on the ſides of ſtreams. The places of their retreat are not known. In Scotland and Wales they breed in the hills, but deſcend to the lower parts to feed on the berries of the mountain-aſh. They migrate in France at the latter ſeaſon ; and appear in ſmall flocks about Monthard in Bur­gundy, in the beginning of October, but ſeldom ſtay above two or three weeks.

To theſe we ſhall add the deſcription of the *polyglottus,* or mocking thrush, which is a native of America. It is about the ſize of a thruſh, of a white and grey colour, and a reddiſh bill. It is poſſeſſed not only of its own natural notes, which are musical and solemn, but it can aſſume the tone of every other animal in the wood, from the wolf to the raven. It ſeems even to ſport itſelf in leading them astray. It will at one time allure the lesser birds with the call of their males, and then terrify them when they have come near with the ſcreams of the eagle. There is no bird in the foreſt but it can mimick ; and there is none that it has not at times deceived by its call. But, unlike ſuch as we uſually ſee famed for mimicking with us, and who have no particular merit of their own, the mock-bird is ever ſureſt to pleaſe when it is moſt itſelf. At thoſe times it uſually frequents the houſes of the American planters; and sitting all night on the chimney-top, pours forth the ſweeteſt and the moſt various notes of any bird whatever. It would ſeem, if accounts be true, that the deficiency of moſt other song-birds in that country is made up by this bird alone. They often build their neſts in the fruit-trees about houſes, feed upon berries and other fruits, and are eaſily rendered domeſtic.

TURENNE (Viscount). See Tour.

TURF, peat, a blackiſh earth uſed in ſeveral parts of England, Holland, and Flanders, as fuel. Turf, as diſtinguiſhed ſrom peat, conſiſts of mould interwoven with the roots of vegetables ; when those roots are of the bul­bous kind, or in a large proportion, they form the looſer and worſe kind of turf ; but when mixed with a conſiderable pro­portion of peat, they form what is *called stone-turf ;* it at firſt hardens, but at laſt Grumbles by long expoſure to the air.

TURGESCENCE, among phyſicians, denotes a swelling or growing bloated.

TURGOT (Anne Robert James), the famous financier, was born at Paris May 10. 1727, of a very ancient Norman family. His father was for a long time provoſt of the cor­poration of merchants. During this period he was the object of general admiration ; and the regularity and eco­nomy of his adminiſtration procured him the particular respect of the citizens. Μ. Turgot was the youngeſt of three brothers. The eldeſt was intended for the rank of magiſtracy, which had been the ſtation of his family for ſeveral generations ; the second was deſtined for the army; and Robert for the church. He had ſcarcely attained the age at which reflection commences, when he resolved to ſacrifice all temporal advantages to liberty and conſcience, and to purſue his eccleſiaſtical ſtudies without declaring his re­pugnance to their propoſed object. At the age of 23 years he took his degree, and was elected prior of the Sor­bonne.

The time when it was neceſſary for him to declare that he would not be an eccleſiaſtic was now arrived. He an­nounced this reſolution to his father by letter, ſhowing the motives which induced him to decline the clerical order. His father conſented, and he was appointed maſter of requeſts. Μ. Turgot prepared himſelf for this office by particular application to thoſe parts of ſcience which are moſt connected with its functions and duties, viz. the ſtudy of natural philoſophy, as far as it relates to agriculture and manufactures, to the ſubjects of merchandiſe, and the exe­cution of public works, together with ſuch parts of mathe­matical knowledge as lead to a practical application of natu­ral philoſophy, and facilitate the calculations that are fre­quently neceſſary in politics, commerce, and law.

About this period he wrote ſome articles for the *Encyclo­pédie,* of which the moſt capital were, *Etymology, Existence, Expansibility, Fair,* and *Foundation.* He had prepared ſe­veral others, but theſe five only were inſerted ; the perſecution ſet on foot against the *Encyclopédie* hindered him from continuing to write in it, being unwilling that his opinions ſhould be publiſhed, in a work which was received with diſapprobation by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed people of that time.

In 1761 Μ. Turgot was appointed intendant of Limoges. In this office he did much good. He gave activity to the ſociety of agriculture eltabliſhed at Limoges, by directing their efforts to important objects : he opened a mode of pu­blic inſtruction for female professors of midwifery : he pro­cured for the people the attendance of able phyſicians during the raging of epidemic diſeaſes : he eſtabliſhed houſes of induſtry, ſupported by charity (the only ſpecies of alms-giving which does not encourage idleneſs) : he introduced the cultivation of potatoes into his province, &c. &c. While Μ. Turgot proceeded with unremitting activity and zeal, in promoting the good of the people over whom he was placed, he meditated projects of a more extenſive na­ture, such as an equal diſtribution of the taxes, the conſtruc­tion of the roads, the regulation of the militia, the preven­tion of a ſcarcity of proviſion, and the protection of com­merce.

At the death of Louis XV. the public voice called Μ. Turgot to the firſt offices of government, as a man who united the experience reſulting from habits of buſineſs to all the improvement which ſtudy can procure. After be­ing at the head of the marine department only a ſhort time, he was, Auguſt 24. 1774, appointedmomptroller general of the finances. During his diſcharge of this important office, the operations he carried on are aſtoniſhing. He ſuppressed 23 kinds of duties on neceſſary occupations, uſeful contracts, or merited compenſations. He aboliſhed the corvee @@(a) for the highways, ſaving the nation thirty millions of livres annually. — He ſet aſide another kind of corvee, which reſpected the carriage of military ſtores and baggage.—He abated the rigour in the adminiſtration of indirect impoſitions, to the great profit of the contributors, the king, and the financiers.—He ſoftened the mode of collecting the ter­ritorial imposts.—He flopped the progreſs of a plague among cattle.—He ſuppressed a ſedition conducted with art.—He provided for the equal diſtribution of ſubsiſtence. — He gave the utmoſt encouragement to the cultivation of the three chief productions of France, via. wheat, cattle, and wine, and to the commerce thence reſulting. —He re­formed a number of abuſes, ſome of which yielded a profit

@@@(a) The word *corvée* ſeems to be derived from *cura viae,* i. e. “ the care of the roads.’ It ſignifies the call made on individuals to furniſh labour and materials in kind for the conſtruction and repair of roads. The ſame exiſts to this day in England, under the name of sta*tute duty.* It is indeed with us under proper reſtrictions ; but in France, where there are no turnpikes, all the roads, which are very good, were made and repaired by the *corvée* alone ; whence it became an intolerable burden to the labourers.