

thousand men at Achí, captured all their chiefs, except Abdurrahmán Kirghiz and Isrár Culi Kapchák, who escaped with their followers and joined Khudá Culi at Mádí. Here Beg Muhammad *Mingbáshí*, Mirzá Ahmad *Dastúrkhwáncí*, Syad Beg Kapchák, Sadíc Beg Kirghiz, and the Khoja brothers, Eshán Khán *Tora*, Walí Khán *Tora*, and Kichik Khán *Tora*, with a number of others, held a consultation, and decided on retiring with their artillery by way of Caflán Kol to Gulsha, and there holding out and barricading the approaches. From this, as will be seen in the sequel, they all joined Yákúb Beg at Káshghar. S. T.

Meanwhile Khudáyár at Osh wrote as an humble servant to Muzaffaruddín, reporting the aspect of affairs and awaiting orders. The Bukhára Amír, uneasy at the proximity of the Russians and unwilling to be embroiled in the troubles of his neighbour, summoned Khudáyár back to Khokand, and setting him in the government there, returned to his capital by Khujand, whence he sent a minatory message to the Russian General at Tashkand demanding his evacuation of the city and retreat to Chamkand.

But the Russian General, on the contrary, with the consent of an influential party of the citizens, who on the 30th September presented him with an address of congratulation and an appeal to be taken under the protection of the Ak Pádsháh or Czár, annexed the whole territory of Táshkand to Russia for ever. Its limits are on the east Isigh Kol—"Hot Lake," and Uch Kurghán—"Three Forts" to the Syr Daryá or Jaxartes; on the north, the same from Ila to Akmasjid and Fort Raim; on the west, from the beginning to the end of the Syr Daryá with its left bank and fort of Chárdarra; and on the south, the same extent along the Syr Daryá from beginning to end. Rom.

Following this, in January 1866 came General Chernayeff's unsuccessful expedition as far as Jizzák to release the Russian envoys detained at Bukhára, and his retreat to the Syr Daryá below Chirchik. The rupture, accelerated by this hostile conduct of the Amír Muzaffaruddín, led to the advance of the Russians under General Romanoffski who, on the 20th May 1866, exactly a year after the defeat and death of Alim Culi, gained his signal victory over the whole Bukhára host at the famous battle of Irjár; when he put the Amír to flight, routed his army in disorder, and captured all his camp and equipage.

Following up this success, the Russians next bombarded Khujand and captured it on the 5th June. And so great was the immediate effect of their triumphs, that Khudáyár voluntarily congratulated their General on the success of his arms, and declared himself the friend and ally of Russia. Orátappa and Jizzák were taken in the October following, and a treaty of friendship and protection was concluded with Khudáyár; whilst Muzaffaruddín was warned to prepare for war, unless he restored the refugee Sultán Murád, paid one hundred thousand *tilá* = six hundred thousand rupees (counting the *tilá* at six) as war indemnity, and opened out his country to Russian traders.

The subsequent negotiations with the Bukhára Amír not proving satisfactory led to the active prosecution of the war, to his own speedy subjection to the Russian protectorate, and to the occupation by Russia of the sister city of Samarcand in August 1868—a position which brought them into direct contact with the little States of Karátakin, Darwáz, and Shighnán on the upper waters of the Oxus; and into communication with their Tajik populations, cognate in birth and speech, and confederate in creed and polity, with their Aryan brethren of Badakhshan and Wakhán and the other petty independent hill States on the southern slopes of the Hindú Kúsh Range down to Kabul on one side and Kashmír on the other. A fact of no small importance, and notable, too, as bringing Russian influence beyond the pale of Uzbek and Tártár polity in Central Asia into the sphere of the great Aryan element of the Indian continent south of the mountains.

Whilst this succession of events and transfer of governments was taking place on the west of the Bolor Range, a hardly less important revolution had been brought