ed in European tactics by Egyptian officers. As it was de­clared that this was merely a revival of an exercise used by Sol yman. matters proceeded quietly for some time, till, in June 1823, when the troops were brought together to exercise, they discovered for the first time that they were practising the very evolutions which they had all determined to resist. A furious insurrection immediately took place, the palace of the Porte was pillaged and stripped, and the insurgents, to the number of twenty thousand men, assembled in the well- known Etmeidan. The sultan perceived that the crisis which he had both expected and feared had now arrived, and he determined at once to put an end to a domination which had been found so intolerable. He directed the sa­cred standard of the prophet to be raised, and the zealous Mussulmans rushed from all quarters to range themselves under it. He issued orders to the pasha aga, and to the topgee bashi or commander of artillery, to hold themselves in readiness with their troops. Before, however, proceed­ing to extremities, four officers of rank were despatched to the Etmeidan, with offers of pardon if the insurgents would immediately disperse ; but the offers were scorn­fully rejected, and the officers were wantonly put to death. The aga pasha had by this time collected about 60,000 men ; and surrounding the Etmeidan, where the janizaries were assembled in a dense crowd, totally unsuspicious of the sultan’s intention, he opened upon them a general dis­charge of grape-shot, which killed vast numbers. The survi­vors retired to the barracks, which were close by. and there shut themselves up. But orders were immediately given to set fire to the buildings. The artillery thundered upon the walls ; and after a desperate resistance, in which they slew a great number of the assailants, the janizaries were utterly exterminated. For two days afterwards, the gates of the city continued closed, and strict search was made for such of the janizaries as might have escaped the slaughter in the Etmeidan, and these, when found, were immediately exe­cuted. About twenty thousand were put to death in the capital alone, besides the numbers which perished in the provinces. Thus, after four centuries and a half, this for­midable and capricious corps, once the great bulwark of the empire, but eventually the pest and disturber of the community, and an insuperable barrier to all improvement, was totally destroyed, and the imperial throne freed from its intolerable yoke.

In 1828 war again broke out between Turkey and Russia. The first campaign was unfavourable to Turkey, but not completely decisive. In 1829, however, the Russian ge­neral Diebitsch succeeded in passing the formidable barrier of the Balkans ; and the war being closed in September by the peace of Adrianople, Turkey consented to several ar­ticles both humiliating and injurious.

Shortly after occurred that rupture between the sultan and Mehemmed Ali, the pasha of Egypt, which shook the Ottoman empire to its foundations. In every conflict the Turkish troops were completely overthrown. The battle of Homs decided the fate of Syria, and the victory at Konieh placed the sceptre almost within the grasp of the ambitious pasha. In this extremity the sultan was reduced to the humiliating necessity of applying for aid to Russia; and, through the intervention of that power, peace was con­cluded, and the whole of Syria, with its dependent terri­tories, rewarded the successful rebellion of Mehemmed Ali.

In 1839, the sultan and his powerful subject again came into collision; and the Turkish army, under the seraskier Hafiz Pasha, crossed the Euphrates, but was completely routed by Ibrahim Pasha at Nezib, near Aleppo, and the camp, artillery, and baggage, fell into the hands of the Egyptians. This disaster was followed by the loss of the Turkish fleet, which the capitan pasha carried to Alex­andria, and delivered up to Mehemmed Ali. The sultan, who had long been diseased, survived this engagement only three days, and was succeeded by Abdul Medjid, a youth of nineteen years of age. The young sultan was taken under the protection of the five great European powers ; and on the l5th of July 1840, a treaty was concluded by Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for the settlement of the eastern question, France having refused to become a party to it. By the terms of this agreement, Mehemmed was offered the hereditary government of Egypt and of the pachalik of Acre. Having however refused to comply with the terms, he has been excommunicated, and his for­feiture proclaimed by the sultan and the ulema; and the fleets of the allied powers have proceeded to reduce the forti­fied places on the coast of Syria. They have already obtained possession of Beyrout, Saide, and St Jean d’Acre; the last of which was evacuated by the Egyptian troops after a bombardment of only three hours’ duration, on the 3d of No­vember 1840, though it had cost Ibrahim a siege of seven months to reduce it in 1832, and though he had subsequently made it one of the strongest fortresses in the world. (b. q.)

STATISTICS.

The Turkish empire extends continuously into the three quarters of the old world, occupying the contiguous south-eastern corner of Europe, the south-western corner of Asia, and the north-eastern corner of Africa; between 20° and 48° north latitude, and 16° and 48° east longitude. Its greatest extent is in the direction of the meridian, measur­ing 1680 geographical miles from north to south, and 1570 from east to west ; but its area by no means corresponds to a square of that extent, for its form is most irregular, and its outline is deeply indented by seas and deserts. There is accordingly great variety in the estimates which have been formed by geographers of its superficial contents. Malte Brun states it at 815,196 square miles; but, includ­ing all its appendages, it may be stated in round numbers at little less than 1,000,000 square miles, of which one sixth is in Europe, three sixths or one half in Asia, and the remainder in Africa. The empire is naturally divided into three very distinct portions, the European, the Asiatic, and the African ; and these we shall describe separately.

*Turkey in Europe.*

In its present reduced dimensions, excluding Greece and the islands, but still including the dependent states of Mol­davia, Wallachia, and Servia, this country has an extent of about 700 miles from cast to west, between the western border of Croatia and the channel of Constantinople, or the mouths of the Danube, and of 650 from north to south, between the frontier of Greece and the northern extremity of Moldavia, including an area of nearly 180,000 square miles.

In its general aspect Turkey may be described as divided into two great portions ; the one consisting of the low coun­try between the base of the Balkan range on the south and the Carpathians on the north, extending north-eastward to the borders of Russia, and forming the basin of the Lower Danube ; and the other all the rest of the country southward to the frontier of Greece. The nucleus of the latter por­tion is formed by various ranges of mountains which have been considered to be only a prolongation of the Alps, or at least as connected with that range by the very hilly country which is found at the north-eastern corner of the Gulf of Venice. All the best maps, however, are crowded with false indications ; not only false or ill-spelled names, but also ill-placed localities. Hills and even large rivers are totally omitted, while many parts of the maps on which hills are marked are merely imaginary representations. All the maps exhibit a central chain of great magnitude ; but in