like ſucceſs. The intrenchments were forced, a vaſt quan­tity of artillery taken, and likewiſe the town and caſtle of Babadagh; while the vizir, with the remains of his army, fled 30 miles to ſeek refuge at Mount Hemus. A few days afterwards general Essen defeated another body of Turks, and retook the fortreſs of Giurgewp, driving the enemy to­tally out of Walachia. The Russian fleet this year ſpread ruin and desolation through the defenceleſs islands of the Ar­chipelago and the coaſts of Aſia, ſtriking terror into the city of Conſtantinople itſelf. A dreadful peſtilence raged this year in the Turkiſh army ; and in the autumn broke out at Moſcow, where it deſtroyed vaſt numbers.

The affairs of the Turks were now in ſuch a deſperate condition, that they very eagerly ſued for peace. The only conditions on which this could be obtained, however, were, that the Crimea, Budziac Tartary, and all that vaſt tract of country on the coaſt of the Black Sea, as far as the north ſhore of the Danube, ſhould continue for ever under the do­minion of Ruſſia ; that the Russians ſhould enjoy an unlimi­ted freedom of navigation on the Black Sea, together with the poſſeſſion of the city of Aſoph, on the mouth of the Don ; and that a ſum of money ſhould be paid them by way of indemnification for the expences of the war. Theſe terms, however, were rejected ; and the negotiations, which conti­nued through the whole year 1772, at laſt came to nothing. The commiſſioners on both ſides retired from Buchareſt, the place where the congreſs was held, on the 22d of March 1773. For ſome time a deſultory kind of war was carried on between detachments from the two armies. But as this was very prejudicial to the Russians, who could not be ſo ea­ſily recruited as the Turks, about the middle of June, Ro­manzow made preparations for paſſing the Danube with the grand Russian army, consiſting of 87,000 men: which, how­ever, he did not accompliſh till the 24th ; and then marched with his army, in large diviſions, towards the city of Siliſtria. He was terribly harassed on his march by large bodies of the Turkiſh cavalry, oſ whom the grand vizir had detached 27,000 for this purpoſe. At laſt, however, they arrived before the city, which was ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a body of troops conſiſting of about 24,000 men. On the 29th of June, this body was defeated by general Weiſman, who commanded the van of the Russian army, and forced to retire into Siliſtria. The grand vizir then detached 50,000 men to the relief of the place: upon this the Russians found it necessary to retreat ; which was not accompliſhed with­out very great difficulty and loss. In this retreat general Weiſman was killed, and the army left all their magazines behind them.

Many other ſevere conflicts happened this campaign, which proved leſs glorious to the Russians than any of the former ones. In 1774, however, their arms were attended with better ſucceſs. Romanzow’s army was reinforced by 40,000 men; and, on the night between the 16th and 17th of June, paſſed the Danube in ſpite of all oppoſition. A continued ſeries of engagements then happened between the Russian ge­nerals and different bodies of the Turks. In theſe the latter were always defeated; and at laſt became ſo much dispirited, that a body of 40,000, or, according to ſome accounts, of 70,000 Turks, fled at the first sight of a body of their ene­mies greatly inferior in number, leaving behind them all their tents and baggage, with a fine train of braſs artillery. From this time, diſorder, mutiny, and diſmay, ſeized all the Turk­iſh armies, and they abſolutely refuſed to face their enemies. They plundered the baggage, robbed and murdered their of­ficers, deſerted by thouſands, taking the road to Conſtanti­nople, and committing every kind of outrage by the way. The miniſters of ſtate, after having tried all methods to in­duce this lawless crew to return to their duty, were obliged to furniſh them with vessels for their tranſportation into Aſia. According to ſome accounts, no fewer than 140,000 of the Turkiſh troops deſerted in this manner. Even in the grand vizir’s camp at Schunla, matters went on in the ſame manner. He was abandoned by his whole cavalry ; his Eu­ropean and Aſiatic troops quarrelled, and cut one another **to** pieces before his face ; and, in ſhort, the vaſt army he com­manded was reduced almoſt to nothing. The Russian gene­ral did not fail to take advantage of theſe misfortunes. He placed the different diviſions of his army in ſuch advantage­ous ſituations, that he totally cut off all communication be­tween the Turkiſh camp and every mean of ſubſiſtence. The unfortunate vizir, therefore, was obliged at laſt to ſubmit to the terms which Romanzow dictated to him. The princi­pal articles were, the independency of the Crimea; the abſo­lute cession of Kilburn, Kerche, and Jenickala, and all the country between the Bog and the Nieper ; a free navigation in all the Turkiſh leas, in which was included the paſſage through the Dardanelles, with all the privileges and immu­nities which were granted to the moſt favoured nations. Ruſſia gave up all her conquelts, except Aſoph and Taganrok. There were, besides, ſeveral ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Walachia, and the Greek islands which were reſtored by Ruſſia.

Soon after this period an extraordinary alarm was excited at the Porte by the ſudden appearance of a new prophet in Upper Aſia. This man, whoſe name was *Sheik Manſour,* pretended that he was predoomed by the eternal and immu­table decrees of Heaven to fill up the meaſure of Divine re­velation to mankind ; and that as he was to be the laſt, s**o** he was the greateſt of the prophets. The ſcene of his miniſtry was in the wide and deſolate regions on the borders of the Caſpian Sea; and though the first rumour of his proceed­ings repreſented him as at the head of a multitude of armed enthuſiaſts ready to overturn the eſtabliſhed government and the religion of Mahomet, it was ſoon diſcovered that all the military fury of his zeal was directed againſt the Chriſtians. He had even influence enough to form a combination of all the nations of Caucaſean Tartars againſt the Russians, which was certainly of ſome ſervice to the Turks in that war, which the empreſs Catherine was now meditating againſt them.

In the mean time, while this war was impending, the moſt formidable rebellion broke out in Egypt, the granary of the Turkiſh empire (ſee Egypt, n⁰ 125) ; but it was, after a long, bloody, and dangerous war, almoſt ſuppreſſed by the wiſe conduct and intrepid bravery of Haſſan Bey, the Cap­tain Pacha or Grand Admiral, who, at the aye of 70, fought with all the ardour of youth, and all the ſkill of the moſt conſummate general. That veteran, however, was recalled before he was able to carry all his patriotic deſigns into exe­cution, that he might aid the divan with his counſel, in the critical ſituation into which the empire was brought by the arrogant claims of the court of Ruſſia. The reſult of the deliberations was a precipitate declaration of war againſt that court, contrary to the better judgment of the old Pacha. The war commenced in autumn 1787, and the hordes of Tartars which were firſt brought into the field, headed by the new prophet, were every where defeated by the ſuperior diſcipline of the Russian troops commanded by prince Po­temkin. Some enterprizes which were undertaken by the Turks againſt the iſland of Tamen and the Crimea were at­tended with as little ſucceſs as the attempts of the Tartars ; while the Emperor Joſeph declared to the Porte that he would aſſiſt his ally the empreſs of Ruſſia with an army of 80,000 men. Four Auſtrian armies were accordingly aſſembled ; one at Carlſtadt in Croatia, under the command of general de Vins; another at Peterwaradin in Hungary, com­manded by general Langlois ; a third on the borders of Li-