leſs than 4000 men and upwards of 100 officers, beſides ma­ny pieces of cannon. On the 14th the Russian arms expe­rienced a check, by which they lost about 700 men, and were obliged to relinquiſh the intention of beſieging Brailow. Af­ter reinforcing this place, the vizir proceeded to the banks of the Danube near Siliſtria ; and, by means of a bridge which he threw acroſs the river, his advanced poſts were enabled to make incursions on the oppoſite side. The abi­lity of the vizir and the valour of the Turks were however exerted in vain againſt the diſcipline and experience of Eu­ropean armies. In the month of June, 15,000 Turks were defeated by a party of cavalry under general Kutuſow. On the 3d of July the fortress of Anape was taken by general Gudowitſch, and the garriſon, to the amount of 6000 men, made priſoners. This event was followed, on the 9th of the ſame month, by a ſignal victory which prince Rennin obtain­ed near Maczin over a body of 70,000, the flower of the Turkiſh army. The Ottomans left upwards of 4000 dead upon the field oſ battle, and lost their entire camp equipage, colours, and 30 pieces of cannon. The Russians are said to have loſt only 150 men killed, and between 200 and 300 wounded. At laſt peace was reſtored between the Porte and Ruſſia, principally through the mediation of Great Britain and the northern powers. Catherine, who talked high at firſt, confined her views at length to the poſſeſſion of Oczakow, with the diſtrict extending from the Bog to the Nieſter, and even then providing for the free navigation of the latter river. Theſe terms, conſidering the ill ſucceſs of the war, cannot be accounted very diſadvantageous to the Porte, who has loſt a fortreſs more uſeful for the purpoſe of annoy­ing Ruſſia than for defending their own territories; but cer­tainly of conſiderable importance to Ruſſia, which, by this ceſſion, has ſecured the peaceable enjoyment of the Crimea.

The Turkiſh empire comprehends ſeveral countries in Eu­rope, Aſia, and Africa. In Europe it is bounded on the ſouth by the Mediterranean ; on the north by Croatia, Sclavonia, and Tranſylvania ; on the eaſt by Poland, Ruſſia, and Asia ; and on the weſt by the Adriatic and Dalmatia. The prin­cipal countries of Turkey in Europe are Romania, Bulgaria, Servia, Walachia, Moldavia, Beſſarabia, Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, Levadia, Morea, and the Archipelago iſlands. Turkey in Aſia is divided into Eaſtern and Westera. The Eaſtern comprehends Georgia, Turcomania, and Dearbekr; and the Weſtern, Anatolia, or Aſia Minor, Syria, and Paleſtine.— In Africa the Turkiſh dominions are Egypt, and ſome diſtricts of Barbary. But for an account of theſe different countries, ſee the articles as they occur in the order of the alphabet.

The grand ſignior, or emperor of the Turks, is reſtrained by no laws or compacts, the government being purely mo­narchical: but if he indulges not the humours of the people, and eſpecially of the mutinous janiſaries, he is in danger not only of being depoſed, but alſo of being put to death. Thoſe who have offices under the government he ſqueezes, diſgraces, and puts to death, upon the leaſt ſuggeſtion of their diſaffection or miſconduct, without giving them an opportunity of anſwering for themſelves, they being looked upon as more immediately his slaves : but others ſeem to enjoy almoſt as great a degree of ſecurity, both in their perſons and proper­ties, as the ſubjects of other abſolute monarchies. Indeed, in all ſuch there is a gradation of governors and officers, of which the higher fleece and oppreſs thoſe below them, and the loweſt make repriſals upon the common people. In the ſucceſſion to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birth­right, the Turks thinking it ſufficient if, in their elections, they keep to the family. Women are excluded from the throne. The emperor’s council is either ordinary or extra­ordinary. The firſt, meeting every Sunday and Thursday, consists of the great officers of ſtate, and is called the *galibe divani.* To the other, which is called *ajack divani,* are ſummoned all the great perſons and officers of the empire, and even the oldeſt and moſt experienced ſoldiers. The ſultan hears what passes from an adjoining chamber. At the head of the miniſtry is the grand vizir, who is as it were his lieu­tenant-general, with whom he divides, or rather to whom he leaves, the care of the whole empire; he being entruſted not only with the finances, with foreign affairs, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in civil and criminal matters, but alſo with the conduct of the war, and the command of the army. Great and dangerous as this charge is, there have been men who have executed it with ſafety and ſucceſs both in peace and war, and have died quietly in their beds; but that is not the caſe with the moſt of them, it being the uſual policy of the emperors to ſhelter themſelves from the clamours of the people by throwing the whole blame of any mal-adminiſtration upon him, and giving him up to the public reſentment. His income, without any breach of probity, may amount to 600,000 dollars, excluſive of preſents and other perquiſites. Notwithſtanding his high dignity, his palace is open to every one, and he gives audience to the meaneſt of the poor. When the ſultan names a grand vizir, he puts into his hand the ſeal of the empire; and when he honours him with the command of an army, he takes out one of the plumes of his own tur­ban at the head of the troops, and delivers it to him to place it in his own. The other great officers of ſtate are the kaimakan, or vizir’s deputy, not to be confounded with the go­vernor of Conſtantinople, who is alſo called *kaimakan ;* the vizirs of the bench, or baſhas of three horſe-tails, becauſe three horſe-tails are carried before them when they march, and who fit in the divan or courts of juſtice with him ; the kadinlaſquiers, or chief juſtices of provinces; the beiglerbegs or viceroys, of which the chief are thoſe of Romelia, Natolia, and Damaſcus; the ordinary baſhas or governors of towns and diſtricts under the beiglerbegs ; the reis effendi, or lord chancellor and ſecretary of ſtate ; the tefterder or high treaſurer ; the aga of the janiſaries ; the aga of the ſpahis ; the aga of the ſiluds, &c. The chief officers of the ſeraglio are the kiſlaragasi, who is ſuperintendant of the women, and has the command of all the black eunuchs ; the capi aga, who has the command of all the white eunuchs, and to whom all petitions to be preſented to the prince are delivered. Both theſe are alſo eunuchs, and of the ſame complexion as thoſe of whom they have the command. Beſides the women and eunuchs, there are in the ſeraglio the ichoglans and aza- moglans, mutes, dwarfs, and buffoons. The ichoglans are young men bred up in the ſeraglio, not only to ſerve about the prince, but to fill in time the first poſts of the empire. The azamoglans are trained up there for inferior employ­ments.

No children are admitted into the ſeraglios of Conſtantinople, Pera, or Adrianople, till they are first reviewed and approved of by the grand ſignior. They are generally the moſt beautiful, well-made, and ſprightly, that can be met with. They are firſt taught, after being circumciſed, ſilence and a modeſt humble behaviour. Then they are inſtructed in the Mohammedan religion, to ſpeak and write the Turkiſh language, and afterwards the Persian and Ara­bic. As they grow up, they are taught manly exerciſes, and whatever is thought requiſite to qualify them for ſtate- employments : but they are ſeldom preferred out of the ſeraglio until the age oſ 40.

The ladies of the haram are a collection of young beautiful virgins, either she preſents of governors, purchaſed, or captives taken in war ; moſt of them being the children of Chriſtian parents. They are taught muſic, dancing, and other accompliſhments, and ſurniſhed with the richeſt clothes