leys which had captured an Ottoman ship of war. The di­van used various pretences to allay the suspicions of the Venetians, and throw them off their guard, till, in May 1643, the Turkish fleet set sail for the important island of Candia, and disembarked an army of 70,000 men on the island. As the Venetians had provided no means for its defence, the whole island, with the exception of the capital, was, after a sanguinary resistance, reduced in less than two years. Mohammed IV., the son of Ibrahim, was scarcely seven years of age at the deposition of his father. His mi­nority was one continued scene of intestine discord and revolt. During this reign, war again broke out between the Austrians and Turks, and after having been carried on for some time with varied success, was concluded by a treaty for twenty years. On the termination of this war, the power of the Ottoman empire was directed against the city of Candia. The siege was actively carried on during the space of twenty-nine months, when the garrison was at length forced to capitulate ; and thus ended one of the most memorable sieges of modern history, in which the Ve­netians lost above 30,000 men, and the Turks more than 120,000. About this period, the Zaporagian Cossacks threw off the Polish yoke, and placed themselves under the pro­tection of Turkey. A war in consequence broke out be­tween the Turks and the Poles ; but the result was advan­tageous to the Porte, who obtained the sovereignty of the important districts of the Ukraine and Podolia. Shortly after, however, the Hetman of the Cossacks having been treated with contempt by the sultan, these proud and fickle barbarians abjured the Turkish service, and transferred their allegiance to the Russian czar.

In 1683 the distracted state of Hungary induced the divan to break the treaty with Austria ; and the Turkish army, under the grand vizir Cara Mustapha, penetrated to Vienna, and formed the siege of that city on the 14th of July. The siege was protracted till the 12th of Septem­ber, when the allied army, under the famous John Sobieski, attacked the besiegers, routed them with prodigious slaugh­ter, and obtained possession of their camp, together with their artillery, baggage, and magazines. A succession of battles followed, in all of which the Turks were overthrown. The number of their enemies speedily augmented, and in the short space of four years all the vast conquests of the Turkish sultans, westward of the Danube, were wrested from them, with the solitary exception of the fortified city of Agram. These extraordinary reverses caused the army to revolt against their commanders, and excited a general insurrection, which cost the sultan his throne. His brother, Solyman II., who succeeded him in 1687, was distinguished for his austerity, sobriety, and devotion. He was happy in his domestic government, but unsuccessful in his wars. He was succeeded in 1690 by Achmet II., the youngest son of Sultan Ibrahim. He too was a weak and credulous prince ; and though the affairs of the empire were conducted with great prudence and vigour by the grand vizir Kiuperli, the Ottoman empire declined, and the Turks during this reign were driven out of Hungary and Transylvania. The accession of his nephew Mustapha II. to the Ottoman throne gave a new turn to the affairs of the Porte. Pos­sessed of greater vigour and ability than his predecessor, he resolved to command his troops in person. He accordingly took the field, passed the Danube at the head of 50,000 men, carried Lippa by assault, and, falling suddenly on a body of Imperialists under Veterani, one of the bravest and best officers of the emperor, he defeated them, and closed the campaign with success. But two years afterwards he was defeated by Prince Eugene, in the bloody battle of Zenta, a small village on the western bank of the Theiss, in the kingdom of Hungary. About 20,000 Turks were left dead on the field, and 10,000 were drowned in their attempt to escape ; and the magnificent pavilion of the

sultan, and all his stores, fell into the hands of Prince Eugene. These terrible disasters compelled Mustapha to solicit a peace, and a treaty was shortly after signed at Car­lowitz, which guaranteed Hungary, Transylvania, and Scla­vonia to the Austrians; Azoph to the Russians; Podolia, the Ukraine, and Kaminiecz to the Poles ; and the Morea, with a strong frontier in Dalmatia, to the Venetians. Short­ly after these misfortunes, an insurrection was excited among the soldiers by a sense of the national disgrace, and Musta­pha was dethroned.

His brother and successor, Achmet III. gave an asylum to Charles XII. king of Sweden, at Bender, a Turkish town in Moldavia, after his defeat at the battle of Pultowa. (See Russia and Sweden.) A war broke out between the Russians and the Turks, in which the czar Peter, having imprudently suffered himself to be cooped up in an angle formed by the river Pruth, was reduced to the greatest ex­tremities, and compelled to make peace on terms dictated by the Turkish general. Being unsuccessful in his war against Kouli Khan and the Persians, Achmet was depos­ed, and was succeeded by Mohammed V.

From the deposition of Achmet III. in 1730, to the ac­cession of Mustapha III. in 1754, nothing of importance occurs in the history of the Turkish empire. During the reign of this latter sultan, was begun and terminated that destructive war with Russia which broke out in 1769, and lasted till 1774, when the successes of the Russians com­pelled the sultan, Abdul Hamid, to terminate the unequal contest by the dishonourable treaty of Kainardghi. By this treaty Russia obtained possession of the tract between the Bog and the Dneister, known by the name of New Servia, the forts of Yenikaleh and Kertcsh in the Crimea, and the fortress of Kilburn, at the embouchure of the Dnei- per, opposite to the town of Ockzakow. The Krim Tar­tars were declared independent, and Russian merchant-ves­sels were admitted to the free navigation of the Bosphorus. About this time a formidable rebellion broke out in Egypt, which was suppressed chiefly by the wise conduct and in­trepid behaviour of Hassan Bey, the capitan pasha, who at the age of seventy 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 power, contrary to the better judgment of the old pasha. The war commenced in the autumn of 1787, and the hordes of Tartars which were first brought into the field were everywhere defeated by the superior discipline of the Russian troops, command­ed by Prince Potemkin. Some enterprises which were un­dertaken by the Turks against the island of Taman and the Crimea, were attended with as little success as the attempts of the Tartars, while the emperor Joseph declared to th. 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 Peterwardin in Hungary, commanded by General Langlois ; a third on the borders of Lithuania, under General Febris ; and the fourth in the Buckowine, under the orders of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. Other two generals, ten lieutenant-gene­rals, and thirty major-generals, were all ordered to prepare for active service in the frontier armies.

The war between the Turks and the Austrians was car­ried on with varied success. At first the advantage was evidently on the side of the former, and the Austrians were repulsed with disgrace in their attempt to obtain possession of Belgrade. The prince of Saxe-Coburg displayed indeed prodigies of valour ; but being opposed to a superior force,