damasks, and ribbons. Some coarse woollen goods are made, and some small establishments prepare leather, cho­colate, rosoglio, snuff, paper, china, and curious works in wax, wood, and ivory. The city with its suburbs contains 122, 100 inhabitants, many of them far from affluent. Long. 7. 29. 25. E. Lat. 45. 4. 14. N.

TURINSK, a town of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, and the capital of a district of the same name, situated along the banks of the river Tura. It was built about the year 1660, and contains 4000 inhabitants, with six churches and a con­vent. There is a separate suburb for the Tartars. Long. 28. 40. E. Lat. 57. 56. N.

TURIVICARY, a town of Hindustan, in the Mysore territories, forty-seven miles north from Seringapatam. It consists of an outer and an inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud-wall, with a suburb at a little distance containing above 700 houses. It possesses two very an­cient temples. Long. 76. 50. E. Lat. 13. 7. N.

TURKEY.

Turk or Toork is the generic name of a great family of nations which has been settled for time immemorial in Western Asia and the adjoining portions of Europe, and of which a branch has been for several centuries in posses­sion of the countries around the eastern shores of the Me­diterranean Sea, which, on that account, have received from Europeans the name of Turkey. The Turks have generally been considered to be members of the Cauca­sian variety of mankind ; but learned orientalists have now succeeded, by the aid of the Chinese annals, in identifying them with the Hiong-nu, a people who lived to the north-west of China many centuries before the Christian era, and carried on frequent and sanguinary wars with the celestial empire. From that region their migrations can be traced westward, till they finally settled in those parts of Asia and Europe in which they are now found. The Osmanlee or Ottoman Turks, who live in Turkey, and their brethren the Tartars of Casan, Astrakhan, and Crimea, have indeed some of the physical characteristics of Caucasians ; but the No­gais, Kirghiz, Turcomans, and others farther east, who speak pure Turkish dialects, have a different organization, ap­proaching nearly to the Mongolian character It has there­fore been inferred, that the Turks originally belonged to the Mongolian tribes ; and that the portion of them now possessing Caucasian features must have acquired them by intermixture with the Caucasian races, whom they in­vaded and subdued.

The existing Turkish empire dates only from the end of the thirteenth century, when it was founded by Osman or Othman, a Turk of a noble family, who had been driven westward from Khorasan by the invasion of Zengis Khan. Osman first invaded the Greek territory of Nicomedia on the 27th of July 1299; but the true era of the empire may be dated from the conquest of the city of Prusa, the capital of Bithynia, which surrendered to his son Orchan in 1326. This Orchan was a restless, ambitious, cruel prince, who greatly extended the limits of the empire, took pos­session of Gallipoli, and penetrated into Thrace. Amu-rath I., his son, subdued without resistance the whole of Thrace from the Hellespont to Mount Hsmus, and made Adrianople the seat of a viceroyalty. He established in 1362 the famous military bands called *yengi chert,* new soldiers (corrupted into janizaries), once the shield and bul­wark of the empire, but in later times the cause of number­less revolts and revolutions. These troops were composed originally of young Christian captives that had been taken in war and educated in the Mahommedan religion. They were trained to warlike exercises, and inured to obedience by severe discipline ; and as every sentiment which en­thusiasm can inspire, and every mark of honour which the favour of the prince could confer, were employed to ani­mate them with martial ardour, and excite in them a sense of their own importance, these janizaries soon became the chief strength and pride of the Ottoman armies.

On the assassination of Amurath in 1389, he was succeed­ed by his son Bajazet, surnamed Ilderim, or the Thunder­bolt, whose reign forms one of the most splendid epochs in the Turkish annals. He subdued and stripped of their he­reditary possessions the Seljukian emirs of Asia Minor, whose revolts and disturbances had embarrassed the pro­gress of his predecessors, and protracted the downfall of the Greek empire. His conqueste in Europe were equally ra­pid and important, and whatever adhered to the Greek empire in Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly, acknowledged his sway. He turned his arms against Sigismond king of Hungary, and in 1396 defeated, in the battle of Nicopolis, a confederate army of a hundred thousand Christians, the greater part of whom were slain or driven into the Danube. The ferocious conqueror commanded his prisoners to be massacred in cold blood, with the exception of a few of the chief nobles, who were set at liberty on the payment of a ransom of 200,000 ducats. But Bajazet bad now reached the height of his greatness. His conquests in Armenia and on the banks of the Euphrates had brought him into colli­sion with the famous Mogul conqueror Tamerlane ; and in 1402 the plains around the city of Angora were the scene of the memorable battle which ended in. the captivity of Bajazet, and the temporary humiliation of the Turks. The death of Tamerlane, and the contentions which arose among his sons, relieved the Turkish provinces from the Mogul yoke. Solyman the son of Bajazet obtained the Euro­pean dominions of his father, Mousa reigned over the remnant of his dominions in Asia, while Mohammed, the youngest of the sons, held Cappadocia. Eleven years elapsed in the mutual endeavours of the sons of Bajazet to supplant each other, before Mohammed effected his final triumph, and assumed the title of sultan. At his death in 1421 he bequeathed an undivided empire to his successor, Amurath II. The reign of this sultan contributed greatly to increase the splendour of the Turkish empire. He made himself master of Adrianople, by which Romania and Ana­tolia were again united under one sceptre ; and reduced to subjection Servis, Macedonia, Thessaly, Albania, and the whole of Greece to the north of the isthmus. He also be­sieged Constantinople, but was diverted from his enter­prise by the dexterity of the Greek emperor, who stirred up against him a competitor for the throne, assuming the name and character of Mustafa, the eldest son of Ba­jazet. But the impostor was at length defeated and put to death. The conquests of Amurath received a considerable check from the skill and valour of Hunniades, the cele­brated waiwode of Transylvania, and of the Albanian chief George Castriot, w hom the Turks call Scanderbeg ; but the fatal battle of Varna, in which Ladislaus king of Hungary and 16,000 Christians were slain, destroyed the hopes that were entertained of checking the progress of the Turkish arms. Amurath twice abdicated the throne, and twice was compelled by the exigencies of the empire to resume the sovereignty. He was succeeded in 1451 by Mohammed II., the conqueror of Constantinople. (For a full account of this memorable siege we must refer to the article Constantinopolitan History.) On the 6th of April 1453, the standard of the prophet was planted before the gate of St Romanus ; and after a siege of fifty-three days, “ that Con­