

Kílaóchi to Khujand to protect that frontier. Awlay Khán died at Táshkand a month after this defeat, and Yúnus Khoja, a descendant of the Khálif Umar, then became Khán in his place. Three months later, in 1214 H. (1799 A.D.) Nárbotá Beg died, and was succeeded by his son Alím Khán. At this time Abdurrahmán was lying paralytic at Khujand, and his son Abdúlla Mirzá became *Koshbegi* with the new Khán; but Alím, jealous of the great influence he had acquired and dreading his rivalry, had the infirm old man brought to him at the capital, and executed him at the Khoja Turáb *Mazár*, a shrine two *farsakh* from the city.

Alím had reigned eight years when, in 1222 H. (1806 A.D.), he went against Yúnus at Táshkand and took the city. In the assault Abdúlla *Koshbegi* was wounded, and after a month died from the effects of the injury. His son, Rahmán Culi Mirzá, succeeded as *Koshbegi* "Lord of the family," or "Controller of the household." Alím Khán stayed a year at Táshkand to settle the country, and then appointing his own governors returned to the capital.

Two years later, however, he was recalled by disturbances there, and leaving his brother Umar in charge of Khokand hurried off with a large army to Táshkand. He was detained here a year in quelling the revolt, and finally quieted the country by many executions and severe punishments. Owing to his cruelties the chief people fled from the city, and joining Umar at Khokand set him on the throne as Khán. On this Alím set out to recover his capital, but was encountered at Tocsán Cávún by the rebel chiefs who seized and executed him, 1226 H. (1810 A.D.).

Umar Khán now ascended the throne in his own right. He had a troubled reign of twelve years, and died in 1238 H. (1822 A.D.) and was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad Ali Khán. On his accession to the throne Jahángír Khoja fled from Khokand and, joining the Kirghiz, raised them to hostility against the Chinese at Káshghar, and in 1825 with them seized the country. Muhammad Ali Khán joined him there in June of the following year to secure the conquest for himself, but, being coldly received and losing many men in the siege of the Chinese citadel, he hastily retreated to his capital.

Four years later he sent his General Hacc Culi Beg, with Yúsuf Khoja and a strong army, to avenge the defeat of Jahángír and annex Káshghar to his own dominions. His activity in this direction excited the jealousy of Nasrulla or Bahádúr Khán, the Amír of Bukhára, who marched against him. Consequently Muhammad Ali Khán, in the end of 1830, recalled his General from Káshghar after he had been there only three months, and the Khoja returned with him just as the Chinese reinforcements arrived to recover the place.

Muhammad Ali Khán reigned successfully for nineteen years, and was the most powerful of all the Khokand Kháns. The states of Khutan, Yárkand, Káshghar, Uch Turfan, and Aksú, though in the possession of the Chinese, paid the *zakát* collected from Musalmán merchants to him, and he appointed his own agents in these towns for the realization of these dues, and for the protection of the interests of the Musalmáns. The Jattah country of Zúnghár up to Ila, and the whole of Mogholistan up to Kizil Jár also paid *zakát* to him. In the direction of Organj he annexed Akmasjid and Kumosh Kurghán, and in that of Bukhára all the country up to two *farsakh* of Jizzák acknowledged his rule.

Sáid, the Amír Hydar of Bukhára, died in the second year of his reign, in 1240 H. (1824 A.D.), and was succeeded by his son Amír Nasrulla, called Bahádúr Khán. On his accession to the throne Muhammad Ali Khán sent his *Koshbegi*, Azim Báý, to him with messages of condolence and congratulation. The new Amír acknowledged Muhammad Ali as his elder brother, and with his envoy returning to Khokand sent his own ambassador and rich presents; other envoys went and came, and a treaty of perpetual friendship between the two States was concluded. It was after this that Muhammad Ali, in 1827, undertook his campaign against the Kirghiz; and in the succeeding years made tributary all the Zúnghár country and the western cities of Káshghar, held by the Chinese, up to Aksú inclusive.