that in the year following· the Turks were entirely driven out of Tranſylvania, Moldavia, and Walachia.

In 1621, under Othman or Ozman II. we find the Turks first engaged in a war with Poland ; but a peace was concluded the same year ; the chief article of which was, that the Poles ſhould have a free trade in the Turkiſh do­minions, and that for this their merchants ſhould pay 13,000 ſequins. The Turkiſh affairs continued pretty much in the ſame way till the year 1673, when a dreadful war broke out with Germany, Ruſſia, and Poland, whoſe army was at that time commanded by the celebrated John Sobieſki. The year before, hoſtilities had commenced on ac­count of the Poles having endeavoured to detach the Coſſacks from their allegiance to the ſultan. At this time the Turks were ſucceſsful, through the dissenſions which reigned among the Poles ; and the latter were obliged to pay an annual tribute of 20,000 rixdollars, and to deliver up 48 towns and villages in the territory of Kaminieck. However, the articles of this treaty were never executed ; for, in 1673, the ſtates of Poland ſent a letter to Kyoprili Ahmed Paſha, the vizir at that time, informing him that they conſidered as null the conditions of the treaty, being concluded without their conſent, and that they would ra­ther ſuffer death than ſubmit to the infamy of paying one ſingle farthing by way of tribute. On this the ſultan, Mohammed IV. determined to take a ſevere revenge on their per­fidy, ſet out with a great army ; but was entirely defeated, with the loss of 20,000 men killed on the ſpot, all the bag­gage, 25,000 waggon-loads of proviſion and ammunition, and 2000 purſes of money for paying the army. Soon af­ter this victory, John was proclaimed king of Poland : but his ſubjects, jealous of his glory, refuſed to ſupport him pro­perly in proſecuting his advantage ; ſo that, four years af­ter, a treaty was concluded, by which the Poles for ever resigned their pretentions to Kaminieck and to the dominion of the Cossacks in Podolia.

But though peace was thus made with Poland, the war was carried on very unſucceſsfully with Russia. In 1678, an army of the Tartars was entirely cut in pieces or taken near the city of Cherin ; which ſo intimidated another army of 40,000 Turks, who had waited for the arrival of theſe auxiliaries, that they threw away their arms, and fled with­out stopping till they had croſſed the river Bog. This de­feat inclined the ſultan to peace ; but the negotiations pro­ving ineffectual, he, in 1679, again ſent a powerful army of 80,000 Turks, 30,000 Tartars, and 4000 Cossacks, under the command of the vizir, to retrieve his loſt honour. This army, however, ſucceeded little better than the former : for the vizir was defeated in ſeveral engagements ; and at laſt, according to cuſtom, put to death on account of the bad ſucceſs of the war. In 1684 the Venetians again declared war, while the Poles and Germans continued their hoſtilities with the utmoſt violence. The Turks were forced to yield to the ſuperior fortune and valour of their adversaries ; they were defeated in a great number of engagements, and loſt many places of importance. Tn ſhort, their affairs seemed to be totally going to wreck, when, in 1688, they were re­trieved by the new vizir Ahmed Kyoprili, a man of great skill and experience in war. as well as of the moſt upright and blameleſs character. Having prevailed in the divan to have the war carried on, he applied his whole care to the raising of an armv, and providing warlike stores. But find the people everywhere intimidated and unwilling to oppoſe the enemy, the treaſury exhauſted, and an univerſal langour prevailing, he made a new kind of proclamation, in which he told the people, that “ as he found it neceſſary to truſt the command of the army againſt the haughty Germans to none but himſelf, ſo he would not employ in this expedition any ſoldier forced into the ſervice ; knowing that the will was of more value with God than the deed : that he would only put the Mussulmans in mind, that, by the precepts of God and his prophet, every one is commanded neither to avoid martyrdom, nor to deſpair of ſuccess against infidels, &c. Having thus once routed the enthuſiaſm of the common peo­ple, they flocked in great numbers to his standard ; after which, having reformed many abuses both in the civil and mi­litary departments, he led them againſt the enemy. The good effects of his reformations were evident. Great numbers of the enemy were cut off, and almoſt all the important places taken which had been loſt before, when, in 1691, he was defeated and killed by the Germans at Iſlankamen After his death the Turkiſh affairs again fell into diſorder ; and, though the utmoſt efforts were used by succeeding vizirs, no progreſs could be made; and, in 1697, a prodigious overthrow was given them by Prince Eugene at Zenta. At laſt, in 1698, all parties being weary of such an expenſive and ruinous war, a pacification took place at Carlowitz, but on different terms with the different nations who had been at war with the Turks. The emperor made a truce for 25 years, upon condition that all Tranſylvania ſhould be reſigned to him: the city of Temeſwaer was to be reſtored to the Turks, and the navigation of the Teiſſe and Maros ri­vers be free to both nations ; that the country between the Danube and the Teiſſe, called *Bachbak,* remain in the em­peror’s hands ; that the boundary of the eaſtern part of Hun­gary, belonging to the emperor, ſhould be a right line drawn from the mouth of the Maros towards the banks of the river Teiſſe to the mouth of the Boſſut, where it falls into the Saave ; that towards the south the Saave ſhould part the Turkiſh from the Imperial limits, till it receives the Unna ; and that no new caſtles beſides Belgrade and Peterwaradin ſhould be erected, or old ones fortified, anywhere within theſe boundaries.

The Russian ambassador made a truce only for two years, upon the foot of each party posseſſing what he had taken. The Poles made a truce on the like terms with the ſultan ; namely, that they ſhould have Kaminieck, Podolia, and Ukrania, reſtored to them, in the ſame extent as posseſſed by them before ſultan Mohammed’s firſt expedition into Po­land ; and, on the other hand, reſign Soczava, Nemoz, and Soraka, in Moldavia, to the Turks. The Venetians obtain­ed theſe conditions : that all the Morea, as far as Hexamilos, ſhould belong to them ; and that the firm land, with Naupaktum (or Lepanto), Preveſa, and the castle of Romania, which had been demoliſhed, ſhould be reſtored to the Turks; that the bay of Corinth ſhould be common to both, and the Venetians posseſs Lenkade with the adjacent islands. The yearly tribute paid by the islands in the Archipelago to the Venetians was to be aboliſhed ; and Zakinth to be declared free from the like burden by the Turks. In Dalmatia, Knin, Cing, Kiklut, Verlſka, Duare, and Vergpraz, were to be left to the republic, and fixed as the boundaries of their dominions on that side. The Ragusians were to con­tinue free, and the Venetians to retain the caſtles of Castlenuovo and Riſano, with what they posseſſed in the neigh­bourhood. Both parties were allowed to fortify their bor­ders with new fortresses ; or to repair thoſe which were de­cayed, excepting Naupaktum, Preveſa, and the caſtle of Ro­mania before mentioned.

From the conclusion of the peace of Carlowitz to the year 1769, nothing very remarkable occurs in the Turkiſh hiſtory, excepting their recovery of the Morea from the Venetians by the treaty of Paſſarowitz. (See the article Ve­nice), Their war with the Russians under Peter the Great has been taken, notice of under the article Russia ; thoſe afterwards with Persia, under that article. None of theſe,