

They were pursued and overtaken in the Arghú Valley adjoining Artosh. Here Abdurrahím and several of his men were captured and taken prisoners to the Ambán, but the rest escaped into the hills and ultimately returned to Tashkand. Abdurrahím was kept in prison pending reference to the Viceroy at Ila; and after some months, orders arriving from Pekin, he was publicly executed.

Next followed the Tungani mutiny, and the invasion by Buzurg Khán Khoja, and the final conquest of the country by his General, the *Koshbegi* Yákúb Beg, Atálik Ghází, and now the Amír Muhammad Yákúb Khán. To understand these revolutions aright, and to appreciate the differences that mark the character and exciting causes of this last from the previous revolts in this country, it is necessary to go back and review the history of the Khokand State in regard to its political relations with this western province of the Chinese empire, and to note the important fact that, though each and all of these revolts arose from one common source in the impatient ambition of Islam, this last revolution sprang from the eastward as the act of a nation or whole people for the supremacy of their religion; whilst its several predecessors originated as the work of a single ambitious family, or of private individuals for their personal interests, in the adjoining western state of Khokand which, again, has finally interposed to replace the Muhammadan Chinese rule as represented by the Tungani rebels by the usurped authority of its own adventurers.

This last revolution in fact, the description of which is to come, in contradistinction to all the previous revolts, was an outbreak amongst the Chinese themselves. It was Chinese destroying Chinese, the Muhammadan Tungani against the Búdhist Khitay. In the midst of their contention the old Khoja claim was revived, but, as the Tungani had never been their partizans, it was nowhere supported, and hence the success of Yákúb Beg in the confusion of rival interests distracting the country—a success to which the presence of the Russians on the northern frontier was not without effect in determining the course of events.

The province of Farghána, Andijan, or Khokand, as it is indifferently called, was during the rule of the Moghol Kháns a more or less independent principality, mostly in alliance with Bukhára, under the rule of princes of the Tymúr dynasty. After the defeat of Babur, whose father, Umar Shekh, was its ruler, the province fell into the possession of the Uzbek, Sháhibeg Khán or Shaibán, in whose time from Osh to Khojand was the country of Yúnus Khán. His sons, with the aid of the Kirghiz and Kapchák, drove out the usurper Tanbal, and then warred with the Uzbek for possession of all the lands on the banks of the Syhon or Jaxartes, claiming these Turkistan lands as the descendants and heirs of Kaidú.

V. B.

On the decline of their dynasty, during the reign of Rashíd Sultán of Káshghar, the power of the Moghol Kháns succumbed to that of the Uzbek, and was shortly after usurped by the Khoja pretenders. In the anarchy characterizing the last years of the long reign of Abdúlla, and the few months of that of his son and successor, Abdúl Momin, with whose death in 1597 A.D. the Shaibání dynasty ended, the province of Farghána recovered its independence under local chiefs; and maintained it more or less continuously during the disordered reigns of princes of the Ashtarkhán dynasty which ended with Abúl Fyz who, shortly after his surrender to Nádir in September 1870, was murdered together with his son by his own *wazír*, Rahím Báý of the Manghit tribe, who then usurped the government and founded the existing dynasty of Bukhára.

P.

I have not met with any published account of the history of Andijan during this period of turmoil marking the decline of the Ashtar Khán dynasty, in which it appears the province regained independence under a local chief who founded the power of the present ruling family there. Whilst at Káshghar, I obtained a manuscript account of the conquest of the country by Yákúb Beg, Atálik Ghází, written for me by his General Abdúlla, *Amírilashkar*, who was a principal actor in the events he describes. He was the most trusted and most active of Yákúb Beg's adherents, and joining him at the outset, served him faithfully and well till incapacitated by an