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### AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 161.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

### "CYPRUS".

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Editor of Opprus will always gladly receive news of tool events for insertion in the journal; and a feature in the new conduct of the paper will be a feature in the new conduct of the paper will be a feature to ren ler it a longan for the expression of public opprison. To this and letters on subjects connected with the interests of the Island will always command aftention, and when free from personal allusion, will have publication. The Editor cannot, however, hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed and will not undersake the return of rejected manuscripts.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The charge for embescriptions is 3s. 9d. for 8 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 8 months; 6s. for 6 months; and 16s. for 12 months.

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

Sub-oriptions and Advertisements are in all enace payable in advance.

of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christo.

Mee: In Limassol at the office of Mr. Euthybule; and

The Lerises at the Office of the Newspaper.

All fetters of "Courses".

See Better of #Cyprus'.
PRINTING.

Frincing orders of every kind, and in English, Greek at Turbist characters are cuted with promprisude and commy at the office of this journal.

### Omodos Fair

The fair this year at Omodos was most sucsessful, and from 8,000 to 9,000 persons were present on Monday. The day commenced as usual with the early service in the church, at which his Eninence the Bishop of Buffo officixted. After devotions were over, the crowd set to work their more sublunary affairs with right good will and trade was very brisk all the morning, offering a great contrast in that respect to Kyko. Long streets, of booths composed of branches of trees affordel shade and shelter to the numerous merchants and their wares of all descriptions. About the entrance to the church the sellers of boots and shoes mostly congregated; in the gateway itself three or four jewellers exhibited their native manufactures, while next to them came what in England would be styled the haverdushers and silk mercers, followed by the vendors of ardware and cattery comprising amongst their other goods carpenters' and word cutters' sools, mingled with which might be seen little bags of spices and sugar, while piles of soap and candles made from native was, showed that they carried an also to some extent the business of chandlers and grocers. The would be purchasers experienced great difficulty in getting about owing to the crowd and narrow ill-made streets, and when a native lady dallied long overher choice of dress or handkerchiefs load was the outery and indignant the remarks made by the more impatent of her own sex awaiting their opportunity in the background, and who when their turn came were no wit less slow in choosing, and ac. cording to their nature turned over everything they did not want before selecting that which they did. In the open space above the town where the grain and agricultural implement

merchants had their market, business was carried on in amore decided and therefore quicker fashion; the farmers know what they winted and the price they were prepared to puy and a little haggling generally rendered them possessors of what they needed, and left them at liberty to altered their wives and daughters in their shopping; and we were anused spectators of man f an amicable dispute between man and wife, the laly generally desirous of investing in the ornamental, the gentlem in in the more useful article. We must confess that the lady usually had her own way, though to judge by the sheag with which her decision was recrive lit w is invariably against the better judgment of her husband.

The articles on sale besides those already mentioned, were: wheat, barley, flour, fruits, vegetables, goat-bells and cooper work of different kinds, native saddle-bugs, quilts and ropes, raw cotton and hanks of sile, shan jewelry of French and Birmingham manufacture, looking glasses, combs and brushes, record and ture, looking glasses, combs and brushes, record and the visible decrease too numerous to mention. From the amount of business transacted and, the visible decrease to our is the afternoon in the number of articles exposed for sale, the estimate, by men well qualified to judge, of \$1,000, as the amount of money that changed hands on Morelay alone, was cretainly not an exaggerated one.

In our winderings through the streets we can; upon a house hearing an inscription which being interpreted merceth. The Dilks Club;" we wonder whether Sir Charlers Dilks is aware of the house the individuals of Omodon have lone him though we greatly looks whether he would recognise his name pronounced as they pronounce it, viz: Dilkey,

We were haspitably entertained by his Eminews the Bishop, and in the course of a long conversation which we half with him we understand from him that the people in his discess. are complaining bitterly of the numerous robberim which are continually taking place. Although preliable very is a grave enough ceins, yet something must surely be wrong somewhere, when a min called Christodulo Stocko of Holetria in the district of Kelokedara hal Afteen sheep stolen from him and sold in the neighborsing villages, without the perpetrator of the crime being brought to justice; and we were assured by the Bishop that similar crimes are of almost daily occur ence. His Eminence elso stated that since the ocup ition, the numbers attending the Omodos fair have greatly increased, and that this year the attendance and the business transacted have been far in excess of anything he had previously seen; he also considered that this is greatly due to the better rule of the English and the impetus thereby given to trade; and that if a main road was constructed from Omodos to Mindria to meet the Limassol road, the attendance would be still larger and the community greatly benefited thereby He indeed seemed to think, as far as we understood him. that the money for the road would be found forthcoming from the district, when required.

### The Game Law.

Pravious to the occupation game was killed indiscriminately and at ap-

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

And if anyone will take the trouble to pay an occasional visit to the salt lakes at Larnaca and Limassol, or to the favourite resorts of the hard and partridge, he will soon find out the truth of our assertion. Some of the more respectable inhabitants also aid and abet the poacher in his destruction of game, by pure asing it from him in the close season, but we are sure that we have only to point out the injury they true inflicts to secure their heart, so operation in our efforts to uplied sporting prus; more especi-

all when t'ey consider that the holders of game licences are morally the owners of all the game on the island, and that buying game from poschers is vere much like buting stolen goods and that the receiver is as bud as the thief.

A game licence is nothing moret an an understood contract bet veen Governmentand the person holding the licence. The holder on his part contracts to pu the Government a sum of ten sullings; t e Government in return contracts to allow 1 im, to shoot the game in the island, under certain restrictions as to close time, and to prevent an mon-holder of a licence killing game; therefore if t e licence holder fulfils his part of t'e contract it is only just to expect the Government to fulfil its. To enable them satisfactorily to do so, we would propose that the cost of a game licence should be, as now, ten shillings, or even more at the discretion of the Government; but t at five silling annual licences should be issued to everyone desirous of keeping a gun and that no man should be allowed to ave a gun unless to teld, one of ot er of t ese licences. T at lalf of every fine inflicted for breaches of the game laws sould go to the informer, whether civilian or Zaptieh and that t elatter s ould be instructed to look out for infringements of the law , and to patrol occasionally t'e grounds most affected by the native sportsmen.

Thus by some such regulations as t ese, and b a more uniform enforcement of the law, t eGovernment would prove t eir desire to fufil t eir part of the contract, and to prevent t e murmurings which naturally arise from those who, forced to pay for their licence, at the same time see unlicensed sportsmen enjoying, free of expence, t e amusement which tey have paid

# IN CHURCH IN CYPRUS St. Sofia, Nicosia. (Con inual from No. 156.)

It must be with pleasure that in an almost perfectly Oriental capital like Nakosia, the European traveller comes upon so fine an old pile as S'Sophia's - i pile which looks as if it had been tran ported from some old shadowy city on the banks of the Rhine, and deposited here under the parching glaro amid all the unsympathetic surroundings of the East. St. Sophia's has been attributed as a work to the Venetians, but I think without due reason. It is much m re probably the work of the Lusignan dynasty, who were French by origin and of Gothic traditions. It is a purely Gothic church like its sisteror rather brother—one St. Nicolas at Famagousts, which report says was designed by the same architect. As I enter by the large central door under the galles porch, and in slippers proceed up the aisles, the carpets on which I treat see noto reflect in their richness and design the beauty of the gloriously-staned windows, alast now cloked up with earth and plaster. A for Tucks, slippers before them, touch with their foreheads the stones in athem in a lapper the remains of the arrival kings of Cyprus. They will life up a corner of the carpes and show you the incised efficies, now broken and shottered into various freguence, sculptured with folded hands—

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

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

Yet standing here, on the spot where the Hig's Altar once stool, it is no; difficult to call up the past. Suspended from the roof as though florsing in mid-air hangs an image of our Saviour on the Cross. In the side chapels, through carven screens, mid imagery and dusky pictures, small-altars glaam fair before which on the cones, kneeling figures pray. Here in this deserted ade chapel which holds now the "Liblah," which points to the direction of Macca, stands the image of Our Ladye" with the base apringing from her bases and are the cones of the base apringing from her bases. som smilingly towards us. Here, agri-ings the pillars, stand the confessionals of wondrously carved word against which fair ponitonts whisper their sins with their handkerchiefs against their dacen, -and allove all come the sound of the patter of feat and the clatter caused by the moving of chairs. Then there seconvila ciw desi. P. iest win alvances in his vestments, chalice and paten in hand from a side altar. And now as the bright rays of the sun stream on the stones in a golden flood, through the largeopen wastern doors, there comes the sound of music from the gallery above while under a canopy of cloth of gold fringed with bells advances the Archbishon be-mitred and be-jew fled, surrounded by his clargy in all the pomp and ritual of Holy Church. The church is decked for morning prime and the tapers glitter fair.

But these visions vanish in a moment, and I am again in a deserted and ruined church, with bedaubed pillars, Turkish curpets, "Kiblah," and praying, silent, kneeling white-be-turbaned Turks, as I hear from the minarets outside the sound of the sou

-where the quire

three hundred years ago, when the Turks broke into the city and swarmed over those walls, and the capital of Cyprus was given over to

—fire and sword.

Red ruin and the breaking-up of laws.

L netice that some of the windows

are completely plastered up, and am
juformed by a gentleman who is with

me that this has been done within his momory. Tabronous, in some and was to encod stained glass or hagmon s of atmost glass on which wore emblazioni figuria, and which the Missions objected to as suvering bi ildanry. Me i from vat also williet mother, unfor the grantenth of a miffi, within a little building and there exist the relies of the or's leaf library, which follows the heads of the Tucks when the city was release By the courtery of a l'irkis co fini, to hal, under the Tackier regrees. ones been allowed to see their work sures, wich comprised back about in vellum and mostly printed. My friend mentioned a very interesting series of works on goog ap'ry which he was allowed just time with to propriate Besi iai benke the chamber centainel other objects of cheinity, ating from the time of the sloge of the city. The Tarks, I an told, are under the improsion that some of the beeks contain mention of the localities where a great dual of treasure was busied in order that it might not fall in o Go harde of the Tarke; and I know for a fact that a few years since a quantity of old Venetian gold money was lighted upon when the street leading from the Baffo gate was being re-paye!. A: present it would be more than hopel as to expect the Government to do anything for the encouragement of archce ological research; bus one cannot help thinking how greatly, in a country like this the labours of an estimination archaeological society would be rewarded. But the question arises would they be allowed!

> Latest News. Constantinople Oct. Ich.

Fresh differences bet een Turke and Greece have arisen in respect of the frontier of Thessal.

Constantinople, Oct. 3rd.

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

London, Oct 3rd.

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

Chiro, Oct. 3rd.

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

It is stated that the Cabinets of England and France have formally notified to the Porte that the stay of H.

E. Ali Fuel Pas'm and his colleague in Cairo must be of short faration.

Louber, Oct 3 1

Sir Stafford Northpoto in a speech at Hill has vigorously attacked the policy of the dovernment. Active measures, he said, are necessary in Iroland to prevent the Land Laague and illing the Land Act altogether.

Cair), Oct 4th.
The Octomin con messioners will arrive on Thursday by special, steamer.
Zalfacte Pusite will proceed to Alexandria to meet them.

Constant nople, Oct. 4th.

The Porte has informed Lock Dufeforing that the special commission sent to Egyphis excell teacy and many way hostile to the Kirelive.

### Limassol News.

Lamaston, 6th October, 1881.

Thornew iron strew pier was opened to-day by H. E. the A. Ora aissioner. The pier, and new Govt, buildings in cofirse of construction, were gracefully decorated with Anga armorial bourings and everywears, and the ships in port were gul'y dicked woult in all available banting. An avenue of everyceens and fings led from the main roud to file pier, and a company of the XXXV regiment with band was drawn up in the avenue to salute his Excellency on arrival. At the shore end of the piera beautiful and lofty arch of evergreens had been erected, having on the outside the words "God save the Queen," and on the inside thong life to Sir R Bild pro." His Excollency arrived at noon. A procession was formed headed by the buil playing the nationul muchem. The High Cammissioner and stafficame next, followed by officials from the viscious towns of Cyprus, some netables of the island, and the general public. Ovarriving at the end of the pier His Excellency in a few words declared it open and the procession returned in the same order. On arrival at the shore end of the pier the asyon of himasiol, Mr. Karidi, a ldrascad Hisk coellency in greek at considerable length pointing out the importance of the new work, and drawing a comparison between the difficulties hitherto experienced in loading and discharging ships with the very great facilities now obtained. The Mafri also addressed His Expellency on the increase of commerce and British rule. The High Commissioner replied briefly, when about IOJ, acapte of various nationalities, guests of HisExcellendy adjourned to a déjeuner provided in one of the large rooms of the new Government buildings. The room was beautifully decorated and the tables presented the appear tance one might look for in Europe on such an occasion, but so trobly to be expected in Cypins. At the proper momentule High Conmissioner proposed the health of the Queen, which was responded to in the usual hearty

In proposing prosperity to the town of Limassol His Exe Pency draw attention to the increase in its trade. Its exports and imports; tor the year 1873 were £35,933 and in the year 1831 £143,577 Exports of wine had increased slaven per contain 1373 and a further seventy per cent in 1930. The wine trade with Egypt and France had increased enormously. There had been none with Frame before the occupation. Last year it accounted to £ 12,000. The health of the trops during last two years had been splendid and hopes this will encourage foreign wisiters to Limassol in winter and Troodes in summer. He announced impending reforms in the law courts and said that two judges of experience in exicutal efficient would be sent out from England who would arrange circuits round the island. His Excellency also announced

the e'ection of represents ives by the people to the legislative Council and remarked that he looked for important results from the islours of elected members. Returning thanks for his toast he remarked that he was ma h in libted for the cordial assistance of all officials. He allu lod to the attacks of the native press and ridiculed the idea of English officials being agents of any political party in England or weing to offert or injure the Christian gon delige E la telid w teld Lirac Daniel non recognise the tive of and religion, the functions of the Government of Cyprus are to secure peace and prosperity to the inhabitants and not medile with schemes for the transfer of the Island to sunther power, such schemes embarrassing that power and injuring the progress of the Islant, His Excellency added as a proof of what he said that the Consul of the power he allugul to had been instructed by his govern nent to liscourage such sche nes. The principles of English Gavern asus are liberty and justice alike to rich and poor and the abolition of improper privilegies obtained by individuals under former weak Govern-

### The "Coprus T... urn-coat".

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

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

fectly furile. Every honest and sans ble man has alrealy turned with disgust his regards from thesorry productions of a mind whose sufficiency is equalled only by the envy with which it broads over i's inability to acquire things o'tainable only by transle, persoverance and honesty, and not by the practice of the profession of public insultor, and by sire and poses which would b conic if they were not so vulger, and which can only have an impression upon children and persons of weak in elle t; but which are considered by all hose it mon a disgrace to English journalism in this Island, and are looked upon with the contempt their author deserves.

### Local Notes

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

Nows from Milta of the 24th ult. state that the "Tyne" was expected coon the re on route to Cypean with military deafts and stores.

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

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

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

H. E. the High Commissioner left Limases of for Nikosia overland. We hear that he will visit Largaca as the end of the month. Larnace will containly welcone Her Mijesty's sepresentative, although our town, une now may not have shown itself too exuberanily grateful for the benefits conferred upon it by the Government. In his speech, H. E. s.il the authorities made no distinction in the Esgard of the Arrious towns of the Island and that it was simply a charce that public works were commenced at Limassol. We may remark that the coincidence is preculiar.

I . also the effect of Kismet that a commisgroup has been appointed in Larnaca, under the presidency of a Turk, to revise the value ous of properties and that this o amicsigner of the powers that be displays a marked zeal in over-rating the value of the cotates of this town, the affairs of which are in such serry plight.

THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS. \* If "Laskosia, the Capital of Cyprus", adds, as

\* Lavkosia, the Capital of Cyrpus." ( London; C. Regard Pass and C . 1861. )

will prove that this attempt will be per- | it is said one more to the list of books by "royal and noble authorsal, it selled to a little lalations ce on that scorp. The man is the descriptions which a e given in si nole language emvey se ingular! y vivil impraision of the town and its condition and the twelve engravings, photographed on woo! in Via ma tran adgital abatchas by the author, show rare tochnical skill, while their filelity is perfect. The anonymous author is right in anying that any charm the town has consists in its violent contrasts. It is an oasis of orange-gardone will pain train in a country without vordure; with reinous Venetian fortifications enclosing ruined dothic edifices which are surmounted by the crescent and rest on autique classic soil; where Turks, Greeks, and Armsulaus, though at similty in heart, dwall inter ding ol. The best descriptive part of the book is perhaps that on the basears, so falled from their high estate when the guill, or "maitrise," of jewe'lers-a few of whom still linger- made, as a peace-)fering to Bajazet, the comit-box of gold in the form of a ship, worth 10,000 ducats, of which Fondstart spawas in the fifty-eight chapter of his fourth book Her; we see citrons, bread, kolokasias, Jecusalem artichotes, ourcous long radial, s,turning, raising, dutes, cheanuts, fi bects ints, big accounds, onfactions, poppy-seed for southing children to sleep, disead, pulse, vegetables of all kinds, Lyrnak. and foreign soap, pine-tree gum for barrels, which the Turks like to chew also; all this shaltered only by rage, tattered mats, and projecting coofs. By the side of these are tobacconists, sitting with their legs crossed under them and cutting fire tobacco with aharps knives on horseshoe-shapel? iron ..... The most motley crowd in the world is hurrying up and down, especially before noon; peasants in a nowy deases, voiled Tickish weman, boys with widely opened eyes. Hors we knick against an ambal art adapather (a kind of tes which people drink on winter mornings);there sgal lat rouning pilealt, or water vendors, bukers carrying beard on wooled trays, padiers with cakes, fellows offering dainty little bits of most to the knowing purchasor. The most varied scene is everywhere before our eyes; the shopkeepers alone are like statues, motionless smoking in deep silence. Here and there you see a towell hanging from a stik, which is the characteristic signboard of all burbers, most of them Greeks, All and manage kanang (kafaljis) are Turks, lying about lazily on their beaches waiting for guests. From one or the other shap round cages with turtle-doves or red legged partridges are hanging over the pavement. Turkish mongrel street-dogs are slinking about, expecially in the evenings, when they choose the deserted bazaars for their playground. The Austrian Archiluks, who is said to be the

writer, was at Nikosia for two winter months "s few years ago" in the time of the Tarks. This explains, perhaps, his old spelling of many oca names, some of which saill bear also marks of their German transcription (e. g., Jegni for Yeai, new), but searcely accounts for writing Yiele for the combrated measury of Our Lady of Kycco, which has numerous domains in Moldavie and Williamia, and the history of which, by Mélézios, was published at Venice in 1819. The author seems to have confined his see, a comple tely to the town itself; otherwhise he could not have made the ourious mistake of supposing the open sterm-watersdrain which runs through the town to be the wile and stony river bed of the Pidias, which almost skirts its walls a comple of hund d yards outside the Papho gate. There efly, it may be guessed, in the translation, where the sense of the original somethin say, ecc. to be altogether los . A rather sadius slip, he rever, is the statement that all the gardens within the walls (which produce fealts vid vegetables of a ! sorts, and sover perhaps 40) acces) pay "a ta: often per cent." on their yield; for they were all free of tithes even in Turbish times.

The title of the book would lead us to expect a monograph; but it is simply the record of what the educated eye of a minute observer saw upon the surface in two months. Otherwise, it might have been ascertained before printing that the Greek inscription on the " Venetion Column" (which is, by the way, an antique) had been published by Back and Engel. Black Achmet's mosque would not have been included among those "which are without exception Turkish buildings" and it would have been said that it contains numerous tombstones with Greek, Latin, and French inscriptions of the fourteenth census

ries. What is called the Buptistery (of the still fine purch of which an excellent drawing is givn) is really the Church of St. Nicholas and there is no authority for celling the interesting "Emerghs" mosque a church of the sane saint. It is believed that Emeriyé, as it may be ph netically written, is a Turkish. corruption for Miriem (Miry), and a tombstone to the "religiosus frater, Michael Montiguido, ordinis era alturan Batti Augustini! leads to the conclusion that it was a church of the Augus inians, dedicated to the Virgin.

Cyprus and the Nicosian Court, from th. time that Guy de Lusignan took posession in 1192, were favoured by all the circumstances of those ages, and co tinued to advance in commerce, we although prestige with extraordinary rapidity for nearly two hundred years. The prosper'ty and 1 ower of the Lusignan dynasty probably reached its height about 1361. But continual rivalry with the Genoese and Venetians, and the everrecurring assaults upon the Tarks, to which they were en ouraged by the Holy See, were surely preparing their rain. Hugues IV., "filei athleta præsipaus,", was followed by the chivalric Pierre I., who, jousting it through Europe, came to England in 1363. On his return to Cyprus, aidel by the Western knights who followed him, he. after many other successes, took Alexandria in 1365. This was the clim in: he could not held his originst; the Western adventurers sa: the game was played out, and went home; Pierre had to retreat to Cyprus; and, finding that fortune had turned her back upon him, grew discontented, and quarrelled with his nobles, of whom Marchaut says, in "La Prise a' Alexandrie" :-

#### Be tostqu'ils ont la tela armee Chascuns suide valors Pompes

They assassinated him in 1369, and internal dissensions of all kinds followed. The Genoese, seizing the opportunity, made a descent in 1373 and occupied Nicosia, took and k pt Famagusta, and levied such enormous Contributions that the island revenues were is lefinitely forestalled. The famous Cyp lote fleet was ann hilated, ank the chiefs of the army in captivity. Nicosia's next disaster was in 1425, when the Mamelukes, with the connivance of the Genoese, who still held Fain gusta and were bent upon the total destruct on of the Lusignans, landed at the recently fortified Limassol, which they pillaged, carried Nicosia by as-ault, and ravaged the country; taking King Janus prisoner to Cairo, and in posit g a tribute which continued to be paid while the remaining Lusignans dragged on their wretched reigns- , Ibrahim Bey—

#### Le grand Caraman de Turquis Qui est un Turk que Dieu mandie -

next appeared on the scene; and in 1448 Cohigos, the ancient Corycus, the only commercial place left to the Kings of Cyprus on the mainland, fell easily into his hands. The course was then ever downwards. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the violence of Juques le Bâturd drove all the remaining rich and noble families out of the land, while the Venetians shortly afterwards became masters of the island. Early in the sixteenth century, alarmed at the advances of the Turks, the Venetians built the present nearly circular walls of Nicosia a mil in diameter, razing the large portion of the town outside them; and in1570not many years after the completion of the wills, the town was carried by assault and the defenders put to the sword by the Turks, w. o are said to have been welcomed by the population generally as preferable to the Venetians. Persistent neglect or oppression forms the record of the Turkish period; and the last time the fortifications of Nicosia were put to practical use was when the Christian notables of the island, including the Archbishop, were enticed within them under pretence of a General

Gouncil, and massacred in 1822. Such is a brief account of the calamities and the decay of Nicosia which had lasted throught five cen turies (1373-1873), when we took possession three years ago; but of which the author of the look before us has nothing to say.

(From the St. James's Gazette.)

BHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Vaccels inwards Duking TES Wass AT LABRACA.

2nd KassedKerim,Otteman90 tone from Ellino drin carge of rood.

., 'Ghul Bahar'44 ous cypriot from Kaspas,

3rd 'Gadume Elekev' 55 tons Oitoman from Famagusta, in ballast.

6th 'Mahrouca' 60 tons Ottoman fromMornias and Famagusta, in ballast.

'Mahrones' 20 tons Ottoman from Miszandria, in ballast.

### Cleared Ostwards.

October

1st S.S. 'Fortune' British 433 tons for Limasel and Alexandria, Mails etc.

'Khaz li' expriot 40 tons for Papha, general cargo.

5th 'Five Brothers' British 336 tons for Ham. burg, barley.

6th Gadams Eleker' Ottoman 55 tons for. Papho, in ballast.

7th 'Ghul Bahar expriot 44 tors for Karpas iu ballast.

7th S.S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alenandria, and Limessol, mails etc.

#### Pasabbobbo Abrivod.

By the g.S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol, Dr. Heidestam, Major Gordon, Messrs, Canningham, Lake, Hutchisson and Brayshaw, Moldovack, March, Cobbam, Rabbi, Smith, J. Brown, G. E., Williams, Sanger Gaussin, Repas, D. Papa, Kitchener, S. Ricolars, Mr. Bovill, mail and child, Mr. Corby and sister and 17 deck passengers.

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in Irela id, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supplie of his Pills.

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