

prescribed for his complaint, he offered us his firman; and ordered his dragoman to prepare a magnificent dinner. A Gazelle, a species of *Capra* called by the Greeks *ἀγρίον*, was brought to me for my painter to take a drawing of. I was assured it was an inhabitant of Mount Troas; though this animal had been sent to the Governor as a present from the coast of Syria. There was nothing in the palace which indicated the magnificence and dignity of the Governor of so large and rich an island; but unfortunately for Cyprus, it is the appanage of the Grand Vazir, who obliges the Governor by measures the most oppressive to remit an annual revenue much exceeding the force and strength of its inhabitants under the present distressing circumstances.

The poor Greeks pay a *Kharaj* of forty or fifty piastres, and annual emigrations of large numbers are the consequence of this oppressive despotism. The Greeks have, at first perhaps from necessity, been induced to practise some low tricks of lying and knavery; and from frequent repetition these may at length have become habitual among many of them. One of our guides had secretly made an agreement with a Turk that two of our horses should carry his corn to Larnaka; tempted to this dishonest proceeding with hopes of gaining a few paras. Had I mentioned the circumstance to the Governor, the poor fellow would have lost his head; I hinted it only to the dragoman, who immediately sent an officer to inform him, he should answer for his conduct in the most exemplary manner, in case of any further complaint from us. The fellow frightened became, from the most obstinate, the most docile creature in the world on our journey to Mount Troas.

Our dinner was served after the Turkish fashion; a great variety of dishes well dressed, gave us a favourable idea of the Turkish cooking, and the Governor's hospitality. I had counted thirty-six, when the dragoman made us an apology for the badness of the dinner; and that he had not assistance enough to prepare it. The Governor expressed an anxious wish that I should see the medicine prepared, which I had prescribed for him, expressing a great want of confidence in his physician at Larnaka. Upon my making my promise to him, and wishing that it might relieve him, all the persons in waiting exclaimed *In-sha-Allah* (If God will, *Ἐὰν ὁ Κύριος θέλησῃ*, S. James, iv. 15). It was late when we left Nicosia, and after eight hours we arrived at our lodgings at the Salines.

April 27. We set out on an excursion to Mount Troas. Leaving the Salines of Larnaka, we passed through a vale in which were some ruins at a place called Cetti; being alarmed at the appearance of a thunder storm we stopped at a small village, Magado, to dine, four hours from Larnaka. In our way to Mouni, I observed the *Linum nodiflorum*, and shot a beautiful species of *Fringilla* with a yellow breast and a black head, called by the Greeks *σκάρβαλις*. This bird sings delightfully, rivalling the nightingale in its note; we observed it frequently in the evening perched on the top of some bush or tree.

April 28. We left Mouni eleven hours from Larnaka, and after four hours' ride arrived at Limesol. On the road we passed the ruins of the ancient Amathus; I observed the *Scabiosa syriaca* growing among the corn, and on the sea-side a species of *Anchusa*. Limesol is an inconsiderable town, frequented only on account of its corn, and the neighbourhood to the vineyards of La Commanderia. The bay is deeper than that of Larnaka, and ships approach nearer the shore to take in their lading. Our vice-consul, a Greek, treated us handsomely; and uncommon for a Greek, lodged us in his house without making a bill. At Nicosia, the Danish dragoman brought in a most shameful charge for a supper, to which he himself had invited us. We here found our companion Mr Hawkins, who had been to Soulea and the Panagia of Cicci.

April 20. At seven we left Limesol; having travelled two hours in a plain, we passed