

philosophy, we know, is generally out of touch with men's ideas, and is often diametrically opposed to the interests and combinations of political craft: with these last I am not familiar. I know no other interests but those of down-trodden humanity, a wisdom early acquired, for I find it innate in our inmost heart.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ANCIENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF CYPRUS UP TO ITS CAPTURE BY THE TURKS.

We have given a concise account of the geography of an island which was first discovered by the Phoenicians. Its government was monarchical, divided between nine Kings, each independent of the rest. This arrangement obtained until the days of Cyrus the Great, who overcame all these Kinglets, and made them tributary to the Kingdom of Persia. They bore this dishonourable yoke until the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes, when they all revolted, at the instigation of the chief among them, Onesilaus, King of Salamis. After this he and his successors by force of arms ruled over the other Kinglets. Their names were

Teucer	Evagoras I.
Euelthon	Protagoras, the Dynast
Siromes	Nicocreon
Cherses	Nicocles I., son of Timarchos
Gorgos	Evagoras II.
Onesilaus	Nicocles II.
Neicocrates	Evagoras III.
Timarchos	

The founder of Salamis and its first King, B.C. 1170, was Teucer, son of Telamon, who distinguished himself in the Trojan war. He was driven away by his father, and at last found refuge in Cyprus, where he built Salamis. But before he and his companions reached these shores, Phoenician Kings had already reigned there, among whom was Cinyros, grandson of Pygmalion, and father of the well beloved Adonis. The successors of Teucer are unknown to history, until Euelthon, who in B.C. 525 made himself tributary to the Egyptians, and afterwards to the Persians, and sent men, money and ships in aid of the expedition led by Cambyses against Egypt. About B.C. 466, in the reign of the first Evagoras, the Athenians appointed Cinon, the son of Miltiades, their general, and bade him sail to Cyprus. He reached the island with a strong force, fought bravely by sea and land, and set up trophies of his victory over the Persians.

After the death of its gallant defender Cinon, Cyprus remained independent and at peace until the days of Artaxerxes Memnon, B.C. 383, when it again submitted to the Persian yoke; Evagoras was expelled, and replaced by the dynast Protagoras, who made terms with the Persians, and reigned quietly at Salamis. Under Evagoras II. the island took up arms, in alliance with the Egyptians, against Artaxerxes, but failed to change their lot. About B.C. 351 the Cypriots made another unsuccessful attempt at revolt. Evagoras II. was expelled by Artaxerxes Ochus, who gave him the government of an Asiatic province. He administered this also badly, and fled again to Cyprus, where he was caught and punished.

After the overthrow of the Persian Empire by Alexander Cyprus became subject to the Macedonians, then to the Egyptian Ptolemys, and to the Macedonian Kings of Syria; at last Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, overcame Ptolemy, and brought the whole island under his father's rule. About B.C. 56 Cyprus fell under the Romans. Cato, the Consul, sent thither by the Senate, collected and despatched to Rome immense treasures of silver,