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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 145.

SATURDAY, MAY 28th, 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 Telegrams.

London, 24th May.

Sultan deposed Bey Tunis, who France supports.

In official despatch Granville energetically declares will maintain treaty rights between England and Tunis.

Arabs attacked French near Chellala but were repulsed with loss 300 men. French loss 83. Native Algerian troops of French army in state of demoralisation. French chamber agreed treaty with Tunis.

Midhat Pasha arrived Stamboul.

The Ministerial crisis continues at Rome.

Fighting taken place between Boers and natives.

Resistance against evictions in Ireland becoming general.

Prince Leopold has been created Duke of Albany.

London 26th, May 1881.

The Porte has signed the convention concerning transfer of territory ceded to Greece.

The Deposition of Bey of Tunis by Sultan is not confirmed.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria officially announces that he has no other alternative than abdication or possession of supreme power for period of seven years.

Depretis has been called by King Umberto to form a new ministry. Cairoli has promised his support.

An Imperial ukase orders incorporation of territory Tekke Turcomans in the military districts of the Caucasus.

Latest News.

Mr. Ostrowski has been named Minister of the Imperial Domains.

General Ignatieff has issued a Circular in which he declares that the absolute power of the Czar can alone remedy the evils in the community. The Government of the Czar will do all in its power to extirpate the spirit of rebellion, to strengthen the faith and moral qualities of the people and at the same time to improve the condition of the peasantry.

Midhat Pasha has given himself up as prisoner, as the Consuls, to whom he had applied for protection, refused it him.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Paris according to which, in a recent sitting, Sir Louis Mallet, delegate of the Indian Government, urged France and the United States to persevere in their efforts for the establishment of the double standard, notwithstanding that Great Britain and Germany might find it impossible to associate themselves in the movement. The speech created a favourable impression.

The next meeting of the Conference has been adjourned till 30th June in order to give the interested Governments time to consider their decisions.

An official despatch respecting Tunisian affairs has been published. In it Lord Granville declares energetically that he will maintain all the privileges which England enjoys in virtue of her treaties with Tunis.

The Conservative candidate at Preston has been elected by a large majority.

The opposition to the eviction of tenants in Ireland is becoming general. Six dying columns assist in the execution of judgments against refractory tenants. Numerous fresh arrests have been made in Ireland. Father Healy and Mr. Brennan, the secretary of the Land League, are among the persons arrested.

The Bey is on excellent terms with Mr. Roustan. Most of the Kroumir tribes have surrendered, their complete surrender is imminent.

The Czar has promised Mr. Kathoff to take up his residence at Moscow.

The Sultan has stated that the Porte will not send troops to Tripoli.

Eighteen persons have been arrested in Switzerland on the charge of coining false Egyptian and Tunisian money.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that it is stated in "well-informed quarters" that the French Government proposes to fix the date of the general election for September 19.

Agitation is said to be increasing in Crete, and the Christians are forming themselves into brotherhoods—a customary preparation for insurrection. The assembly is in a deadlock, none of the Governor's projects of law having passed.

According to a telegram received at Vienna from Alexandria, Mecca is besieged by Bedouin tribes who demand from the Grand Sherif the surrender of their captive Sheikhs. The neighbourhood of the town has been devastated. The inhabitants of Mecca are making an heroic defence.

Mr. Gladstone, who delivered his speech on the second reading of the Land Bill in the House of Commons on Monday evening, 16th inst. was confined to his bed on Tuesday by slight indisposition and the fatigue caused by his exertions. The Prime Minister was to have received two deputations—one on the sugar bounties question and other from the licensed victuallers—on Tuesday, but was unable to do so. He, however, received them on Wednesday, when he had recovered from his indisposition. Mr. Gladstone was in his place in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. Mr. Gladstone was entertained at dinner at the Devonshire Club last Saturday night by Mr. Waddy, Q. C., and several other members. Lord Spencer, Lord Northbrook, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and the Lord Mayor were among those present. Mr. Gladstone afterwards travelled to Windsor, and stayed for the night at the Deanery. On Sunday Mr. Gladstone visited her Majesty and dined at the Castle. The Premier and Mrs. Gladstone attended the evening service at St. George's Chapel. They returned to town on Monday morning.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

On Thursday 19th inst. Alexandria was visited by heavy rain; accompanied by a thunder-storm. The temperature underwent many changes and for a great portion of the day the sky was overcast. Such weather at this time of the year is rather unusual.

H. M. S. 'Iris', Captain Edward H. Seymour R. N., arrived yesterday at Alexandria from Naples and Corfu, and on entering the port exchanged salutes with the forts.

The 'Iris' is a despatch vessel, of 3,730 tons and 7,350 Horse Power. She is constructed of steel, carries ten guns, and has a speed of over fifteen knots an hour. She will probably remain here about a week.

The P. and O. S. S. 'Sumadra' arrived from Brindisi yesterday morning 20th inst. instead of on Thursday morning. Her departure from Brindisi was delayed about ten hours on ac-

count of a landslip which had occurred on the French side of the Mont Cenis tunnel whereby the mail train was delayed. The 'Sumadra' would probably have saved daylight on Thursday had she not encountered strong head winds that afternoon. When the entrance to the harbour is deepened these vexatious delays in entering the port will not occur. In the meantime Alexandria has a magnificent harbour without the proper means of ingress or egress in the dark, or in bad weather. One must come to the East to see such an incongruity.

The report that the horse disease had reappeared in Cairo is officially contradicted by the Sanitary Inspector of Cairo.

The monthly statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Egyptian Government has been published. The total receipts from 1st January 1881 to 30th April 1881 amount to L. E. 2,588,207 which includes the sum of L. E. 170,045 received on account of the budget of 1880. The total expenditure for the same period is L. E. 1,608,346 of which L. E. 480,230 is on account of payments due on the 1880 budget.

On 21st inst. Mr. C. A. Cookson, H. M.'s Acting Agent and Consul General, accompanied Capt Seymour R. N. of H. M. S. 'Iris' on his official visit to H. E. the Governor and H. B. the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian fleet.

On 22nd inst. Capt. Seymour had the honour of being presented to H. H. the Khedive by Mr. Cookson.

On 23rd inst. H. E. Kassim Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian fleet, paid an official visit to the Captain of H. M. S. 'Iris' and was received with the honours due to his high rank and was saluted on leaving. H. E. made a detailed visit of the ship.

According to 'L'Egypte' H. E. Nubar Pasha is expected to return to Egypt next month.

We learn from the 'Courier Egyptian' that Col. Thurneysen returned to Cairo on 19th inst. from his expedition to the Siargher Oasis which, according to our contemporary, is only four days march from Assiout.

Although the Commission appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Greek child a few weeks ago, conducts its proceedings with the utmost privacy, our readers must not imagine that nothing is being done. The Commissioners hold regular meetings and we are inclined to think, the time that has elapsed, that they have examined every person who knows anything bearing on the case and must contemplate the examination of all those who can conscientiously affirm that they know nothing whatever of it.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger," 11th and 18th May, 1881.)

Hobart Pasha, who is now on leave in England, has been deputed by H. M. the Sultan to present to the Queen a letter of condolence on the death of Lord Beaconsfield.

According to reports current at Berlin, England proposes to demand, in compensation for the annexation of Tunis by France, the complete political control of the Isthmus of Suez.

M. Tissot had an interview at the Porte with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Tunisian question. The French ambassador having renewed the protest already raised by his Government against the claim of the Porte to the exercise of sovereign rights over the Regency of Tunis, the Council of Ministers decided that a circular despatch should at once be addressed to the representatives of H. M. abroad, again affirming and establishing the sovereign rights of his Majesty. In this circular, the Porte dwells upon the suzerain rights of the Ottoman Government under the Firman of 1871, and expresses the hope that France, recognising those rights, will take measures in concert with the Sublime Porte to remedy the fault committed in the violation of the Tunisian frontier.

Double gangs of labourers have been kept hard at work night and day in Arsenal ever since Hassan Pasha was appointed Minister of Marine. The result is that four ironclads are now ready for sea, viz., the 'Azizit', the

'Fethi Bulend', the 'Orkhanic' and the 'Moukademi Khaïr.' The Minister inspected these vessels on Wednesday last, and they will shortly proceed to the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

Commander Dreyssé, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, has returned from Paris with his family. On Sunday, as soon as he arrived he had the honour of being received in audience by the Sultan.

The captain of a Greek sailing vessel having discovered a torpedo near Mount Athos, fished up this awkward trophy and presented it to the authorities at Salonica. In recognition of this delicate attention, the unfortunate skipper was immediately arrested.

The proposed convention between the Greek Government and the 'Forges et Chantiers' Company, for the construction of six ironclads and a wetdock has not being signed, the conditions proposed by the company not being considered acceptable by the Government. The Greek Government, moreover, consider very justly that they would not be justified in undertaking the responsibility of so large an expenditure without the sanction of the Chamber, which will in any case be evoked before long. The project, which is eminently useful and practical, will then be brought before the notice of the House.

The medical men sent to the island of Scio by the Government to aid the sick and wounded suffering from the effects of the late catastrophe, returned to the capital on Sunday last, their services being no further required there.

The 'Terdjumani-Hakikat' understands that the Imperial Government is on the point of coming to an arrangement with a mining company for the working of the coal mines at Heraclea. Our contemporary, though not fully informed concerning the conditions imposed by the Government, adds that there is reason for believing they will be profitable to the Treasury.

The following is the text of a telegram addressed, under date May 14, by the Pasha of Tunis to his Highness the Prime Minister.

"I inform your Highness that the general commanding the French column, which, as I informed your Highness, occupied Jedsida, approached my residence on Thursday evening. Subsequently, he came to my palace, accompanied by a body of cavalry, and submitted for my signature a treaty for a protectorate, declaring that he would not quit the palace until he had obtained my reply, for which he granted me only for hours. Finding myself under the pressure of force, by the presence of an army close to my residence, I was compelled, for honour's sake and to avoid bloodshed, to sign that treaty without either examination, or discussion, declaring to the general that I signed under the constraint of force."

Mr. Crisisis, secretary of the Greek legation in this city, has sent in his resignation.

Reouf Pasha has completed his mission to St. Petersburg, and having presented to the Czar the autograph letter of the Sultan, returned to Constantinople on Monday by the Russian steamer.

Mr. Greville has been appointed second secretary of the British legation at Athens; and Mr. Alfred Cumberbatch, late English vice-consul at Bucharest, has been transferred in the same capacity to Sulina.

The Emperor of Austria intends to confer upon H. M. the Sultan the Order of St. Stephen, magnificently set in diamonds, as a souvenir of the cordiality with which the Crown Prince Rudolph was received throughout the Ottoman dominions during his recent travels in the East.

The Sultan was pleased to declare on Monday his Majesty's acceptance of the Earl of Dufferin as ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary for Great Britain to the Sublime Porte, Lord Dufferin's younger children are, we learn, on their way to Constantinople direct from St. Petersburg.

A Havas' telegram from Berlin announces that M. Tissot, the French ambassador to the Porte, has been elected an honorary member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. Amid the constant occupations of a distinguished diplomatic career, his Excellency has always

found time for no less successful labours in the field of science. His topographical studies in Tunis and Morocco and his map of the Kingdom of Fez are only a few out of the long list of his valuable contributions to the geography of Northern Africa. Of late his excellency has been assisting Messrs. Mommson and Kiepert in the preparation of VIIIth Volume of the "Corpus Inscriptionum" of the Academy of Berlin, and it is no doubt in acknowledgment of his able cooperation in this work that the Academy has conferred upon him the privilege of membership.

The Porte has addressed a telegram to the Prince of Bulgaria, inquiring the reasons which have determined his recent action, but up to the present time no answer has been returned from Sophia.

A meeting of the ambassadors and Ottoman delegates was held on Thursday at the British Embassy, and the form of procedure to be observed during the course of the negotiations was discussed. It was agreed that they should take the form of a conference, and that at the end of every sitting a protocol should be drawn up and signed by the foreign representatives and the delegates of the Sublime Porte. Each of the plenipotentiaries will act in turn as president, beginning with Server Pasha, who will be followed by the German ambassador, as doyen of the diplomatic body. These preliminaries having been settled, the meeting adjourned till Saturday.

General Tayar Pasha, military commandant of Aleppo, who arrived here on Saturday, has been summoned to Constantinople by the war office, in order it is said, to furnish certain verbal explanations relating to matters connected with his command.

The Armenian journals state that at the instance of the National Council, the Patriarch, Mgr. Nerses, has consented to withdraw his resignation and to resume the direction of affairs at the Patriarchate.

The Kurdish Beys who were brought up from Aleppo, and are now under arrest in the Grand Zaptieh, addressed on Friday another petition to the Palace, stating that they had now been for two years in confinement, and that as no accuser had appeared, it was evident that there were no charges against them. They demand their liberty, and reparation for the injustice which they declare has been done to them.

Judgment was given, on the 25th ultimo, by the Supreme Court of Washington, U.S.A., in the case of Christopher Oscanian 'versus' the Winchester repeating arms company. The plaintiff, while occupying the position of consul-general of Turkey at the port of New York, entered into a contract with the Winchester arms company to use his influence with the Turkish Government to procure the adoption by the latter of the Winchester repeating rifle as its regular army weapon. Upon all sales of arms thus effected through his mediation, Oscanian under the aforesaid contract was to receive 10 per cent. commission. By reason of Oscanian's representations and influence, the Turkish Government was induced to purchase rifles from the Winchester arms company to the value of \$1,360,000. The present suit was brought by Oscanian to recover the stipulated commission of 10 per cent. The Court below directed a verdict from the Winchester arms company on the ground that Oscanian, as a public officer of the Turkish Government, had no right to sell his influence and use his position as such officer for the purpose of making money. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and held that the contract entered into by Oscanian, to sell his influence to the Winchester arms company was corrupt in its tendencies. The services stipulated for and rendered were prohibited by considerations of morality and policy, which should prevail at all times and in all countries, and without which fidelity to public trusts would be a matter of bargain and sale, and not of duty. Such a contract as that entered into by Oscanian is therefore invalid and void, and he cannot recover under it the sum claimed.

A telegram from Batoum states that a fire has broken out in that place, and that a great part of the town is destroyed.

The Imperial corvette 'Edirneh' has left Salonica for a cruise along the coast of the vilayet, having on board her M. Biccio, the first dragoon of the British consulate-general, who proceeds on a mission to Cassandra to negotiate with the brigands for the release of Mr. Snter. It is believed that the latter have already reduced their prisoner's ransom from 15,000 to 5,000.

The latest intelligence from Albania fully confirms our anticipations of Dervish Pasha's ultimate success. The reinforcements which his Excellency received from Novi-Bazar enabled him to take a vigorous offensive against the Albanian forces assembled in the neighbourhood of Stimia, and after hours' fighting, notwithstanding the courageous resistance of the insurgents, he finally dispersed them, and forced his way through the Pri-

stina which he is expected by this time to have entered. Abdul Bey Frashari has been taken prisoner by the troops, and Ali Pasha of Goussirié has arrived at Priezrend to make his submission to the Turkish authorities. The remnants of the insurgent forces have taken refuge in the mountains, and the chiefs held a meeting at Allessis to consider the expediency of further resistance.

SYRIA.

Beirut, May 4.

An affair which has caused much scandal in this place occurred a few days ago. A young English lady, of considerable personal attractions, and independent fortune, who was travelling in these parts with her uncle and aunt, fell desperately in love with the dragoon who piloted their expedition, and insisted on remaining in Syria to marry him. To this the uncle objected, but his niece was so obstinate and so reckless in her infatuation for the dragoon, that he was obliged to resort to force in order to get the young lady on board the steamer which was to convey them homeward. This he only succeeded in doing after a scene of a most exciting character, of which half the population of Beirut were spectators, and which naturally created a great scandal. It is reported that, notwithstanding every precaution, she found means to convey a letter to her "inamorato" containing her address in England, an ardent prayer that he would follow her, and a cheque for £500 to make the journey easy to him. Sad to say, this is not the only instance of romantic and undisciplined girls from the West becoming fascinated with some well-featured Syrian, in whom their imagination sees a Conrad or a Selim. But they soon find out to their cost that they are not all Princes of the Lebanon, and that the satisfaction to be derived from the yellowness of their skin and the bright hue of their garments soon evaporates, leaving as residuum only an ignorant and half-washed man, superior to the rest of humanity only in his insensibility to the attack of the common flea.

H. E. Rustem Pasha, governor-general of the Lebanon, has, according to the Turkish papers, obtained leave from H. M. the Sultan to proceed to Constantinople on leave of absence for a few months. We hear that H. E. will afterwards go on to Germany to take the waters at Carlsbad.

According to latest advices from Damascus, the Hauran difficulty has been so far patched up that it has subsided into its chronic form. The Druses, although not the original aggressors, have consented to pay "blood money" to the families of the Moslems who fell in their recent raid. It has been found that the bloodshed reported to have taken place on that occasion has been greatly exaggerated, and that the cruelties and atrocities imputed to the Druses had no foundation in fact, and were only inventions of the authorities to cloak their own culpability and to exasperate Mahomedan feeling against the Druses. The conviction on the spot is that the Government is well out of a very awkward business, arising wholly from the injustice of the Turkish authorities in conniving at the murder of several Druses by Moslems and favouring the escape of the assassins, notwithstanding the clear proof of their guilt. Hamdi Pasha has shown considerable tact in managing the Druses, and in extricating the affair from the dangerous "impasse" into which it had been brought. He has saved his Government from a civil war of which the issue was doubtful; for the Druses could not be conquered, though it might be possible in course of time, and with much expenditure of men and money, to exterminate them. There arises, however, the question as to how far the civilised Powers might have tacitly sanctioned an enterprise of so sanguinary character, directed against a people which, although independent and valiant, is neither turbulent nor predatory, and which in virtue of its many noble qualities, has eminently the right to live.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

A treaty with France was signed by the Bey of Tunis on the 12th inst. The following is a translation of the text of the treaty as given in the *République Française*:-

The Government of the French Republic, desiring to prevent the continuation of disorders on its frontiers, and to strengthen its relations with the Government of Tunis, has appointed General Bréard Delegate Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

1. The Treaties of Friendship and Commerce existing between France and the Regency are confirmed and renewed.

2. With the view of aiding the Government of the French Republic to obtain the means of guaranteeing the defence of its interests, the Government of the Bey accords to the Government of the French Republic every facility to ensure the security of the coastline and the frontiers of the Regency, by an occupation the extent and conditions of which will be settled subsequently.

3. This occupation will cease when the authorities of the Bey shall have proved themselves capable of assuring the safety of the frontier. The Government of the French Republic, on its side, guarantees the State of the Bey against all foreign aggression.

4. The Government of the French Republic guarantees the execution of existing treaties.

5. The Government of the French Republic is represented at Tunis by a Resident Minister, who will superintend the carrying out of the above provisions.

6. The diplomatic agents of the French Republic at foreign Courts will protect Tunisian subjects and defend their interests. In return, the Government of the Bey engages to conclude no treaty, convention, or international act without having informed the Government of the French Republic, and having come to a previous understanding with it on the subject.

7. The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Bey will come to an understanding as to the terms of a settlement of the public debt and the rights of the creditors of the Regency. The conditions of that settlement will be fixed subsequently.

8. A war contribution will be paid by the tribes of the frontier and the coast; the amount of that indemnity and the manner of recovering it will be discussed in future negotiations.

9. The protect French interests against the smuggling of arms and of munitions of war, the Government of the Bey engages to prevent all importation of powder and arms.

10. The present Treaty will be submitted for ratification to the President of the French Republic.

THE PLAGUE.

The Sanitary Board at Constantinople communicates the following bulletin, dated 16th inst.:-

The latest telegraphic information from Bagdad is more reassuring than could have been expected, when the relative violence of the epidemic attack is taken into consideration. The mortality during the week ending the 2nd of May in the town of Nedjef had fallen to 56 deaths per day,—a considerable diminution. This was owing to precautions taken by the local authorities, who caused 4,000 of the inhabitants to leave the city finding accommodation for them in isolated and healthy parts of the country where they remain encamped. These encampments at the present moment are entirely free from plague, as are also some other localities, such as El-Zayad and Djaara, from which places the disease had previously spread in the direction of Nedjef.

The evacuation of this town by the remainder of the population, which has been ordered will enable the energetic and intelligent officials charged with the task, to destroy the latent germs of the disease, and thus to purify and disinfect the place.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, May, 28th, 1881.

The anniversary of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen is an event generally hailed enthusiastically. As a festive occasion perhaps greater prominence is given to it in the colonies than in the mother-country. It cannot be said of Cyprus that she is wanting in demonstrations of loyalty. As we write the sounds of pistol-shots fired in honour of the occasion reach us. They are hearty and spontaneous. They do not express the sentiments of foreign adventurers who have arrived here to push their own and particular fortunes; they represent the views of the Cypriots themselves. As a country we are loyal to a degree. The sentiments of Cyprus are loyal regard for her Queen Victoria, combined, as we believe is neither unnatural nor unconstitutional, for advance in regard of herself. We are not a people wanting in intelligence. We have been inculcated in habits of thrift; we have a peasantry which considering its freedom from lawlessness and its obedience to Governmental decrees may be likened in point of the virtues it possesses to the Scotch. We are not possessed of the temperament of the Irish people. It is tolerably certain that Cyprus will never cause Great Britain any approach to the trouble that Ireland has. We ask only that Cyprus shall be given the aid which the responsibility which England has taken upon herself in respect of her occupation demands; and we trust that time will prove that the domination of Queen Victoria will

ereafter prove as beneficial—why should it not—to our Island as it has proved beneficial throughout Her Majesty's vast Empire.

It is very generally maintained that Great Britain is the principal naval power of the world. Some recent German author has endeavoured to demonstrate that the mother-country is easily to be landed on, taken possession of and all the rest of it. We, however, are prepared to give him very long odds that such is not the case. The author of the article in question is one of those numerous young military cubs with whom Germany abounds. We perceive in him a young and bellicose student, of hare-brained tendencies such as will, if persisted in, bring him to an untimely grave. England has her ships of war in all parts of the world to which they are accessible. It may be remarked that she is able if necessary to knock the whole of the German navy into smithereens.

However to argue this question is not our present object. What we now wish to point to is the infrequency of the visits of English men-of-war to our shores. We have not yet had to complain of any scarcity of them on land. If we groan under a military administration, we do not derive balancing advantages as a naval station. At the time of the occupation there was a display in our roadstead prodigious enough to strike terror into the breast of any Cypriot. Now we have not on the coast so much as a common tug. H. M.'s ships are sent from place to place in all parts of the navigable globe with no apparent object unless it be a profuse and extravagant expenditure of the public money. Of the benefits accruing to shop-keepers from such expenditure we as a colony seem to be carefully deprived. When a vessel is unable to go elsewhere she will sometimes come here to coal; but this is indeed an event of rare occurrence. And when there do hap such events of rare occurrence not a para is spent on shore except for the coal and perhaps in the pot-houses and the Arab quarter. No vessel has filled up with all requirements at Malta, and does not want of our shop-keepers so much as a bunch of asparagus. The prices of the common necessities of human life have indeed greatly increased in Cyprus since 1878; still they are not high; and the profits made by the leading English shop-keepers and those merchants abroad who consign goods here are of a sort that, unless backed by a very large capital indeed, must inevitably lead to a compounding of affairs under the polite jurisdiction of that enlightened arm of the law the Commercial Tribunal, Larnaca.

It is no use mincing matters. Trade in Larnaca is wretchedly bad. It is not too much to say that it does not provide a decent living to either foreigner or native; and to lure Europeans here under such false pretences as that Cyprus is anything like an ordinary British colony is not only cruel, but ought to be—doubtless the authorities are well posted on the subject—an offence highly amenable to the Turkish law. We like to see other places prosper. Limassol for instance! It is not a vain, natural, or unselfish wish that we should like to see ourselves flourish in something like a corresponding ratio. The fact that the troops are quartered in its vicinity is doubtless of advantage to Limassol trade. Why such benefit should be confined to any particular spot—bright or otherwise—on the Island, we must confess we are at a loss to understand. We have not heard that the people of the Limassol district are disposed to rebellion. It can hardly be that the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment are posted at Troodos to survey with eagle eye the Suez canal. We have at present in Larnaca a military force of one man and the zaptiehs—the latter may count as something worse than nothing; as in fact a hardly mitigated evil. Why should not then a certain number of the gallant defenders of our shores be quartered here? And why should not Nicosia and Kyrenia be benefited with a little garrison?

Verily the ways of Governmental officials are past finding out. But certain it is that when they go to observe their rites of religion at their respective local banks, these and other things would bear a little reflection. These gentlemen when—as is rare—they are decently well-bred and are not characterized by the superciliousness of a well-fed puppy, are we suppose open to something other than the receipt of extravagant salaries? We trust they can also listen to the voice

of reason. If so we should be happy to be put in information of the causes (1) why it is permitted that English men-of-war should never or rarely be allowed to waste the public money on the desert air of this poverty-stricken colony; and (2) why, when the country is healthy—and there is no fever and no plague—the troops should be treated like sucklings and women, and be carried to mountain sanatoriums the enjoyment of which is impossible to those who have been brought here under false pretences and impoverished because the Government cares little or nothing for the well-being of the place.

Local Notes.

This morning at 10 o'clock, a *Te Deum* was celebrated at the St. Lazarus church in commemoration of the Queen's birthday. The building was crowded. The Bishop of Citium celebrated the service. Among those present were the Commissioner, the Mayor, the Greek Consul, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Goussio, The President of the Commercial Court, Dr. Heidenstam etc. The National Anthem was pleasingly sung by the children from the Greek female school. The celebration left nothing to be desired.

The defendant in the case of Blandford v. Yorke, from Alethriko, has been condemned by the Temiyz Court of Nicosia to seven years' imprisonment.

On the occasion of the Queen's birthday, a dinner will be given this evening at the Union Club and promises to be numerously attended. The room has been prettily decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Théodule Constantinidés announces that in fact of his having insufficient subscribers, he is obliged to stop the distribution of his telegrams.

H. M. gunboat *Decoy* arrived here this morning from the Syrian Coast.

Those voracious insects the Locusts have deposited their eggs. These are now bought at the rate of 1 p. per oke. The purchasers have in view to traffic with them. If the Government wishes to extirpate this plague, it should have commenced by purchasing the eggs from now until next March. If these measures are not taken in due time, the country will be next year famished as has occurred in past times.

The readers of this paper will see by the Advertisement of Messrs. Isenthal & Co. Hamburg, which appears in to-day's issue, that the Government of that State has approved of a new money lottery and guarantees the punctual payment of all the prizes, the number of which has been greatly increased. The firm of Messrs. Isenthal & Co. is highly respectable and well known, sells the Tickets of this lottery, and parties intending to partake in the chances of winning are recommended to send their orders to them. The Drawing for this great Lottery is officially fixed for June 15, 1881.

THE CENSUS OF CYPRUS.

The following is a rough enumeration of the population of the principal towns of Cyprus:

- Nicosia 11,553.
- Larnaca 7,741.
- Limassol 5,994.

A SCENE IN THE DAAVICOURT.

In the year of our Lord 1307 Switzerland groaned under the tyrannical rule of the House of Habsburg. The presiding Commissioner was, it will be remembered, the cruel and merciless Gessler. This functionary swayed the sceptre of a small authority on behalf of the Duke of Austria. It was one of his fanciful schemes to elevate a hat in a prominent thoroughfare of Aelforf and to cause all who passed to bow before it and do it homage. It was this strange idea which led to the affair of William Tell. Yesterday week there occurred an incident which served to put us in remembrance of this historical fact. One Omer Moussa summoned our President of the Municipality in regard to an assault which he alleged had been committed upon him. The plaintiff described how that he was sitting

before a café in Old Larnaca with several others when the defendant together with Mr. Triantafillidés came by on horse-back. All except the plaintiff arose in obeisance. The defendant, however, crossed one leg over the other and twirled his moustaches. This was regarded by the head of the Municipality as a personal insult. He therefore proceeded immediately to inflict summary chastisement upon the offender.

According to the plaintiff he was struck on the hand by the defendant's whip. The latter at the hearings of the court denied the allegation. He said that he frequently passed through the thoroughfare in old Larnaca and had often remarked a similar attitude on the part of the plaintiff. He simply raised his whip-hand in order to point out to his companion a man of whom he had before spoken to him. The Court, having heard the evidence of Mr. Triantafillidés and six other witnesses mulcted the President in the sum of One Pound and costs. And it was further declared in the judgment that the law demands of no-one that he shall show any recognition of respect to any official whatever.

Kyrenia News.

May 24th.

The Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Skinner came over at the commencement of the week on private affairs and staid a couple of days in Kyrenia.

The Rev. J. Spencer and family have been residing at Bellapais in the house of Hadji Savas, who's hospitality must be well known amongst the English by this time. The reverend gentleman has taken the Kyrenia "Lodge" for a fortnight to enjoy the sea bathing.

This Lodge is a small government building which can be let to visitors either by the night or the month if application is made to the Commissioner for the key.

An alarm of locusts was raised on Mr. Houstoune's property, where he has valuable potatoe crops; but on investigation it appears that this kind is not the same as those on the Messarian plain, and they don't commit the same amount of damage.

The genuine locust is fortunately unknown on this side of the mountains.

May 25th.

His Eminence the Bishop of Kyrenia actually residing at Myrtou, visited our town on the 17th inst, for the purpose of expressing his opinion on the destruction of locusts. We are glad to hear that H. M's. Government are considering this most serious subject; as the Commissioner called upon the members of the Idaré Court (Administrative Council) and some of the notables of the District to give their advice as to the way which would enable the Government to exterminate this voracious insect.

We are not aware of the opinions expressed, but we sincerely hope that the representatives of the District have proposed such schemes as will deliver the island from the plague which is prevailing and on which enormous sums of money have been expended.

We are not aware whether the Government have called upon the notables and others in each district for the purpose of eliciting public opinion on the destruction of locusts as it is the case with Kyrenia. It will be highly creditable to the authorities if similar measures have been adopted.

We are informed that a Port Light will shortly be erected at this Harbour. The Captains and others of Kyrenia are very thankful to the Government. A Light is considered to be a most essential on the north side of the Island where frequent wrecks occur owing to the rocky cliffs and promontories which exist.

We regret to hear that Mr. Luesley has abandoned his intention of establishing an hotel in this town, owing to the exorbitant rents which the landlords ask for their houses.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

(Continued from our last.)

Among the various trees to which Observer drew attention he probably had not time to mention one which would seem to be well adapted for planting in Cyprus as it reaches its highest perfection in the warmest parts of Spain and Italy. One of its greatest recommendations is that it will thrive in almost any soil and situation and may therefore be tried in what are now alas! the numberless waste places of the Island and which is known in England *par excellence* as the Spanish chestnut and thus turn these present wildernesses to profitable use. Among mast-bearing trees it may be doubtless considered as most valuable. Its leaves are large spear shaped, of a most agreeable colour and never, I think, liable to be attacked by insects, while its fruit forms a not unimportant article of trade. In many parts of Italy indeed the peasant, are largely supported by them as when dired they produce an excellent flour. This use of them would appear to be an immemorial custom as Virgil says "Chestnuts and curds and cream shall be our fare" and there can be no doubt but that the Poet was in the habit of partaking of this dainty fare on the paternal estate near Mantua. I have been told that a very delicate pastry is still made in that part of Italy from the flour. The timber too is highly prized on account of its great durability and as it does not shrink after being once seasoned, is much preferred for the manufacture of tubs and other vessels for holding liquor. It is best cultivated by sowing the nut. After being gathered they must be left to sweat and then be covered lightly with sand for a month. They must then be put into hot water and the swimmers be rejected. In November they must be set, as you would, beans, taking care to do it in the Husks. It is a very ornamental tree and often figures in the landscapes of Salvator Rosa who studied it in the mountains of Calabria. In Cornwall and Surrey in England there are some very fine specimens of large and there is one in Gloucestershire which is proved to have stood ever since 1150 when it was even then remarkable for its age and size.

I am, Sir, etc.
VIATOR.

Larnaca 27th May, 1881.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken during April 1881.

	Nicosia	Famagusta	Larnaca	Papho	Kyrenia	
Barometer	Mean 9 a.m.	Inches 29,913	Inches 29,928	Inches 29,381	Inches 29,993	Uncorrected and unreduced.
	" 9 p.m.	30,900	29,929	29,749	29,956	
Air Temperature	Mean 9 a.m.	Degrees 65.3	Degrees 67.6	Degrees 67.8	Degrees 65.8	Degrees 65.5
	" 9 p.m.	68.4	68.9	61.5	62.4	
	Maximum mean	76.2	72.2	75.1	71.5	a
	Minimum mean	50.7	50.9	47.9	56.6	58.5
	Highest observed	89.6	88.8	85.8	82.5	a
	Date	22nd	23rd	23rd & 24th	7th	a
	Lowest observed	39.0	41.0	40.0	45.0	49.7
Date	19th	19th	23rd	18th	17th	
Absolute range	50.6	47.8	45.8	37.0	a	
Mean temp. of month	60.9	61.5	61.5	63.8	a	
Temp. of evaporation	Mean 9 a.m.	59.0	59.8	62.3	60.5	61.7
	" 9 p.m.	55.5	55.9	58.6	57.8	
Rainfall	Total fall	Inches 0.950	Inches 1.700	Inches 0.400	Inches 0.370	Inches 1.645
	Greatest fall in 24 hours	0.430	0.600	0.170	0.140	1.248
	Date	12th	14th & 15th	13th	17th	12th
	Number of days on which 0.1 or more fell	5	4	5	4	6

FRED. W. BARRY, M. D.
Sanitary Commissioner.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- May
- 22nd 'Alberto' Italian brig 181 tons from Limassol in ballast.
- 23rd 'Elefteria' Greek brig 220 tons from Beyrout in ballast.
- 24th S. S. 'Aurora' Aust. 1312 tons mails from Constantinople and Smyrna, general cargo.
- 24th S. S. 'Jupiter' Austrian 1264 tons from Alexandria and the coast of Syria general cargo.
- 27th 'Irene' Greek brig 248 tons from Beyrout in ballast.
- 28th H. M. S. 'Decoy' from Beyrout.
- 28th S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limassol mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

- May
- 22nd S. S. 'Elpitha' British for Limassol and Alexandria mails and general cargo.
- 24th S. S. 'Aurora' Aust., mails for Syria and Egypt, general cargo.
- 24th S. S. 'Jupiter' Aust., mails for Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, etc. general cargo.
- 26th 'Alberto' Italian brig 181 tons for Limassol with terra umbra.
- 27th 'Ethen Mabouk' Ottoman schooner 60 tons for Syria in ballast.
- 27th 'Elefteria' Greek brig 220 tons for Constantinople in ballast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

- By the S. S. 'Aurora' from Constantinople Mr. Paraskovopulo, Mr. Mavrogordato and ten deck passengers.
- By the S. S. 'Jupiter' from Beyrout Mrs. Fluhart, Mr. Benton and 23 deck passengers.
- By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol, Messrs. J. G. Ford, Pierides, Freeman, Benzykis, H. Pavlo and five deck passengers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the law of the 27th Chaban 1286 (19th Nov. 1869) entitled "a law concerning the forced sale of land for the discharge of the debts of its owner," Notice is hereby given that, a judgment having been obtained in the Commercial Court of Larnaca by George Abeitos (representing the mass of creditors) against the late George Mantovani and his heirs (on bénéfice d'inventaire) on the 15th day of March, 1880, and the sale of the lands of the said George Mantovani having been claimed by the said George Abeitos, for the purpose of satisfying the said judgment, the following properties of the said George Mantovani will be sold by auction:—

Viz:—The Acherito and Trapeza Chifficks with lands and vines amounting to 2576 donums, houses, stores, coffee house &c.

The Vrissoudia Chiffik, near Calopside, with running water—110 donums of land.

The sale will be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the law above mentioned.

It will commence on the 13th day of June, and after the expiration of 61 days from the commencement, the auction will be closed, unless in the 31 days next following a bid is received which exceeds the bid last made by at least 5 per cent.

By order,
W. H. GORDON,
Assist. Com.
for J. INGLIS,
Commissioner.

Famagusta, 19th May, 1881.

