to the place he filled.—He aboliſhed as much as he could the ſale of offices. —He formed many uſeful eſtabliſhments. —He paid the penſions of the poorer ſervants of the ſtate, who were four years in arrear.— He ſupplied the expences of a coronation, the marriage of a princeſs, and the birth of a prince.—He facilitated payments as far as India. — He ſettled a part of the colony debts, and put the reſt in order.— He found the public borrowing at five and a half *per cent.* and reduced the rate to four. — He leſſened the public en­gagements 84 millions.—He found the revenue 19 millions deficient, and left a ſurplus of three millions and a half.— All theſe he accompliſhed within the ſpace of 20 months, during ſeven of which ſevere fits of the gout totally inca­pacitated him for buſineſs.

At length, however, by the artifices of the courtiers, his office was taken ſrom him ; but when removed to a private ſtation, Μ. Turgot did not experience that frightful void which is the juſt but dreadful puniſhment of ambitious men when deſerted by fortune. The ſciences and the belles let­tres, which he had cultivated in his youth, afforded him conſolation, while an active ſphere of life was denied him. Na­tural philoſophy and chemiſtry were his favourite purſuits ; yet he frequently entertained himſelf with poetry, eſpecially with tranſlating Virgil into French verſe. “ We know (ſays the Marquis de Condorcet) but of one Latin verſe compoſed by Μ. Turgot, and which was intended for a picture of Dr Franklin.

*Eripuit cœlo fulmen, mox ſceptra tyrannis.”*

The attacks of the gout, under which he had long labour­ed, becoming more frequent and exceſſive, forewarned him of the approaching moment, when, in conformity to the laws of nature, he was going to fill, in a higher order of be­ings, the rank which theſe laws deſtined for him. He died March 20. 1781.

For a more ample account of this illuſtrious ſtateſman, we refer the reader to the Hiſtory of his Life, written by the Marquis de Condorcet.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, ſtrong, handſome, flouriſhing city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the ſovereign reſides, with an archbiſhop’s ſee, a ſtrong citadel, and an university. It is ſeated on a vaſt plain, at the con­fluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the hand- ſomeſt places in Italy ; but the air is unhealthy in the au­tumn and winter on account of the thick fogs. One half of this place is lately built ; and the ſtreets are ſtraight and clean, being waſhed by an aqueduct. The two largeſt ſtreets are the New-ſtreet and that of the Po, which are lighted in the winter-time. The houſes are handſome, and all built of the ſame height. The ducal palace conſiſts of two magnificent ſtructures, joined together by a gallery, in which are ſeveral statues, all sorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a repreſentation of the celeſtial ſigns, a royal library, and many other curioſities. Beſides theſe two ſtructures, there is the palace of the prince of Carignan, the hoſpital of St John, the ſeminary of the Jeſuits, the royal hospital, and the metropolitan church of St John, wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jeſus Christ. Theſe are all ſuperb ſtructures. When the plague reigned at Marſeilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin ; inſomuch that there are now above 87,000 inhabitants, and 48 churches and convents. Turin is very well fortified, and extremely ſtrong ; as the French found by experience in 1706, who then beſieged it a long while to no purpoſe. The citadel, which is flanked with five bastions, is without doubt a maſterpiece of archi­tecture. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to paſs round them. There are alſo very fine gardens on the ſide of the river Po ; and the houſe commonly called *La Charité* is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inſcriptions. In the royal library are 19,000 manuſcripts, beſides 30,000 printed books. It is charmingly ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 62 miles north eaſt of Genoa, 72 ſouth-weſt of Milan, and 280 north-west of Rome. E. Long.

7. 45. N. Lat. 44. 50.

TURKEY, in ornithology. See Meleagrγs.

Turkey, a very extenſive empire, comprehending ſome of the richeſt countries in Europe, Aſia, and Africa. See Turcæ.

Under the article Constantinople, n⁰ 111, *et ſeq,* we have given an account of the origin and progreſs of the Turks, as far as ſeemed neceſſary for underſtanding the ſubſequent and more important part of their hiſtory. In 1453 they made themſelves maſters of the city of Conſtantinople, which from that time became the capital of their empire. Mohammed II. at that time the ſultan, after having treated the inhabitants with the greateſt cruelty, began to think of adding Servia to his dominions. Accordingly, in 1454, he entered that country at the head of 20,000 men, and obli­ged the inhabitants to pay him an annual tribute of 40,000 ducats. On his return to Adrianople, Mohammed re­peopled the towns and villages about Conſtantinople with 4000 men and women who fell to his ſhare ; and going to that city, built a palace eight ſtadia in compaſs, which he lined with lead taken from the monaſteries. Next year a fleet was ſent againſt the iſlands of Rhodes and Chios ; but the attempt on both proved unſucceſsful : however, the iſland Cos was reduced, and ſome other places ; after which the ſultan, turning his arms towards Hungary, laid ſiege to Belgrade. At firſt he met with ſucceſs ; beat down part or the wall, and stopped the navigation of the river with 60 veſſels : but the celebrated John Hunniades, happening to arrive at that critical juncture, made a furious tally, entirely routed the Turkiſh army, wounded Mohammed himſelf in the thigh, and burnt all his ships. Hunniades himſelf did not long ſurvive this engagement, dying ſoon after of a wound he had received therein according to ſome, or of the plagueaccording to others.

Mohammed being thus repulſed from 'Belgrade, ſet about the entire conqueſt of the Morea, the ancient Peloponneſus. The Grecian princes, among whom were two of the empe­ror’s brothers, Thomas and Demetrius, were ſo terrified by the taking of Conſtantinople, and the great progreſs of the Turks, that they prepared to retire into Italy ; upon which the Albanians ſeized on the country, choosing one Manuel Cantacuzerius, a Greek, for their prince. Then falling on the Greeks who remained, they made an offer to the ſultan of the cities and fortreſſes, provided he would allow them to keep the open country ; for the Albanians were ſhepherds, who had no fixed habitation. At this time, however, the ſultan choſe rather to ſupport the Greeks than to let the country fall into the hands of ſuch barbarians ; and having defeated the Albanians, was content to accept of a tribute from the Greeks. But the danger was no ſooner over, than the Grecian princes revolted anew ; upon which Moham­med entering the country with a powerful army, prince Thomas, with his family, fled to Italy ; while Demetrius thought it moſt eligible to ſubmit to the ſultan, by whom he was carried away, with many of the moſt conſiderable persons of Lacedæmon, Achaia, &c. where Turkiſh governors were appointed. Two thouſand families were alſo car­ried away from the Morea, in order to be settled at Con­ſtantinople, and 2000 young men to be enrolled among the ſultan’s troops. Many cities at this time fell into the hands