

ἀφανίσαι τὴν ἀκρίδα, τὴν φθοροποιὸν πληγὴν τῆς γῆσου μας. Ταύτην δὲ πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις σου ἐθαυμάσαμεν ὑπερφυῶς φιλοπονηθεῖσαν, ἐτι δὲ καὶ τὸν ζῆλον ὅπου ἐλάβετε, συμποισόμενοι αὐτῇ τὴν δυστυχῆ μας πατρίδα, καίτοι ἡμεῖς οὐδὲν ἀντάξιον ποιήσαντες τοῦ ἀξιαγίστου ὑποκειμένου της, οὐδὲ ἀφουσιώσαμεν ὅσον ὠφέλιμεν. Ἐμακαρίσαμεν ἀληθῶς τοὺς γεννήσαντας ἕνα τοιοῦτον σοφὸν ἄνδρα, εὐδαιμονίσασμεν τοὺς γεννήσαντας, συγχαίρομεν δὲ τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἀπολαῖσαι ἕνα ἥρωα κατὰ πάντα ὅμοιον τοῖς προγόνους ἡμῶν Ἕλλησιν. Ταῦτα ἐν τούτῳ· τὰ δὲ ἐτι της εἰς ἡμᾶς θεοῦν μαθουσάλια.

Ἐκ τῆς Λευκοσίας, 1806, Μαΐου 13,

τῆς Ἐκλαμπρότητός της,

Φίλος προθυμότητος

Ὁ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΟΣ.

## KINNEIR.

John Macdonald Kinneir, "Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company: Town Major of Fort St George, and Political Agent at the Durbar of His Highness the Nābōb' of the Carnatic," published in London in 1818 his *Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia and Koordistan*. He visited Cyprus between January 2 and 24, 1814, having travelled from Constantinople through Eastern Asia Minor, and returned through Western Asia Minor to Constantinople, and thence to Mosul and Baghdahd.

Our transcript is from pp. 176—196. A note on p. 185 is interesting in itself, and may be compared with the playful prophecy, written in 1847, to be found in *Taneyet*, by B. Disraeli, M.P., Book iv. Chap. 1. "The English want Cyprus, and they will take it." It runs thus:—

"The possession of Cyprus would give to England a preponderating influence in the Mediterranean, and place at her disposal the future destinies of the Levant. Egypt and Syria would soon become her tributaries, and she would acquire an overawing position in respect to Asia Minor, by which the Porte might at all times be kept in check, and the encroachments of Russia, in this quarter, retarded, if not prevented. It would increase her commerce in a very considerable degree; give her the distribution of the rich wines, silks and other produce of that fine island; the rice and sugar of Egypt, and the cotton, opium and tobacco of Anatolia. It is of easy defence; and under a liberal government would, in a very short space of time, amply repay the charge of its own establishment, and afford the most abundant supplies to our fleets at a trifling expense."

At Latakia I hired a boat to carry us to Famagusta, in the island of Cyprus, where we landed on the second of January, 1814, after a voyage of fifteen hours. The entrance into the harbour is not, I should suppose, more than eighty or a hundred yards wide, defended on one side by a bastion of the works, and on the other by a ruined tower. This port could once admit vessels of a considerable draft of water; but since the conquest of the Turks, sand and rubbish have been suffered to accumulate in such a degree, that none but small vessels can now enter it with safety. I had scarcely put my foot upon the shore, before I was beset by a tribe of Custom-house officers and other vagabonds, imperiously demanding buckshish; but, without attending to their clamours, I entered the sea-gate, and walked about a quarter of a mile through deserted streets and decayed churches, to a small coffee-house in the inhabited part of the town. Famagusta, which is said to have derived its name from Cape Ammochostos, is situated above five miles to the S. of the ancient Salamis, now called Eski Famagusta, and is said to have been founded by a colony from Constantia, fortified by Guy of Lusignan, and afterwards embellished by the Venetians. It stood a long and memorable siege against Sultan Selim, and appears to have been a fortress of considerable strength; its