would apply themſelves to navigation, and make the moſt of their ſituation and advantages, they could not fail to become a very formidable maritime power. Their navy generally conſiſts of about 40 large ſhips, exclusive of galleys. In time of war they hire or buy merchant-ſhips, and others are ſent them from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The captain- baſha, or admiral, is the ſecond officer in the empire, the grand vizir being the only officer above him. His power is absolute when he is out of the Dardanelles ; and not only the ſea-officers, but all the governors of the maritime provinces, receive orders from him. The pilots are moſtly Greeks, and the captains renegadoes. The captain-baſha sails round the Archipelago, in ſummer, to collect the capitation-tax, and learn the ſtate of affairs in thoſe parts.

The revenues of the empire are paid either into the pub­lic treaſury, or into the ſultan’s private treaſury. The former, called by the Turks *deitalmali muslimim,* i. e. *the public money of the Mussulmen,* is not to be touched but on the most preſſing exigency of the ſtate. The other the ſultan may diſpoſe of at pleaſure. Prince Cantimir ſays, in his time, 27,000 purſes, amounting to 13,000,000 and a half of crowns, were annually returned to both treaſuries ; arising from the produce of the cuſtoms, demeſne lands, the capitation or tax paid by every ſubject of the empire who is not of the Mahometan religion ; the annual tributes paid by the cham of the Crim Tartars, the princes of Moldavia, Walachia, the little republic of Raguſa, and part of Mingrelia ; together with half a million of money out of a mil­lion and a half levied annually in Egypt. Theſe are the fixed revenues : but vaſt ſums are alſo raiſed by the confiſcations of the eſtates and effects of the baſhas and other officers, and from the eſtates of Turks dying without male iſſue.

The manufactures and commodities of Turkey are, ſilks, carpets, goat’s hair, wool, camel’s hair, cotton-yarn, dimity, burdets, waxed linen, ſhagreen ſkins, blue, red, and yel­low Morocco leather ; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, ſtorax, gums, opium, galls, maſtic, emery, lemnian bole, pomegranate-ſhells, ſponges, dates, almonds, wine, oil, figs, raiſins, mother-of pearl, boxwood, ſaffron, &c. Theſe are export­ed in large quantities by the ſeveral European trading nations, who import their own goods and purchaſe thoſe of the country. The inland trade is carried on chiefly by the Jews and Armenians ; and even the Turks ſend merchandiſe, both by land and water, from one part of the empire to another, but not to foreign Chriſtian countries. No nation is more advantageouſly ſituated for traffic than the Turkiſh; having the navigation of the Black Sea, the Levant, and the Red Sea ; and conſequently greater opportunities of im­porting the rich merchandiſes of the Eaſt, and diſtributing them all over Europe, than any maritime power ; but they never attempt diſtant voyages, and have but few merchant- ſhips, both their imports and exports being chiefly made in foreign bottoms. Tyre, Sidon, and Alexandria, which once commanded the navigation and trade of the world, are in their poſſession, but make no figure in commerce at this day : and well it is for the Christians that the Turks are ſuch an indolent generation ; for their ſituation and vaſt extent of empire would enable them to monopolize the trade of the world, if they attended to it. Several European Chriſtian nations have envoys and reſidents at Conſtantinople, and conſuls in other ports. In this empire there is a great traffic in the human ſpecies : not only male ſlaves, but beautiful young girls, being publicly bought and fold.

The empire is ſtyled the Ottoman kingdom or empire, the Ottoman Porte, the Sublime Porte, the Sublime Sultanian Porte, &c. The appellation of *Porte* is ſaid to be derived from the large gate built by Mohammed II. at the entrance of the ſeraglio at Conſtantinople ; though the Orientals in general call a royal palace the *king's porte or gate.*

TURMERIC, in botany. See Curcuma.

TURNEBUS (Adrian), an eminent French critic, was born in 1512. Elis true name was Turnbull. He was the ſon of a Scotchman, an officer in the Scotch troop of guards, who married a Norman lady. The ſon, who is the ſubject of this article, changed his name into Tourneboeuf; but this name giving occaſion for puns, he varied it to Turnebe, in Latin Turnebus. He acquired ſo extenſive a reputation by his learning, that he had great offers made him from Italy, Germany, and England ; but we are told he preferred po­verty in his own country to riches in any other. He taught polite literature first at Toulouſe ; but in 1547 went to be Greek profeſſor at Paris, whither his name drew ſcholars to him from all parts of Europe ; in 1552, he took upon him the care of the royal Greek preſs for three years, when he quitted it on being admitted into the number of royal professors. He died in 1565 ; and his works, which are all in Latin, were printed at Straſburg, in one vol. folio, 1600. His Ad*verſaria,* 3 vols folio, had been printed at Paris before.

TURNEP, in botany, a ſpecies of Brassica. For the culture of them, ſee Agriculture, n⁰ 151.

Turnep*-Bread.* See Bread.

Turnep*-Fly.* See Chrysomala.

TURNING, the art of forming hard bodies, as wood, ivory, iron, into a round or oval ſhape by means of a machine called a *lathe.*

This art was well known to the ancients, and ſeems to have been carried by them to a very great degree of per­fection ; at leaſt, if we believe the teſtimony of Pliny and ſeveral other authors, who tell us, that thoſe precious vases enriched with figures in *half-relief,* which ſtill adorn our cabinets, were turned on the lathe.

The art of turning is of conſiderable importance, as it con­tributes essentially to the perfection of many other arts. The architect uſes it for many ornaments, both within and without highly finiſhed houſes. The mathematician, the aſtronomer, and the natural philoſopher, have recourſe to it, not only to embelliſh their inſtruments, but alſo to give them the neceſſary dimension and precision. In ſhort, it is an art abſolutely neceſſary to the goldſmith, the watchmaker, the joiner, the ſmith.

Turning is performed by the lathe, of which there are various kinds, and ſeveral inſtruments, as gouges, chiſels, drills, formers, ſcrew tales, uſed for cutting what is to be turned into its proper form as the lathe turns round. One of the moſt simple kinds of lathe is repreſented in Plate DXI. fig. I. in which *a* is the footſtool, *b* the cord, *c* the frame of the lathe, *dd* the puppets, *ee* the pointy, f the ſpanging- tree.

The lathe ſhould be fixed in a place very well lighted ; it ſhould be immoveable, and neither too high nor too low. The puppets ſhould neither be ſo low as to oblige the work­man to ſtoop in order to ſee his work properly, nor ſo high that the little chips, which he is continually driving off, ſhould come into his eyes.

The piece to be turned ſhould be rounded (if it be wood) before it be put on the lathe, either with a ſmall hatchet made for the purpoſe, or with a plane, or with a file, fixing it in a vice, and shaving it down till it is everywhere almoſt of an equal thickneſs, and leaving it a little bigger than it is intended to be when finiſhed off. Before putting it on the lathe, it is alſo neceſſary to find the centres of its two end ſurfaces, and that they ſhould be exactly oppoſite to each other, that when the *points* of the puppets are applied