed at the assassination of the Emperor having been accomplished. He is declared to have experienced some of the torture and sufferings he so long inflicted on others; and the assassination it is further stated, was effected by order of the Executive Committee of the Socialistic Revolutionary party. From the new Emperor they declare they will not accept any compromise, but will continue the work they have commenced, and they warn him to beware of the fate which has befallen his father.

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## Latest Telegram.

London 26th March.

Athens 24th.

Comondouros stated that war is very near but not altogether inevitable.

Constantinople 25th. The Porte has finally offered to cede Thessaly but refuses to cede Epirus and Crete,

Stanhope's motion in the house of commons proposing a vote of censure against the Government policy with regard to the evacuation of Candahar has been rejected by a majority of 120 votes.

Dilke stated that the first act of the new Czar will be to recall Scobeleff and stop all operations in Asia.

The conditions of peace with the Boers discontent the colonists.

The opera house at Nice has been totally destroyed by fire. Over fifty lives lost.

## "CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, March 26th, 1881.

We have already treated on the judicial question in Cyprus, and remarked that in all countries as well as here the principal duty of a Government is to assure a good administration of justice. Up to the present no account has been taken of what has been written on this subject, and we know that the Island Government has fixed ideas of the policy it wishes to pursue and it believes that on all points their notions on each subject are the best; but we believe that it will not be very long before it is convinced of the disadvantages afforded to the country in following their policy without taking into regard any considerations from whatever side they may proceed. The failure of the "Cyprus Land Mortgage and Investment Company" in not being able to obtain a sufficient amount of capital in order to carry out the contemplated business here, and which would have been of great advantage to this country is a strong proof of the small confidence placed abroad in the general administration of the Island, and it is not likely that public feeling abroad will change so long as the mistaken policy pursued by the Island Government is allowed to continue, and Cyprus remains unprovided with institutions conformable to modern principles of administration. Personal interest is of no account in the matter as the future of Cyprus lies only in the civil and political legislation which will be adopted here; the inhabitants are all embued with this truth, and the interested combinations with which the Government is nominally united cannot be of any advantage in changing public sentiment on the actual state of affairs. And as we do not wish to limit ourselves to generalities we will give a touching example of the error in which the Government has pitched itself on a point which occupies our attention and which is of the greatest importance to the interests of the Island.

It is a fact generally admitted by the Government officials as an infallible truth that the Turkish code is one which approaches nearest to perfection. In all the reports published referring to the Island we find this opinion expressed, and it is also admitted by the High Commissioner; H. E. in his report for the year 1879 speaks in this way on the subject: "The law they administered was taken from a *very good code* founded on the "Code Napoléon," and it may be safely affirmed that with the exception of a few minor points the Turkish code is a good one, and leaves but little to be desired if administered by competent and impartial judges." We have already mentioned several times that the Ottoman code which has been lately compiled after the French codes is intentionally very incomplete as much as owing to the fact that there is much in the French codes contrary to the religious law of the Moslems, as the desire on the part of the Turks to leave room for the arbitrary will of the judges. This opinion on our part we will prove is confirmed by an excellent authority which we will quote further down. It is also admitted that every nation has its own conception of right which characterizes itself principally from its dissimilitude to that of a different people. The idea of right held by the French is other than that of the Germans, and that of the latter is also in its turn different to the English idea. That which has taken greater root in the East is the Roman law not only because it owes its primitive birth to the East, but also because it was administered here for centuries and it has also exercised its influence in Turkish law, so that the legislation to be applied to an Eastern population ought to be based on the principles of Roman law, and this has been in reality the principle adopted in the modern laws of Greece, Roumania, Crete &c. Besides the reason mentioned which prevents the English law being followed in every respect in Cyprus, we can add that even in England the question of Law reform is raised. On this subject we read the following in a popular journal published in London, *a propos* of a letter written to the *Times* by Sir G. Bowyer:

"It needs no technical legal education to enable one to discern that the chief cause of the deadlock in the Law Courts and the protracted length to which most cases are stretched out is not so much the multiplicity and bulk of the actual Acts of Parliament, though these are undeniably very great, as the unconscionable mass of "cases" and "precedents" to which constant reference is made in the pleadings of counsel and the decisions of judges. Now and again a cry is raised for the codification of the law, but the work is of such enormous magnitude that there appears little probability of its even being commenced, much less completed. And yet, as it seems to us, there is a simple, ready, and effectual method of dealing with the evil if we could only "screw our courage to the sticking place." Instead of attempting to condense and codify the existing laws, why should we not at once set about the construction of an entirely new code, terse and comprehensive (a work of infinitely less difficulty), and add thereto a short enactment decreeing that on a stated day the entire mass of the old law should be for ever abolished, and be replaced by the new?"

One sees that the systematization of English law is actually discussed in England. The strongest reason exists for establishing a new code for Cyprus and for ordering a thorough reorganisation of the law courts. The present system cannot be continued, if any security of property and the amelioration of the population is to be hoped for. As far as it concerns Turkey we find a similar opinion expressed in the inaugural address recently delivered at Constantinople by an English barrister, Dr. Pears, in taking the presidential chair of the "Société du Barreau" and it is with pleasure we insert the following quotations from his speach, as we think they will be useful to our readers:

...."That the Turkish code is faulty, we all know; that it is silent on many important points which are settled in other systems of jurisprudence, that it is vague in other directions, may be admitted.... It is difficult to make European visitors to Constantinople comprehend what is the juridic confusion which prevails here. Such as it exists, it is easier to account for and explain historically than to defend. The principal cause is no doubt to be found in the complete and radical defects which exist in native tribunals. But whatever want of confidence there may be in the native tribunals, this does not justify the clumsy, costly, and confused judicial disorder which at present prevails. ...Smallness of pay is almost a necessary incident of multiplicity of courts, and whether we speak of the consular representatives of some of the European States, or of the judges in Turkish courts, we shall all agree that their pay is far less than it ought to be. Where men have to decide cases involving many thousands of pounds, and that too in a community where the traditions of the people do not lead them to have confidence in the purity of the administration of justice, it is not to be wondered at that we should hear occasionally the most painful suspicions of corruption. Whether these suspicions are always well founded or not, it is a matter of regret and a public calamity that they should exist. Like Cesar's wife, the judgment seat should not only be pure but beyond suspicion. But where men are liable, as some of the judges are, to be removed if they offend the Government, and where they receive a small salary, it is too much to expect that they can be beyond the voice of suspicion....

It is almost sufficient to point out the evils in order to suggest the remedy. What we want is a common system of law and one jurisdiction, so far as this can be obtained with proper guarantees for justice to foreigners of all nationalities. A similar set of evils have been met in Egypt and succesfully dealt with. On every hand, the new tribunals in Egypt are admitted to be an immense improvement on the old state of things. The system of legislation adopted has proved practicable and adapted to the common wants of foreigners belonging to various nationalities as well as to natives. It has its defects, which will no doubt be got rid of as time suggests the remedy.

I see no reason whatever why a similar system should not work well here also. It would be best, no doubt that in a newly organised system of administration, the law courts should have jurisdiction over Ottoman subjects in dispute with each other. But as such an extended jurisdiction has not been granted even in Egypt, it is too much to hope for here. Still, a system modelled on that established in Egypt would be sufficient to remedy the evils to which I have called attention. The new law courts would then take cognisance of all litigation between Ottoman subjects and foreigners, or between foreigners of different nationalities. If such a system is not for the present attainable,—though I refuse so to believe—I would suggest as a matter worthy of serious consideration whether it is not possible and desiderable to substitute our international jurisdiction in place of the numerous consular tribunals.

I am inclined to think that the Egyptian system requires too great a number of judges for each court, and that the number of judicial languages is either too many or too few. We should no doubt have to follow the Egyptian system in requiring that a considerable number of the judges should be foreigners, and that they should be irremovable. In principle, as we all know, the Ottoman judges are now irremovable. In practice, as we all equally know, pressure is continually brought to bear upon them and they are dismissed at will. There, however, are questions of detail. Once the evils of the present system are recognised, and a serious attempt is made to find a remedy, it will not be difficult to find a solution, and our society will have ample time to deliver its opinion on such details with all the experience, the competence, and the authority which its members possess on questions relating to the practical administration of the law."

All what precedes is a proof that the Turkish Code far from being a *very good one* is on the contrary *faulty*; and what is said with reference to the tribunals is perfectly applicable to those at Cyprus. A remedy for the present state of things is therefore absolutely necessary for that part detached from the Ottoman Empire, and if in spite of the English occupation we do not as yet possess the benefits of a *Société du Barreau* to give its advice with the same authority as that of Constantinople, the comparative science of law is at present so extended as to allow one to perceive without difficulty which is a system of legislation most applicable to this Island, which stands in absolute want of a new system under another administration belonging to one of the most liberal and enlightened nations of the world, and the first step in advance of reform must be inaugurated by a thorough reorganisation of the administration of justice in Cyprus. Without this the condition of the Island will be as much to complain of as if it was actually administered by the "unspeakable Turk."

We are informed from Nicosia that among the questions discussed at one of the last sittings of the Idaré Council presided over by the High Commissioner was that of the damage done by the sheep and goats to landed proprietors, and the measures necessary to be taken to prevent it. We understand that there has been a question of imposing a tax of 2s. per head in order to diminish the number of these animals in Cyprus. It is a long time since we first spoke of this subject. We will be very glad to see such a tax levied by the Government because it is one of the best means of encouraging the plantation of trees,

and every one complains that the plantation is impossible in as much as the rural properties are at the mercy of the owners of flocks, which do not discontinue to devastate with impunity all property planted with trees.

We see with pleasure that the Government understands perfectly the real state of things on this subject as it appears from the following extract from the Island Blue book for the year 1879 :

"The number of sheep and goats counted in 1879 was 522,145, whereas in 1878 there were 535,383. In 1877 there were 563,751, and the falling off in 1878 was attributed to a severe murrain which visited the flocks that year. I am inclined to attribute the further decrease in 1879 to the flocks not being properly counted by our agents. The people invent all sorts of contrivances to avoid paying the tax, by driving their flocks to the mountains of adjoining districts. Double tax is chargeable on all sheep thus concealed. It has been represented to me that it would be very desirable to levy a high tax on goats, as much as 2s. a-head having been suggested by an influential landholder, with a view to discourage the keep of them. The damage done by these animals is immense. They range over the country, destroying the trees, and the public suffers, whilst their keep costs little or nothing to their owners. A similar proposal has been made in other parts of Turkey, in order to limit the ravages they are making on the forests."

It is a subject on which we have heard several observations made, but until now we hesitated to treat on it as it is one of extreme delicacy. It is generally ad-mitted on all sides, and not without sufficient reason that in social matters Cypriot society is treated with a want of consideration and, we may add, often with contempt by those who more especially hold superior appointments in the Island. As an Englishman from our arrival in Cyprus since the occupation, we can at once affirm that the majority of my countrymen are treated with friendship and good feeling by all classes of Cypriot society, and we certainly treat them reciprocally. We do not see any reason for holding aloof from the natives, but we consider on the contrary that it is more the duty of the English to endeavour to assimilate the ways of Cypriot society to that of their own by frequent association amongst them whenever opportunity is afforded, and naturally taking into account all circumstances of personal convenience. The observations we wish to infer have made themselves loudly heard on the recent occasion of the festivities at Limassol and Nicosia, and more particularly at the latter place where the majority of the Government officials are located and whose services are most handsomely recognised by the Island Budget ; for this reason only we should think there ought to be more consideration for those who contribute so willingly in a certain measure for retaining their society amongst us. We are certain that if these views are adopted it will be to the greater advantage of those who are but a very small minority in Cyprus rather than to the local element who have been so long without them. The remarks on this matter we have allowed ourselves to utter are not of a very pleasant nature, and we hope that this just cause for complaint will be met in a conciliating spirit, and that for the future we will be spared from mentioning the subject.

## Local Notes.

On Sunday the 27th inst. there will be Divine Service at the Imperial Ottoman Bank at 11 o'clock by the Rev. J. Spencer. After the service there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion.

Last Sunday the band of the 35th Regiment being on its way to Limassol from Nicosia, where it had been engaged for the races played a selection of music on the Quay to which a goodly number of the fashionables made their appearance. Our town is greatly indebted to the Colonel and Officers of the 35th Regt. for their courtesy in allowing the band to provide us with such an excellent entertainment as that afforded last Sunday.

Mr. S. Brown, Chief Civil Engineer has gone to Limassol to inspect the public buildings which are in course of erection there, and which that town has been so lucky to obtain from governmental munificence. Mr. Brown, we hear, will shortly proceed to Alexandria on leave.

The *Athenæum* states that the collection of antiquities excavated in Cyprus by Major di Cesnola, and comprising jewellery, cylinders, glass, ivories, gold and silver coins, terra-cotta statuettes, and toys, and many other relics—a gathering known as the Lawrence-Cesnola Collection—has been offered on loan to the authorities at South Kensington.

We hear on good authority that the plague is increasing in Asia. The Government is quite justified in taking every precaution to avoid its catching in Cyprus ; as one among the causes of the depopulation here are the ravages the plague made in former times in the Island.

We are happy to state that the malady of Captain Luttman Johnson has taken a course for the better.

The public have not heard the last of the famous Mucci case, as we hear that the Government of Cyprus have issued notice of appeal against the judgment delivered in the first instance. Mr. Mucci desired to accept the judgment in reference to the Eucalyptus trees, but wished to appeal against the decision referring to the nursery contract for the cancelling of which by the Government he claimed £ 45,000 damages and was awarded about £ 5000 by the Court, but the Island Government decided to appeal on all the points. Mr. Roche barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, London, will no more, we believe, appear for Mr. Mucci in this case.

We are desired to announce that Mr. Theodule Constantinides of Larnaca has undertaken to continue the service of the "Special Telegrams" and anyone wishing to subscribe are requested to apply to him.

### THE *CYPRUS GAZETTE*.

(Published by Authority).

We have received a copy of the *Cyprus Gazette*, No. 67 dated 23rd March 1881, and we reprint the following for the benefit of our readers :

Under the provisions of the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to notify that that portion of the Quarantine Building at Larnaca known as the Commissariat Premises and Yard, the land between such premises and the sea, as also the landing stage which abuts therefrom have been set apart for the performance of quarantine in the town of Larnaca.

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His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Sanitary Commissioner to be the Chief Superintendent of Quarantine for the Island of Cyprus.

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His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to appoint Dr. Heidenstam to be Superintendent of Quarantine for the Port of Larnaca.

***

The following rates fixed, and Bye Laws passed, by the Municipality of Nicosia for the New Market Place are approved by His Excellency the High Commissioner:—

Rent of Side Shops... ... 15/- a month.
" other Shops... ... 12/- "
For storage of wheat per load 1 c.p. "
" flour, " 1½ c.p. "

These rates will hold good until the 31st of March, 1882.

No shop in the Market Place will be let to any person except he actually intend to carry on business therein, and no tenant will be allowed to assign the shop let to him to any other person.

Should any tenant holding direct from the Municipality cease to use the premises let to him for the purpose of his business, such shop shall thereupon return into the possession of the Municipality.

***

The *Gazette* will in future contain copies of the Ordinances.

## Limassol News.

The Assistant Commissioner Mr. M. King proceeded by mail steamer to Beyrout on Friday last on a few days leave. The Assistant Commissioner of Papho, Mr. Thompson, has arrived here to perform his duties *ad interim*. I hear Mr. King will go to Papho as Assist. Commissioner of the District, on his return.

Two men have been committed for trial before the Court of Temyiz, Nicosia, one for having stabbed and killed a man in a café at Kilani, and another for having murdered a man close to the village of Agia Phyla in this District. A third has also been committed for harbouring the former murderer in his house at Limassol at which he was arrested by the Police at midnight.

We hear that the bridge at Zygos will not be completed at present owing to the amount of funds required having as yet not been sanctioned by the authorities. A new roadway for mules and carts, however, is to be proceeded with.

On the 21th inst. a small shower of rain visited our district, although by the clouds gathered round the mountains it appeared that a heavy one was going on there; though small it is very good for the crops and if we have one or two more within ten days a good harvest may be expected. From Papho also, they write, that unless it rains they wont have such a good crop as might be expected.

A Cricket match was played on Saturday last on the Limassol Cricket Ground, between eleven of the Limassol Garrison Cricket Club and eleven of the H. Cy. of the 35th Regt. resulting in the victory of the former.

A reply has been received by the shopkeepers of Limassol from the Chief Collector of Customs to their application to H. E. the High Commissioner, by which he informs them that by the Turkish law 25 per cent is charged on the retailers of spirits and that for an hotel the highest duty to be paid is £ 5. It appears that the question has now been settled to their satisfaction, as I hear that they commenced buying new licenses and in two or three places you can get such a thing as a glass of wine or mastic, as during the last week people had become teatotallers by force.

## Kyrenia News.

21st March 1881.

The Commissioner returned here from Nicosia on the 20th after five days absence.

Snow fell in Kyrenia on the 19th and 20th and lay on the Mountains above the town.

Mr. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner of Larnaca stayed here for a few days and visited the different places of interest in the neighbourhood.

Lieutenant Donn, of the 35th Regiment is also staying on a visit at the Commissioner's house.

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Nicosia, 23rd March, 1881.

Sir,

At the moment when we are alarmed by the report that locusts are appearing thus early and even in considerable numbers in places where they have not been previously seen I am glad to be able to inform the public that thanks to the kindness of Mr. Calvert I have just received a small box containing the larvæ of the insect which he thinks proved so destructive to them last year in his neighbourhood. These I have entrusted to the care of M. Madon, as the person the most competent to watch over their development. They appear to be in a healthy state and in the last stage of metamorphosis. In a matter so practically interesting and important to the agriculturists of Cyprus I will not hesitate to again trespass on your columns when M. Madon is able to decide to what species they may belong.

I am Sir, &c.

W. H. CULLEN.

## Occasional Notes.

THE SECRET OF PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.—On occasion of the recent princely marriage at Berlin a foreign diplomatist endeavoured to make Prince Bismarck speak on the eventuality of the Eastern war. The Prince resisted for some time, but at last finding that his interlocutor interrogated him as the ancients did the Oracle of Delphi he could not abstain from rendering courtesy for courtesy and he answered in French. "Puisque vous me faites l'honneur de me regarder comme un oracle, je vais vous repondre comme un oracle et en vers." Having said this he wrote with an imperturbable seriousness :

"La guerre se fera
Ou ne se fera pas,
Selon que surgira
Tel ou tel autre cas ;
Mais si pour Janina
La Grèce fait un pas,
La Guerre se fera...
Ou ne se fera pas."

The foreign diplomatist took the autograph from the hands of the Prince with signs of the most profound gratitude, in exclaiming with jubilation "Oh merci ! Enfin nous voyons clair !"

The German newspaper from which we derive this information does not say whether the diplomatist in question was French, English, Greek or Turkish.

Thackeray, in his "Book of Snobs," gives us a sketch of army reform which now seems about to be fully realized :—"No," he writes ; "when epaulets are not sold ; when corporal punishments are abolished, and Corporal Smith has a chance to have his gallantry rewarded as well as Lieutenant Grig ; when there is no such rank as ensign and lieutenant (the existence of which rank is an absurd anomaly and an insult upon all the rest of the army), and should there be no war, I should not be disinclined to be a major-general myself." Unfortunately there are wars, past, present, and prospective, and his chances of becoming a major-general would have been reduced by Mr. Childers's scheme.

The plague has broken out in Mesopotamia. At the instance of the International Sanitary Council, the Porte has ordered a double cordon to be drawn round the localities where the plague is raging, one round each village, and the second round each district. It has also been decided to burn all the infected villages. At Nedjeff there were eighteen deaths between the 28th of February and the 2nd of March, and thirty persons fell victims to the plague at Djagra during the last thirteen days of February. The extent of the mortality at Kerbela has not been exactly ascertained. Dr. Kabiades, who is an authority on the plague, has been despatched to the stricken district.

The plague still prevails in Mesopotamia. Said Pasha, who commands the troops at Bagdad, is taking measures to cut off communication between the plague-infected localities and the outer world. The chiefs of the nomad tribes of Mesopotamia have promised to assist the Turkish authorities. The *Golos* states that precautions are also being taken by the Russian authorities at Odessa against the importation of the plague. Ships arriving from Asiatic ports in the Black Sea will be completely isolated.

Another letter of Count von Moltke on the subject of war has been published in a Berlin paper. It is addressed to M. Goubareff, a member of the Committee for the Reform and Codification of International Law. Count von Moltke maintains that war is the only possible means of consolidating the welfare, independence, and happiness of a country, but he adds, "It is certain that all wars, even those that are victorious, are misfortunes for a country, and that no territorial or pecuniary indemnity can compensate for the mourning they cause in families; they are a terrible misfortune sent by necessity, and we must submit to the will of God." Germany, he says, has attained her object—namely, unity, and has no need to launch into a new war of adventure ; but she must always be prepared for defence.

The Shah has, it is stated, asked the late Czar to support his application at Stamboul for the extradition of Obeid Ullah Khan, the leader of the Kurdish invasions of Persia.


# PAPAYANNI & Co's. STEAMERS.

THE *Arcadia*, 2,500 tons, Captain Thompson, due on the 4th April will have immediate despatch for the Coast of Syria, Alexandria, and Liverpool.

Splendid accomodation for passengers.

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For freight, etc. apply to :

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

March
20th S. S. "Fortuna", British from Beyrout mails (no cargo or passengers).
21st 'Abdel Salem' 100 tons Ottoman brig from Saida (seeking.)
25th S. S. 'Elpitha' British from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

March
20th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Beyrout (mails only.)
25th 'Abdel Salem' 100 tons for Tripoli (empty).

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol—Lieut. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Pascotini, Capt. Patten, R. E., Mr. and Mrs. Mistani and servant, Mr. Harvey and three deck passengers,

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

March

19th 'St. Yves' French barque 277 tons from Marseilles in ballast (sixteen days passage)

20th 'Tris Fili' Greek barque 279 tons from Piraeus in ballast (three days passage)

20th 'Aphrodite' Cypriot brig 96 tons from Alexandria and Larnaca, general cargo.

20th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, from Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

24th 'Cleopatra' Cypriot brigantine 109 tons from Alexandria general cargo.

25th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, from Alexandria mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

March

20th S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.

21st 'Maria' Ottoman bombarde 52 tons for Papho with wine and caroubs.

21st 'Filantropia' Cypriot schooner 99 tons for Alexandria general cargo.

23rd 'Tris Adelfi' Greek brigantine 170 tons for Taganrog with caroubs.

25th S. S. 'Elpitha' British, 462 tons, for Larnaca, mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Larnaca—Capt. and Mrs. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and family, Capt. Chapman, Capt. Patten, R. E., Mr. Harvey, Mr. Jassonidis, Mr. Hewet and 29 deck passengers including the band of the 85th Regt.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.


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

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PIETRO PAULICEVICH.

BEYROUT, 1st March 1881.

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,, 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.

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