Selim was ſucceeded by his ſon Solyman I. ſurnamed *Kanuni,* or *The Lawgiver,* who proved no leſs ambitious and warlike than his father. Having defeated and killed the governor of Damaſcus, who had rebelled againſt him, he at­tacked the European princes with a deſign to extend his do­minions as far to the weſtward as he posseſſed to the eaſt­ward of his capital. In 1520 he ſet out with a great army to conquer Hungary. The city oſ Belgrade was immedi­ately inverted, and in a ſhort time taken. Rhodes alſo be­ing attacked by a great force by ſea and land, was obli­ged to submit, after a moſt deſperate reſistance, as is related under that article, n⁰ 33. *et ſeq.* ; and Solyman entered the city in triumph on Chriſtmas day 1522. His conqueſts for ſome time were ſtopped by a rebellion in Egypt ; but this being ſoon quaſhed, the war with Hungary was renewed in 1525. King Lewis having raſhly enga­ged the Turkiſh army of 200,000 men with only 25,000, was utterly defeated, himſelf drowned in a ditch, and his whole army, excepting a few horſe, cut in pieces.— This defeat was followed by the ſurrender of Buda, which, however, the Hungarians retook in 1528; but next year it was again taken by the Turks, and ſoon after both the Moldavias ſubmitted to their juriſdiction. The city of Vi­enna was then inverted: but after being reduced to the greateſt ſtraits, the ſultan was obliged to abandon the ſiege by the coming on of the autumnal rains ; which, however, he did not without barbarouſly maſſacring all his priſoners.

The raising the siege of Vienna was followed by an en­tire repulſe of the Turks from the German territories : on which Solyman, reſolving to extend his dominions on the eaſt, ſubdued the country of Georgia, and made himſelf ma­ſter of the city of Bagdad ; at the ſame time that his admiral, the celebrated Barbarossa, ravaged the coaſts of Italy, and took the cities of Biſerta and Tunis in Africa. But, in 1536, he was obliged to retire before Charles V. of Spain, who retook the city of Tunis. Solyman, to revenge this diſgrace, ſuſpended for a time the war in Perſia, in order to turn all his forces againſt Italy : but while this country was in danger of being totally overwhelmed, a Venetian captain having raſhly taken and sunk ſome Turkiſh veſſels, Solyman changed his design of attacking Italy into that of chaſtiſing the Venetians. However, after ſome trifling encounters, a peace was concluded in 1540.

This year the war was renewed in Hungary : the tranſactions were very unfortunate for the Chriſtians, and ended in the entire reduction of the kingdom to a Turkiſh pro­vince. The kingdom of France, being oppreſſed by its enemies, entered into an alliance with Solyman, who was now grown ſo powerful, that the whole European powers ſeemed ſcarce able to reſiſt him. However, in 1565, he was baffled by the knights of Malta, as is related under that article; and in 1566 an end was put to his ambition and his conqueſts by death.

Solyman was ſucceeded by his ſon Selim II. ſurnamed *Mest,* or “ The Drunken.” Under him the empire at firſt loſt nothing of its lustre ; but in 1571 the maritime power of the Turks was almoſt entirely deſtroyed at Lepanto, where one of the moſt remarkable ſea-engagements mention­ed in hiſtory took place. The Chriſtian fleet was command­ed by Dorſa the Venetian admiral ; and conſiſted of 78 Spaniſh and 3 Malteſe galleys, under Don John of Auſtria, na­tural ſon to the emperor Charles V. Beſides theſe, under Venieri, a Venetian officer, were 108 galleys, 6 galleaſſes, **2** tall ſhips, and a great many ſmall galliots. Colonna, a kinſman of the pope, had alſo 12 of his galleys under his command. On board this fleet were 20,000 good ſoldiers, many or them perſons of great quality, who went volunteers in the expedition. Though the Turkiſh fleet conſiſted of 335 ſail, the moſt experienced officers were againſt fighting at that time, conſidering the great ſtrength of the confede­rates, and that there was no neceſſity for an engagement. But the opinion of Ali Paſha, the chief admiral, who was for a battle, prevailing, Parteu Paſha, the next in command, took on board 12,000 janiſaries and ſpahis, drawn out of the neighbouring garriſons; beſides 4000 other ſoldiers. Then putting out of the gulf, the fleet fleered their courſe for the iſle of Corzalates, of old Echinates, half-way between Lepanto and Patras ; and the Christians moving towards them, both fleets came in sight, October 7. afternoon. Hereupon Don John, having ordered the great ensigns of the confederates, which was the signal for engaging, to be hoiſted, clad in armour, went in his long boat to encourage the ſeveral ſquadrons of the centre under his command ; while Doria did the like in the right wing, and Barbadico, the Venetian proveditor-general, in the left.

The signal was no ſooner given, than the Turks, with **a** hideous cry, fell on six galleaſſes which lay at anchor near **a** mile a-head of the confederate fleet ; but thoſe ſhips fired ſo briſkly on them, firſt from their forecaſtles and then as they passed by, ſo galled their galleys with whole broad- sides, that ſeveral of them were ſunk, which made the reſt bear farther off. The wind likewiſe chopped about to the west, and incommoded the Turks with the ſmoke. How­ever, they ſoon rallied their diſordered ſquadrons, and came on with ſurpriſing reſolution. The action was continued for ſeveral hours with equal bravery on both ſides ; but vic­tory at laſt declared for the confederates.

The number of Turks ſlain in this famous naval fight could not with certainty be known. An author who wrote an account of this war, makes their number 32,000 beſides priſoners, who were about 3500. The galleys taken from them amounted to 161. Forty more were ſunk or burnt ; and of galliots, with other ſmall veſſels, about 60 were taken.

Notwithſtanding the prodigious loſs ſuſtained by the Turks on this occasion, the confederates reaped but little advantage from this victory ; and next year Kilij Ali Pa­ſha, who had ſucceeded to the post of high admiral, fitted out a fleet of 250 galleys, with which he ravaged the coaſts of Chriſtendom wherever he came, and maintained his ground ſo well, that the confederates could never gain the leaſt ad­vantage over him.

The Turkiſh power from this time, however, began to decline. The progreſs of civilization being much more quick among the weſtern nations, and their improvements in the art of war very conſiderable, the Turks found it not only impoſſible to extend their dominion over Germany, but even a matter of ſome difficulty to withſtand the power of the weſtern princes. During the remainder of the reign of Selim, the war was carried on in Hungary wiſh little advan­tage on either side ; but under his ſucceſſor, ſultan Morad III. the Turks met with ſeveral ſevere checks from the Ger­mans.

In 1594, Mohammed III. having ſucceeded his father Morad, deſtroyed his 19 brethren, in order to ſecure himſelf on the throne ; and for the ſame reaſon cauſed 10 of his father’s wives and concubines to be thrown into the ſea, left any of them ſhould prove with child. The emperor Rodolph II. having entered into a confederacy againſt him with the princes of Tranſylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia, de­feated the Turks and their Tartar auxiliaries in ſeveral en­gagements, and took many cities ; while ſo grievous a fa­mine and plague raged in Hungary, that of 85,000 Tartars who had entered the country the year before, ſcarce 8000 remained alive. This was followed by new misfortunes ; ſo