

others were stripped of the tools used in their several occupations. Ammunition exposed for sale in public stores was seized without payment and lodged in the fort. A certain Sawa had hidden a barrel of powder in a chamber of the parish church of Nicosia called Faneromene: this came to the knowledge of the said Governor, who went to the spot himself, found the powder, and had it transferred to the fortress. Sawa chanced luckily to be at Larnica, and as soon as he heard what had happened thought it well to hide himself. As he could not be found, there was arrested in his stead P. Leonzio, the vicar of that church, a man loved by all, and the Pasha's satellites cut off his head in the midst of the market. Not satisfied with this, they beheaded five other Greeks, namely two monks and three laymen, who were not supposed to be guilty of anything but hiding a gun or so, or of having had before some difference with the Turks. When this bloodshed was known not only the Cypriot Sawa, but the headmen Haggi Loi and Haggi Petrachi of Citrea got on board ship, to avoid the wrath of the Governor, which cooled a little. Nevertheless he caused to be brought here from Acre two thousand soldiers, with another thousand who had been requisitioned since the third of last May, and matters began to assume a more terrifying aspect. One Sunday, while a detachment of eighty Turkish soldiers was marching towards S. Pantaleone to garrison the sea-coast, it passed before the Latin Church served by the Franciscans (Minori Osservanti). High mass was being celebrated, and they had the audacity to discharge their muskets in the church, so that the dense smoke wrapped the building in darkness to the terrible alarm of the congregation, especially the Catholic ladies, who fell to the ground half dead. The said soldiers continuing their march, when they approached the residence of the Consul of his most Christian Majesty, twice at least rent his flag with their shots. Such an insult and injury was exceedingly displeasing to all the European Consuls, who made their formal complaint to the Governor of Nicosia. But he gave them never a hearing, and the French Consul remained gravely offended that he could get no satisfaction. In concert then with the other Consuls a ship was hired to be sent with despatches to their ambassadors and ministers resident accredited to the Porte, but on the vessel's return the replies were intercepted by the Hydriots. The Governor however, who foresaw the consequences of his barbarous conduct, wrote to the Captain Pasha, or High Admiral, upon whose protection and authority the island depends, accusing the Cypriots of being rebellious, and of holding secret correspondence with the Hydriots. The Captain Pasha confined himself to enjoining on the Governor that he should well examine the matter, but he, on the contrary, took a totally different course, and even gave signs of a temper more savage still. He wrote to all the bishops of the island to betake themselves to Nicosia with the *Codipascii*, or leading men, and other dignitaries, as he had a firman to communicate to them. They arrived in the capital on the 19th of July last, and on the 21st he had them brought into the *Serai*, his residence. Immediately he caused the gates of the city and of the *Serai* to be closed, began by having the bishop of Larnica beheaded, decreed the same fate for the others of Pafos and Corinia, and caused to be hanged the Archbishop of the whole island, Monsignor Cipriano and his archdeacon. Only the bishop of Temetunda had the luck to escape unknown from the island: he arrived eventually at Ancona, where he is still in the Lazaretto with two of his nephews. But the blood already shed did not satisfy the Governor, and he willed that there should also be beheaded the Masuri, the son of Glichì, and a shepherd. He stayed the slaughter for that day, as he was obliged to occupy himself in assembling the Divan to choose as the new bishops the persons who held the most dignified posts. On the 22nd of the same month he began again to order new massacres. He caused the chief men of the city and of other towns to be beheaded, among whom were