***The Count of Monte Cristo***

***The Count of Monte Cristo*** ([French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language): *Le Comte de Monte-Cristo*) is an [adventure novel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adventure_novel) by [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) author [Alexandre Dumas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandre_Dumas) (*père*) completed in 1844. It is one of the author's most popular works, along with [*The Three Musketeers*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Three_Musketeers)*.* Like many of his novels, it is expanded from plot outlines suggested by his collaborating [ghostwriter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghostwriter) [Auguste Maquet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auguste_Maquet).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo#cite_note-1)

The story takes place in [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [Italy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) and islands in the [Mediterranean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean) during the historical events of 1815–1838. It begins from just before the [Hundred Days](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundred_Days) period (when [Napoleon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon) returned to power after his exile) and spans through to the reign of [Louis-Philippe of France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis-Philippe_of_France). The historical setting is a fundamental element of the book. An adventure story primarily concerned with themes of hope, justice, vengeance, mercy and forgiveness, it focuses on a man who is wrongfully imprisoned, escapes from jail, acquires a fortune and sets about getting revenge on those responsible for his imprisonment. However, his plans have devastating consequences for the innocent as well as the guilty. In addition, it is a story that involves romance, loyalty, betrayal and selfishness, shown throughout the story as characters slowly reveal their true inner nature.

The book is considered a literary classic today. According to [Luc Sante](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luc_Sante), "*The Count of Monte Cristo* has become a fixture of Western civilization's literature, as inescapable and immediately identifiable as [Mickey Mouse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mickey_Mouse), [Noah's flood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah%27s_flood), and the story of [Little Red Riding Hood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Red_Riding_Hood)."[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo#cite_note-2)

**Background to the plot[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: Background to the plot)]**

Dumas wrote[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-3) that the idea of revenge in *The Count of Monte Cristo* came from a story in a book compiled by Jacques Peuchet, a French police archivist, published in 1838 after the death of the author.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo#cite_note-4) Dumas included this essay in one of the editions from 1846.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo#cite_note-5) Peuchet told of a shoemaker, [Pierre Picaud](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Picaud), living in [Nîmes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%AEmes) in 1807, who was engaged to marry a rich woman when three jealous friends falsely accused him of being a spy for England. Picaud was placed under a form of house arrest, in the [Fenestrelle Fort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fenestrelle_Fort) where he served as a servant to a rich Italian cleric. When the man died, he left his fortune to Picaud whom he had begun to treat as a son. Picaud then spent years plotting his revenge on the three men who were responsible for his misfortune. He stabbed the first with a dagger on which were printed the words, "Number One", and then he poisoned the second. The third man's son he lured into crime and his daughter into prostitution, finally stabbing the man himself. This third man, named Loupian, had married Picaud's fiancée while Picaud was under arrest.

In another of the "True Stories" Peuchet describes a poisoning in a family. This story, also quoted in the Pleiade edition, has obviously served as model for the chapter of the murders inside the Villefort family. The introduction to the Pleiade edition mentions other sources from real life: the [Abbé Faria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abb%C3%A9_Faria) existed and died in 1819 after a life with much resemblance to that of the Faria in the novel. As for Dantès, his fate is quite different from his model in Peuchet's book, since the latter is murdered by the "Caderousse" of the plot. But Dantès has "alter egos" in two other Dumas works; in "Pauline" from 1838, and more significantly in "Georges" from 1843, where a young man with black ancestry is preparing a revenge against white people who had humiliated him.

**Edmond Dantès**

The main character Edmond Dantès was a merchant sailor prior to his imprisonment.

In 1815 [Edmond Dantès](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_Dant%C3%A8s), a young and successful merchant sailor who has just recently been granted the succession of his erstwhile captain Leclère, returns to [Marseille](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marseille) to marry his [Catalan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalan) fiancée Mercédès. Leclère, a supporter of the exiled [Napoléon I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napol%C3%A9on_I), found himself dying at sea and charged Dantès to deliver two objects: a package to Marshall Bertrand (exiled with Napoleon Bonaparte on [Elba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elba)), and a letter from Elba to an unknown man in Paris. On the eve of his wedding to Mercédès, Fernand (Mercédès' cousin and a rival for her affections) is given subtle advice by Dantès' colleague Danglars (who is jealous of his rapid rise to captain), to send an anonymous note accusing Dantès of being a [Bonapartist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonapartism) traitor. Caderousse (Dantès' cowardly and selfish neighbor) is drunk while the two conspirators set the trap for Dantès, and while he objects to the idea of hurting Dantès, he stays quiet the next day as Dantès is arrested then sentenced even though his testimony could have stopped the entire scandal from happening. Villefort, the deputy crown prosecutor in Marseille, while initially sympathetic to Dantès, destroys the letter from Elba when he discovers that it is addressed to his own father, a Bonapartist. In order to silence Dantès, he condemns him without trial to life imprisonment.

After six years of imprisonment in the [Château d'If](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ch%C3%A2teau_d%27If), Dantès is on the verge of suicide when he befriends the Abbé Faria ("The Mad Priest"), a fellow prisoner whom he hears trying to tunnel his way to freedom. Faria's calculations on his tunnel were off, and it ends up connecting the two prisoners' cells rather than leading to freedom. Over the course of the next eight years, Faria comes to give Dantès an extensive education in language, culture, and science. He also explains to Dantès how Danglars, Fernand, and Villefort would each have had their own reasons for wanting Dantès in prison. Knowing himself to be close to death, Faria tells Dantès the location of a treasure on the island of [Monte Cristo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montecristo). When Faria dies, Dantès takes his place in the burial sack, moving the corpse to his own bed through their tunnel. When the guards throw the sack into the sea, Dantès escapes and swims to a nearby island - an extremely difficult feat because of the Château d'If's isolated location and dangerous offshore currents. No one was known to have escaped the prison and survived. Dantès is rescued by a smuggling ship the next morning. After several months of working with the smugglers, the ship makes a stop at Monte Cristo. Dantès fakes an injury and persuades the smugglers to leave him temporarily on the island while they finish their trip without him. He then makes his way to the hiding place of the treasure. After recovering the treasure, he leaves the smuggling business, buys a yacht, and returns to Marseille, where he begins to find out what became of everyone from his previous life. He later purchases both the island of Monte Cristo and the title of Count from the Tuscan government.

Returning to Marseille, Dantès learns that his father died of starvation during his imprisonment, but before embarking on his efforts for revenge, he first helps several people who were kind to him before his imprisonment. Traveling as the Abbé Busoni, he meets Caderousse, now living in poverty, whose intervention might have saved Dantès from prison. Dantès learns that his other enemies have all become wealthy. He gives Caderousse a diamond that can be either a chance to redeem himself, or a trap that will lead to his ruin. Learning that his old employer Morrel is on the verge of bankruptcy, Dantès, in the guise of a senior clerk from a banking firm, buys all of Morrel's outstanding debts and gives Morrel an extension of three months to fulfill his obligations. At the end of the three months and with no way to repay his debts, Morrel is about to commit suicide when he learns that all of his debts have been mysteriously paid and that one of his lost ships has returned with a full cargo, secretly rebuilt and laden by Dantès. Dantès rejoices at the Morrel family's joy, then pledges to banish all warm sentiments from his heart and dedicate himself to vengeance.

**The Count of Monte Cristoedit**

The coat of arms of the count are described in the original novel as "une montagne d’or, posant sur une mer d’azur, avec une croix de gueules au chef".

Disguised as the rich Count of Monte Cristo, Dantès takes revenge on the three men responsible for his unjust imprisonment: Fernand, now Count de Morcerf and Mercédès' husband; Danglars, now a baron and a wealthy banker; and Villefort, now [*procureur du roi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prosecutor) — all of whom now live in Paris. The Count appears first in Rome (in the early 1838), where he becomes acquainted with the Baron Franz d'Épinay, and Viscount Albert de Morcerf, the son of Mercédès and Fernand. Dantès arranges for the young Morcerf to be captured by the bandit Luigi Vampa before rescuing him from Vampa's gang. The Count then moves to Paris, and with Albert de Morcerf's introduction, becomes the sensation of the city. Due to his knowledge and rhetorical power, everyone (even his enemies, who do not recognize him) find him charming and seek his friendship. The Count dazzles the crass Danglars with his seemingly endless wealth, eventually persuading him to extend him a credit of six million francs, and withdraws 900,000. Under the terms of the arrangement, the Count can demand access to the remainder at any time. The Count manipulates the bond market, through a false telegraph signal, and quickly destroys a large portion of Danglars' fortune. The rest of it begins to rapidly disappear through mysterious bankruptcies, suspensions of payment, and more bad luck in the Stock Exchange.

Villefort had once conducted an affair with Madame Danglars. She became pregnant and delivered the child in the house that the Count has now purchased. In a desperate attempt to cover up the affair, Villefort told Madame Danglars that the infant had been stillborn. Villefort then smothered the child, and thinking him to be dead, he tried to bury him secretly behind the house. While Villefort was burying the child, he was stabbed by Bertuccio (who had swore vengeance on him after Villefort refused to do anything about the murder of Bertuccio's brother). Bertuccio assumed Villefort was burying treasure. He dug it up, found the near dead child and brought him back to life. Bertuccio's sister-in-law brought the child up, giving him the name "Benedetto". Benedetto ends up falling into a very bad crowd and in the end murders the sister-in-law while trying to rob her. After that, Benedetto runs away. The Count learns of this story from Bertuccio, who later becomes his servant. He purchases the house and hosts a dinner party there, to which he invites, among others, Villefort and Madame Danglars. During the dinner, the Count announces that, while doing landscaping, he had unearthed a box containing the remains of an infant and had referred the matter to the authorities to investigate. This puzzles Villefort, who knew that the infant's box had been removed and so the Count's story could not be true, and also alarms him that perhaps he knows the secret of his past affair with Madame Danglars and may be taunting him.

Meanwhile, Benedetto has grown up to become a criminal and is [sentenced to the galleys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galley_slave#Early_modern_era) with Caderousse. After the two are freed by "Lord Wilmore", Benedetto is sponsored by the Count to take the identity of "Viscount Andrea Cavalcanti" and is introduced by him into Parisian society at the same dinner party, with neither Villefort nor Madame Danglars suspecting that Andrea is their presumed dead son. Andrea then ingratiates himself to Danglars who betrothes his daughter Eugénie to Andrea after cancelling her engagement to Albert, son of Fernand. Meanwhile, Caderousse blackmails Andrea, threatening to reveal his past. Cornered by "Abbé Busoni" while attempting to rob the Count's house, Caderousse begs to be given another chance, but Dantès grimly remarks that he had done so twice and Caderousse did not change. He forces Caderousse to write a letter to Danglars exposing Cavalcanti as an impostor and allows Caderousse to leave the house. The moment Caderousse leaves the estate, he is stabbed in the back by Andrea. Caderousse manages to dictate and sign a deathbed statement identifying his killer, and the Count reveals his true identity to Caderousse moments before Caderousse dies.

Years before, [Ali Pasha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ali_Pasha), the ruler of [Janina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janina), had been betrayed to the Turks by Fernand. After Ali's death, Fernand sold Ali's wife Vasiliki and his daughter Haydée into slavery. While Vasiliki died shortly afterwards, Haydée was found and bought by Dantès and becomes the Count's ward. The Count manipulates Danglars into researching the event, which is published in a newspaper. As a result, Fernand is brought to trial for his crimes. Haydée testifies against him, and Fernand is disgraced. Mercédès, still beautiful, is the only person to recognize the Count as Dantès. When Albert blames the Count for his father's downfall and publicly challenges him to a duel, Mercédès goes secretly to the Count and begs him to spare her son. During this interview, she learns the truth of his arrest and imprisonment. She later reveals the truth to Albert, which causes Albert to make a public apology to the Count. Albert and Mercédès disown Fernand, who is confronted with Dantès' true identity and commits suicide. The mother and son depart to build a new life free of disgrace. Albert enlists as a soldier and goes to Africa in order to rebuild his life and honour under a new name, and Mercédès begins a solitary life in Marseille.

Valentine, Villefort's daughter by his late first wife, stands to inherit the fortune of her grandfather (Noirtier) and of her mother's parents (the Saint-Mérans), while Villefort's second wife Héloïse seeks the fortune for her son Édouard. The Count is aware of Héloïse's intentions, and "innocently" introduces her to the technique of poison. Héloïse fatally poisons the Saint-Mérans, so that Valentine inherits their fortune. Valentine is disinherited by Noirtier in an attempt to prevent Valentine's impending marriage with Franz d'Épinay. The marriage is cancelled when d'Épinay learns that his father (believed assassinated by Bonapartists) was actually killed by Noirtier in a duel. Afterwards, Valentine is reinstated in Noirtier's will. After a failed attempt on Noirtier's life, which instead claims the life of Noirtier's servant Barrois, Héloïse then targets Valentine so that Édouard will finally get the fortune. However, Valentine is the prime suspect in her father's eyes in the deaths of the Saint-Mérans and Barrois. On learning that Morrel's son Maximilien is in love with Valentine, the Count saves her by making it appear as though Héloïse's plan to poison Valentine has succeeded and that Valentine is dead. Villefort learns from Noirtier that Héloïse is the real murderer and confronts her, giving her the choice of a public execution or committing suicide by her own poison.

Fleeing after Caderousse's letter exposes him, Andrea gets as far as Compiègne before he is arrested and returned to Paris, where Villefort prosecutes him. While in prison awaiting trial, Andrea is visited by Bertuccio who tells him the truth about his father. At his trial, Andrea reveals that he is Villefort's son and was rescued after Villefort buried him alive. A stunned Villefort admits his guilt and flees the court. He rushes home to stop his wife's suicide but is too late; she has poisoned her son as well. Dantès confronts Villefort, revealing his true identity, but this, combined with the shock of the trial's revelations and the death of his wife and son, drives Villefort insane. Dantès tries to resuscitate Édouard but fails, and despairs that his revenge has gone too far. It is only after he revisits his cell in the Château d'If that Dantès is reassured that his cause is just and his conscience is clear, that he can fulfil his plan while being able to forgive both his enemies and himself.

After the Count's manipulation of the bond market, Danglars is left with only a destroyed reputation and 5,000,000 francs he has been holding in deposit for hospitals. The Count demands this sum to fulfil their credit agreement, and Danglars embezzles the hospital fund. Abandoning his wife, Danglars flees to Italy with the Count's receipt and 50,000 francs in petty cash, hoping to live in Vienna in anonymous prosperity. While leaving Rome, he is kidnapped by the Count's agent Luigi Vampa and is imprisoned in the same way as Albert. Forced to pay exorbitant prices for food and nearly starved to death (as Dantès's father had been), Danglars eventually signs away all of his ill-gotten gains. Dantès anonymously returns the stolen money to the hospitals. Left emaciated, grey-haired and driven nearly mad by his ordeal, Danglars finally repents his crimes. Dantès forgives Danglars and allows him to leave with his freedom and his 50,000 francs.

Maximilien Morrel, believing Valentine to be dead, contemplates suicide after her funeral. Dantès reveals his true identity and explains that he rescued Morrel's father from bankruptcy, disgrace and suicide years earlier; he then tells Maximilien to reconsider his suicide. On the [island of Monte Cristo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montecristo) one month later, Dantès presents Valentine to Maximilien and reveals the true sequence of events. Having found peace, Dantès leaves the newly reunited couple his fortune and departs for an unknown destination to find comfort and a new life with Haydée, who has declared her love for him. The reader is left with a final thought: "all human wisdom is contained in these two words, 'Wait and Hope".

**Characters[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Characters)]**

**Edmond Dantès and his aliases[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: Edmond Dantès and his aliases)]**

* [Edmond Dantès](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_Dant%C3%A8s) (born 1796): A sailor with good prospects, engaged to Mercédès. After his transformation into the Count of Monte Cristo, he reveals his true name to his enemies as each revenge is completed. During the course of the novel, he falls in love with Haydee.
* The Count of Monte Cristo: The identity Dantès assumes when he emerges from prison and inherits his vast fortune. As a result, the Count of Monte Cristo is usually associated with a coldness and bitterness that comes from an existence based solely on revenge.
* English Chief Clerk of the banking firm *Thomson and French*
* Lord Wilmore: An Englishman, and the persona in which Dantès performs random acts of generosity.
* Sinbad the Sailor: The persona that Dantès assumes when he saves the Morrel family and assumes while mixing with [smugglers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smuggler) and [brigands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brigand).
* Abbé Busoni: The persona of an Italian priest with religious authority.
* Monsieur Zaccone: Dantès, in the guise of the Abbé Busoni, and again as Lord Wilmore, tells an investigator that this is the Count of Monte Cristo's true name.
* Number 34: The name given to him by the new governor of Château d'If. Finding it too tedious to learn Dantès real name, he was called by the number of his cell.
* The Maltese: The name he was known by after his rescue by smugglers from the island of Tiboulen.

**Dantès' allies[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: Dantès' allies)]**

* [Abbé Faria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abb%C3%A9_Faria): Italian priest and sage. Imprisoned in the Chateau d'If.
* Giovanni Bertuccio: The Count of Monte Cristo's steward and very loyal servant; foster father of Benedetto.
* Luigi Vampa: celebrated Italian bandit and fugitive.
* Peppino: Formerly a shepherd, he is later a bandit and full member of Vampa's gang.
* Haydée (also transliterated as Haidée): The daughter of Ali Pasha of Yanina (killed by Fernand Mondego), bought out of slavery by the Count. She later falls in love with Edmond.
* Ali: Monte Cristo's mute Nubian slave.
* Baptistin: Monte Cristo's valet-de-chambre.
* Jacopo: A poor smuggler who helps Dantès win his freedom. When Jacopo proves his selfless loyalty, Dantès rewards him with his own ship and crew.

**Morcerf family[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=8" \o "Edit section: Morcerf family)]**

* Mercédès Mondego (née Herrera): Edmond Dantès' lover and fiancée at the beginning of the story. She later marries Fernand and has a son with him, Albert. Despite being Fernand's wife, she remains in love with Edmond.
* Fernand Mondego: Count de Morcerf, Dantès's rival and cousin of Mercedes, whom he eventually marries. Fernand helped frame Edmond in order to get Mercedes and would later become a general in the army, which leads to his betrayal of Haydee's father and sells Haydee and her mother to gain the title "Count".
* Albert de Morcerf: Son of Mercédès and the Count de Morcerf, later becomes fond of Monte Cristo and sees him as a friend.

**Danglars family[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=9" \o "Edit section: Danglars family)]**

* Baron Danglars: Dantès' jealous junior officer at the beginning of the story, then later a wealthy banker.
* Madame Hermine Danglars (formerly Baroness Hermine de Nargonne née de Servieux): She had an affair with Gérard de Villefort. They had an illegitimate son, Benedetto.
* Eugénie Danglars: Daughter of Baron Danglars. She is free-spirited and aspires to become an independent artist.

**Villefort family[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=10" \o "Edit section: Villefort family)]**

* Gérard de Villefort: Royal prosecutor who imprisons Dantès, later becoming acquaintances as Dantès enacts his revenge.
* Renée de Villefort, née de Saint-Méran: Gérard de Villefort's first wife, mother of Valentine.
* The Marquis and Marquise de Saint-Méran: Renée's parents.
* Valentine de Villefort: The daughter of Gérard de Villefort and his first wife, Renée. In love with Maximilien Morrel. Engaged to Baron Franz d'Épinay. She is 19 years old with chestnut hair, dark blue eyes, and "long white hands"
* Monsieur Noirtier de Villefort: The father of Gérard de Villefort and grandfather of Valentine, Édouard (and, without knowing it, Benedetto). A committed anti-royalist.
* Héloïse de Villefort: The murderous second wife of Gérard de Villefort, mother of Edouard.
* Édouard de Villefort (Edward). The only legitimate son of Villefort.
* Benedetto: The illegitimate son of de Villefort and Baroness Hermine Danglars (Hermine de Nargonne), raised by Bertuccio and his sister-in-law, Assunta, in Rogliano. Becomes "Andrea Cavalcanti" in Paris.

**Morrel family[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=11" \o "Edit section: Morrel family)]**

* Pierre Morrel: Dantès's employer, owner of Morrel & Son.
* Maximilien Morrel: Son of Pierre Morrel, an army captain who becomes a friend of Dantès. In love with Valentine de Villefort.
* Julie Herbault: Daughter of Pierre Morrel, wife of Emmanuel Herbault.
* Emmanuel Herbault: an employee of Morrel & Son, who marries Julie Morrel and succeeds to the business.

**Other characters[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Count_of_Monte_Cristo&action=edit&section=12" \o "Edit section: Other characters)]**

* Gaspard Caderousse: Originally a tailor and later the owner of an inn, he was a neighbour and friend of Dantès who fails to protect him at the beginning of the story and then turns to crime.
* Louis Dantès: Edmond Dantès' father, who dies of starvation while Edmond is in prison.
* Baron Franz d'Épinay: A friend of Albert de Morcerf, first fiancé of Valentine de Villefort.
* Lucien Debray: Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, a friend of Albert de Morcerf, and a lover and investment partner of Madame Danglars.
* Beauchamp: Journalist and friend of Albert de Morcerf.
* Raoul, Baron de Château-Renaud: Member of a noble family and friend of Albert de Morcerf.
* Louise d'Armilly: Eugénie Danglars' music instructor & her intimate friend.
* Monsieur de Boville: Originally an inspector of prisons, later a detective in the Paris force.
* Barrois: Old, trusted servant of Monsieur de Noirtier.
* Monsieur d'Avrigny: Family doctor treating the Villefort family.
* Major (also Marquis) Bartolomeo Cavalcanti: Old man who plays the role of Prince Andrea Cavalcanti's father.
* [Ali Tebelen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ali_Tepelini) (Ali Tepelini in some versions): An Albanian nationalist leader, Pasha of Yanina, whom Fernand Mondego betrays, leading to Ali Pasha’s murder at the hands of the Turks and the seizure of his kingdom. His wife and daughter Haydée are sold into slavery by Fernand.

