

arms in their hands in the Palace square—the bishop of Paphos was slain as he tried to enter it—and in many other places. Mustafa ordered his men to cease from fighting, and exhorted the Christians to yield, promising them their lives. Many surrendered ; others, rather than yield them a prey to so savage a tyrant, preferred to die under arms, proving their courage, and avenging themselves in some degree on the foe. At last some 25 or 30 of the nobles remained alive, a few only of the burghers, but all of these were enslaved.

The piteous sack of the ill-fated city was over. Ali took leave of Mustafa, and returned with the men whom he had brought from the fleet : they were embarked on their several galleys, and all the vessels went to the gardens, three miles from Famagusta. Before leaving Nicosia Mustafa installed in the fortress a garrison of 4000 foot soldiers and 1000 cavalry under Muzaffer Pasha, and then started with the main army for Famagusta.