

The rest of the country, however, still continued in a very disordered state. The Jarás nobles, with the Báren tribe and Konji nobles, joined the Kalmák in plundering Mogholistan north of the Tianshan; the Cálojí and others joined Abúlkhyr in Uzbekistán; whilst the Kirghiz of Atbáshi and Isigh Kol harried the Farghána and Táshkand borders. During this period of disturbance, Eshán Boghá, in 855 H.=1450 A.D., being joined at Atbáshi by Mír Muhammad Sháh, the son of Khudádád, carried an incursion across the borders, and plundered the districts of Turkistán, Táshkand, and Syrám. And again, taking advantage of the absence of Abú Sáid Mirzá, the great grandson of Tymúr and successor of Ulugh at Samarcand, in his campaign against Khurásán (on the death of Sháhrúkh), he invaded Andiján, seized the fort, and, liberating its governor, Ali Kochak, on ransom, plundered the country, and retired to the hills. T.R.

From this secure retreat he repeated his incursions till Abú Sáid, powerless to check him, recalled Yúnus from his exile, and, making a treaty of alliance with him, set him up with an army, and sent him to recover his patrimony from his younger brother. Yúnus at this time, 860 H.=1455 A.D., was forty-one years of age. He set out on his enterprise without delay, and on arrival in Mogholistan was joined by the Konjí tribe under their Chief, Pir Hájí, whose daughter, Doulat Begum, he married. She bore him three sons. At Isigh Kol he was joined by the Begjik tribe with their Chief, Mir Ibráhím, the nephew of Pír Hacc Birdí. With these adherents to his cause Yúnus marched against Káshghar.

Here the aged Syad Ali summoned to his aid Eshán Boghá, who at the time was in Yuldúz. He hastily collected sixty thousand Jattah, and arrived at Káshghar in eleven days with but six thousand of his men. Yúnus, nevertheless, was defeated and driven back to Mogholistan, where his lately made friends, deserting him, returned to their own camps and pastures; and his borrowed army, following their example, took their own ways back to their homes. Yúnus, with only a few trusty servants, wandered awhile in distress and disguise, and finally returned to Abú Sáid in Khurásán, attended by a single slave, whom, in the absence of any other property, he presented as an offering on first admission to his patron's presence. Abú Sáid, on learning the deplorable state of his affairs, restored the faithful slave to him, and, setting him up afresh, gave him a residence at Baníkand, called also Sháhrúkhí. Here he provided him with a fresh army, and once more sent him to renew the attempt to recover his throne.

Syad Ali died at Káshghar in 862 H.=1457 A.D., and left two sons, Sáníz Mirzá, by a Jarás wife, and Hydar Mirzá, by Oron Nishin Kháním, the aunt of Yúnus and sister of Wais Khan. According to Moghol custom, Sáníz, the eldest, succeeded to the government; but he was a mild and timid Prince, and, resigning Káshghar and Yángí Hissár to his brother, retired to the less disturbed Yárkand, which he made his capital.

Hydar was married to Daulat Nigár Kháním, the daughter of Eshán Boghá, and his sympathies were, consequently, with him instead of with Yúnus. And on the death of his father-in-law, in 866 H.=1461 A.D., he allied with his son and successor Dost Muhámmad. Sáníz on the contrary allied with Yúnus.

The brothers did not agree, and Yúnus, after his return from Abú Saíd set up with a fresh army, now again coming to Káshghar as rightful King, Hydar left the place and joined Dost Muhammad at Aksú. After some stay at Káshghar, during which he contracted a marriage with the daughter of the King of Badakhshán, his nomads fretting under the restraints of city life, and deserting him with increasing frequency, Yúnus was afraid of being left alone in his newly recovered capital, and, consequently, appointing Sáníz to the Government of Káshghar, he returned to Mogholistan with his restless wanderers.

Sáníz died at Káshghar, after a reign of seven years, by a fall from his horse, in 869 H.=1464 A.D., and Hydar at once took possession of the city from Aksú. Dost Muhammad at the same time made an attempt to seize Yárkand, but, the gates being