

ALI BEY.

The author of the *Travels of Ali Bey* announced himself as Ali Bey el Abbassi, son of Othman Bey of Aleppo, prince of the Abbassides, and directly descended from Abbas, son of Abd El Motaleb and uncle of Mohammad. Under this fantastic designation, and the garb of a *Sherif*, or member of the family of the prophet of Islam, was veiled the person of a Spaniard, long resident in Paris, Don Domingo Badia-y-Lyblieh.

He left Spain for Tangier on June 29, 1806, and visited in order Fez, Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus (March 4 to May 12, 1806), Egypt, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Damascus, Aleppo and Constantinople. His *Travels* leave him at Bucharest, December 19, 1807. He was born at Barcelona, April 1, 1767, and died September 1, 1818, at a spot a two days' journey from Mazarib (the first castle on the pilgrim road from Damascus), having left that city with a caravan starting for Mecca, with which he hoped to make his second visit to the holy places of Islam. It is said that some of his papers and effects were ransomed by Lady Hester Stanhope. All that is known of his life may be found in the preface to the Catalan translation of his *Travels* published at Barcelona in 1888 under the title *Viatjes de Ali Bey el Abbassi per Africa y Assia*.

His work was published in an English translation in 1816, but as this was not at hand, our extracts are translated afresh from vol. II, pp. 78—155 of the original French edition, Paris, 8 vols. 8vo, 1814. The Atlas accompanying this edition gives a map of Cyprus, a portrait of the author, and many pleasant engravings from sketches by his hand. From this volume we have copied the letter of Chrysanthos, Archbishop of Cyprus (1767—1810) to Ali Bey, to which allusion is made on page 75. From the historical notes on the Church of Cyprus of Philippos Georgiou (Athens, 1875) it may be inferred that of the personages with whom Ali Bey made acquaintance in Nicosia the bishop *in partibus* (rather a suffragan or *χρησιερκωνος*) was Spiridon, of Trimitheus; the bishop of Larnaca ("un homme de bon sens, d'un jugement droit, et fort instruit") and Paphos ("qui, quoique jeune, me parut être un homme fin et rusé), nephews of the Archbishop; and the steward or *οικονομος*, Cyprianos, who in 1810 procured the banishment to Enbcea of the aged and gouty Chrysanthos, and of his nephew, another Chrysanthos, bishop of Citium, and his own elevation to the archiepiscopal throne, from which he was translated on July 9, 1831, to a halter attached to a plane tree in the courtyard of the Serai at Nicosia, by Kuchuk Mehmed, Musellim of the island.

[THE MASTER OF THE VESSEL UPON WHICH ALI BEY WAS TO MAKE THE VOYAGE FROM TRIPOLI OF BARBARY TO ALEXANDRIA MISTOOK HIS COURSE, AND BROUGHT UP AT LAST OFF THE ISLAND OF SAPIENZA. NEAR THE S.W. POINT OF THE MOREA. ON LEAVING THIS THEY FELL INTO A TERRIBLE STORM, BEFORE WHICH THEY WERE DRIVEN TO THE COAST OF CYPRUS.]

After three days of high winds and a raging sea we anchored in the roadstead of Limassol, on March 7, 1806.

How can I describe the frightful state of our ship? all the sails torn and none to replace them! the hull making water everywhere, the pumps almost incessantly at work: everyone ill, and more than twenty men prostrate, and apparently at their last gasp. One man had died on the 4th and his body was thrown into the sea: two others were on the point of death, two went mad. The ship's crew helping one another to jump ashore all fled: the captain only remained on board with two or three Turkish sailors. We were in a hurry to land, the natives seeing our terrible state of distress kept away from the vessel, no one would go on board, and the governor of the town was obliged to order a few calkers to plug at least the worst holes in the hull, so as to save the ship which seemed every moment to be on the point of going to the bottom.

It was suggested that the bad water of the island of Sapienza had made us ill, and that the vapour of some quintals of saffron had vitiated the air on board; but the worst of all was