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## A LADY'S JOURNEY IN THE EAST.

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS. BY THE EDITOR.

HE island of Cyprus occupies a distinguished place in both sacred and profune history. It early belonged to the Phoenicians of the neighbouring coast. It was afterwards colonized by the Greeks, who founded there several independent kingdoms, and it pessed necessively under the power of the Pharaohs, Ptolomies, and Romans. At

tached from the Greek Empire, and made a kingdom for Guy of Lusignan. Then it fell to the Vene tians, and in 1570 was subdued by the Turks, after a brave defence. And now it has passed under the protection of Great Btitain, and held as a pledge for the fulfilment by the Sultan of the convention entered into before the late Treaty of Berlin.

The island is about 140 miles in length, by a breadth of 40 miles at its widest part. Its population, which, under the Venetians, was over 1,000, 000, under the misrule of the Torks has dwindled to one-fifth of

Greek Church in the island was made independent by the Council of Ephesus in the 5th century, and so it has remained to this day.

This fair and fertile island lies in the extreme north-east angle of the Mediterranean, about 65 miles from the Syrian coast and 44 miles south of Asia Minor. Through its centre runs the mountain range, rising to a height of over 6,000 feet, known to the -not, however, ancients as Olympus

wine of Cyprus was famous in ancient times, but has now little reputation. Famagusta, a commodious port under the Venetians, under Turkish neglect has been so choked up as to hold only about a dozen small craft. Larnaka, where the consuls and foreign merchants reside, is the chief port. Its trade consists of exports of colocynth, cotton, carob beans, madder and wine. Its imports are all kinds of manufactured goods. It has valuable mines, but they are neglected. Special interest has of late been awakened by the rich "finds" of antiquities of classic times. the time of the Crusades it was de- Turkish oppression and tax-farming

and one-fourth of the men found ill with Cyprus fever, and the convales-cents looking like ghosts. Lamasol, At Larnaka they found that the troops acted as camp interpreter and servant had been despatched to Afghanistan for the sum of 7s. 6d. per day. At on account of the outbreak of the war. Dali, the ancient, Idalium, General There horses and stores were sold at a Cesnola made some of him discoveries.

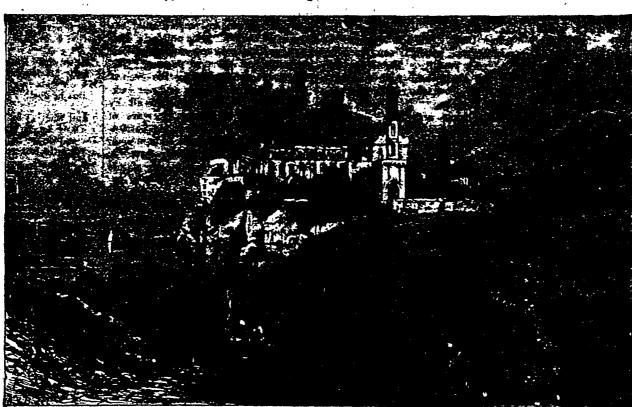
column to which St. Paul, it is alleged, and other Indian troops, suffered as was bound, and then scouged, for much as the British. The officers had preaching in the island, was also shown seen nothing like it, even in India. The British camp was visited, The difficult, as of interment were great, as some burned and some buried the dead with reculiar religious ocre-monies. An increasing visit was made the second port in the island, was the next place visited. The country is bishop of Cyprus, and to his church. The vine-culture is very slovenly, the which forms the only communication water bad, and the climate insalubrious.

> esting discoveries of Cypriote relics in gold, silver, glass, and pottery.

The next place visited was the once magnificent Famagousta, founded by Ptolomy Philadelphus, and re-named Fama Augusti, by Augustus, the victor of Actium, Here Shakespeare's Othello was once "In governor. "In the midst of the dust and ruins of houses and pal-aces," writes our author, "once containing a population of 300,-000 souls, are now to be found a few miscrable mud huts, the habitations of some 300 people. Three churches remain standing where there were once

that number, of
whom two-thirds are Greeks, and the have greatly injured the island, but fearful loss a good horse fetching streets only a few cadaverous-looking
rest Moslems, Maronites, Jews, Ar- under British administration it is reonly from 17s, to 20s. Almost every creatures may be seen gliding about
The predominant feacreatures may be seen gliding about like ghosts." The predominant features were ruin, desolation, and dirt. The once capacious harbour is now choked with rubbish. Here our tourists met a famous Syrian brigand, who used to rob the rich and give to the poor. He was said to have given downies to 2,000 Greek girls. After seven years confinement, chained to a wall, he was doing duty as a groom at the Government stables.

A LAZE fellow once declared in comthe fabled residence of the gods, which adjacent fields and roads being strewn hot by day and cold by night. In yany that he couldn't field breed for his summer the heat rose to 120°, and the family. "Nor I," replied an industrious name in Macedon and Thessaly. The and sounthus loaf ornaments. The troops died like sheep. The Ghoorkas, mechanic, "I am obliged to work for it."



OLD CONVENT IN THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

rest Moslems, Maronites, Jews, Ar-under British administration it is remenians, and Roman Catholics. The covering 2 degree, at least, of its former prosperity.

We will now be better able to appreciate Mrs. Brancey's charming account of her visit to this picturesque and historically interesting island. On the 7th of November, 1878, the Sunbeam made the western extremity of Cyprus, and anchored off the port of Papho, the ancient Paphos, where were once the famous temple and gardens of Venus. Going sahore, our tourists explored the ruins of Ktima, the

one was ill with the fever, or only convalescent. On the whole, the military occupation of the island seemed to have been hardly a success.

Having accepted an invitation to visit the camp of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the commander of our Canadian Red River Expedition, our tourists started for the interior. They reached the town of Mikosia late at night, only to find the gates closed, and with much trouble effected an entrance and found the camp. The weather was excessively