

P. king. But Abdulla, supported by the influence of the *Shekhulislám*, who in the city discountenanced any demonstration in favour of the Khoja, answered their calls with a volley from the walls, and the mob not prepared for such a reception retired to the Yángishahr.

Next day Buzurg learning that Yákúb Beg had arrived at Yapchang with only a small party, immediately sent out a force to intercept him on the way to the city. Yákúb Beg with his handful, however, attacked them vigorously, and after a hard fight put them to flight up to the fort ditch with the capture of a few stragglers and horses; and running the gauntlet of small mounted parties hovering on his flanks passed on to the city, where Abdulla with a deputation of the citizens came out to welcome him and renew their vows of devotion to his cause.

In this interim the force left at Kizili fell out amongst themselves. Here Sadíc Beg, true to his promise of impeding Yákúb Beg's return to Káshghar, drew away Syad Beg, Hydar Culi Kapchák, Uthmán Kirghiz, and others into a plot to set up Eshán Khán *Tora*, called *Tora Kalán* or "Elder Tora," as king, and rebelling against Yákúb Beg to seize the Farrásh fort and make it the base of their operations. The Tora Kalán, however, refused the honour forced upon him, and being joined by Muhammad Nazar Beg, Nabbi Bakhsh, Turdi Culi and others, set them to watch the disaffected.

On this Sadíc Beg with his partizans and the Kirghiz and Kapchák contingent fled to Farrásh, and recovering his old fort, collected his adherents there; whilst the Tora Kalán pushing on to Yángí Hissár with the artillery and the rest of the force, sent word to Yákúb Beg of his own fidelity and approach to join him. On arrival at Tázghún, however, he was intercepted and brought to a stand by a force of 800 Kirghiz from Farrásh under the lead of Hydar Culi; but Abdulla arriving opportunely with succour from Káshghar, drove off the enemy after a stiff fight, in which they lost 100 killed left on the field, 70 prisoners, and 200 horses captured. Abdulla having thus extricated the Tora Kalán, escorted him to the city, where Yákúb Beg welcomed his arrival with feasting, drums, and music.

Yákúb Beg now consulted his friend the *Shekhulislám* on the aspect of affairs, and with his consent, installing the Tora Kalán in charge of the city, set out with all his available force to besiege Buzurg in the Yángishahr. On the seventeenth day of the siege Beg Muhammad *Mingòáshé*, with 17 other chief men of the Kapchák, deserting Buzurg, escaped from the fort and fled to Sultán Murád Beg, the younger brother of Khudáyár Khán, at Marghinan. The Khán of Khokand, however, hearing of their arrival there, ordered his brother to seize them all; and had the whole 18 summarily executed as worthless rebels.

After their flight Yákúb Beg succeeded in winning over the Kirghiz and Kapchák, and on the fortieth day of the siege was put in possession of the fort by them. He at once seized Buzurg Khán, and deposing him from all authority committed him to an honourable captivity; but at the same time warned him that any attempt at disturbance would immediately deprive him of the consideration due to his rank and lineage.

Buzurg, however, shortly after the death of his brother Khoja, the Tora Kalán, commenced intriguing with Sadíc Beg for the recovery of the throne. Consequently Yákúb Beg sent him prisoner to Yángí Hissár, where he kept him for nearly eighteen months, and finally released him on his promising to go the pilgrimage. He deported him out of the country to Tibet, but the Khoja, instead of going to Mecca, returned to his own home at Khokand in 1869 by way of Badakhshán and Bukhára; and still lives there with his sons on the bounty of Khudáyár Khán.

The further events have occurred too recently to form a proper subject for history.