

**TURKEY OLD AND NEW.**



# TURKEY OLD AND THE NEW

Historical, Geographical and Statistical.

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-002542

SUTHERLAND MENZIES,

AUTHOR OF "ROYAL FAVOURITES," "POLITICAL WOMEN," "HISTORY OF FRANCE,"  
"HISTORY OF GERMANY."

VOL. II.

LONDON:

WM H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

PUBLISHERS TO THE INDIA OFFICE.

1880.

V591.M8

B0.2

2542

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WOODFALL AND KINDER,

MILFORD LANE, STRAND, W.C.

# CONTENTS.

VOL. II.

## BOOK III.

FROM THE PEACE OF CARLOWITZ TO THE PEACE OF JASSY (1699-1792).

### CHAPTER I.

FROM THE PEACE OF CARLOWITZ TO THE PEACE OF PASSAROWITZ  
(1699-1718).

SECTION	PAGE
1. Administration of Kupruli Hussein. Deposition of Mustapha II.	1
2. Achmet III. Diminution of French Influence. Commencement of Russian Pretensions. Charles XII. at Bender . . . . .	2
3. War against Russia. Peace of Falksen . . . . .	6
4. War against Venice and against Austria. Treaty of Passarowitz. Fresh Treaty with Russia . . . . .	12

### CHAPTER II.

FROM THE PEACE OF PASSAROWITZ TO THE PEACE OF BELGRADE  
(1718-1739).

1. Disastrous Policy of Turkey. War against Persia . . . . .	16
2. Mahmoud I. Peace with Persia. War of France in Favour of Poland . . . . .	19
3. War with Russia and Austria. Part taken by France. Treaty of Belgrade . . . . .	23

### CHAPTER III.

FROM THE PEACE OF BELGRADE TO THE PEACE OF KAINARDJI  
(1740-1774).

1. Treaty with Sweden. Capitulations of 1740 . . . . .	23
2. War of the Austrian Succession. Neutrality of Turkey . . . . .	30
3. Efforts of France to enlighten Turkey. Encroachments of Russia.	34
4. New Administration of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Fanariotes.	37
5. Osman III. Change in the Policy of France. Affair of the Holy Places . . . . .	38

VOL. II.

b

SECTION	PAGE
6. Mustapha III. Intervention of Russia in Poland; her Intrigues in the Greek Provinces of Turkey . . . . .	46
7. Russian aggression. Designs of Catherine II . . . . .	47
8. State of the Asiatic Provinces. Egypt under Ali Bey. Syria under Daher . . . . .	51
9. Efforts of France to decide the Porte to make War against Russia. Letters of Louis XV. . . . .	55
10. War against Russia. Rising of the Morea. Naval Victory of the Russians. Operations in Wallachia . . . . .	58
11. Efforts of France in favour of Turkey . . . . .	64
12. Threats of England as regarded France. Sequel of the War. Death of Mustapha III . . . . .	68
13. Accession of Abdul Ahmed. Treaty of Kainardji . . . . .	74

## CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE PEACE OF KAINARDJI TO THE PEACE OF JASSY (1774-1792).

1. Consequences of the Peace of Kainardji. Convention of 1779 . . . . .	77
2. Conquest of the Crimea by the Russians . . . . .	80
3. Change in the Policy of France. The Empress Catherine's Project of a New Eastern Empire. . . . .	84
4. War with Russia Renewed. Death of Abdul Ahmed. Selim III. (1792). Continuation of the War. Peace of Jassy (1792) . . . . .	87

## BOOK IV.

FROM THE PEACE OF JASSY TO THE TREATY OF PARIS (1792-1808).

## CHAPTER I.

FROM THE PEACE OF JASSY TO THE ACCESSION OF MAHMOUD II.

1. Rebound of the French Revolution at Constantinople . . . . .	94
2. Disorders in Servia. Pasvan Oglou . . . . .	99
3. Ali Pacha . . . . .	102
4. Mission of Sebastiani to the Levant . . . . .	104
5. Rupture of the Peace of Amiens. Conduct of the Porte . . . . .	106
6. Troubles in Roumelia. Insurrection of Servia . . . . .	108
7. Rupture of the Porte with Russia and England. The Russians invade the Danubian Provinces . . . . .	110
8. Napoleon sends Aid to the Porte. Departure of the English Ambassador. Admiral Duckworth passes the Dardanelles . . . . .	115
9. Sebastiani decides the Sultan to offer Resistance. Measures of Defence. Retreat of Sir John Duckworth . . . . .	118
10. The Turks attack the Russian Fleet. Expedition of the English against Egypt. Mehemet Ali . . . . .	122

CONTENTS.

vii

SECTION	PAGE
11. Revolt of the Yamaks. Deposition of the Sultan . . . . .	124
12. Mustapha IV. (29th May, 1807, to 25th July, 1808). Peace of Tilsit . . . . .	127
13. The Conspiracy of Baraictar. Deposition of Mustapha IV. . . . .	130

CHAPTER II.

REIGN OF MAHMOUD II. TO THE PEACE OF ADRIANOPLE (1808-1829).

1. Sway and Downfall of Baraictar . . . . .	133
2. Discussion of Napoleon and Alexander upon the Turkish Empire. Resumption of Hostilities with Russia. Treaty of Bucharest. . . . .	135
3. Sequel of the Servian Insurrection . . . . .	139
4. The Wahabites. Power of Mehemet Ali. Revolt of Ali Pacha . . . . .	143
5. The Hetseria. Insurrection of Greece. Attempt of Ypsilanti . . . . .	146
6. Execution of the Greek Patriarch. Insurrection of the Isles. Pro- gress of the Insurrection . . . . .	151
7. Death of Ali Pacha. Massacre of Scio. Dissensions among the Greeks . . . . .	154
8. Intervention of the Troops of the Pacha of Egypt. Capture of Missolopghi . . . . .	156
9. Discussions of the Porte with Russia . . . . .	158
10. Convention of Ackerman. Treaty of 6th July, 1827 . . . . .	161
11. Battle of Navarino. Declaration of War against Russia . . . . .	163
12. Destruction of the Janissaries . . . . .	166
13. Expedition of the French into the Morea . . . . .	171
14. Campaigns of 1828-1829. Treaty of Adrianople. Independence of Greece . . . . .	172

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE PEACE OF ADRIANOPLE TO THE PEACE OF PARIS (1829-1856).

1. Relations of France with the Levant during the Restoration and after the Revolution of 1830 . . . . .	179
2. Power of Mehemet Ali. His Rupture with the Porta. Battle of Homs and Konieh . . . . .	181
3. Intervention of France and Russia. Treaty between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi . . . . .	184
4. Reforms of Mahmoud. Fresh Rupture with the Pacha of Egypt. Battle of Nezib. Death of Mahmoud . . . . .	187
5. Succession of Abdul Medjid. Treaty of the 15th July, 1840. Con- clusion of the Difference between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. . . . .	190
6. Reign of Abdul Medjid . . . . .	195
7. Discussions relative to the Holy Places. The Russian Troops invade the Danubian Principalities. Beginning of the Crimean War . . . . .	200

## CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE END OF THE CRIMEAN WAR TO THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE AT  
CONSTANTINOPLE.

SECTION	PAGE
1. End of the Crimean War. Treaty of Paris . . . . .	210
2. Disorders and Insurrections in the Tributary Provinces . . . . .	214
3. The Attitude of Russia towards Turkey in 1876-1877 . . . . .	217
4. Deposition and Death of Abdul Aziz. Accession of Abdul Hamid. European Conference at Constantinople . . . . .	219
5. Fall and Banishment of the Grand Vizier Midhat Pacha . . . . .	222
6. Russia declares War against the Porte . . . . .	223
7. The Campaign on the Danube . . . . .	226
8. Fall of Plevna and surrender of Osman Pacha . . . . .	239
9. Exhaustion of the Turkish Armies . . . . .	245

## CHAPTER V.

1. End of the Russo-Turkish War. Crisis at Constantinople. The Armistice . . . . .	248
2. The Berlin Congress. The Treaty of Berlin . . . . .	253

## BOOK V.

## DESCRIPTION OF TURKEY.

## CHAPTER I.

1. Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa, Administrative and Statistical Divisions . . . . .	260
2. Constantinople . . . . .	262
3. The Danube, from its Source to its Mouth . . . . .	270
4. Wallachia and Moldavia (Roumania) . . . . .	291
5. Bosnia . . . . .	299
6. Servia . . . . .	303
7. Bulgaria . . . . .	310

## CHAPTER II.

## PROVINCES OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

1. The Hellenic Peninsula . . . . .	321
2. Thrace . . . . .	322
3. The Dardanelles, and Sea of Marmora . . . . .	329
4. The Bosphorus . . . . .	333
5. Macedonia . . . . .	336
6. Thessaly . . . . .	343
7. The Balkans . . . . .	347



CONTENTS.

ix

CHAPTER III.

PROVINCES OF THE ADRIATIC SEA.

SECTION	PAGE
1. Herzegovina . . . . .	351
2. Montenegro . . . . .	353
3. Albania . . . . .	354

CHAPTER IV.

GREECE AND THE ISLES OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

Isles . . . . .	367
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER V.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. The Caucasus . . . . .	369
2. Basins of the Phasis, the Kour and the Araxes . . . . .	374
3. Mountains of Western Asia . . . . .	378
4. Basins of the Euphrates and Tigris . . . . .	379

CHAPTER VI.

ASIA MINOR (ANATOLIA).

1. Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Lycia . . . . .	386
2. Caria, Lydia, Mysia . . . . .	387
3. Bythynia, Pontus, Paphlagonia . . . . .	391
4. Galatia, Phrygia, Cappadocia . . . . .	395
5. The Isles of Asia Minor . . . . .	396

CHAPTER VII.

SYRIA AND ARABIA.

1. Mountains of Syria . . . . .	402
2. Coasts and Towns of Syria . . . . .	404
3. Palestine . . . . .	408
4. Arabia . . . . .	410

APPENDIX . . . . .	413
--------------------	-----

HISTORICAL INDEX . . . . .	419
----------------------------	-----

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.



CONSTANTINOPLE AND GOLDEN HORN . . . . .	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
GIRDING THE SULTAN WITH OSMAN'S SWORD . . . . .	<i>Face page 132</i>
ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA . . . . .	" 211
ABDUL AZIZ . . . . .	" 218
OSMAN PACHA . . . . .	" 239
CARATHEODORI PACHA, SADOULLAH BEY, MEHEMET ALI PACHA . . . . .	" 254
CONSTANTINOPLE SEEN FROM GALATA . . . . .	" " 263
ADRIANOPE . . . . .	" 324
ALBANIANS . . . . .	" 365
CIRCASSIANS . . . . .	" 373
LANDSCAPE IN THE TAURUS . . . . .	" " 379
HISSARLIK (OLD TROY) ANATOLIA. . . . .	" 390

## ERRATA.

VOL. II.

*For annexes read ans . . . page 54 (in note).*  
*„ Istria „ Istrias . . . „ 171.*

# APPENDIX.

---

## SUMMARY OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

FIRST meeting of the Congress 13th June, 1878; twentieth and last meeting, Treaty signed, 13th July, 1878.

ARTICLES 1-12.—Bulgaria constituted an autonomous Principality, tributary to the Sultan; the Balkans southern limit; the Prince to be elected by the population, approved by the Sultan and other Powers; public laws and other details.

ARTICLES 13-22.—New Province of Eastern Roumelia constituted; partially autonomous; boundaries defined; Christian Governor-General to be appointed by the Sultan; to be organized by an Austrian Commission; a Russian army of occupation to remain nine months.

ARTICLE 23.—Bosnia and Herzegovina to be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary.

ARTICLES 24-30.—Montenegro to be independent; new frontiers; Antivari annexed.

ARTICLES 31-39.—Serbia to be independent, with new frontiers.

ARTICLES 40-49.—Roumania to be independent, losing part of Bessarabia to Russia, with compensation.

ARTICLES 50-54.—Regulation of navigation of the Danube, &c.

ARTICLES 55-57.—Legal reforms in Crete, &c.

ARTICLE 58.—The Porte cedes to Russia, Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, and settles boundaries.

ARTICLE 59.—Batoum to be a free commercial port.

ARTICLE 60.—Alasgird and Bayazid restored to Turkey.

ARTICLES 61-62.—The Porte engages to realize legal reforms, and to grant religious liberty, &c.

ARTICLE 63.—The Treaty of Paris (30th March, 1856) and of London (13th March, 1871), maintained when not modified by this Treaty.

ARTICLE 64.—Treaty to be ratified in three weeks' time. Ratified 3rd August, 1878.

SUMMARY OF CHIEF EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE  
BERLIN TREATY SINCE ITS SIGNATURE.

1879. *May 30.*—Installation of Prince Alexander Vogorides (Aleko Pacha) as Governor-General of the new State of Eastern Roumelia, created by the Treaty of Berlin.

*June 26.*—Abdication of Ismail I., Khedive of Egypt, in favour of his son, Mohammed Tewfik, who is at once proclaimed.

*July 8.*—Entry of Prince Alexander, newly elected ruler of Bulgaria, into Tirnova, eastern capital of the Principality.

*September 8.*—Occupation of the Turkish Sanjak of Novi-Bazar by Austrian troops.

*October 30.*—Opening of the first Legislative Assembly of Bulgaria by Prince Alexander I.

## BULGARIA.

**CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA.**—It was ordered by Article I of the Treaty of Berlin that Bulgaria should be “constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a National Militia.” Art. 3 ordered, “The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria.”

By the constitution of 1879, the legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage, at the rating of one member to every 20,000 of the population, “counting both sexes.” The Prince has the right of nominating, in addition, a number of deputies equal to half the number returned by the popular vote. The time of duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months.

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The boundaries of the Principality were fixed by the Treaty of Berlin as follows:—“The Principality of Bulgaria will include the following territories—the frontier follows on the North the right bank of the Danube from the ancient frontier of Servia up to a point to be determined by a European Commission to the East of Silistria, and from thence runs to the Black Sea to the South of Mangalia, which is included in Roumanian territory. The Black Sea forms the Eastern boundary of Bulgaria. On the South the frontier follows upwards from its mouth the water way of the brook near which are situated the villages Hodzakioj, Selam-Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of the Deli-Kameik, passes South of Belibe and Kemhalik and North of Hadzimahale after having passed the Deli-Kameik at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kilometres above Cengei, reaches the crest at a point situated between Tekenlik and

Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Karan Balkan, to the North of Kotel as far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Balkan, the whole extent of which it follows up to the summit of Korica. There it leaves the crest of the Balkans, descending Southwards," &c., &c. The accurate settlement of the frontiers of the Principality was left to a European Commission, appointed by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

It must be remembered that the proximate estimate of the area of Bulgaria and other provinces given in the foregoing geographical description of Turkey (Book V.) was their extent *previous* to the Treaty of Berlin.

Under the existing provisional arrangements, Bulgaria is divided into nine provinces, namely, Widdin, Sistova, Rustchuk, Varna, Tirmova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivno, and Skoblia or Uskup. Each of these is subdivided into several arrondissements, or circles. The capital of the Principality is the city of Philippopolis, on an island of the river Maritza, here navigable, with a population of 45,000. The other principal towns are Varna, with an estimated population of 18,000; Shumla with 20,000; Rustchuk with 25,000; Tirmova with 30,000; Gabrova, 15,000 to 20,000; and Widdin, 25,000 to 30,000. Besides these, there are 15 to 20 small towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants each. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

Alexander I., born April 5, 1857, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the late Empress of Russia, was elected by the unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly, April 29, 1879. The Prince has the grant of an annual civil list of 6,000,000 lei or £24,000, with maintenance of a palace, or "Konak," at Sofia.

#### EASTERN ROUMELIA.

EASTERN ROUMELIA was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered that a State or "Province," should be formed South of the Balkans, which will take the name of "Eastern Roumelia," and will remain under the direct political and military authority of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. By Articles 15-17 of the Treaty it was further provided that the Sultan will have the right of providing for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers and maintaining troops there. Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmery assisted by a local militia. Regard shall be had to the religion of the inhabitants in respect to the composition of these corps, the officers of which are named by the Sultan, according to the localities, who engages not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazonks and Circassians, in the garrison of the frontiers.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The boundaries of Eastern Roumelia

were fixed by Art. 13 of the Treaty of Berlin, as follows:—"Starting from the Black Sea, the frontier line shall run from its mouth along the valley of the stream, near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam Kioj, Arwadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of Deli-Kameik, passes to the South of Belibe and Kemhalik, and to the North of Hadzimahale, after having crossed the Deli-Kameik at a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kilometres above Cengei, reaches the crest of the mountains at a point between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by the Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazal Balkan, to the North of Kotel up to Demir Kapu. The frontier passes by the principal chain of the Great Balkans, which it follows throughout its whole length to the summit of Kosica. At this point the Western frontier of Roumelia leaves the crest of the Balkans, descending Southwards," &c., &c. The exact settlement of the boundaries of the new State was left to a European Commission, appointed by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

The following are the exact figures of the official enumerators as given in the Eastern Roumelian census, which was completed in last July (1880): Bulgarians, 573,231; Mahometans, 174,759; Greeks, 42,516; Gipsies, 19,324; Jews, 4,177; Armenians, 1,306. In the above enumeration, 15,000 Catholics and Protestant Bulgarians are returned as Bulgarians; but about 25,000 Pomaks or Mahometan Bulgarians are returned as Mahometans, so that there are really about 600,000 Bulgarians, out of a total population of 923,179, in Eastern Roumelia. The Greeks hardly exceed 5 per cent. of the population.

Agriculture is the chief occupation, but it is in a very backward condition, and there is scarcely any trade.

The Treaty of Berlin, as might have been expected, has given Herren Behm and Wagner, in the new issue (No. 6) of their well-known "*Bevölkerung der Erde*," no little difficulty. They have, however, gone into the whole subject most thoroughly, and the result could scarcely be more satisfactory. They have made a planimetric estimate of the areas of Roumania and the countries of the Balkan Peninsula on the basis of the Austrian staff map. With the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia and the acquisition of the Dobrudscha, the area of Roumania is now found to be 129,947 square kilometres, the population of which may be set down as 5,376,000. Servia has been increased in area about one third, its present area being 48,657 square kilometres, and its population 1,589,650. By the treaty Montenegro received an addition of 5,109 square kilometres, its present area being thus 9,475 square kilometres, and its total population 286,000. European Turkey, with its more or less dependent States and its almost total want of trustworthy statistics, has evidently vexed the souls of these two painstaking geographers. As the final result of much comparison of statistics they come to the conclusion that the direct possessions of Turkey in Europe have an area of 179,475 square kilometres and a population of 4,790,000; Eastern Roumelia, 35,387 square kilometres, and population 923,179;

Bulgaria 63,865 square kilometres, and population 1,965,474. Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar 60,484 square kilometres, and population of 1,187,879,—giving a total area for *European* Turkey and her dependencies of 339,211 square kilometres, and a total population of 8,886,500. In Asia again, including Cyprus and Samos, Turkey has remaining a territory of 1,899,206 square kilometres, with a population of 16,320,000; so that the total possessions of dismembered Turkey in Europe and Asia still cover an area of 2,238,417 square kilometres, or about 864,000 square miles, and a population of 25,186,500.

### THE TURKISH ARMY.

The actual strength of the Turkish army is, owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate information respecting its distribution, the effective of the several units, and so forth, extremely difficult to estimate; but according to the calculation made by a Prussian officer, there were altogether some 150,000 to 160,000 men under arms at the end of 1879. Of these, 30,000 were in Constantinople, Gallipoli, Tjataldja, 20,000 in the vilayet of Adrianople, 15,000 in the vilayet of Salonica, 40,000 in Thessaly and Epirus, 7,000 in Scutari and the neighbourhood, 10,000 in Kossovo, 4,000 in Crete, 8,000 in Syria, 10,000 in Asia Minor, 10,000 in Mesopotamia, and 6,000 in Yemen. Another Prussian officer, however, estimates that at the close of last year (1879) there were more than 110,000 Turkish soldiers in European Turkey. Early in the present year the peace establishment of the Turkish army was further reduced; but in July last the effective of all the European Nizam battalions was raised to 800 men, so that at the present time there may be between 95,000 and 100,000 soldiers in European Turkey; but of these more than half may be set down as recruits. On the Greek frontier, however, a large number of irregular troops have assembled; but the strength of these, as well as of the Albanian League, cannot be even approximately estimated. The men of the regular army are well armed, but a large number of them, being recruits called to the colours during the past summer, are only very imperfectly trained; while, as officers, non-commissioned officers, and men alike have received no pay to speak of for two years, the discipline of the army has naturally become impaired. Apart from their armament, the equipment of the men is miserable; but deficiency of clothing and lack of accoutrements have never yet prevented the Turkish soldier from bearing himself gallantly in the field.

The Eastern Roumelian army, according to a German military critic, is a sister force of the Bulgarian, and, like the latter, has sprung from the militia originally organized by the Russians in Bulgaria. On the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin, this militia was divided between the newly created Principality of Bulgaria, and the autonomous province of Eastern Roumelia, the latter receiving 9



battalions of infantry, 2 sothias of cavalry, and half a battery of field artillery (4 guns) as its share. The war establishment of the force which has been formed round this nucleus now comprises 12 battalions of infantry of the 1st, and 12 battalions of the 2nd levy (each battalion consisting of 24 officers and 949 non-commissioned officers and men), with complements of the other arms of the service, the strength of which is not yet detailed, but will depend upon the number of guns, horses and trained men available when war breaks out. A further means of giving military training and instruction to a large number of the inhabitants of Eastern Roumelia is moreover, afforded by the so-called "Gymnastic Societies." These societies were, it is true, dissolved at the instance of the Turkish Government by a decree of the Governor-General on the 11th November, 1879; but a few days afterwards another decree virtually re-established them under another name. Their strength at the present time cannot be exactly calculated, but it is estimated that they comprise between 30,000 and 35,000 men; while it is certain that they form an element of the armed strength of the province which it would be unwise to undervalue.

The last incident connected with the execution of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty has been a Naval Demonstration on the Albanian coast by the combined squadrons of the six signatory Powers to enforce the cession of Dulcigno and the neighbouring coast district to Montenegro. This European "Concert" in favour of coercion, eventually producing a crisis which threatened to terminate in war, was happily put an end to by a diplomatic stroke—the Turkish Note of October 3. This Note declared "that as soon as the Powers shall have given Turkey formal assurances that the Naval Demonstration has been definitively abandoned, the Ottoman Government will evacuate Dulcigno, without, however, being held responsible should disorder ensue after the Turkish troops leave."

This sudden surrender is now well understood to be the first of the concessions necessary to satisfy the conditions of the Berlin Treaty; and so the battle between the will of Europe and the will of the Sultan—a desperate entanglement—ends, and the Note becomes a message of peace to the combined Powers.

#### DULCIGNO.

Dulcigno, which has lately become the engrossing object of European diplomacy, is a little Albanian seaport possessing two harbours. The one nearest the town is, however, small and shallow, and could not accommodate vessels larger than 200 tons. The other harbour—Val de Noce—can shelter the largest vessels. But the entrance is troublesome on account of the narrow channel, and so for some time past the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd have been accustomed to stop at San Giovanni di Medua, a proceeding which has had a dam-

aging effect on the prosperity of Dulcigno as the port of Scutari. In 1860 Dulcigno possessed 190 sea-going craft; at present it has not more than between eighty and ninety vessels, engaged exclusively in a coasting trade. Formerly, before the existence of a distinct Austrian fleet, Dulcigno was a notorious pirates' nest, which sheltered fully 400 corsair vessels. But from 1815, when cruisers first hoisted the Austrian flag, the number of these vessels rapidly diminished, and those which remained were transformed into trading craft. These, again, all but disappeared during the Greek war of Independence, being destroyed by the Greek corsairs. The old and new town of Dulcigno are divided from each other by the small harbour. The former, which includes the fortress, has not now more than eighty houses, half of which are uninhabited. The fortress, surrounded by walls of great strength, is no longer of any importance; modern artillery would command it from the heights of Moschura and Klemssa. The new town has about 400 houses. There are about 2,800 Mahometan inhabitants; twelve Servian families, reckoning about eighty individuals, belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church; eight Roman Catholic families, reckoning forty persons; and about a dozen huts inhabited by eighty gipsies. It is only since 1858 that Christians have been allowed to live in Dulcigno. The town, which is called by the Albanians *Ulkun*, by the Turks *Olgun*, by the Servians *Ulshin*, bore in ancient times the name of *Ulcinium*, and previously *Olchinium*. Pliny tells us it was founded by fugitives from Colchis, who gave it the name of *Colchinium*. After the division of the Empire, Dulcigno fell to the rulers of the East, and remained till the eleventh century subject to Constantinople. In 1180 the Servians obtained possession of Dulcigno, and held it until 1408; the Venetians then acquired it, and held it till 1571, when the Turks, under Achmet Capudan-pacha, took it. The Venetians made several attempts to regain Dulcigno, notably in 1718, under *Schulenburg*. From that date the Turks remained in undisputed occupation until 1878, when a Montenegrin force under *Plamenac* took it by storm. On that occasion 1,000 men of the Turkish garrison were killed and 500 taken prisoners. Three colours, five guns, and 1,500 muskets became the spoil of the victors, who had 180 men killed and 300 wounded. During the assault the town was set on fire and the greater part of it burnt down. Subsequently the Montenegrins endeavoured to conciliate the inhabitants of Dulcigno.

A letter from one of the crews of the English squadron, then off Dulcigno, thus describes the present aspect of that place.—“I despair of gaining the reader's credence for any description of Dulcigno. On a narrow but lofty crag, protected on either side by precipices, stand a dozen houses, red-roofed, gaping with holes where once were windows. In one corner rises a minaret. Stretched from either abyss, above and below, are the old Venetian walls, a world too wide for the shrunken town. It stands amidst a wilderness of hills, grey and bleak, picturesque truly, but bearing no trace of human inhabitant for miles and miles. Every man of our ship's company felt the

humour of the jest as we steamed below this wretched, lonely settlement which the united fleets of Europe were about to threaten."

It will be matter for rejoicing if the Montenegrin difficulty be settled amicably, whatever be the influence that secures such a result. The one question which interests the world at large in connection with Dulcigno is how far its cession removes the chances of an European war. The Hellenic question, of infinitely more gravity and consequences than the Montenegrin one, and which stands on a totally different footing, has yet to be grappled with. The King of Greece has, on opening the Greek Chamber, with a belligerent speech, called upon the Legislative Assembly to ratify the extensive naval and military preparations already made, and he stated that "the army will not be disbanded until the attainment of our object—namely, the establishment of a new order of things in the territory awarded to Greece."

This speech of King George addressed to his legislators and his people has had a somewhat startling effect; as it now appears probable that it must come to fighting after all: the one interesting question being the life-and-death struggle with Turkey.

# HISTORICAL INDEX.

## VOL. II



Abdallah Pacha, Governor of Syria, formerly friend of Mehemet, but who had incurred his enmity through favouring the contraband trade in the commodities of Egypt, being summoned by Mehemet to restore his fellahs, replied that the Sultan's subjects might dwell indiscriminately in one or other part of his Empire; at this reply, Mehemet orders his son Ibrahim to march upon Syria at the head of 30,000 men, 182.

Abdul Ahmed, youngest son of Achmet III., succeeds his brother Mustapha III., is in the hands of the war party; the Turks thoroughly beaten by the Russians, the Treaty of Kutschuk-Kainardji is dictated in four hours by Count Romanzoff, 75; the Sultan is carried off by a stroke of apoplexy, 90.

Abdul Aziz succeeds his brother Abdul Medjid as Sultan; his wish to alter the succession in favour of his eldest son instead of the eldest son of his late brother Medjid; the policy of Russia is favourable to the Sultan's wish in that respect, and the influence of General Ignatieff with the Grand Vizier gives the true key of Turkish politics, 216; his deposition and suicide, after a most profligate and mischievous reign of 16 years, 219.

Abdul Hamid, second son of Abdul Medjid, succeeds Murad V.; murderous attacks upon the Sultan's chief ministers; civil insurrection and foreign war render the opening of his reign one of peculiar trial to Turkey, 219; his address on the opening of the second session of the Turkish Parliament, 246; the Czar's telegram to the Sultan on the signature of the armistice (1878), 250.

Abdul Kerim, Turkish commander-in-chief on the Danube, maintains a masterly inactivity while 120,000 Russian soldiers pass quietly over to the Bulgarian side of the Danube, 228; under the pressure of popular indignation the Turkish Government dismisses Abdul Kerim and his treacherous or incapable patron, Riza Pacha, minister of war, 231.

Abdul Medjid, son of Mahmoud II., succeeds in his seventeenth year; already enervated by premature indulgence, the French wish the Osmanli to be transferred to Mehemet Ali; but the proposition is opposed by England and Russia; a lively agitation manifesting itself on the subject of the accession, it is promptly repressed by the Grand Vizier Khoarew, 190; the young Sultan is mostly guided by the counsels of England, ably conducted by Sir Stratford Canning, 195; the Czar's design against the "sick man," 203; takes the initiative in war by summoning Russia to evacuate the Principalities; on the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians at Sinope, the Divan invokes the aid of the fleets of the Allied Powers in the Bosphorus; England and France order their fleets to enter the Black Sea to protect therein the flag and territory of Turkey, 205.

Achmet III., succeeds his deposed brother, Mustapha II.; the two periods dividing his reign—during the first, power passes from hand to hand by a rapid succession of Viziers, and, after a few years' repose, the Porte becomes engaged in a series of quarrels with Russia, Venice, and Austria; the second—wholly occupied with the

ministry of Ibrahim, which also gives employment to the military activity of the Turks in Persia, 2; the Sultan, immersed in the pleasures of the seraglio, refusing to mix himself up with the war in Hungary at the instigation of Louis XIV., the result of that neutrality to France is the loss of her sway over the Mediterranean, where she allows England to establish herself; Russia profits by the war of the Spanish succession to follow up her projects of conquest over the Ottoman Empire, 3; incited by Charles XII. of Sweden, the Sultan declares war against the Czar and imprisons Tolstoi, his ambassador, 7; endeavours to hasten the departure of Charles XII., both a troublesome and expensive guest, but the latter demands 600,000 dollars and an escort of 30,000 men; after a forbearance of many months, the Sultan prepares to use force; Charles's daily allowance withdrawn, and the Janissaries ordered to seize his person; after a desperate hand-to-hand conflict, the King is secured and carried to Demotica, 10; is ultimately persuaded to return to his kingdom, the Sultan providing him with an escort to the frontiers; the Treaty of Adrianople enlarges the limits of the territory of Azof, restored to Turkey and completely shuts out from the Russians access to the Black Sea, 11; the Sultan declares war against the Venetians and the whole of the Morea is wrested from them, 12; the Turkish army defeated under the walls of Peterwardein by Prince Eugene with great loss, the victory chiefly ascribed to the use of heavy cavalry; the Prince pursues his triumphal course upon Ottoman territory and overthrows the new Grand Vizier, Khalil Pacha, 13; England offers her mediation and peace is signed at Passarowitz, 14; the Divan, recognizing the necessity of penetrating deeper into the policy of the Christian States, despatches an extraordinary embassy to France, which makes a great noise, but leads to no result, 16; to check the career of Russian conquest in Asia, the Sultan causes his troops to invade Armenia and Persian Georgia; the Turks make themselves masters of Hamadan, Erivan, Tebriz, and of all the Persian territory which Russia had abandoned to them; secret condi-

tion in Treaty of Vienna between Catherine I. and Austria to ruin the Ottoman Empire, 18; Ibrahim Pacha having irritated the Turks by his tergiversations, the Janissaries, incited to revolt, demand that the Grand Vizier, the Mufti, and the Capudan-pacha be given up to them, who are put to death, and the Sultan, without attempting a useless resistance, himself acknowledges as Padscha his nephew Mahmoud, 19.

Achmet Fewzi, Capudan-pacha, disobeys the Grand Vizier's orders to return to Constantinople, and determines to unite himself with Mehemet Ali, to whom he surrenders the Turkish Fleet; explains his conduct to Admiral Lalande, 191.

Aiguillon, Duke d', minister of Louis XV., desiring to persist in the projects of his predecessor, Choiseul, for the deliverance of Poland and the assistance of Turkey, prepares armaments, but the English Ministry declares to him that the slightest attempt in favour of the two menaced States would be regarded by them as a *casus belli*; thanks to these threats, Poland undergoes her first dismemberment, and England the disgrace of having covered the three spoilers of that kingdom, without any profit to herself; Aiguillon, then, wishing at least to protect Sweden, equally menaced by Russia, arms a flotilla at Brest; but Lord North threatens "that if a French fleet appeared in the Baltic, it would be followed by an English fleet;" thereupon the armament at Brest is suspended, but there was another in preparation at Toulon, and the English Cabinet declared to him that "the prohibition made to France against sending a fleet into the Baltic applied equally to the Mediterranean;" and the disarmament of the Toulon fleet was the immediate result, 70.

Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, his name invoked by the brothers Ypsilanti in favour of the Hæteria, 159; he proposes to the European Powers that the Greeks should be placed in the same relation to the Porte as the Danubian Principalities, 161: the Greeks declare that they would prefer a glorious death to the shameful fate prepared for them, 161.

Alexander II., son of Nicholas I.; his first words on his accession are

unfavourable to peace, 209; the conferences at Vienna proving without result, war in the Crimea is renewed, 210; encourages the troops at Sebastopol with his presence and weeps over the ruins of the great fortress, 212; having declared his intention of adhering in principle to the "ultimatum of the four guarantees," a Conference meets in Paris, where a peace is signed by which Russia loses both the domination of the Black Sea and the protectorate of the Eastern Christians, 214; the Emperor denies the existence of the so-called will said to be left by Peter the Great for his successors, 217; the conduct of Russia sets at defiance all rules of international law by indulging in outrageous and unblushing acts of war against Turkish territory, 219; his Imperial Manifesto of April 24th, 1877, declares war against the Porte, and orders his armies to cross the frontier, 223; Lord Derby declares Russia's isolated action to be a distinct violation of the Treaty of Paris of 1871, 224; his proclamation to the inhabitants of the Balkan Peninsula shadows forth the future of Russianized Bulgaria, 229; Alexander is present when the Russians are defeated before Plevna on the Emperor's birthday, a stage being erected from which he might witness the triumph of his arms, 238; his telegram to the Sultan on the signature of the armistice, 250.

Ali Bey, the Mameluke, by the murder or exile of his enemies, makes himself master of Egypt and gains possession of Cairo; become depositary of all authority, he resolves to aggrandize himself still further; the suzerainty of Constantinople offends his pride, and he aspires to nothing less than the title of Sultan of Egypt; he drives out the Pacha, refuses the customary tribute and coins money with his own die, 53; the Divan, occupied with the affairs of Poland and the pretensions of Russia, devote attention only to the North; profiting by circumstances, Ali Bey pushes on further and further his enterprises and successes, 54.

Ali Pacha, of Janina, his birth and parentage; after, from the age of eighteen, leading the life of a brigand, tries his fortune by becoming the devoted servant of the Porte, 102; denounces successively three Pachas of

Delvino and causes them to perish, and as a recompense obtains the title of Dervend Pacha (pacha of roads) and authority to raise 4,000 Albanians; overcomes the greater part of the rebel Beys, confiscates their properties and sends a portion of his booty to the Ottoman Ministers, and in return obtains the Pachalic of Janina; puts in execution the promise made to his dying mother of exterminating the people of Kardiki and Cormovo, who had offered her violence, by entirely destroying the latter town; on the Porte declaring war against France, he seizes upon Butrinto and Previsa, the latter place being pillaged and half its population massacred; for this the Porte makes him a Pacha of three tails, though growing uneasy at his usurpations, which he quiets by sending rich presents to the Divan, 103; authorized by the Porte, he compels the Suliotes to capitulate; the treaty stipulating that they should quit the country with arms and baggage, they scarcely begin their march ere they are attacked and massacred; is rewarded with the title of *romli-valici*, conferring command of the Turkish armies in absence of the Grand Vizier; collects 80,000 men and marches against the rebellious Krdschalis of Macedonia and Thrace, compels their submission, and the highways become free; profits by his power to amass riches by levying contributions upon almost every town; finding the Porte irritated at his success, he disbands his army, returns to Epirus, causes the wealthiest inhabitants to perish, and thus becomes absolute master of it, 104; England disgraces herself by consenting to sell Parga and its territory to the tyrant of Epirus, 145; he refuses to pay tribute to the Porte, and, in his stronghold of Janina, laughs at all the power of the Sultan; is declared *fermantli* (excommunicated) and summoned to appear before the Sultan in forty days; strives in vain to interest England in his defence; his cause finally finds itself allied with the independence of Greece, 146; and the war of the Porte against Ali precipitates its movement; great preparations made by the Divan to overcome the rebel, Parga and Previsa attacked and seized by a Turkish fleet, and an army of 20,000 men, after ravaging Epirus, besieges

Janina, 148; in that great danger, Ali summons the Klepts and Suliotes to his defence, representing himself as patron of Greek liberties; a formidable league of all the *armatolis* is formed against the Turks; the emissaries of Ali and of the Hetseria traverse the whole of Greece and summon her to arms, 149; whilst keeping in check the best troops of the Porte in Janina, is summoned to a conference and poniarded by his enemies, who send his head to Constantinople, 154.

Alma, the battle of the, opens to the Allied armies, the way to Sebastopol, 206.

Andrassy Note, the, meets with failure, though accepted by the Porte as well as England, and the attention of Europe is arrested by the meeting of the three Emperors, 218.

Arbuthnot, Sir C., English ambassador, accuses the Porte of partiality for France, demands the expulsion of the French ambassador, and threatens an expedition against Constantinople; on refusal of the satisfaction demanded, embarks with all the English merchants on board an English frigate, 116.

Arbuthnot, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles), English ambassador at the Porte, reproaches the Divan with abandoning its faithful allies in order to give itself up to the fatal influence of the revolutionary Government of France, and he, together with the Russian Minister, M. d'Italinski, demand the renewal of the alliance as well as the reinstatement of the deposed Voivodes; the Divan endeavouring to drag out at length the negotiation, M. d'Italinski, demands his passports, whilst Mr. Arbuthnot, detained at Buyukdere by a slow fever, sends his second secretary, Wellesley Pole, to require a categorical answer; his cavalier demeanour and menacing words make a profound impression upon the Divan, which immediately orders the reinstatement of the Voivodes, 113; the English ambassador remains alone to struggle against French influence, and seeing the tendencies of the Porte, no longer restrains his course of action; he boldly demands the expulsion of Sebastiani, the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia to Russia, the giving up the Turkish fleet to England, as well as the forts and batteries of the Dardanelles, and threatens an expedition against Con-

stantinople; the Divan indignantly rejecting these demands, Sir Charles, accompanied by all the English merchants, embarks on board the *Eady-mion* frigate, and suddenly Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles, 117; and an envoy is sent with the ultimatum of Sir C. Arbuthnot; the Divan, believing all was lost, decided on submission to the conditions of the English, 118.

Augustus II., King of Poland; Russia, Austria, and Prussia foreseeing that at his death the Poles would seek to regenerate their country under the protection of France, bind themselves by a secret pact for the dismemberment of his kingdom; at his death the Poles elect Stanislas Leczinski, but the Russian and Austrian armies place the son of Augustus II. on the throne; France declares war against Austria, and solicits the Porte to avenge the insult of Russia, 21.

Austria, her present position and policy; her ambition and energies directed to the South and East; her Eastern policy as well as that of Germany is to keep available for future operations the territory now Turkish; the price she obtained for remaining neutral while Russia conquered Turkey was Bosnia, 258; in the East the interests of Austria, Germany, and England are alike, 259.

Balaclava, the battle of, in which nearly two-thirds of the Light Brigade are uselessly sacrificed, 207.

Baractar, Mustapha, Pacha of Rustchuk, marches upon Constantinople with an army devoted to his cause and determines to put an end to the tyranny of the Yamaks, his secret object being the re-establishment of Selim III.; forcibly takes the seals from the Grand Vizier, enters the capital and proclaims Selim, whose lifeless body he finds on the floor of the Seraglio, strangled by the orders of Mustapha IV., 131; causes Mustapha to be flung into the same prison Selim had tentanted, 132; is made Grand Vizier and his first act is to put to death the assassins of Selim III. and the favourites of Mustapha; causes insurrectionary Yamak chiefs to be strangled, and 174 women of Mustapha's harem to be sewn up in sacks and flung into the

Bosphorus; resumes the plans of reform attempted by Selim; offends the high functionaries by depriving them of the timars and appropriating them to his own profit; he perishes in a fire kindled by the revolted Janissaries, 134.

Beaconsfield, Viscount, one of the representatives of England at the Berlin Congress, demands the withdrawal of the Russian forces, but declines to assent to the retirement of the British fleet, and Count Schoorlaff objecting, the point is reserved, 253; steadily resisting the claims of Greece, M. Waddington and Count Corti were only able to induce Congress to advise the Porte to grant her the territory south of a line to be drawn from the Salambria to the Peneus, 257.

Berlin Memorandum, England refuses to submit to the dictation of the, and the Ministers of Russia and Germany find themselves checkmated, 218.

Bessarabia, Russia mobilises and masses a large army in (1877), 223.

Bismarck, Prince, elected President of the Berlin Congress, 253; the Congress advances towards peace because the Prince determines that peace should be, 255; the Treaty of Berlin bears traces of the determination of the Prince's resolve not to allow the interests of Austria to be jeopardized in the south-east of Europe, 258.

Bonac, Marquis de, French ambassador, solicits the Turks to continue hostilities against Austria, but the mediation of England brings about the Treaty of Passarowitz, 14.

Bonaparte, Napoleon, his project in conjunction with the French Directory to take part in the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, 95; on signing the Treaty of Campo Formio, the expedition to Egypt is resolved upon; at the outset it proves disastrous to the French for their commerce, religious establishments, and relations with the Porte; brings for the first time, angrily in presence of each other Turks and Frenchmen; his invasion of Egypt gives rise to an alliance between Russia and the Porte, 97; if the attempt upon Egypt had roused the indignation of the Turks, his expulsion excited their contempt, 98; on the failure of his invasion, he sends Colonel Sebastiani on a mission to the Levant, the avowed object of

which is to require of the English the evacuation of Alexandria, and to announce to the Pacha of Egypt and Syria the peace concluded with the Porte of 1803; the report of the mission is regarded as an avowal of the ambitious pretensions of Bonaparte towards the East, and it proves not one of the least causes of the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, 105; his reply to Lord Pelham's speech in Parliament relative to England keeping Malta, 106; dissatisfied with the conduct of the Porte, he refuses to avenge himself for it, preferring rather to weaken Austria; after the battle of Austerlitz, the Porte draws closer to France, recognises Napoleon as Emperor, and sends him an ambassador extraordinary, 107; sends aid to the Porte in order to discover the projects of Russia against it, 115; the downfall of Selim has the most disastrous effect upon the policy of Napoleon; he abandons the interests of the Porte by the secret articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, 138; this abandonment of the Turks at Tilsit not one of the least causes which sent the great man to St. Helena, 129; Russia solicits Napoleon to put into execution the project of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, 135; perceiving the great error he has committed by the promises made at Tilsit, he eludes the demands of Alexander I., and even all idea of definitive partition of Turkey; resolved to make concessions touching Turkey, he proposes to Alexander an interview at Erfurt, and a secret convention is concluded there, 136; the English Ministry, obtaining knowledge of that treaty, in which Napoleon abandoned the true policy of France in order to satisfy his momentary interests, avails itself of it to renew its negotiations with the Porte, 137.

Bonneval, Count de, an adventurer, who deserts from the service of France and Germany and turns Mussulman to become a general of bombardiers in the Turkish army, a pacha of two tails, and confidant of the Grand Vizier, and is, during fourteen years, the secret soul of the Ottoman policy in its relations with the European Cabinets; attempts to reform the Turkish army, but is arrested in his projects by the representations of Russia; becomes, by a spirit of intrigue, more hurtful than useful to Turkey and to



France, 22; sends to Versailles a project of alliance which offends Cardinal Fleury and is rejected, 23; receives a pension, with the promise of his return to France, 31; the negotiations of Bonneval for an alliance offensive and defensive between France, Prussia and Turkey having failed in spite of all his intrigues to renew it, and the Porte having signed a treaty of perpetual peace with Austria and Russia, irritated at the ill-success of his overtures he expires on the very day upon which he received a letter from Versailles authorizing him to return to France, 33.

Brune, General, French ambassador, from his Republican abruptness and passionate pride, unfit to conduct a negotiation in the corrupt Court of Constantinople, 106; his propositions are received with coldness, and he even meets with a refusal to recognize Napoleon by his new title of Emperor; he threatens to quit Constantinople, the Divan does not seek to detain him, and he takes his departure, 107.

Byron, Lord, assists the Greeks with money and arms and goes to Greece to give them his personal aid, and dies at Missolonghi, 156.

Cabakchy Oglou, elected chief of the Yamaks with the power of life or death; enters Constantinople at the head of 600 Yamaks; no opposition presenting itself to the proceedings of the conspirators, they are joined by many hundred Janissaries and sailors and form an encampment on the Atmeidan; Cabakchy then reads a list of proscriptions upon which figure the counsellors and ministers of the Sultan; groups of conspirators are detached to execute those sentences, and seventeen heads of the principal dignitaries soon appear in a row before the chief of the revolt; the latter then inquires of the assemblage whether, in order to guarantee the future from the errors of the past, the Sultan ought to retain power; the rebels reply in the negative, 126; the Mufti acquiescing in the Sultan's dethronement, the multitude shout with acclamation for Sultan Mustapha; Selim resigns himself to the inevitable and takes the place of his successor in the Old Seraglio, 127.

Canning, Mr. Stratford (afterwards

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), English ambassador, offers to the Porte the mediation of the signatory Powers of the protocol, having in view the reconciling the Greeks with the Porte, and of putting an end to the struggle of which the Archipelago was the theatre; to which the Reis-Effendi replies that "His Highness would never admit of intervention between it and its rayahs, and that in future it would no longer reply to propositions of that kind;" the capture of the citadel of Athens was the result of that answer, 162; after the Treaty which terminated the quarrel between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, the young Sultan Abdul Medjid is mostly guided by the councils of England, ably conducted by Sir Stratford Canning, her ambassador at Constantinople, 195.

Cantemir, Demetrius, Hospodar of Wallachia, engages to assist Peter *the Great* on condition that the Czar should aid him in rendering his sovereignty hereditary; induces the Russians to cross the Pruth, only to find themselves overtaken and hemmed in by the Turkish army, 7.

Capodistrias governs the Greek Kingdom in the interest of Russia; has to contend with conspiracies and insurrections; the little Greek fleet burnt by Miaulis, to prevent the former using it in the Russian interest, and is shortly after assassinated, 177.

Caratheodori Pacha, announces at the Berlin Congress that the Porte accepts the principle of the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and the Herzegovina in the interests of European peace, and would arrange the details with Austria, 256.

Catherine I., Empress of Russia, consort of Peter *the Great*; her humble origin and equivocal antecedents; secretly married to the Czar before he sets out for the campaign against the Turks (1707); her skill in the penetration of character; gains an entire empire over the Czar; extricates him from the imminent peril in which he was placed when hemmed in by the Turks under Mahommed Baltadschi, 8; after Peter's death seeks, in a close alliance with Austria, the support Russia needed to ruin the Ottoman Empire; the Treaty of Vienna concluded (1725), 18.

Catherine II., Empress of Russia; after the murder of Peter III., her husband, the ambitious designs of the Empress force the Ottoman Porte to quit its inaction and draw closer its alliance with France, 47; she compels the Poles to elect Stanislas Poniatowski as king, and imposes a code of laws upon Poland destined to perpetuate its anarchy, 48; marks out some of the Turkish provinces for her future prey, and bribes the Divan with large sums, 49; infamously deceives Mustapha III. in the affairs of Poland; Poniatowski, despite the promises of the Czarina is imposed upon the Poles by Russian bayonets, 49; her agents, by means of the religious propaganda, prepare the way for the Russian invasion in the Greek provinces of Turkey, 50; the Muscovite intrigues only end by compromising the Christians, 51; after the Russian massacre at Balta, the Russian ambassador Obreskoff refusing to sign a declaration importing that Russia bound herself to abstain from all attempts against Polish liberty, he is imprisoned, and war declared by the Porte, 59; despatches a fleet from the Baltic to effect a rising in the Morea, but the whole business degenerates into a marauding expedition; the Russians destroy the Turkish fleet, a victory wholly due to British officers, 62; the Czarina sends Frederick II. a project for the partition of the Turkish Empire, and talk is rife at her Court of going to Constantinople, 68; in the Crimea the Ottoman domination is completely reversed by her successes, 70; her insolent ultimatum to the Porte rejected by the Divan; her troops are defeated on the Danube, and basely avenge their failure by a massacre at Basaradshik of the women, old men and children, 71; Heraclius, Prince of Georgia, is sold to Catherine, and she dominates in Moldavia and Wallachia, 73; the Treaty of Kutschuk-Kainardji in Article 7 opens a wide door to Russian usurpation; the Protectorate in favour of the New Church at Constantinople the origin of the Crimean War of 1854; the Czarina intrigues in Moldavia and Wallachia with the view of rendering them independent, 79; she averts the attention of Europe from the true aim of her policy by her negotiations for the free-

dom of the seas, while continuing secretly her enterprises against Turkey she becomes a close ally of the Emperor Joseph II., with whom she projects a partition of the Ottoman Empire, 80; Ibrahim Gherai raised to the dignity of Khan of the Crimea in order to be the instrument, shortly becomes the victim of Catherine's ambition, 82; she attempts in a manifesto to justify that sanguinary usurpation of the Crimea, 83; Russia thus acquires the sovereignty of the Crimea and of the Kouban, fresh rights over the Black Sea, and other advantages calculated to bring about the future dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire; the Empress takes a step towards realizing her project of a new Eastern Empire—a new Greek kingdom on the coasts of the Black Sea; Kherson erected in the midst of a desert as its capital, 84; in her efforts to drive the Turks from Europe, she makes an advantageous commercial treaty with France, 85; the creation of a formidable fleet at Kherson and Sebastopol unveils her designs; insolently demands the dismissal of pachas and officials who displease her; makes a pompous progress to the Crimea, where she meets her ally, Joseph II., and discusses the proximate establishment of the republics of Sparta and Athens; scared from continuing her journey to Kinburn by a Turkish fleet in the Liman; her minister at Constantinople is imprisoned, and war declared against Russia, 86; she refuses to accede to the Congress of Reichenbach, or to accept the mediation of Russia with the Porte, 92; Great Britain demands for Turkey the strict *status quo ante*, and in pursuance of such declaration equips a large fleet destined for the Baltic; but after lengthy negotiations, preliminaries are signed at Galatz between Prince Repnin and the Grand Vizier, 93.

Charles XII., King of Sweden, tries by a terrible war to stifle Russia by giving new life to Poland; reckoning upon the futile promise of Turkey that the Khan of the Crimea would march to his assistance, he adventures into the interior of Russia with a small army, is conquered at Pultowa, seeks refuge in Turkey, establishes himself at Bender, and thence intrigues with the Divan to draw Ach-

met III. into the war against Peter the Great, 5; summoned by Poniatowski to behold the destruction of his adversary the Czar, to his rage and mortification, he arrives only in time to see the last retreating ranks of the Russian rear-guard, 9; incensed against the Grand Vizier Baltadschi, he and Poniatowski, with the Khan of Tartary, effect his ruin; Charles and the French ambassador strive in vain to compass the abrogation of the Treaty of Falksen; the Sultan endeavours to hasten the departure of the King, both a troublesome and expensive guest, and after a forbearance of many months, Achmet prepares to use force; Charles's daily allowance is withdrawn, and the Janissaries ordered to seize his person; after a desperate hand-to-hand conflict in his little camp at Varnitza, until more than once wounded, the King is secured and carried to Demotica, 10; is ultimately persuaded to return to his kingdom; his extraordinary rapid journey from Turkey to join his army in North Germany, 11.

Charles, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a cousin of the King of Prussia, chosen Hospodar of Roumania, on the abdication of Prince Couza, 215; appointed commander of the Russo-Roumanian army, 234.

Choiseul, Duke de, Minister of Louis XV., protests against the election of Poniatowski and the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Poland; finds occasion for a renewal of the struggle with England in her troubles with North America, 48; incites the Porte to afford active succour to the Poles, promising it the neutrality of Austria, 49; endeavours, but without effect, to persuade Louis XV. to sink the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, 61; orders the French ambassador at the Porte to pass from active hostility against Russia to inertness without discouraging the Turks from efforts on behalf of the Poles, 66; disposed to intervene actively in the Northern War, if he could occupy the British enemy in America, determines to await events; sends the insurgent Poles an aid of 1,500 men, engineers, officers, and subsidies; finally, prepares in Sweden the revolution that should remove that country from Russian influence, 67; at the moment when the dismemberment of Poland

was determined upon by the Northern Powers, the only man who could have prevented their success—Choiseul—falls from power, disgraced and banished from Court, chiefly through the influence of Madame du Barry, a new mistress of Louis XV., 69; one of the Duke's chief objects during the whole course of his administration was to raise a navy which might be equal to contend with England; he longed to retaliate all the maritime disgraces which France had suffered during the Seven Years War, and was prepared to foment the discontents already beginning to spring up between England and her American colonies, 68.

Conference, the, at Constantinople (1866), the scheme of reform agreed to by the European diplomatists, including Lord Salisbury and General Ignatieff, when submitted to the Sultan is rejected, 297.

Czerni-Georges, see Petrovitch Georges.

Damad Ali, Grand Vizier of Achmet III., makes himself master of Corinth, Napoli di Romania, Modon, Malvoisia and the whole of the Morea in a single campaign, 12; gives battle to Prince Eugene under the walls of Peterwardein and after losing 6,000 men, 114 cannon and 500 standards, seeks death by rushing into the mêlée, 13.

Derby, the Earl of, justifies the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum, 220; sends the Russian Cabinet (May 1, 1877) an outspoken despatch expressing the "deep regret" of the British Government at the independent and unwarrantable course that Russia, leaving the European concert, had suddenly adopted, 224.

Descorches, ex-Marquis de Sainte Croix, his mission to persuade the Porte to persist in its neutrality during the wars of the French Revolution, 95.

Diebitch, commander of the Russian army in the campaign of 1829, advances against Silistria, but the Danube overflowing presents an obstacle to the march; leaves the charge of the siege of Silistria to General Krassofsky and goes to the succour of General Roth with whom he forms a junction; obtains at Kaleschwa a sanguinary victory over Reschid Pacha, who re-enters Schumla, 173;

twenty days afterwards Silistria surrenders unconditionally; then Diebitch having secured his rear and left a sufficient corps before Schumla to restrain the Turks, turns that formidable position, passes the Kamtchik, then the defile of Nadir Derbend, in the Eastern Balkans, and reaches as far as Bourgas; he continues his march and arrives at Adrianople, which surrenders without firing a shot; the Russian vanguard immediately occupies Kirk-kilissia and holds by that the second route to Constantinople; then Diebitch causes Demotica, Ipsala and Enos to be occupied so that his left leaning on the Black Sea and his right upon the Archipelago, he could, in a few hours, occupy the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and enter Constantinople, 174; the Porte terrified at the march of Diebitch send commissaries to treat for peace, and before all, for an armistice; this latter demand being welcomed, the Czar consents to sign the Treaty of Adrianople, 175.

Dolgorouki, Prince, the Russian general, enters as conqueror at Perekop, at Taman, Kaffa, Kertch and Yenikali; proclaims the independence of the peninsula under the Russian suzerainty, and installs Scherin Bey in quality of Khan of the Crimea, 70.

Duckworth, Admiral Sir John, forces the passage of the Dardanelles with his fleet; seizes and burns a Turkish squadron at Gallipoli; throwing Constantinople into consternation, 117; demands the immediate dismissal of the French ambassador, renewal of the alliance with England and Russia, free passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and surrender of the Turkish navy, 118; but suffers himself to be amused by negotiations and retreats from Constantinople not without some loss, 121; attempts a *coup de main* upon Egypt and takes Alexandria, but fails in two attempts upon Rosetta, 123.

Eohfef, cousin of Mir Mahmoud, Shah of Persia, causes him to be strangled and seizes upon his power, 18; is recognized by the Porte as legitimate sovereign of Iran, but speedily overthrown by Nadir, lieutenant of his rival Shah Thamas, 19.

Elphinstone, Admiral, and other

English officers in the Russian fleet gain a victory over the Turks off Chios, of which all the honours and emoluments fall to Count Alexis Orloff, 62.

Emin, Mohammed, Grand Vizier of Mustapha III., accused of conducting the war against the Russians with too little vigour, is recalled and beheaded at Adrianople, 60.

Eugene, Prince, of Savoy, exhorts the Emperor of Germany to aid the Venetians in a war against the Turks for having violated the Treaty of Carlowitz, 12; enters Hungary at the head of 70,000 men; is attacked by the Grand Vizier in his camp before Peterwardein; the Prince offers him battle, in which the Vizier is slain and the Turks utterly routed with great loss; the fruits of the victory—the surrender of Temesvar, and even Wallachia declares for the Emperor; defeats the new Grand Vizier, Khalil Pacha, and enters Belgrade, 13; thereupon ensues the Peace of Passarowitz, 14.

Fleury, Cardinal, Minister of Louis XV., his intention of profiting by the diversions which Turkey should undertake against Austria in favour of Poland, not perceiving that the elevation of Russia has changed the necessities of French policy; he therefore orders Villeneuve only to incite the Turks to enter Hungary; takes offence at Bonneval for negotiating a project of alliance he had not ordered; Charles VI. (Germany), seeing his ruin foreboded in the alliance between France and the Porte, makes Fleury very advantageous offers of peace, and the Treaty of Vienna is concluded (1735), 23; points out to the English Minister the interest Great Britain had in arresting the usurpations of the Russians; directs Villeneuve to make every exertion to procure peace for the Turks, to prevent Russia from obtaining the navigation of the Black Sea, 24.

George I. (England) enters into an alliance with the Regent Duke of Orleans to constrain the King of Spain and the Emperor to respect the Stipulations of Utrecht, and England offers her mediation to the Divan; peace is signed at Passarowitz, 14.

Gortschakoff, Prince, commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, issues a proclamation on its crossing the Pruth against any intention of conquest in making offensive war upon the Porte, 204; announces to the army assembled at Sebastopol that "he would not voluntarily abandon that country where St. Vladimir had received baptism," 212; in justification of Russia declaring war against the Porte (1877) gives expression to the views of the Russian Cabinet regarding Turkey's refusal to acknowledge the joint Protocol of March 1, and the consequences of that refusal, 224; represents Russia at the Berlin Congress, 253.

Gourko, Russian general, passes the Balkans with a flying column; takes Tirnova, capital of the ancient Bulgarian Kingdom, 229; his expedition into Roumelia, 230; his force defeated at Eski-Sagrà by Suleiman Pacha, 233; carries, after a sharp contest, the fortified position of Taschkesen in the valley of Sophia; his wonderful march over the Etropol Balkans, 248; drives Suleiman Pacha over the Despoto Dag and down to Kavola, whilst the panic in Constantinople is described as deplorable, 249.

Greek Church, policy and pretensions of the; the Russian Church a last and pitiful abortion of the siege of Byzantium; her pretension of inheriting the religious power of Constantinople and of re-establishing the Eastern Empire to the profit of the Czars of Moscow, 4.

Hamsa Pacha, Grand Vizier, summons the Russian ambassador, Obreskoff, and reproaches him for the massacre of Balta; cites him to sign a declaration binding Russia to abstain from all attempts against Polish liberty; on his refusal he is imprisoned in the Seven Towers, 59.

Heteria, Secret Society of the, has its birth upon the coasts and islands of Greece; originally founded by three obscure Greeks for the propagation of Christian instruction and religious publications among the populations of Greece; invites Czerni-Georges to return to Servia, who, on his arrival at Smederova, is murdered at the instigation of Milosch; in 1820, the heterist propaganda assumes the

gravest proportions and tends almost overtly to the emancipation of Greece, 148; for the Heteria, the Pacha of Janina was the means of revolt; for the Pacha, the Heteria was the means of resistance—their common object to destroy the authority of the Sultan, 149; intrigues of the Society with Russia, 150.

Holy Places, the affair of the, 41, 179; discussions relative to, 200.

Hornby, Vice-Admiral, on the cessation of hostilities between Russia and Turkey upon the signature at Adrianople of an armistice, a portion of the British fleet is at once ordered to leave Besika Bay and proceed to Constantinople for the protection of British residents there, that city being practically, it was telegraphed, in the power of the Russians, 250; after entering the Bosphorus, the Admiral withdraws to Besika Bay on receiving notice from the Governor of the Dardanelles that he was without instructions and could only allow the fleet to pass under protest, 251.

Ibrahim Pacha, adopted son of Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt, on the demand of Mahmud for aid against the insurgent Greeks, sets out with an army and fleet for Candia, which he easily conquers; the Egyptian fleet having joined the Turkish fleet, the combined force is attacked in the roadstead of Halycarnassus by the Greek fleet, defeated, harassed, pursued and finally forced to return to Alexandria; profiting by the dissensions of the Greeks, Ibrahim lands at Modon with 12,000 regulars, defeats the Greeks and takes Navarino, Tripolitza and all the places of the interior, failing only before Nauplia, skilfully defended by Ypsilanti; the Greeks put to the rout by the manœuvres of the Pacha and the solidity of his troops, despair of their cause—three important places alone remaining to them, Athens, Nauplia and Missolonghi, 157; summoned to aid Reschid Pacha besieging Missolonghi, he joins him with 10,000 men and an immense material; attempts to carry the place by a *coup de main*, but, being repulsed with loss, he isolates it from all succour and reducing the besieged to the last extremities they decide to abandon the town; in their retreat they are surrounded

by Ibrahim and out of the 15,000 inhabitants only 1,800 escape slaughter, 158; receives at Navarino communication of the Treaty of London recently signed and notification to cease hostilities, 163; having violated an armistice, and to arrest the horrible atrocities he was committing, the allied fleets of England, France and Russia enter the harbour of Navarino and almost totally destroy the Turco-Egyptian fleet, 164; at the order of Mehemet Ali, Ibrahim marches against Abdallah Pacha, of Syria, at the head of 30,000 men, 182; in spite of the Sultan's order to renounce the enterprise, it went on and Gaza, Jaffa, and Kaiffa rapidly fall into Ibrahim's hands, who next besieges St. Jean d'Acree, wherein Abdallah shut up defends himself courageously, but, reduced to the last extremity, capitulates and is sent to Egypt, where the conquerer treats him generously; the victor next marches upon Damascus, defeats a corps under its walls and enters that city without obstacle; the Pacha of Aleppo with 20,000 men attempts vainly to stop him at Homs and loses his tents, twenty cannons and 5,000 men; the Sultan sends a fresh army of 36,000 men under Hussein Pacha against him; he attacks Hussein at Beilan and obtains so decisive a victory that the latter could scarcely rally 10,000 men; Ibrahim having crossed the Taurus and encamped at Karamania, the Sultan's army in Asia under Reschid Mehemet Pacha, 60,000 strong attacks him near Konieh and is entirely routed; in the sequel the whole corps of the Turkish army joins the Egyptians and everything appears to allow of Mehemet Ali marching upon Constantinople and overthrowing Mahmoud there, 183; European diplomacy is taken unawares by the march of the victorious Ibrahim, and M. de Varennes, representing France, urges him to stop and engages the Porte to make concessions; he advances, however, as far as Broussa; Mahmoud becomes terrified and despatches Halil Pacha into Egypt, but the requirements of the Pacha increase and he desires that the district of Adana should be ceded to him with Syria, 185; meanwhile Mehemet orders Ibrahim to march and only halt before the complete

acceptance of the conditions indicated; he immediately directs his march towards Scutari, and Mahmoud summons to his aid the Russians who land 10,000 men in that city; the ambassadors of France and England having demonstrated to the Sultan the perils of that intervention, they determine him to accord Mehemet Ali the pachalics of Aleppo and Damascus and he consents to the cession of Adana and grants an amnesty to all compromised during Ibrahim's expedition, 186; insurrectionary movements manifest themselves in Syria against the despotic administration of Ibrahim and a vast conspiracy threatens to exterminate all who belong to it, and the Hedjaz and Yemen rise; the Sultan, thinking the moment opportune to attack his vassal, sends a *corps d'armée* into Syria, 188; Mahmoud, in a Divan, proclaims Mehemet and Ibrahim *fermantis* (excommunicated), whereupon Mehemet directs his son to march against the Ottomans and crush them; his successful campaign in Syria; a battle is fought at Nezib and the Turks are thoroughly put to the rout; marching upon Aintab, the victor is met by an aide-de-camp of Marshal Soult, at whose entreaties and representations he consents not to occupy Konieh, but contents himself with Marash and Orfa, 190; the four coalesced Powers having signed a treaty with the Porte, by which the Sultan accorded to Mehemet the hereditary possession of Egypt, he is summoned by England to evacuate Syria, and upon his refusal Beyrout is attacked by the English fleet; Solyman Pacha evacuates Beyrout and joins Ibrahim, who thereupon finds desertion spread through his army, while the bombardment and destruction of St. Jean d'Acree effect the ruin of Mehemet's hopes; the abrupt evacuation proves calamitous to Syria, which falls immediately into anarchy—proving that the so-much-decried authority of the viceroy (Ibrahim) was not too heavy for that country, 194.

Ignatieff, Russian General, succeeds in establishing great influence over the councils of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, 216; the scheme of reform agreed to by the diplomatists in the conference at Constantinople, including Lord

Salisbury and General Ignatieff, rejected by the Sultan Abdul Hamid, 220; the mission of Ignatieff "to furnish explanations as to the real views of the Russian Cabinet and to facilitate a peaceful solution," 222.

Inkermann, the battle of, in which the Russians with very superior forces are repulsed with dreadful loss, 207.

Ismail, taken by assault by Souvaroff; the Russians stain their victory by a horrible butchery, 92.

Janissaries, destruction of the, by Mahmoud II., 166.

Jeddah, an outburst of fanatical fury at; ample reparation exacted for the murder of Christians, 214.

Joseph II., Emperor of Austria, becomes a close ally of Catherine II. of Russia, with whom he projects a partition of the Ottoman Empire, 80; the dangers of the policy of Joseph II. exposed by Vergennes, 81; meets in the Crimea the Empress Catherine with whom he discusses obsequiously the proximate re-establishment of the republics of Athens and Sparta; pays assiduous court to her and attends her levée daily as a private person, 86; his failure in a campaign against the Turks; two fruitless attempts to surprise Belgrade throw a shade over Austrian policy; the Grand Vizier breaks the Austrian centre and drives back the Germans as far as Lugos, and the Emperor returns to Vienna ill and dispirited, 89; his death fortunately modifies the policy of Austria, 91.

Khedive, the, his reception at the European Courts gives offence to the Sultan, 215.

Khalil Pacha, Seraskier, crosses the Danube and advances to the succour of Bender menaced by 60,000 Russians and Calmucks led by Count Panin; the Tartars of the Crimea repulse a strong division of that army, pass the Dneister and effect their junction with Khalil; Romanzoff hastens up, and, although almost surrounded by 50,000 Tartars and 100,000 Turks, hazards a battle near Cahoul and obtains a sanguinary victory, 64.

Kourschid Pacha, after blockading Ali Pacha in Janina, directs an Al-

banian corps against Tripolitza which is defeated and put to the rout, 153; goes to the succour of Drem Ali in the Acro-Corinth and is completely defeated by Odysseus in the defile of Davi, and in despair commits suicide, 154.

Krim Gherai, Khan of the Crimea; the Russians having redoubled their atrocities in Poland, a trick of the Tartar Khan brings about the violation of the Ottoman territory, 58; he commences the campaign by an incursion into New Servia, and after committing most terrible devastations returns to Bender with 35,000 prisoners; dying shortly afterwards is replaced by Dewlet Gherai, 60.

Kupruli Hussein, surnamed the *Wise*, Grand Vizier of Mustapha II., after the Peace of Carlowitz comprehends the necessity of reforms, and follows, with regard to the Christians, the example of Kupruli the *Virtuous*; strives to recall the Moslems to the study and practice of their religion; re-establishes order in the finances and undertakes works of great public utility, 1; he succumbs under the intrigues of the Mufti, is deposed from power and dies a few days after his disgrace, 2.

Lazaroff, Russian General, outflanks the right of the Turkish army in Armenia and afterwards assaults the rear; twenty-six battalions, with seven pachas surrender with thirty-six guns; the stronghold on Mount Aochas is taken and the army cut in two, the spoil including thousands of tents and standards and immense quantities of ammunition, 236.

Leczinski Stanislas, elected King by the Poles, but displaced by Russia and Austria in favour of a son of Augustus II.; France promises aid to the Poles; declares war against Austria, 21; and incites the Porte to avenge the insult Russia had given her; the Russians finding themselves masters of Poland drive out Stanislas therefrom, 22.

Loudon, Russian General, chief hero of the campaign of 1789, takes the suburbs of Belgrade by storm and compels Osman Pacha and the Turkish garrison to capitulate, Semendria and Passarowitz surrendering a few days after, 91.

Mahmoud I., Sultan of Turkey, nephew of Achmet III., displaces his uncle by a revolt of the Janissaries, but the capital and empire remain for some time in the power of Patrona Khalil, a common Janissary, until assassinated under the eyes of the Sultan and his ministers, 19; his character and reign of twenty-four years, 38.

Mahmoud II., half brother of Mustapha IV., succeeds on the deposition of that Sultan by the insurrection of Bairactar; determines that reform shall triumph, but advances with the greatest reserve and profound dissimulation, 133; during a conflagration caused by the revolted Janissaries, the rebels demand his deposition and the heads of his defenders; the Sultan, after effecting the escape of his chief ministers, causes his brother, Mustapha IV., to be strangled, and thus becomes inviolable as being the last descendant of Othman, 135; issues a *hatti-cherif* for the reform of the Janissaries, whereupon they rise and plunder the palaces of three grandees, authors of the decree, 168; the Sultan, at the head of the bands remaining faithful to him, surrounds some 20,000 Janissaries, causes great numbers to be shot down by his artillery and the greater part to be executed, and the corps is entirely abolished, 169; the institution of the Dervishes also struck down with the same blow and their three principal chiefs seized and executed; at the end of the year Mahmoud has 20,000 men drilled in the European manner, 170; after Ibrahim's successful campaign in Syria, the Sultan, trembling for Constantinople itself, implores the aid of Russia, as well as of England and France; Mehemet submits to mediation, by which Syria is assigned to him; the Sultan, indignant at being thus treated by the Western Powers, throws himself into the arms of Russia, and signs the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, 187; encouraged by England and Russia, attempts to recover Syria, but the Turkish army is totally defeated at Nezig; the Sultan expires a few days after, leaving his empire to his son, Abdul Medjid, then seventeen years old, 190.

Mahmoud Pacha, Grand Vizier, falls into disgrace and is made to resign

office in favour of Midhat Pacha, Governor of Bagdad, 216.

Mahomme Effendi, his embassy to the Court of Louis XV.; the pretext of his mission is to present to the King, with gifts from the Sultan, firmans which gave validity to the demands of France concerning the Holy Places, 16; the envoy meets with a gracious reception; the embassy makes a great noise, but leads to no result, 17.

Mavrocordat, a Phanariote of ancient family becomes President of an executive council at Epidaurus and eventually the chief leader of the revolution in Greece; is defeated at Peta, 154.

Mazeppa, Hetman of the Cossacks, his extradition demanded of the Porte by Peter the Great for having delivered up the Ukraine to Charles XII. of Sweden, 5.

Mehemet Ali, an Albanian Chief, allies himself with the Mamelukes and opens to them the gates of Cairo; then placing himself in the pay of Osman Bardissy, the Mameluke Bey, he marches against Kosrew Pacha, drives him into Damietta, upon which he seizes, takes him prisoner and sends him to Cairo; a division arising among the Mamelukes, Mehemet profits by their discords to augment his troops and his popularity among the Egyptians; Kourschid Pacha succeeds Bardissy as Governor of Cairo and strives to disembarass himself of the Albanians, but the populace depose Kourschid and nominate in his place Mehemet as Pacha of Egypt; 5,000 English under General Fraser having seized upon Alexandria Mehemet invests the place and forces Fraser to capitulate, 123; another instance in which the strength of England was frittered away, which might have been better employed in another quarter, 124; Mehemet weakens the Ottoman Empire by the power he was acquiring in Egypt, 143; is ordered by Mahmoud II. to deliver the Holy Cities from the possession of the fanatical Wahabites, 144; resolved to put an end to the domination of the Mamelukes, he treacherously invites the most powerful among them to leave their retreats and come to Cairo to be present at the investiture of his son as commander of the expedition into Arabia; the Beys come without dis-



trust, but on entering the interior court of the palace are received with a discharge of musketry from every window, and all perish in that snare; thus ends the domination of the Mamelukes in Egypt, and that of Mehemet Ali begins, 144; a *hali-cherif* invests him with the pachalics of the Morea and Candia and at the same time the Sultan demands his aid against the insurgent Greeks; the Viceroy responds with eagerness, and his son Ibrahim sets out with an army and fleet for Candia, which he easily conquers; the Egyptian fleet having joined the Turkish fleet they are attacked by the Greek fleet, defeated, harassed, pursued, and finally forced to return to Alexandria; profiting by the internal dissensions of the Greeks and cherishing hopes of the whole Turkish succession, the Viceroy despatches an army to the Morea under Ibrahim, who defeats the Greeks and Turks at Navarino, Tripolitza, and other places of the interior, 157; Missolonghi taken after a six months' siege by Ibrahim, 158; not content with Candia as a reward of his services to the Sultan in Greece, he covets Syria; despatches an army thither under Ibrahim, who captures St. Jean d'Acre, Damascus and Tripoli and occupies great part of the country; defeats a large army under Hussein Pacha, and enters Aleppo and Antioch; Mehemet demands the government of the four pachalics of Syria, but Mahmoud would not listen to it and sends the Grand Vizier Reschid Pacha to oppose his progress, who is defeated and captured at Konieh, 183; does not dream of dethroning the Padischa and founding a new dynasty, but wishes for a greater pachalic and liberty of governing after his own fashion, independence by means of tribute, 184; the requirements of the Pacha increase and he desires that the district of Adana should be ceded to him with Syria; certain conditions proposed by England and France, accompanied by the threat of an attack by their combined fleets, are rejected by Mehemet, 185; the sense in which he makes overtures to France and Russia; having ordered Ibrahim to march towards Scutari, Mahmoud summons the Russians to his aid, but the ambassadors of England and France demonstrating to the Sultan the perils

of that intervention, they determine him to accede to a portion of the Viceroy's demands and to accord him the Pachalics of Aleppo and Damascus; he afterwards consents to the cession of Adana and grants an indemnity to all compromised during Ibrahim's expedition; grievous results of this most unlucky treaty, 186; the quarrel between the Sultan and the Pacha is only adjourned; insurrectionary movements having manifested themselves in Syria against the despotism of Ibrahim, Mahmoud thinks the moment opportune to attack his vassal and a *corps d'armée* under Reschid Pacha advances towards Syria, 188; the two armies remain in observation of one another; Mehemet accuses Russia of urging the Sultan into making war, and proposes to France and England to form with him a coalition against the Czar to save the Ottoman Empire from an inevitable conquest; that proposition is rejected, but European diplomacy endeavours to reconcile the two rivals; Mehemet demands to transmit hereditarily to his family his power, and his pachalics; Mahmoud consents to accord him hereditary right for Egypt and even for Acre and Tripoli, but demands the restitution of Adana and the rest of Syria; Mehemet persists, ceases to pay tribute and makes levies, which he concentrates in Syria, 189; the Sultan proclaims him and his son *fermantis* (excommunicated); a battle is fought at Nezb in which Ibrahim puts the Turks thoroughly to the rout, 190; on the death of Mahmoud II. the French wish the Osmanli sceptre to be transferred to Mehemet but that is opposed by England and Russia; Achmet Fewzi, the Capudan-pacha, surrenders the fleet to the rebellious Viceroy, who, surprised at this defection, resolves to reap advantage from it and refuses to restore it until he should have obtained the hereditary right of his governments and the dismissal of Khosrew Pacha, the Grand Vizier, 191; the Viceroy refuses to open to England a route to India by the Red Sea or the Euphrates; Abdul Medjid grants Mehemet the hereditary possession of Egypt and tenure for life of the pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre on certain conditions, 193; the coalesced Powers threaten to depose him; he is sum-

moned by England to evacuate Syria and, on his refusal, Beyrout is attacked by an English fleet; Solyman Pacha abandons that place and joins Ibrahim: the allies besiege St. Jean d'Acre, and in a few hours the arsenal explodes, killing one half of the garrison and destroying the town, which proves the ruin of Mehemet's hopes; Admiral Napier wrests from him a treaty which reduces him to the possession of Egypt; he evacuates Syria, Arabia and Candia and gives up the Ottoman Fleet, 194; the quarrel is terminated by a treaty concluded between the four Powers and France (1841), which guaranteed the closing of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to ships of war of all nations, 195; the death of Mehemet in his 80th year, 199.

Mehemet Ali, a renegade of North German birth, is appointed to command the Eastern army of the Sultan (Abdul Hamid) on the Danube, 231; forced to retreat from Orkhanie to Kamarli, where, however, the Russians are defeated, 235; represents Turkey at the Berlin Congress, 254.

Melikoff, Loris, Russian general. The Grand Duke Michael refuses any longer to carry out Melikoff's strategy, 230; one of the greatest and most difficult of military feats accomplished under him at the siege and capture of Kars, 237.

Menschikoff, Prince, sent by Nicholas, Emperor, of Russia on a special embassy to Constantinople, to demand the exclusive protection of all members of the Greek Church in Turkey; he delivers his message to the Divan with marks of the greatest contempt; demanding an answer in five days; having renewed his threatening demands, declares his mission terminated, and after handing in an *ultimatum*, departs with a significant threat, 202; is defeated at the battle of the Alma with the loss of 8,000 men, 206.

Midhat Pacha, governor of Bagdad, represents Austrian influence; succeeds Mahmoud Pacha as Grand Vizier; the reason of his short sway, 216; prepares a Constitution consisting of comprehensive clauses; his sudden dismissal and exile quickly follow the breaking up of the Conference at Constantinople (1877), 219.

Montecuccilli, commander-in-chief

of the army of Leopold I. of Austria, suggests to him an alliance with Russia, which for the first time causes the barbarians of the North to enter into the affairs of Europe, 5.

Munnich, general-in-chief of the Russian forces, seizes upon Oczakof and Kinburn, penetrates into the Steppes, but compelled to retreat with great loss; his despatch stating that "the Christians of the Ottoman Empire look upon the Czarina as their legitimate sovereign; we must profit by their enthusiasm and their hopes, and march on Constantinople," 26; his career arrested by the Peace of Belgrade, 27.

Murad V., his brief ten days' reign, 219.

Mustapha II., after the death of Kupruli Hussein, an insurrection having broken out, the troops fraternize with the rebels and depose the Sultan, who cedes the throne to his brother, Aohmet III., 2.

Mustapha III., son of Achmet III., succeeds Osman III.; his character, 46; on his accession, declares his intention of completely changing the policy of the Porte and of taking an active part in the affairs of Europe, 46; in the affair of the Christian slaves carrying the flag-ship of the Turkish fleet into Malta, shows no gratitude to France for its good-will and generosity in having purchased the vessel from the Knights of Malta, and sent it with great pomp to Constantinople, 47; is infamously deceived by Catherine II. in the affairs of Poland; anxious to avenge himself upon Russia, but is helpless, owing to the condition of his armies and finances, 49; impressed by a memoir from the Duke de Choiseul touching the projects of Russia, he decides to favour the rising of the Poles, and to demand from the Czarina the evacuation of Poland; his Ministers refusing the confederated Poles an overt protection, demand the withdrawal of the Russians from Poland, but wink at their delays and excuses, 56; the counsels of France at length prevail with Mustapha, the Grand Vizier is changed and the war party takes possession of power, 58; the Grand Vizier, Hamsa Pacha, summons before him the Russian Ambassador Obreskoff, who, seeking to justify the massacre of Balta, is

reproved in strong terms by Hamaa and cited to sign a declaration to abstain from all further attempts against Polish liberty; Obreskoff refusing to sign is imprisoned in the Seven Towers, and war declared. The first reverses of the Ottoman army reveal that it was only a shadow of the armies of Solyman, and that it only retained, of the stimulants to action that formerly rendered it victorious, a fanaticism as base as it was sanguinary; artillery, fortifications, discipline, manœuvres—all were wanting; Mustapha seems stupefied at these revelations and determines to submit to De Tott, an adroit emissary, all the *matériel* of the Ottoman artillery; everything in the arsenal seemed to announce the approaching ruin of the Empire, 59; the Sultan irritated at the defection of the Moldavians and Wallachians threatens to reduce them to slavery, 63; the Russians capture Bender, Akerman and Ismail, and all the fortresses on the left bank of the Danube fall into their power; Azof opens its gates to the Muscovites; Georgia rises in rebellion; Daher, Pacha of Acre, and Ali Bey, chief of the Mamelukes, league with the Russians, and the Empire seems near its dismemberment, 64; after the disaster of Tchesmé, the Sultan solicits the Courts of Vienna and Versailles to enter into alliance to arrest the progress of the Russians; the Divan deliberates, but the Sultan alone is disposed to continue the war and to have recourse to France entirely; all the Ministers vote for peace, and secretly the mediation of Austria is requested; England offers in turn her mediation; but partiality for Russia is so manifest, that she experiences a refusal, 65; the Turks undergo fresh reverses, and the talk is already rife at Catherine's Court of going to Constantinople, 68; the Russians fail in their attempts upon Trebizonde and Georgia, their flotilla, badly handled, is unable to get out of the Sea of Azof; upon the Danube successes are divided, but in the Crimea, the Ottoman domination is completely reversed; at the instigation of Prussia and Austria an armistice is concluded at Giurgevo and a Congress opened at Fockshani; another Congress is held at Bucharest, and the Czarina sends

thither her ultimatum, which the Divan rejects almost at the command of the Ulama; Mustapha earnestly desires peace, but irritated by the insolent pretensions of Catherine, he resolves to resume hostilities vigorously; the Russians sustain a first check at Rustchuk and fail equally before Silistria; they basely avenge themselves by massacring at Basaradshik the women, old men and children; General Unger repulsed before Varna; fortune is not less favourable to the Turks in Syria and Egypt, 71; in the midst of these unhopd-for successes death surprises the Sultan, at the moment when Mustapha was about to place himself at the head of the army of the Danube; the character and trials of his reign; he leaves to his brother, Abdul Ahmed, a burthen-some inheritance, 73.

Mustapha IV., son of Abdul Ahmed, too young at his father's death to ascend the throne, succeeds his uncle Selim III., deposed; confirms in their employments the Ministers whom the fury of the rebels had spared, sends back to the castles on the Bosphorus the Yamaks, who receive a gratification; scarcely enjoys the throne a year ere he is dethroned in an insurrection headed by Barasctar, Pacha of Rustchuk, and flung into the same prison Selim III. had tenanted, 133; strangled by order of his half-brother, Mahmoud II., 135.

Nachimoff, the Russian admiral, destroys the Turkish fleet at Sinope, 205.

Nadir, lieutenant of Thamas Shah of Persia, overthrows Echref, who had usurped the power of Mir Mahmoud; invades the Ottoman frontiers, 19; under the title of Thamas-Kouli-Khan reigns as a sovereign over several provinces of Persia; marches upon Ispahan, deposes Thamas, declares himself Regent of the kingdom and summons the Turks to restore the territory just conceded to them; besieges Bagdad, but fails to take that city; in a terrible encounter with Topal Osman Pacha at Douldjeilik on the Tigris, is wounded and hurried off the field by his routed army; the Ottoman army being almost annihilated between Baghawerd and Akhikendi, the Porte decides to negotiate, and its plenipotentiaries

sent to Tiflis are present at the coronation of Nadir Shah; the treaty fixes the boundaries of the two empires conformably to that of 1639, and strips the Ottomans of all their recent acquisitions, 20.

Nami, Grand Vizier of Mustapha II., endeavours to finish the work of Kupruli, but displeases the Ulama and Janissaries, who revolt and depose the Sultan, 2.

Napier, Admiral, wrests a treaty from Mehemet Ali, which reduces him to the possession of Egypt, and compels him to evacuate Syria, Arabia, and Candia, and deliver up the Ottoman fleet, 194; accompanied by a French squadron, he proceeds with the British fleet into the Baltic, and after the capture of Bomersund, the allied fleet quits the Baltic, 206.

Navarino, the allied fleets of England, France and Russia almost totally destroy the Turco-Egyptian fleet in the harbour of, 164.

Nelson, Admiral, the combined fleets sail under the command of, destined to reduce the Ionian islands and blockade Malta, 97; Sultan Selim testifies his gratitude to Nelson by presenting him with magnificent presents worth several thousand pounds; the Czar Paul also makes him costly gifts, 98.

Nesselrode, Count, Minister of Nicholas I., declares in a note that the Russian armies are about to enter the Danubian Principalities in order to occupy them until the Porte shall give its adhesion to the demands laid down by Prince Mentschikoff, 204.

Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, disputes the right of other Powers to intermeddle with his policy regarding Turkey, 161; signs a secret convention recognizing the new Greek State, but which was to pay yearly tribute to the Porte, 162; declares war against Turkey, and the Russians under Wittgenstein cross the Pruth, capture Braila and Ismail and march towards the Eastern Balkans; the submission of Matchin, which opens the passage of the Danube, Isaktchi, Touthcha and Kustendje surrender almost without a struggle, and Varna is besieged; the Emperor goes to place himself at the head of his troops at Bazardjik; he next advances against Shumla, and occupies Eski

Stamboul, which opens the route to Constantinople, but his army soon suffers from sickness and death, and a sortie of the Turks compels the abandonment of Eski Stamboul; the siege of Varna, however, is vigorously pushed on, and the Emperor animates the troops by his presence, 172-3; in the second campaign (1829), apprised of the intentions of Austria to procure peace for the Ottomans, he determines to march straight upon Constantinople, and Turkey is invaded by an army of 150,000 men, but only 14,000 reach Adrianople, dying of disease at such a rate that they could neither advance nor retreat; Russia is released from her perilous position by a fresh treaty, that of Adrianople, 176; the Czar's design against the "sick man"—proposes to the British Government a partition of the "sick man's" spoils; the offer rejected and then made to France with the like result, and the two western nations unite to oppose the designs of Nicholas, 203; dispute concerning the Holy Places; despatches Prince Menschikoff to demand the exclusive protection of all members of the Greek Church in Turkey; his troops having crossed the Pruth, he issues a proclamation in which he announces that he did not intend to begin the war, but wished to have some security on which he could rely for the Divan's strict execution of the treaties, 204; the Emperor succeeds in uniting the whole of Europe against him, the Western Powers declare war against him, 205; his sudden and unexpected death, 208.

Nicholas, the Grand Duke, brother of Alexander II., of Russia, expresses his satisfaction to Ahmed Vefyk Pacha at the non-admission of the British fleet to the Bosphorus; announces the fact of the signature of the Treaty of San Stefano to the Czar, 251, striking scene at San Stefano on the Russian army defiling before him at the conclusion of peace, 253.

Obrenowitch Milosch, acknowledged supreme knes of all Servia, striving to destroy the feudality in vigour since the conquest, and profiting by the troubles that the reforms of Mahomet raised in Turkey, causes the districts of Kraina, Tzerna, Ricka,

the two circuits of Krouchevatz, the country of the Drina, &c., to be ceded to him. But the cupidity of Milosch being excessive—he monopolizing the customs, raising the duties and possessing himself of the communal properties, &c., risings take place and force him to grant a charter of guarantees; at length a new constitution is imposed upon him by the Sultan which limits his power; invokes in vain the support of Russia and England, fruitlessly attempts a military movement and is compelled to abdicate; is replaced by his eldest son, Milan, who dies soon after, 196.

Omar Pacha repulses 25,000 Russians in an attack upon Eupatoria, 208.

Orloff, Count Alexis, his plans for the partition of Turkey and restoration of the Greeks to independence; concludes at Pisa a formal treaty with the Mainotes and other tribes of the Morea and Roumelia; fleets prepared at Cronstadt, Archangel and Revel, which under his conduct were to attempt the capture of Constantinople; the British Ministry approves the project, 61; the Mainotes rise, but no plan of a campaign being arranged, the whole degenerates into a marauding expedition and the Greeks are abandoned to their fate; a victory over the Turkish fleet off Scio, wholly due to the British officers, the honours and emoluments thereof fall to Orloff, who prevents them forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, 62.

Osman III., brother of Mahmoud I., drawn from retreat at 59 years old, brings to the throne an incapacity verging on imbecility. Inheriting from his ancestors only their cruelty, he begins by causing the death of three sons of Achmet III., the Grand Vizier Ali Pacha, accused of an understanding with them, meets with the same fate. In less than two years eight ministers succeed each other in that perilous post and are successively deposed or executed by the weak and capricious monarch; in the end, a clever man, Mohammed Raghob, receives the Seal of the Empire and keeps it until his death; his reign of only three years is merely marked by a terrible conflagration, which consumed two-thirds of the city of Constantinople and had a great number of victims.

Osman-Pasvan-Oglou, an *ayah* of Widdin, whose father having been unjustly beheaded, seeks refuge in the Balkans, and at the head of 10,000 Krachalis or brigands of Bulgaria, ravages the country, seizes upon Widdin, and levies contributions upon Wallachia; the Divan offers him its pardon and the restitution of his father's possessions, but he prefers the independence he was enjoying, declares himself inimical to the reforms then attempted by Selim III., and summons to his aid the Janissaries, of whom he becomes the patron and embodies in his guard those banished from Servia; places himself in open revolt and takes Orsova and Silistria, and threatens Belgrade; the Capudan-pacha Hussein, with 80,000 men, besieges the rebel in Widdin, but fails to obtain his submission; in the end, the Sultan treats with him, concedes to him the Pachalic he had usurped, and orders the Pacha of Belgrade to re-establish the Janissaries, 100; the latter, looking upon themselves as victors, practise every sort of exaction, and aided by Oglou, seize upon Belgrade and slay the Pacha. They then usurp all authority, exact the ninth of the crops and substitute themselves in the place of the Sipahis; the Sultan sends a command to the Janissaries to cease their tyranny, but they massacre all those Serbs likely to become chiefs of an insurrection, and Oglou for a long time engages in open rebellion against the Porte, 101.

Otho, son of King Louis of Bavaria, accepts the throne of Greece, and lands at Nauplia, 177.

Osman Pacha, Turkish general, while the garrison of Nicopolis is engaged in a feeble defence, marching to the relief of the place, sees the importance of the position, which the Russians had overlooked, and occupying Plevna with 36 battalions and 44 guns, at once begins the construction of defences which afterwards grow to the dimensions of a great fortress, 231; soon after his earthworks are begun, a brigade of infantry under General Schildner-Schuldner is sent to take the position, but instead of capturing it falls into a trap and is well nigh cut to pieces, 231; in spite of the remonstrances of General Krudner, the Grand Duke Michael

and Staff positively order a renewal of the assault on Plevna, now strongly fortified; the result of the terrible conflict is that the Russians are completely defeated with a loss of 8,000 killed and as many wounded, 232; Osman, with 25,000 men, makes a determined and well-sustained attack against the Russian left centre, holding a strongly fortified position, and in this perfectly useless sortie, after losing 3,000 men, is defeated and driven back by General Zotoff, 234; a series of desperate assaults by the Russian and Roumanian forces on the fortified positions of Osman Pacha ensues, until the Russian losses before Plevna amount to more than 12,000 men, and the Roumanians to 3,000, 235; the Russian staff determine once more to attack Osman Pacha on the Emperor's birthday, and repeated assaults are directed against the formidable defences, and the result of this great battle is the conviction that direct assaults on the fortified camp were wholly useless, and General Todleben begins regular approaches for the purpose of besieging Osman Pacha in form; so month after month this indecisive conflict goes on, 226; and Osman and his 50,000 men still defy the Muscovite hosts, 237; the skill of his engineers and the oversight of the Russian Generals cost the Czar fully 50,000 men in killed and wounded, and a delay of nearly five months, 238; at length Osman receives his last supplies from Sofia, Plevna is completely invested and its surrender becomes only a question of time; food and ammunition are well nigh exhausted and no relief comes; Osman states his case at a council of war, and it is resolved to make a desperate effort to break through the Russian lines, and on the night of Dec. 9, 1877, he sallies forth from Plevna, and after a hard-fought struggle the issue is decided against him; wounded in the leg, and his horse killed under him, he has no choice but to submit, and the conditions of capitulation are quickly settled, 241; description of the battle by an eye witness, 242-3-4.

Paskewitch, Russian general, by a skilful manœuvre puts to the rout successively the Seraskier of Erzeroum and the Pacha of Trebizonde;

then crossing the Saganlouk mountains, after several combats, seizes upon Erzeroum, 174.

Paul, the Czar, makes Admiral Nelson valuable presents, 98.

Patrona Khalil, a Janissary, excites that corps to revolt against Ibrahim Pacha, Grand Vizier of Achmet III.; they demand that the Vizier, the Mufti, and the Capudan-pacha should be delivered up to them, who are put to death, and the Sultan acknowledges as Padischah his nephew Mahmoud I.; the capital and empire remain for some time in the power of Patrona until got rid of by treason, and assassinated in an ambush; his partizans rise in arms, but their insurrection is stifled in the blood of thousands, 19.

Peter the Great (Russia), possesses as yet only a barbarian State, without ports, armies, or finances; Sweden, Poland, and Turkey interdict from Russia an European existence; he intrigues throughout Greece, stirs up the peoples of Slav race, opposing secretly the influence of France over the Oriental Christians, and undermining the Ottoman Empire, 4; fortifies Azof and builds ships there; complains of the hospitality accorded to his enemy, Charles XII. of Sweden, by the Porte, and demands the extradition of Mazeppa, Hetman of the Cossacks, who had delivered up the Ukraine to Charles XII.; the Porte declares war on the appearance of a squadron in the Black Sea, with an embassy from the Czar, 5; Peter reckons in vain upon the artifices of his ambassador, Tolstoi, upon the corruption of the Viziers, the dilatoriness of the Divan, and the weakness of Achmet III.; his emissaries excite everywhere through Moldavia and Wallachia the inhabitants to revolt; the Hospodars nominated by the Porte are sold to Russia; he guarantees to the Moldo-Wallachians the exclusive exercise of the Greek religion, and enfranchisement from Turkish domination; a prophecy found in the tomb of Constantine, circulated at Jerusalem, announcing that the Turks would be driven out of Europe by the Russian nation; reckoning upon the revolt of all the peoples of the Greek religion, the Czar flatters himself that he is about to plant the Russian eagle upon the minarets of the Seraglio; at

the head of a formidable army, and bringing with him the celebrated captive of Marienburg, whom he had just acknowledged as his wife, he marches, surrounded by the pomp of his Court, to certain victory; urged by Charles XII. and the French Ambassador, Achmet III. declares war against the Czar, and imprisons Tolstoi in the Seven Towers, 6; Peter despatches a division under Scheremetoff to the Pruth, which he joins in the spring of 1711; on crossing that river finds that he has been completely deceived, and is soon compelled to retreat; is overtaken and hemmed in by the Turks; his imminent peril, unable to retreat or advance, 7; is extricated therefrom by the energy and intelligence of the Empress Catherine; in that moment of awful suspense the Czar displays his great qualities; signs the capitulation of the Pruth, 8; solicits modifications in the treaties of Falksen, Adrianople, and Constantinople, and obtains a new treaty containing two remarkable articles—the one relating to Poland, the other to the Holy Places, 14; Peter continues, covertly, his enterprises against Sweden and Poland, and attempts to break the old amity existing between France and Turkey; the effect of the Czar's visit to the Court of Louis XV. in its relation to the Porte, 16; the war between Russia and Sweden terminated by the Treaty of Nystadt; profits by the civil war in Persia to seize upon the countries adjacent to the Caspian Sea, 17.

Petrovitch, Georges, called *Czerni-Georges*, or Black George, a former Heyduke, is elected by the Serbs as their supreme chief to lead them against the insurgent Janissaries, 101; scarcely invested with authority ere he attacks and captures Belgrade, whilst two of his lieutenants take Czabatz and Semendria, 102; the Pacha of Bosnia and Albania having entered Servia and enveloped everything in blood and fire, Czerni-Georges collects 15,000 men, defeats the two pachas separately, and finally achieves a complete victory over them at Czabatz, 110; seizes upon Belgrade and besieges Soliman Pacha in the citadel, who capitulates, but is massacred with his followers at some leagues from the city; this becomes the signal for the expulsion, spoliation, or massacre of all the Turks, the Serbs

giving themselves up to horrible vengeance against their ancient masters; Servia then becomes a vast field in which numerous military chiefs or voivodes act independently and share between themselves the property of the Turks; Czerni-Georges dominates in Schumadia; Servia, delivered from Ottoman rule, is abandoned to anarchy; to put an end to this, Georges addresses himself unsuccessfully to the Governor of the Illyrian provinces in order to offer to Napoleon the protectorate of the Slavs of Turkey; the Czar Alexander promises them his support if they would accept the Russian protectorate with a Fanariote prince, 140; the Serbs, led by Milosch and Dobrinatz, attack the Turks from the side of Nissa, whilst Czerni-Georges enters Bosnia and besieges Novi-Bazaar; the two first are defeated and Georges evacuates Bosnia; Servia seems lost, the Pacha of Nissa ravaging that country with 30,000 men, Georges succeeds in repulsing him and snatches from the Bosniacs a splendid victory; the Turks re-cross the Drina, which becomes the boundary of Servia and Bosnia; this victory obtains for Georges decrees from the Senate, giving him supreme authority over all the voivodes, and he formulates in a kind of constitution the liberties and privileges of the Serbs; all his opposers are banished and several risings stifled by main force; the Pacha of Nissa offers to get Georges recognized by the Sultan as Prince of the country on the condition that he repudiates the protectorate of Russia; Georges, unwilling to treat without the Czar's consent, sends the Pacha's propositions to the Russian general and is badly rewarded for his good faith shortly afterwards in the Treaty of Bucharest, 141; the Serbs, refusing to recognize that treaty, prepare for resistance, and Georges issues a spirited proclamation; the Serbs, however, experience only defeats and he flees into Hungary and thence into Russia, whilst the Turks become masters of Servia; more than 300 Serbs are impaled or decapitated at Belgrade; this bringing about a revolt, Milosch Obrenovitch, brother-in-law of Czerni-Georges, calls the people to arms, and the Turks are driven from their positions, 142; and Milosch

governs Servia almost as an absolute monarch; on the establishment of the *Hetaria* in 1817, Czerni-Georges, then living in retirement at Kiev, directs his steps secretly towards Servia, with the object of procuring the revolt of that country; but on arriving upon Servian territory is assassinated by the emissaries of Milosch and his head sent to Constantinople; Milosch, in recompense, is acknowledged Prince or Knés superior of Servia, and Russia hastens to disavow the projects of Czerni-Georges, 148.

Plevna, the battles fought before, and siege of, 231.

Poniatowski, Count, assists Charles XII. (Sweden) in inciting the Porte to hostilities against Russia; they succeed in their efforts, and Achmet III. declares war against the Czar, 6; despatches a messenger from the Turkish camp to Charles XII., summoning him to behold the consummation of the Czar's ruin, 9; in conjunction with Charles XII. and the Khan of Tartary the ruin of the Vizier Baltadschi is effected, 10; Poniatowski is imposed upon the Poles by Russian bayonets, 49.

Potemkin, Prince, favourite and Minister of Catherine II. (Russia), his designs against the Crimea; compels the Porte to restore the Khan Gherai, 82; is dignified with the pompous title of the *Taurian* and made Governor of the conquered provinces and Grand-Admiral of the Black Sea, 84; crosses the Bog and invests Oczakof; the Turkish fleet totally destroyed, and Oczakof captured and put to sack with savage fury, the victors giving no quarter and massacring more than 25,000 of the inhabitants, 89; in next campaign captures Kilia Nova, 92; conducts, unwillingly, negotiations for peace at Jassy, in hopes of obtaining Moldavia and Wallachia for himself as an independent Principality; is seized with a malignant fever and dies on his road homewards in the arms of his niece, the Countess Brannicka, 93.

Radetzky, Russian general, takes the Shipka Pass, defended by a Turkish army of forty-one battalions, ten batteries of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry; and Generals Mirsky and Scobelev having penetrated

the Balkans by the Trojan Pass, the Turks are enclosed between two armies; the Porte, terrified, instructs the general in the field to conclude an armistice, 219.

Ragoczy, leader of malcontent Hungarians, aims at obtaining the principality of Transylvania, and even the title of King of Hungary; incited by the agents of the Porte to insurrection against Austria, 13.

Repnin, Prince, succeeds Romanzoff in command of the Russian army in the Ukraine, and defeats the Turks on their crossing the Danube at Ismail, 91; preliminaries of peace are signed between Repnin and the Grand Vizier at Galatz, 93.

Reschid Pacha, Grand Vizier, in order to relieve Silistria besieged by Diebitch, defeats General Roth and invests Pravadi; on learning this, Diebitch goes to the succour of Roth, with whom he forms a junction, and obtains at Kaleschwa a sanguinary victory over Reschid, who re-enters Shumla, 173; Diebitch having crossed the Kamtchik, Reschid abandons Shumla, crosses in his turn the Balkan, and reaches Selivno, and there experiences a fresh defeat, 174.

Romanzoff, commander of the Russian army, after defeating the Turks on the Larga, gains a decisive victory over them near Cahoul, 64; seconded by Souvarof and Kramenski, having forced the Danube, succeeds in turning the front of the Ottoman army and separating it from Varna, which contains all its magazines, upon which a panic seizes upon the Turks, 74; Romanzoff and the Prince of Saxe-Coburg capture Choczim, 89; is succeeded in the command of the Russian army by Prince Repnin, 91.

Ruffin, French *chargé d'affaires*, at the news of Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt finds himself in a most critical position at Constantinople; tries at first to deny the expedition, then to explain it, but is not listened to; is flung into the Seven Towers and war declared against France, 96.

Saint-Priest, M. de, succeeds M. de Vergennes as ambassador at the Porte; instructions given him by the Duke de Choiseul, 56; they are supplemented by the secret correspondence of Louis XV., 58; the Divan



carefully conceals from the ambassador the steps it was taking to obtain peace with Russia; suspecting the weakness of the Turkish Ministers, M. de Saint-Priest neglects nothing to reanimate their courage to get rid of a humiliating peace; whilst awaiting the precise answer of Choiseul, he strives to enlighten them upon the true cause of their defeats; Choiseul orders him "to pass from active hostility against the Russians to inertness, without discouraging the Turks from their efforts in behalf of the Poles," 66; Saint-Priest gives a wide development to French commerce in the Levant by establishing between the ports of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean relations that had not existed until then, save between Constantinople and the Archipelago, 77; is succeeded in 1784 by Choiseul Gouffier, 85.

Salisbury, Marquis of, whilst acting as one of the representatives of England at the Berlin Congress, suddenly and without warning there appears in the *Globe* newspaper the text of a secret Anglo-Russian agreement, signed on May 30, at the Foreign Office by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff; the British Government engaging, subject to the points, ten in number, "not to dispute the articles of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano;" fresh modifications might be proposed in Congress by common consent, but failing them, "the present memorandum is a mutual agreement in Congress for the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Great Britain," 254-5.

Schildner-Schuldner, Russian general, sent from Nicopolis with a brigade of infantry to capture Plevna, instead of taking the town falls into a trap, and his force is well-nigh cut to pieces, 231.

Sebastiani, French colonel and ambassador, endeavours to incite Selim III. against the English and Russians; at his instance the Sultan, hurried away, deposes the Princes Ypsilanti and Morusi, 111; denounces the perfidy of Russia in keeping possession of the Ionian islands; calls upon the Porte to close the Bosphorus against all Russian and English ships of war; the demand of the French Ambassador is acquiesced in, 112; puts Constantinople into such a posture of defence as to accelerate the retreat of

Sir John Duckworth, 116; Sebastiani decides the Sultan to offer resistance to the English fleet, 119, and is charged with preparing and directing it; he renders the city inaccessible, 120, and Duckworth decides to retreat; Sebastiani receives publicly the Sultan's thanks, and is decorated with the Order of the Crescent, 121; after the deposition of Selim III. and notwithstanding the stipulations of Tilsit, he resumes the influence he had under that Sultan, and makes his will prevail in the councils of the Porte; but, his position having become embarrassing, he demands and obtains his recall, 130.

Selim III., son of Mustapha III., succeeds his uncle Abdul Ahmed; resolves to prosecute the war against Austria, and commands all the "Faithful" between sixteen and sixty to take up arms; acts with more zeal than discretion, and loses more hearts than he gains; wishes to take command of his armies, but is prevented by the Divan, 90; his exasperation at Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt, 96; which gives rise to an alliance between Russia and the Porte; visits the Russian fleet in the Dardanelles; for the first and perhaps for the last time the Russian flag waves in union with the Crescent, 97; testifies his gratitude to Nelson by magnificent presents, 98; deposes the voivodes of Moldavia and Wallachia, 111; and is himself deposed by an insurrection of the Yamaks and Janissaries, and strangled by order of Mustapha IV., 131.

Server Pacha, early in Jan., 1878, makes a statement to the Chamber of Deputies "that every effort had been made by the Government to interest the European Powers in the fate of Turkey, but in vain; she was completely isolated, and therefore it was necessary for her to determine alone how she could best bring the war to a close; the terms of an armistice were agreed upon and the Russian reply was of a conciliatory character;" a Ministerial crisis follows, the Turkish Ministry resigns, and a new Cabinet is constituted, with Hamdi Pacha as Grand Vizier, and Server Pacha as Minister for Foreign Affairs, 249.

Sinope, destruction of the Turkish fleet by Admiral Nakimof, at, 205.

Skobelev, Russian general, the

young and brilliant hero of Nicopolis, supports Prince Meretinsky in the capture of Loftcha, 234; the successful dash at Loftcha is followed by a series of desperate assaults by the Russians on the fortified positions at Plevna, and Skobelev captures three redoubts, but with heavy loss, and they are retaken next day, 235; with General Mirsky, he penetrates the Balkans by the Trojan Pass and occupies Kezanlik, enclosing the Turks between two armies, the Porte terrified and disorganized, instructs the general in the field to conclude an armistice, 249.

Soutzo, Michael, Hospodar of Moldavia, on the appeal of Ypsilanti to join Hellas in its struggle for liberty, resigns his authority into the hands of the Heteria, and enrolls himself under the banner of independence, 150; on the Russian Consul protesting against the enterprize, Soutzo is driven out of Jassy by the Moldavian boyards, 151.

Suvaroff, Russian general, defeats Gazi Hassan, commander of the vanguard of the Turkish army at Focshani; the Grand Vizier, desirous of avenging that defeat, attacks the Austrian army, but the sudden arrival of Suvaroff upsets that plan, and the Turks lose, at Rimmnik, 22,000 men, sixty guns and all their siege artillery and munitions, 91; assists at the capture of Kilia Nova; but his grand exploit is the taking of Ismail by assault, not without great loss, but his victory is stained by the horrible butchery which the Russians committed, 92.

Stanislaus, King of Poland, arrives at Bender to mediate a peace between Charles XII., and Augustus of Poland, by resigning the crown, 10; his intentions frustrated by a treaty concluded between the Porte and Augustus, II., 11.

Stephano, the monk, an agent of Catherine II. (Russia), by means of the religious propaganda prepares the way for the Russian invasion in Servia and Croatia; animated by his harangues, his charity, and his liberality, the Christians of Albania, Servia, and Montenegro rise in arms, but the insurrection is stamped out by the Janissaries, 50.

Suleiman Pacha, Turkish general, through the jealousies of the Government is transferred from Montenegro

to Roumelia, with an independent command, which produces a general result in war, peace, and failure of reciprocal interest, 232; defeats General Gurko's forces at Eski Sagra (Feb. 15, 1877), drives back the Russians to the mountains and assails their fortified positions in the Shipka Pass in a series of sanguinary conflicts, to which no war had hitherto furnished no parallel; in these he loses more than 12,000 of his best men by dashing them against fortifications that probably might have been turned; renews his assaults on Mont St. Nicholas, only to see his troops hurled back with heavy loss, 235; is driven by Gourko over the Despoto Dagh and down to Kavala, while the panic in Constantinople is described as deplorable, 249.

Syria, a vast number of Maronite Christians massacred by the Druses in, 214.

Talleyrand, Prince (Bishop of Autun), is desirous, since the defeat of Austria by France that conditions should be imposed upon the Porte which should leave it its grandeur, but by making of it a Power entirely slavish and oriental, by taking away its Germanic provinces and giving it in exchange Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bosnia, making of it an eternal enemy of Russia, and consequently a natural ally of France, 107.

Thamas, Shah of Persia, after Ehref causes his cousin Mir Mahmoud to be strangled, and seizes upon his power, his rival Thamas offers to the Porte the sovereignty of the provinces it had occupied, 18; the Porte treats with him, but Ehref, in the ascendant, demands peace, accedes to the conditions proposed by his competitor, and is recognized as legitimate sovereign of Iran; speedily overthrown by Nadir, lieutenant of Thamas, and the latter having re-entered Ispahan, Nadir invades the Ottoman frontiers. The Porte having resumed the war against Persia, Thamas undergoes numerous reverses, and is constrained to sue for peace, 19; Nadir protests loudly against the conclusion of peace, marches upon Ispahan, deposes Thamas, and declares himself Regent of the kingdom, and summons the Turks to restore the territory and towns

which the treaty had just conceded to them, 20.

Todleben, Russian general; the Czar's troops being defeated in a great battle fought before Plevna on his birthday, establishes a conviction that direct assaults on the fortified camp were wholly useless, and the famous engineer, Todleben, is invited to undertake the reduction of Plevna, who at once begins regular approaches, while preparations are made for a complete investment, 236; by the middle of November it is completely invested; Osman Pacha is compelled to retreat, and on the 10th December Plevna falls, 241.

Tolstoi, ambassador of Peter the Great to the Porte, his artifices in corrupting the Viziers and securing partizans in the States of the Sultan; his emissaries, traversing secretly Moldavia and Wallachia, excite everywhere the people to revolt; the Hospodars of those provinces are sold to Russia; a proclamation of the Czar guarantees to the Moldo-Wallachians the exclusive exercise of the Greek religion and enfranchisement from Turkish domination, 6; on the Sultan, Achmet III., declaring war against the Czar, he imprisons Tolstoi in the Seven Towers, 7.

Topal-Osman Pacha, Turkish general, having come to the succour of Bagdad, besieged by the Persian pretender, Nadir (under the title of Thomas Koulikhan), a terrible encounter takes place upon the Tigris at Douldjeilik, and Nadir, wounded, is hurried off the field by his routed army; Topal-Osman snatches a fresh victory near Leitani; lastly, is in turn defeated, and perishes upon the field of battle; his death proves a public misfortune for the Turks, who experience a continuous series of checks, and the Ottoman army is almost annihilated near Baghawerd, 20.

Tott, Baron de, an Hungarian gentleman, a refugee in France, despatched by Villeneuve to the Tartar Khan to incite him to invade the Ukraine for the enforcement of the tribute paid by the Russians, 21; his discussion with the Grand Vizier touching a disadvantageous peace with Austria, 25.

Tott, Baron de, son of the above, an officer of engineers, on the reverses experienced by the Ottoman army in the campaign of 1769 against Russia,

De Tott strives to enlighten the Divan on the causes thereof, and addresses several memoirs to the Sultan with that view; Mustapha III. seems stupefied at those revelations of the deplorable condition of his armaments, and after much hesitation determines to submit publicly to the inspection of De Tott all the *matériel* of the Ottoman artillery; the astonishment of the latter on entering the arsenal at Constantinople—all seemed to announce the approaching ruin of that Empire, 59; having offered the Divan to proceed to the Dardanelles, his services are accepted; all the shipwrights that French commerce had brought to Constantinople are employed in the construction of additional defences, and in a few weeks the passage is rendered inexpugnable, and the Russian fleet, after a long and useless lingering at Lemnos, sails from the Mediterranean, 63; the French ambassador, Saint-Priest, seconds with all his influence the fresh efforts made by De Tott, and obtains the establishment of a school of gunnery under that young foreigner; "the terror was such," he himself relates, "that public prayers were offered up for the success of my labours," 66.

Turkey in Europe, Asia, and Africa, description of, 260.

Vienna, treaty of (1725), concluded between Russia and Austria against Turkey, its principal condition—kept secret down to the present time—by which those two Powers bound themselves in perpetuity to unite their armies against the Porte, and not make a separate peace, 18.

Villeneuve, Marquis de, French ambassador, a minister full of talent and activity, explains to the Grand Vizier the situation of Europe and the necessity for the Porte to return to the policy of Charles XII.; whereupon the Vizier addresses a protestation to the two Imperial Courts against the entrance of the Russians into Poland, and demands with threats the execution of the Treaty of Constantinople; despatches the Baron de Tott to the Tartar Khan, who incites him to invade the Ukraine to enforce tribute from the Russians, 21; is ordered by Cardinal Fleury to incite the Turks to enter Hungary, 23; is next directed

to use every exertion to procure peace for the Turks, to prevent the Russians obtaining the navigation of the Black Sea, 24; Catherine II. accepts through him the mediation of France for the conclusion of a peace between the Porte and Russia, 26; stipulations of the Treaty of Belgrade, 27; the Russian ambassador strives to break the treaty existing between France and Sweden by corrupting the French ambassador, but the Czarina's presents effect no change in Villeneuve's policy, and the treaty is maintained; he profits by the all-powerful influence he enjoys with the Divan to demand the renewal of the capitulations, which Sultan Mahmoud hastens to satisfy, and they become a formal treaty of friendship and commerce, 28; Villeneuve resigns the Constantinople embassy, and is succeeded by the Marquis of Castellane, 30.

Wellington, Duke of, sent by England to St. Petersburg with a view to the determination of the Greek question, succeeds in signing a protocol, stipulating that the two Cabinets should unite their efforts to reconcile the Greeks with the Porte, and put an end to the struggle of which the Archipelago was the theatre; Greece to remain a dependence of the Ottoman Empire, and pay an annual tribute; the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin and Vienna show themselves at first offended at the secrecy kept towards them, but end by signing it, 162.

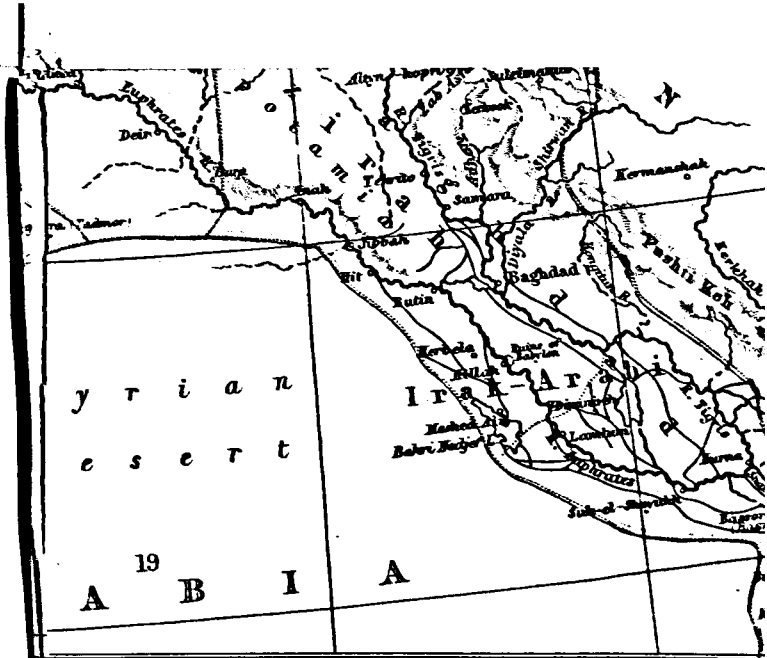
Yamaks, revolt of the (*Yamakstabielis*, or battery assistants), through the intrigues of Mustapha Pacha, the Caïmacan, opposed to the reforms introduced into the Empire by Sultan Selim in the dress and usages of the army; at the sight of the new uniforms the Yamaks murmur, and from murmurs soon pass to revolt, 125; they elect a chief with the power of life or death, one Cabakchy Oglou, and are joined by 800 Janissaries and 200 sailors, who encamp upon the At-

meïdan, where Oglou reads a list of proscriptions upon which figure, in the first line, the counsellors and ministers of the Sultan, seventeen of whose heads soon appear in a row before the tribunal of the chief of the revolt, 126; with the sanction of the hypocritical Mufti, Selim III. is deposed, and is succeeded by Mustapha IV., 127.

Ypsilanti, Alexander, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, at the head of the *Hetæria*, to which he had devoted the whole of his fortune in the work of Greek emancipation; at the outburst of the insurrection in the North, he repairs to Jassy, where he summons the Hellenes in a spirited proclamation, 150; leaving to Michael Soutzo, Hospodar of Moldavia, the direction of the movement, he passes into Wallachia, and there forms the *Sacred Battalion*; shortly after the protest of the Russian Consul at Bucharest against the enterprise, an ukase of the Czar deprives Ypsilanti of his rank, 151; finding himself abandoned by Russia he loses courage and retires near Rimnik; is attacked by the Turks and defeated, when the *Sacred Battalion*, 1,200 strong, falling to a man, the remainder of the insurgents flee, and Ypsilanti seeks refuge upon Austrian territory, and is shut up in the citadel of Munkacz, 152.

Yousouf Pacha, Governor of Varna, whilst that place is besieged by the Russians, animated by the presence of the Emperor, though revictualled and succoured by the Grand Vizier with a corps of 20,000 men, is surrendered by Yousouf, or, more correctly speaking, sold to the enemy; the traitor is condemned to death, but he retires to Russia to live in opulence, 173.

Zotoff, Russian general, defeats Osman Pacha in a determined and well-sustained attack on a strongly fortified position around the villages of Pelisat and Zgalince, and is driven back with the loss of 3,000 men, 235.



S Y R I A N  
D E S E R T

A<sup>19</sup> B I A

M a s s . M e a s u r e s 4 2 M a d a g a s c a r

W. & A. H. Johnston, Edinburgh &

W. H. ALLEN & Co.'s

LIST OF NEW WORKS IN THE PRESS.

---

- HOLLAND.** By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. Translated from the Italian by CAROLINE TILTON.
- THE LYRICAL DRAMA:** Essays on Subjects, Composers, and Executants of Modern Opera. By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "The Russians at Home and Abroad," &c.
- THE IRRIGATION WORKS OF INDIA, AND THEIR FINANCIAL RESULTS.** By ROBERT B. BUCKLEY, India Public Works Department.
- INCIDENTS OF A JOURNEY THROUGH NUBIA TO DARFOOR.** By SIDNEY ENSOR, C.E.
- SKETCHES FROM NIPAL,** Historial and Descriptive; with Anecdotes of the Court Life and Wild Sports of the Country in the time of Maharaja Jang Bahadur, G.C.B.; to which is added an Essay on Nipalese Buddhism. By the late A. A. OLDFIELD, M.D., many years Resident at Kathmandu. Two vols., Illustrated.
- ACCENTED FOUR-FIGURE LOGARITHMS AND OTHER TABLES:** for purposes both of Ordinary and of Trigonometrical Calculations, and for the Correction of Altitudes and Lunar Distances. Arranged and accented by LEWIS D'A. JACKSON, A.M.S.C.E., Author of "Canal and Culvert Tables," "Hydraulic Manual," &c.
- ACCENTED FIVE-FIGURE LOGARITHMS OF NUMBERS,** from 1 to 99,999, without differences. Arranged and accented by LEWIS D'A. JACKSON, A.M.S.C.E.
- A DICTIONARY OF ETHNOLOGICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY.** By R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.
- MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN; OR, A CADET'S FIRST YEAR IN INDIA.** By Captain BELLEW. Illustrated from designs by the Author. A New Edition.
- HITOPADESA:** a New Literal Translation from the Sanskrit Text of Professor F. JOHNSON. For the use of Students. By FREDERIC PINCOTT, F.R.A.S.]
- THE EXPIRING CONTINENT:** a Narrative of Travel in Senegambia; with observations on Native Character, present condition and future prospects of Africa, and Colonization. By ALEX. WILL. MITCHINSON. With sixteen full-page Illustrations.
- TURKEY: OLD AND NEW.** By SUTHERLAND MENZIES. Illustrated.

2  
SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE IN RUSSIA. By F. V. GREENE, late Military Attaché to the U.S. Legation in St. Petersburg, and Author of "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-1879."

WITH THE KURRUM VALLEY FORCE IN THE CABUL CAMPAIGN OF 1878-1879. By Major J. A. S. COLQUHOUN, R.A.

TO CABUL WITH THE CAVALRY BRIGADE. By Major R. C. W. MITTFORD, 14th Bengal Lancers.

STORIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON: Retold for Youthful Readers. By Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND.

These Stories range from the early days of Old London Bridge and the settlement of the Knights Templars in England to the time of the Gordon Riots; with incidents in the life of Brunel in relation to the Thames Tunnel; narrated from personal recollections.

THE VICTORIA CROSS: An Official Chronicle of Deeds of Personal Valour, achieved in the presence of the enemy during the Crimean and Baltic Campaigns, and the Indian, Persian, Chinese, New Zealand, and African Wars; from the institution of the Order in 1856 to 1880.

THE HISTORY OF CHINA. By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER. Author of "England and Russia in Central Asia," &c.

A TREATISE ON THE PERSONAL LAW OF THE MAHOMEDANS. By SYED AMEER ALI MOULVI, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, &c.

AN ARABIC MANUAL. By Professor E. H. PALMER.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND DECORATIVE ART in Rajputana and Adjacent Districts. By Dr. F. W. A. DE FABECK, Indian Medical Service, and Major S. S. JACOB, Bombay Staff Corps, and Executive Engineer to the Jeypore State.

IN ZULULAND WITH THE BRITISH, throughout the War of 1879. By CHARLES L. NORRIS-NEWMAN, Special Correspondent of the *London Standard*, *Cape Town Standard and Mail*, and the *Times* of Natal. 8vo., with Plans and Illustrations.

MANSUKHI AND SUNDAR SINGH: a Hindu Tale. Hindustani and English. With twenty-four Illustrations. By H. B. W. GARRICK.

AN INTEGRAL CALCULUS. Simplified for Schools. By W. P. LYNAM, Indian Public Works Department.

A CALCULUS FOR ENGINEERS. By W. P. LYNAM, Indian Public Works Department.

A NEW NOVEL. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

CATHOLIC DOCTRINE OF THE ATONEMENT: an Historical Inquiry into its Development in the Church, with an Introduction on the Principle of Theological Development. By H. NUTCOMBE OXENHAM. A new and enlarged edition.

---

*New Editions of Works by PARKER GILMORE ("Ubique").*

A RIDE THROUGH HOSTILE AFRICA. Illustrated.

IN THE BACKWOODS. Illustrated.

ON THE PRAIRIES. Illustrated.

August, 1880.

# BOOKS, &c.,

ISSUED BY

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co.,**

**Publishers & Literary Agents to the India Office,**

COMPRISING

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS IN GENERAL LITERATURE. DICTIONARIES, GRAMMARS, AND TEXT BOOKS IN EASTERN LANGUAGES, MILITARY WORKS, INCLUDING THOSE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT. INDIAN AND MILITARY LAW. MAPS OF INDIA, &c.

---

## **History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-1858.**

COMMENCING FROM THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND VOLUME  
OF SIR JOHN KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR.

By **COLONEL G. E. MALLESON, C.S.I.**

### **VOLUME III.**

Book XIII.—Bombay in 1857. Lord Elphinstone. March of Woodburn's Column. Mr. Seton-Karr and the Southern Maratha Country. Mr. Forjett and Bombay. Asirgarh. Sir Henry Durand. March of Stuart's Column. Holkar and Durand. Malwa Campaign. Haidarabad. Major C. Davidson and Salar Jang. Sagar and Nerbadi Territory.

Book XIV.—Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose. Central India Campaign. Whitlock and Kirwi. Sir Hugh Rose and Gwalior. Le Grand Jacob and Western India.

Book XV.—Lord Canning's Oudh policy. Last Campaign in, and pacification of, Oudh. Sir Robert Napier, Smith, Michell, and Tantia Topi.

Book XVI.—Civil Districts during the Mutiny. Minor Actions at Out-stations.

Book XVII.—Conclusion.



---

Works issued from the India Office, and Sold by  
**Wm. H. ALLEN & Co.**

---

**Tree and Serpent Worship ;**

Or, Illustrations of Mythology and Art in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ, from the Sculptures of the Buddhist Topes at Sanchi and Amravati. Prepared at the India Museum, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Second edition, Revised, Corrected, and in great part Re-written. By JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. Super-royal 4to. 100 plates and 31 engravings, pp. 270. Price £5 5s.

**Illustrations of Ancient Buildings in Kashmir.**

Prepared at the Indian Museum under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. From Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by Order of the Government of India. By HENRY HARDY COLE, LIEUT. R.E., Superintendent Archæological Survey of India, North-West Provinces. In One vol.; half-bound, Quarto. Fifty-eight plates. £3 10s.

The illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original negatives, and are therefore permanent.

**Pharmacopœia of India.**

Prepared under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India. By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D. Assisted by a Committee appointed for the Purpose. 8vo. 6s.

**The Stupa of Bharhut. A Buddhist Monument.**

Ornamented with numerous Sculptures illustrative of Buddhist Legend and History in the Third Century B.C. By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I., C.I.E., Major-General, Royal Engineers (Bengal Retired); Director-General Archæological Survey of India. 4to. Fifty-seven Plates. Cloth gilt. £3 3s.

---

**Archæological Survey of Western India.**

Report of the First Season's Operations in the Belgam and Kaladgi Districts. January to May, 1874. Prepared at the India Museum and Published under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council By JAMES BURGESS, Author of the "Rock Temples of Elephanta," &c, &c., and Editor of "The Indian Antiquary." Half-bound. Quarto. 58 Plates and Woodcuts. £2 2s.

**Archæological Survey of Western India. Vol. II.**

Report on the Antiquities of Kâthiawâd and Kachh, being the result of the Second Season's Operations of the Archæological Survey of Western India. 1874-75. By JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Archæological Surveyor and Reporter to Government, Western India. 1876. Half-bound. Quarto. Seventy-four Plates and Woodcuts. £3 9s.

**Archæological Survey of Western India. Vol. III.**

Report on the Antiquities in the Bidar and Aurungâbâd Districts in the Territory of H.H. the Nizam of Haidarabad, being the result of the Third Season's Operations of the Archæological Survey of Western India. 1875-1876. By JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Membre de la Societé Asiatique, &c., Archæological Surveyor and Reporter to Government, Western India. Half-bound. Quarto. Sixty-six Plates and Woodcuts. £2 2s.

---

**Adam W. (late of Calcutta) Theories of History.**

An Inquiry into the Theories of History,—Chance,—Law,—Will. With Special Reference to the Principle of Positive Philosophy. By WILLIAM ADAM. 8vo. 15s.

**Akbar. An Eastern Romance**

By Dr. P. A. S. VAN LIMBURG-BROUWER. Translated from the Dutch by M. M. With Notes and Introductory Life of the Emperor Akbar, by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Allen's Series.**

- 1.—World We Live In. 2s.
- 2.—Earth's History. 2s.
- 3.—Geography of India. (See page 9.) 2s.
- 4.—2000 Examination Questions in Physical Geography. 2s.
- 5.—Hall's Trigonometry. (See page 10.) 2s.
- 6.—Wollaston's Elementary Indian Reader. 1s. (See page 30.)
- 7.—Ansted's Elements of Physiography. 1s. 4d.

**Anderson (P.) The English in Western India.**

8vo. 14s.

**Andrew (W. P.) India and Her Neighbours,**

With Two Maps. 8vo. 15s.

**Andrew (W. P.) Our Scientific Frontier.**

With Sketch-Map and Appendix. 8vo. 6s.

**Ansted (D. T.) Physical Geography.**

By Professor D. T. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo., with Illustrative Maps. 7s.

CONTENTS :—PART I.—INTRODUCTION.—The Earth as a Planet.—Physical Forces.—The Succession of Rocks. PART II.—EARTH.—Land.—Mountains.—Hills and Valleys.—Plateaux and Low Plains. PART III.—WATER.—The Ocean.—Rivers.—Lakes and Waterfalls.—The Phenomena of Ice.—Springs. PART IV.—AIR.—The Atmosphere. Winds and Storms.—Dew, Clouds, and Rain.—Climate and Weather. PART V.—FIRE.—Volcanoes and Volcanic Phenomena.—Earthquakes. PART VI.—LIFE.—The Distribution of Plants in the different Countries of the Earth.—The Distribution of Animals on the Earth.—The Distribution of Plants and Animals in Time.—Effects of Human Agency on Inanimate Nature.

"The Book is both valuable and comprehensive, and deserves a wide circulation."—*Observer*.

**Ansted (D. T.) Elements of Physiography.**

For the use of Science Schools. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 4d.

**Ansted (D. T.) The World We Live In.**

Or First Lessons in Physical Geography. For the use of Schools and Students. By D. T. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &amp;c. Fcap. 2s. 25th Thousand, with Illustrations.

**Ansted (D. T.) The Earth's History.**

Or, First Lessons in Geology. For the use of Schools and Students. By D. T. ANSTED. third Thousand. Fcap. 2s.

**Ansted (D. T.)**

Two Thousand Examination Questions in Physical Geography. pp. 180. Price 2s.

**Ansted (D. T.) and Latham (R. G.) Channel Islands.**

Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, &amp;c.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. Containing: PART I.—Physical Geography. PART II.—Natural History. PART III.—Civil History. PART IV.—Economics and Trade. By DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., and ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S. New and Cheaper Edition in one handsome 8vo. Volume, with 72 Illustrations on Wood by Vizetelly, Loudon, Nicholls, and Hart; with Map. 8vo. 16s.

"This is a really valuable work. A book which will long remain the standard authority on the subject. No one who has been to the Channel Islands, or who purposes going there will be insensible of its value."—

*Saturday Review.*

"It is the produce of many hands and every hand a good one."

**Ansted (D. T.) Water, and Water Supply.**

Chiefly with reference to the British Islands. Part I.—Surface Waters. 8vo. With Maps. 18s.

**Archer (Capt. J. H. Laurence) Commentaries on the**

Punjab Campaign—1848-49, including some additions to the History of the Second Sikh War, from original sources. By Capt. J. H. LAWRENCE-ARCHER, Bengal H. P. Crown 8vo. 8s.

**Aynsley (Mrs.) Our Visit to Hindustan, Kashmir, and Ladakh**

By Mrs. J. C. MURRAY AYSLEY. 8vo. 14s.

**Bernay (Dr. A. J.) Students' Chemistry.**

Being the Seventh Edition of Household Chemistry, or the Science of Home Life. By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, PH. DR. F.C.S., Prof. of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas' Hospital, Medical, and Surgical College. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

**Binning (R. M.) Travels in Persia, &c.**

2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

**Blanchard (S.) Yesterday and To-day in India.**

By SIDNEY LAMAN BLANCHARD. Post 8vo. 6s.

CONTENTS.—Outward Bound.—The Old Times and the New.—Domestic Life.—Houses and Bungalows.—Indian Servants.—The Great Shoe Question.—The Garrison Hack.—The Long Bow in India.—Mrs. Dulcimer's Shipwreck.—A Traveller's Tale, told in a Dark Bungalow.—Punch in India.—Anglo-Indian Literature.—Christmas in India.—The Seasons in Calcutta.—Farmers in Muslin.—Homeward Bound.—India as it Is.

**Blenkinsopp (Rev. E. L.) Doctrine of Development in the Bible and in the Church.**By REV. E. L. BLENKINSOPP, M.A.,  
Rector of Springthorp. 2nd edition. 12mo. 6s.**Boileau (Major-General J. T.)**

A New and Complete Set of Traverse Tables, showing the Differences of Latitude and the Departures to every Minute of the Quadrant and to Five Places of Decimals. Together with a Table of the lengths of each Degree of Latitude and corresponding Degree of Longitude from the Equator to the Poles; with other Tables useful to the Surveyor and Engineer. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected by the Author. Royal 8vo. 12s. London, 1876.

**Boulger (D. C.) Central Asian Portraits; or the Celebrities of the Khanates and the Neighbouring States.**

By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, M.R.A.S. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Boulger (D. C.) The Life of Yakoob Beg, Athalik Ghazi and Badaulet, Ameer of Kashgar.**

By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, M.R.A.S. 8vo. With Map and Appendix. 16s.

**Boulger (D. C.) England and Russia in Central Asia. With Appendices and Two Maps, one being the latest Russian Official Map of Central Asia.**

2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

**Bowring (Sir J.) Flowery Scroll.**

A Chinese Novel. Translated and Illustrated with Notes by SIR J. BOWRING, late H.B.M. Plenipo. China. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Boyd (R. Nelson). Coal Mines Inspection: Its History and Results.**

8vo. 14s.

- Bradshaw (John) The Poetical Works of John Milton,**  
with Notes, explanatory and philological By JOHN BRADSHAW,  
LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Madras. 2 vols., post 8vo 12s. 6d.
- Brandis' Forest Flora of North-Western and Central India.**  
By DR. BRANDIS, Inspector General of Forests to the Govern-  
ment of India. Text and Plates. £2 18s.
- Briggs (Gen. J.) India and Europe Compared.**  
Post 8vo. 7s.
- Bright (W.) Red Book for Sergeants.**  
By W. BRIGHT, Colour-Sergeant, 37th Middlesex R.V. Fcap.  
interleaved. 1s.
- Browne (J. W.) Hardware; How to Buy it for Foreign  
Markets.** 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Buckle (the late Capt. E.) Bengal Artillery.**  
A Memoir of the Services of the Bengal Artillery from the  
formation of the Corps. By the late CAPT. E. BUCKLE, Assist-  
Adjut. Gen. Ben. Art. Edit. by SIR J. W. KAYE. 8vo. Lond.  
1852. 10s.
- Burke (P.) Celebrated Naval and Military Trials.**  
By PETER BURKE, Serjeant-at-Law. Author of "Celebrated  
Trials connected with the Aristocracy." Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Challenge of Barletta (The).**  
By MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO. Rendered into English by Lady  
LOUISA MAGENIS. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.
- Chiushingura; the Loyal League.**  
A Japanese Romance. Translated by F. V. DICKINS, Sc. B.  
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. With Notes  
and Appendix. Illustrated with 29 Engravings on Wood,  
drawn and executed by Japanese Artists. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Christmas (Rev. H.) Republic of Fools (The).**  
Being the History of the People of Abdera in Thrace, from  
the German of C. M. Von Wieland. By Rev. HENRY CHRIST-  
MAS, M.A., F.R.S. 2 Vols. crown 8vo. 12s.
- Christmas (Rev. H.) Sin: Its Causes and Consequences.**  
An attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent and  
Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the  
REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo. 5s.
- Cochrane, (John) Hindu Law.** 20s. (See page 12.)
- Collette (C. H.) Henry VIII.**  
An Historical Sketch as affecting the Reformation in England.  
By CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE. Post 8vo 6s.

**Collette (C. H.) The Roman Breviary.**

A Critical and Historical Review, with Copious Classified Extracts. By CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE. 2nd Edition. Revised and enlarged. 8vo. 5s.

**Cooper's Hill College. Calendar of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Published by authority in January each year. 6s.**

CONTENTS.—Staff of the College; Prospectus for the Year; Table of Marks; Syllabus of Course of Study; Leave and Pension Rules of Indian Service; Class and Prize Lists; Past Students serving in India; Entrance Examination Papers, &c.

**Corbet (M. E.) A Pleasure Trip to India, during the Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and afterwards to Ceylon. By Mrs. CORBET. Illustrated with Photos. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.****Cruise of H.M.S. "Galatea,"**

Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., in 1867—1868. By the REV. JOHN MILNER, B.A., Chaplain; and OSWALD W. BRIERLY. Illustrated by a Photograph of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; and by Chromo-Lithographs and Graphotypes from Sketches taken on the spot by O. W. BRIERLY. 8vo. 16s.

**Danvers (Fred. Chas.) On Coal.**

With Reference to Screening, Transport, &c 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Daumas (E.) Horses of the Sahara, and the Manners of the Desert. By E. DAUMAS, General of the Division Commanding at Bordeaux, Senator, &c, &c. With Commentaries by the Emir Abd-el-Kadir (Authorized Edition). 8vo. 6s.**

"We have rarely read a work giving a more picturesque and, at the same time, practical account of the manners and customs of a people, than this book on the Arabs and their horses."—*Edinburgh Courant*.

**Destruction of Life by Snakes, Hydrophobia, &c., in Western India. By an EX-COMMISSIONER. Fcap. 2s. 6d.****Doran (Dr. J.) "Their Majesties Servants":**

Annals of the English Stage. Actors, Authors, and Audiences. From Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean. By DR. DORAN, F.S.A., Author of "Table Traits," "Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover." &c. Post 8vo. 6s.

"Every page of the work is barbed with wit, and will make its way point foremost. . . . provides entertainment for the most diverse tastes."—*Daily News*.

**Drury (Col. H.) The Useful Plants of India,**

With Notices of their chief value in Commerce, Medicine, and the Arts. By COLONEL HEBER DRURY. Second Edition, with Additions and Corrections. Royal 8vo. 16s.

**Edwards (G. Sutherland) A Female Nihilist.**

By ERNEST LAVIGNE. Translated from the French by G. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Crown 8vo. 9s.

**Edwards' (H. S.) The Russians At Home and the Russians Abroad.** Sketches, Unpolitical and Political, of Russian Life under Alexander II. By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. 2 vols., Crown 8vo. 21s.

**Eyre, Major-General (Sir V.), K.C.S.I., C.B. The Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42.** Revised and corrected from Lieut. Eyre's Original Manuscript. Edited by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Crown 8vo., with Map and Illustrations. 9s.

**Fearon (A.) Kenneth Trelawny.**

By ALEC FEARON. Author of "Touch not the Nettle." 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.

**Forbes (Dr. Duncan) History of Chess.**

From the time of the Early Invention of the Game in India, till the period of its establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Gazetteers of India.**

Thornton, 4 vols., 8vo. £2 16s.

" 8vo. 21s.

" (N.W.P., &c.) 2 vols., 8vo. 25s.

**Gazetteer of Southern India.**

With the Tenasserim Provinces and Singapore. Compiled from original and authentic sources. Accompanied by an Atlas, including plans of all the principal towns and cantonments. Royal 8vo. with 4to. Atlas. £3 8s.

**Geography of India.**

Comprising an account of British India, and the various states enclosed and adjoining. Fcap. pp. 250. 2s.

**Geological Papers on Western India.**

Including Cutch, Scinde, and the south-east coast of Arabia. To which is added a Summary of the Geology of India generally. Edited for the Government by HENRY J. CARTER, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army. Royal 8vo. with folio Atlas of maps and plates; half-bound. £2 2s.

**Glyn (A. C.) History of Civilization in the Fifth Century.**

Translated by permission from the French of A. Frederic Ozanam, late Professor of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters at Paris. By ASHBY C. GLYN, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols., post 8vo. £1 1s.



- Goldstucker (Prof. Theodore), The late. The Literary Remains of.** With a Memoir. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
- Grady (S. G.) Mohamedan Law of Inheritance & Contract.** 8vo. 14s. (See page 11.)
- Grady (S.G.) Institutes of Menu.** 8vo. 12s. (See page 11.)
- Graham (Alex.) Genealogical and Chronological Tables,** illustrative of Indian History. 4to. 5s.
- Greene (F. V.) The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-1878.** By F. V. GREENE, First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, and lately Military Attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. 8vo. With Atlas. 32s. Second Edition.
- Griffith (Ralph T. H.) Birth of the War God.** A Poem. By KALIDASA. Translated from the Sanscrit into English Verse. By RALPH T. H. GRIFFITH. 8vo. 5s.
- Hall (E. H.) Lands of Plenty, for Health, Sport, and Profit.** British North America. A Book for all Travellers and Settlers. By E. HEPPLE HALL, F.S.S. Crown 8vo., with Maps. 6s.
- Hall's Trigonometry.**  
The Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. With an Appendix, containing the solution of the Problems in Nautical Astronomy. For the use of Schools. By the Rev. T. G. HALL, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London. 12mo. 2s.
- Hamilton's Hedaya.**  
A new edition, with the obsolete passages omitted, and a copious Index added by S. G. Grady. 8vo. £1 15s. (See page 11.)
- Handbook of Reference to the Maps of India.**  
Giving the Lat. and Long. of places of note. 18mo. 3s. 6d.  
\*.\* This will be found a valuable Companion to Messrs. Allen & Co.'s *Maps of India.*
- Harcourt (Maj. A. F. P.) Down by the Drawle.**  
By MAJOR A. F. P. HARCOURT, Bengal Staff Corps, author of "Kooloo, Lahoul, and Spiti," "The Shakespeare Argosy," &c. 2 Vols. crown 8vo. 21s.
- Hough (Lieut.-Col. W.) Precedents in Military Law.** 8vo. cloth. 25s
- Hughes (Rev. T. P.) Notes on Muhammadanism.** Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

**Hutton (J.) Thugs and Dacoits of India.**

A Popular Account of the Thugs and Dacoits, the Hereditary Garotters and Gang Robbers of India. By JAMES HUTTON. Post 8vo. 5s.

**India Directory (The).**

For the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Founded upon the Work of the late CAPTAIN JAMES HORSBURGH, F.R.S.

PART I.—The East Indies, and Interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended, and Illustrated with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variation, and Tides. By COMMANDER ALFRED DUNDAS TAYLOR, F.R.G.S., Superintendent of Marine Surveys to the Government of India. £1 18s.

PART II.—The China Sea, with the Ports of Java, Australia and Japan and the Indian Archipelago Harbours, as well as those of New Zealand. Illustrated with Charts of the Winds, Currents, Passages, &c. By the same. (*In preparation.*)

**Indian and Military Law.**

Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, &c. A Manual of the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract; comprising the Doctrine of the Soonee and Sheca Schools, and based upon the text of Sir H. W. MACNAGHTEN'S Principles and Precedents, together with the Decisions of the Privy Council and High Courts of the Presidencies in India. For the use of Schools and Students. By STANDISH GROVE GRADY, Barrister-at-Law, Reader of Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court. 8vo. 14s.

Hedaya, or Guide, a Commentary on the Mussulman Laws, translated by order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal. By CHARLES HAMILTON. Second Edition, with Preface and Index by STANDISH GROVE GRADY. 8vo. £1 15s.

Institutes of Menu in English. The Institues of Hindu Law or the Ordinances of Menu, according to Gloss of Collucca. Comprising the Indian System of Duties, Religious and Civil, verbally translated from the Original, with a Preface by SIR WILLIAM JONES, and collated with the Sanscrit Text by GRAVES CHAMBER HAUGHTON, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Hindu Literature in the East India College. New edition, with Preface and Index by STANDISH G. GRADY, Barrister-at-Law, and Reader of Hindu, Mahomedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court. 8vo., cloth. 12s.

Indian Code of Criminal Procedure. Being Act X. of 1872, Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 25th of April, 1872. 8vo. 12s.

Indian Code of Civil Procedure. Being Act X. of 1817. 8vo. 10s.

Indian Code of Civil Procedure. In the form of Questions and Answers, with Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. By ANGELO J. LEWIS, Barrister-at-law. 12mo. 12s. 6d.

**Indian Penal Code.** In the Form of Questions and Answers. With Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. By ANGELO J. LEWIS, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Hindu Law.** Principally with reference to such portions of it as concern the Administration of Justice in the Courts in India. By SIR THOMAS STRANGE, late Chief Justice of Madras. 2 vols. Royal 8vo., 1830. 24s.

**Hindu Law.** Defence of the Daya Bhaga. Notice of the Case on Prosoono Coomar Tajore's Will. Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Examination of such Judgment. By JOHN COCHRANE, Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 20s.

**Law and Customs of Hindu Castes,** within the Dekhan-Provinces subject to the Presidency of Bombay, chiefly affecting Civil Suits. By ARTHUR STEELE. Royal 8vo. £1 1s.

**Moohummudan Law of Inheritance.** (See page 25.)

**Chart of Hindu Inheritance.** With an Explanatory Treatise, By ALMARIO RUMSEY. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

**Manual of Military Law.** For all ranks of the Army, Militia and Volunteer Services. By Colonel J. K. PIPON, Assist. Adjutant General at Head Quarters, & J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Third and Revised Edition. Pocket size. 5s.

**Precedents in Military Law;** including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c. The following are a portion of the Contents:—

1. Military Law. 2. Martial Law. 3. Courts-Martial. 4. Courts of Inquiry. 5. Courts of Inquest. 6. Courts of Request. 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. 8. Precedents of Military Law. 9. Trials of Arson to Rape (Alphabetically arranged.) 10. Rebellions. 11. Riots. 12. Miscellaneous. By Lieut.-Col. W. HOUGH, late Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. One thick 8vo. vol. 25s.

**The Practice of Courts Martial.** By HOUGH & LONG. Thick 8vo. London, 1825. 26s.

### **Indian Criminal Law and Procedure,**

Including the Procedure in the High Courts, as well as that in the Courts not established by Royal Charter; with Forms of Charges and Notes on Evidence, illustrated by a large number of English Cases, and Cases decided in the High Courts of India; and an APPENDIX of selected Acts passed by the Legislative Council relating to Criminal matters. By M. H. STARLING, Esq., LL.B. & F. B. CONSTABLE, M.A. Third edition. 8vo. £2 2s.

### **Indian Infanticide.**

Its Origin, Progress, and Suppression., By JOHN CAVE-BROWN, M.A. 8vo. 5s.

**Irwin (H. C.)** *The Garden of India; or Chapters on Oudh History and Affairs.* By H. C. IRWIN, B.A. Oxon., Bengal Civil Service. 8vo. 12s.

**Jackson (Lt.-Col. B.)** *Militar Surveying, &c.* 8vo. 14s.  
(See page 20).

**Jackson (Lowis D'A.)** *Hydraulic Manual and Working Tables, Hydraulic and Indian Meteorological Statistics.* Published under the patronage of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. By LOWIS D'A. JACKSON. 8vo. 28s.

**Jackson (Lowis D'A.)** *Canal and Culvert Tables.*

Based on the Formula of Kutter, under a Modified Classification, with Explanatory Text and Examples. By LOWIS D'A. JACKSON, A.M.I.C.E., author of "Hydraulic Manual and Statistics," &c. Roy. 8vo. 28s.

**James (A. G. F. Eliot)** *Indian Industries.*

By A. G. F. ELIOT JAMES, Author of "A Guide to Indian Household Management," &c.

CONTENTS:—Indian Agriculture; Beer; Cacao; Carpets; Cereals; Chemicals; Cinchona; Coffee; Cotton; Drugs; Dyeing and Colouring Materials; Fibrous Substances; Forestry; Hides; Skins and Horns; Gums and Resins; Irrigation; Ivory; Mining; Oils; Opium; Paper; Pottery; Ryots; Seeds; Silk; Spices; Sugar; Tea; Tobacco; Wood; Wool. Table of Exports. Index.

**Jerrold (Blanchard)** *at Home in Paris.*

2 Vols. Post 8vo. 16s.

**Joyner (Mrs.)** *Cyprus: Historical and Descriptive.*

Adapted from the German of Herr FRANZ VON LÖHER. With much additional matter. By Mrs. A. BATSON JOYNER. Crown 8vo. With 2 Maps. 10s. 6d.

**Kaye (Sir J. W.)** *The Sepoy War in India.*

A History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857—1858. By Sir JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Author of "The History of the War in Afghanistan." Vol. I., 8vo. 18s. Vol. II. £1. Vol. III. £1.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.:—BOOK I.—INTRODUCTORY.—The Conquest of the Punjab and Pegu.—The "Right of Lapse."—The Annexation of Oude.—Progress of Englishism. BOOK II.—THE SEPOY ARMY: ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND DECLINE.—Early History of the Native Army.—Deteriorating Influences.—The Sindh Mutinies.—The Punjaub Mutinies. Discipline of the Bengal Army. BOOK III.—THE OUTBREAK OF THE MUTINY.—Lord Canning and his Council.—The Oude Administration and the Persian War.—The Rising of the Storm.—The First

Mutiny.—Progress of Mutiny.—Excitement in Upper India —  
Bursting of the Storm.—APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF VOL II. :—BOOK IV.—THE RISING IN THE  
NORTH-WEST.—The Delhi History.—The Outbreak at Meerut.  
—The Seizure of Delhi.—Calcutta in May.—Last Days of  
General Anson.—The March upon Delhi. BOOK V.—PRO-  
GRESS OF REBELLION IN UPPER INDIA.—Benares and Alla-  
habad.—Cawnpore.—The March to Cawnpore.—Re-occupation  
of Cawnpore. BOOK VI.—THE PUNJAB AND DELHI.—First  
Conflicts in the Punjab.—Peshawur and Rawul Pinder.—Pro-  
gress of Events in the Punjab.—Delhi.—First Weeks of the  
Siege.—Progress of the Siege.—The Last Succours from the  
Punjab.

CONTENTS OF VOL III. :—BOOK VII.—BENGAL, BEHAR,  
AND THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—At the Seat of Govern-  
ment.—The Insurrection in Behar.—The Siege of Arrah.—  
Behar and Bengal. BOOK VIII.—MUTINY AND REBELLION  
IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Agra in May.—Insurrec-  
tion in the Districts.—Bearing of the Native Chiefs.—Agra in  
June, July, August and September. BOOK IX.—LUCKNOW  
AND DELHI.—Rebellion in Oude.—Revolt in the Districts.—  
Lucknow in June and July.—The siege and Capture of Delhi.

**Kaye (Sir J. W.) History of the War in Afghanistan.**

New edition. 3 Vols. Crown 8vo. £1. 6s.

**Kaye (Sir J. W.) H. St. G. Tucker's Life and Correspondence.**

8vo. 10s.

**Kaye (Sir J. W.) Memorials of Indian Governments.**

By H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER. 8vo. 10s.

**Keatinge (Mrs.) English Homes in India.**

By MRS. KEATINGE. Part I.—The Three Loves. Part II.—  
The Wrong Turning. Two vols., Post 8vo. 16s.

**Keene (H. G.) Mogul Empire.**

From the death of Aurungzeb to the overthrow of the Mahratta  
Power, by HENRY GEORGE KEENE, B.C.S. Second edition.  
With Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

*This Work fills up a blank between the ending of Elphinstone's  
and the commencement of Thornton's Histories.*

**Keene (H. G.) Administration in India.**

Post 8vo. 5s.

**Keene (H. G.) Peepul Leaves.**

Poems written in India. Post 8vo. 5s.

**Keene (H. G.). The Turks in India.**

Historical Chapters on the Administration of Hindostan by the Chughtai Tartar, Babar, and his Descendants. 12s. 6d.

**Latham (Dr. R. G.) Russian and Turk,**

"From a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Point of View. 8vo. 18s.

**Laurie (Col. W. F. B.) Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma.** With a Summary of Events from 1826 to 1879, including a Sketch of King Theebau's Progress. With various Local, Statistical, and Commercial Information. By Colonel W. F. B. LAURIE, Author of "Rangoon," "Narrative of the Second Burmese War," &c. 8vo. With Plans and Map. 16s.

**Lee (F. G.) The Church under Queen Elizabeth.**

An Historical Sketch. By the Rev. F. G. LEE, D.D. Two Vols., Crown 8vo. 21s.

**Lee (F. G.) The Words from the Cross: Seven Sermons** for Lent, Passion-Tide, and Holy Week. By the Rev. F. G. LEE, D.D. Third edition revised. Fcap. 3s. 6d.

**Lee's (Dr. W. N.) Drain of Silver to the East.**

Post 8vo. 8s.

**Lewin (T. H.) Wild Races of the South Eastern Frontier of**

India. Including an Account of the Loshai Country. By Capt. T. H. LEWIN, Dep. Comm. of Hill Tracts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Lewis (A. J.) Indian Penal Code**

In the Form of Questions and Answers. With Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. By ANGELO J. LEWIS. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Lewis (A. J.) Indian Code of Civil Procedure.**

In the Form of Questions and Answers. With Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. By ANGELO J. LEWIS. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

**Leyden and Erskine's Baber.**

MEMOIRS OF ZEHIR-ED-DIN MUHAMMED BABER, EMPEROR OF HINDUSTAN, written by himself in the Jaghatai Turki, and translated partly by the late JOHN LEYDEN, Esq., M.D., and partly by WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq., with Notes and a Geographical and Historical Introduction, together with a Map of the Countries between the Oxus and Jaxartes, and a Memoir regarding its construction. By CHARLES WADDINGTON, of the East India Company's Engineers. 4to. Lond. 1826. £1 5s.

**Liancourt's and Pincott's Primitive and Universal Laws of** the Formation and development of language; a Rational and Inductive System founded on the Natural Basis of Onomatops. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

**Lockwood (Ed.) Natural History, Sport and Travel.**

By EDWARD LOCKWOOD, Bengal Civil Service, late Magistrate of Monghyr. Crown 8vo. With numerous Illustrations. 9s.

**Lovell (Vice-Adm.) Personal Narrative of Events from**

1799 to 1815. With Anecdotes. By the late Vice-Adm. WM. STANHOPE LOVELL, R.N., K.H. Second edition. Crown 8vo. 4s.

**McBean (S.) England, Egypt, Palestine & India by Railway.**

Popularly Explained. Crown 8vo., with a coloured Map. 4s.

**MacGregor (Col. C. M.) Narrative of a Journey through**

the Province of Khorassan and on the N. W. Frontier of Afghanistan in 1875. By Colonel C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps. 2 vols. 8vo. With map and numerous illustrations. 30s.

**Maggs (J.) Round Europe with the Crowd.**

Crown 8vo. 5s.

**Malleson (Col. G. B.) Final French Struggles in India**

and on the Indian Seas. Including an Account of the Capture of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and Sketches of the most eminent Foreign Adventurers in India up to the period of that Capture. With an Appendix containing an Account of the Expedition from India to Egypt in 1801. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Malleson (Col. G. B.) History of the Indian Mutiny,**

1857-1858, commencing from the close of the Second Volume of Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War. Vol. I. 8vo. With Map. 20s.

CONTENTS. BOOK VII.—Calcutta in May and June.—William Tayler and Vincent Eyre.—How Bihar and Calcutta were saved. BOOK VIII.—Mr. Colvin and Agra.—Jhansi and Bandalkhand.—Colonel Durand and Holkar.—Sir George Lawrence and Rajputana.—Brigadier Polwhele's great battle and its results.—Bareilly, Rohilkhand, and Farakhabad. BOOK IX.—The relation of the annexation of Oudh to the Mutiny.—Sir Henry Lawrence and the Mutiny in Oudh.—The siege of Lakhnao.—The first relief of Lakhnao.

VOL. II.—Including the Storming of Delhi, the Relief of Lucknow, the Two Battles of Cawnpore, the Campaign in Rohilkhand, and the movements of the several Columns in the N.W. Provinces, the Azimgurh District, and on the Eastern and South-Eastern Frontiers. 8vo. With 4 Plans. 20s.

VOL. III.—In the Press.

**Malleson (Col. G. B.) History of Afghanistan, from the Earliest Period to the Outbreak of the War of 1878.** 8vo. 2nd Edition. With Map. 18s.

**Malleson (Col. G. B.) Herat: The Garden and Granary of Central Asia.** With Map and Index. 8vo. 8s.

**Manning (Mrs.) Ancient and Mediæval India.**

Being the History, Religion, Laws, Caste, Manners and Customs, Language, Literature, Poetry, Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Medicine, Architecture, Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of the Hindus, taken from their writings. Amongst the works consulted and gleaned from may be named the Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, Sathapatha Brahmana, Bhagavat Gita, The Puranas, Code of Manu, Code of Yajnavalkya, Mitakshara, Daya Bhaga, Mahabharata, Atriya, Charaka, Susruta, Ramayana, Raghu Vansa, Bhattikavya, Sakuntala, Vikramorvasi, Malati and Madhava, Mudra Rakshasa, Ratnavali, Kumara Sambhava, Prabodha, Chandrodaya, Megha Duta, Gita Govinda, Panchatautra, Hitopadesa, Katha Sarit, Sagara, Ketala, Panchavinsati, Dasa Kumara Charita, &c. By Mrs MANNING, with Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo. 30s.

**Mayhew (Edward) Illustrated Horse Doctor.**

Being an Accurate and Detailed Account, accompanied by more than 400 Pictorial Representations, characteristic of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected; together with the latest Mode of Treatment, and all the requisite Prescriptions written in Plain English. By EDWARD MAYHEW, M.R.C.V.S. 8vo. 18s. 6d.

CONTENTS.—The Brain and Nervous System.—The Eyes.—The Mouth.—The Nostrils.—The Throat.—The Chest and its contents.—The Stomach, Liver, &c.—The Abdomen.—The Urinary Organs.—The Skin.—Specific Diseases.—Limbs —The Feet.—Injuries.—Operations.

"The book contains nearly 600 pages of valuable matter, which reflects great credit on its author, and, owing to its practical details, the result of deep scientific research, deserves a place in the library of medical, veterinary, and non-professional readers."—*Field*.

"The book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms and treatment of each."—*Illustrated London News*.

**Mayhew (Edward) Illustrated Horse Management.**

Containing descriptive remarks upon Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stables; likewise a plain account



of the situation, nature, and value of the various points; together with comments on grooms, dealers, breeders, breakers, and trainers; Embellished with more than 400 engravings from original designs made expressly for this work. By E. MAYHEW. A new Edition, revised and improved by J. I. LUPTON. M.R.C.V.S. 8vo. 12s.

CONTENTS.—The body of the horse anatomically considered. PHYSIC.—The mode of administering it, and minor operations. SHOENING.—Its origin, its uses, and its varieties. THE TEETH.—Their natural growth, and the abuses to which they are liable. FOOD.—The fittest time for feeding, and the kind of food which the horse naturally consumes. The evils which are occasioned by modern stables. The faults inseparable from stables. The so-called "incapacitating vices," which are the results of injury or of disease. Stables as they should be. GROOMS.—Their prejudices, their injuries, and their duties. POINTS.—Their relative importance and where to look for their development. BREEDING.—Its inconsistencies and its disappointments. BREAKING AND TRAINING.—Their errors and their results.

**Mayhew (Henry) German Life and Manners.**

As seen in Saxony. With an account of Town Life—Village Life—Fashionable Life—Married Life—School and University Life, &c. Illustrated with Songs and Pictures of the Student Customs at the University of Jena. By HENRY MAYHEW, 2 vols., 8vo., with numerous illustrations. 18s.

*A Popular Edition of the above.* With illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 7s.

"Full of original thought and observation, and may be studied with profit by both German and English—especially by the German." *Athenæum*.

**McCosh (J.) Advice to Officers in India.**

By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D. Post 8vo. 8s.

**Meadow (T.) Notes on China.**

Desultory Notes on the Government and People of China and on the Chinese Language. By T. T. MEADOWS. 8vo. 9s.

**Military Works—chiefly issued by the Government.**

Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry. Pocket edition, 1s.  
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. Corrected to 1874. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Interleaved, 5s. 6d. Pocket Edition, 1s.

Musketry Regulations, as used at Hythe. 1s.

Dress Regulations for the Army. 1875. 1s. 6d.

- Infantry Sword Exercise. 1875. 6d.  
Infantry Bugle Sounds. 6d.  
Handbook of Battalion Drill. By Lieut. H. C. SLACK. 2s ;  
or with Company Drill, 2s. 6d.  
Handbook of Brigade Drill. By Lieut. H. C. SLACK. 3s.  
Red Book for Sergeants. By WILLIAM BRIGHT, Colour-  
Sergeant, 37th Middlesex R.V. 1s.  
Handbook of Company Drill ; also of Skirmishing, Battalion,  
and Shelter Trench Drill. By Lieut. CHARLES SLACK. 1s.  
Elementary and Battalion Drill. Condensed and Illustrated,  
together with duties of Company Officers, Markers, &c., in Batta-  
lion. By Captain MALTON. 2s. 6d.  
Cavalry Regulations. For the Instruction, Formations, and  
Movements of Cavalry. Royal 8vo. 4s. 6d.  
Cavalry Sword, Carbine, Pistol and Lance Exercises, together  
with Field Gun Drill. Pocket Edition. 1s.  
Manual of Artillery Exercises, 1873. 8vo. 5s.  
Manual of Field Artillery Exercises. 1877. 3s.  
Standing Orders for Royal Artillery. 8vo. 3s.  
Principles and Practice of Modern Artillery. By Lt.-Col. C.  
H. OWEN, R.A. 8vo. Illustrated. 15s.  
Artillerist's Manual and British Soldiers' Compendium. By  
Major F. A. GRIFFITHS. 11th Edition. 5s.  
Compendium of Artillery Exercises—Smooth Bore, Field, and  
Garrison Artillery for Reserve Forces. By Captain J. M. McKensie.  
3s. 6d.  
Principles of Gunnery. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Pro-  
fessor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College,  
Addiscombe. Second edition, revised and enlarged. With many  
Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo.  
14s.  
Notes on Gunnery. By Captain Goodeve. Revised Edition.  
1s.  
Text Book of the Construction and Manufacture of Rifled  
Ordnance in the British Service. By STONEY & JONES. Second  
Edition. Paper, 3s. 6d., Cloth, 4s. 6d.  
Handbooks of the 9, 16, and 64-Pounder R. M. L.  
Converted Guns. 6d. each.  
Handbook of the 9 and 16-inch R. M. L. Guns. 6d. each.  
Handbook of 40-Pounder B. L. Gun. 6d.  
Handbooks of 9-inch Rifle Muzzle Loading Guns of 12 tons,  
and the 10-inch gun of 18 tons. 6d. each.

Treatise on Fortification and Artillery. By Major HECTOR STRAITH. Revised and re-arranged by THOMAS COOK, R.N., by JOHN T. HYDE, M.A. 7th Edition. Royal 8vo. Illustrated and Four Hundred Plans, Cuts, &c. £2 2s.

Military Surveying and Field Sketching. The Various Methods of Contouring, Levelling, Sketching without Instruments, Scale of Shade, Examples in Military Drawing, &c., &c., &c. As at present taught in the Military Colleges. By Major W. H. RICHARDS, 55th Regiment, Chief Garrison Instructor in India, Late Instructor in Military Surveying, Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Second Edition, Revised and Corrected. 12s.

Treatise on Military Surveying; including Sketching in the Field, Plan-Drawing, Levelling, Military Reconnaissance, &c. By Lieut. Col. BASIL JACKSON, late of the Royal Staff Corps. The Fifth Edition. 8vo. Illustrated by Plans, &c. 14s.

Instruction in Military Engineering. Vol. 1., Part III. 4s.

Elementary Principles of Fortification. A Text-Book for Military Examinations. By J. T. HYDE, M.A. Royal 8vo. With numerous Plans and Illustrations. 10s. 6d.

Military Train Manual. 1s.

The Sappers' Manual. Compiled for the use of Engineer Volunteer Corps. By Col. W. A. FRANKLAND, R.E. With numerous Illustrations. 2s.

Ammunition. A descriptive treatise on the different Projectiles Charges, Fuzees, Rockets, &c., at present in use for Land and Sea Service, and on other war stores manufactured in the Royal Laboratory. 6s.

Hand-book on the Manufacture and Proof of Gunpowder. as carried on at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey. 5s.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for service in the Field and for the conduct of Peace Manœuvres. 2s.

Hand-book Dictionary for the Militia and Volunteer Services, Containing a variety of useful information, Alphabetically arranged. Pocket size, 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 8d.

Gymnastic Exercises, System of Fencing, and Exercises for the Regulation Clubs. In one volume. Crown 8vo., 1877. 2s.

Army Equipment. Prepared at the Topographical and Statistical Department, War Office. By Col. Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director.

PART 1.—*Cavalry*. Compiled by Lieut. H. M. HOZIER, 2nd Life Guards. Royal 8vo. 4s.

PART 4.—*Military Train*. Compiled by Lieut. H. M. HOZIER, 2nd Life Guards. Royal 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PART 5.—*Infantry*. Compiled by Capt. F. MARTIN PETRIE, Royal 8vo. With Plates. 5s.

**PART 6.—Commissariat.** Compiled by Lieut. H. M. HOKINE, 2nd Life Guards. Royal 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**PART 7.—Hospital Service.** Compiled by Capt. MARTIN PETRIE. Royal 8vo. With Plates. 5s.

**Text-Book on the Theory and Motion of Projectiles; the History, Manufacture, and Explosive Force of Gunpowder; the History of Small Arms.** For Officers sent to School of Musketry. 1s. 6d.

**Notes on Ammunition.** 4th Edition. 1877. 2s. 6d.

**Regulations and Instructions for Encampments.** 6d.

**Rules for the Conduct of the War Game.** 2s.

**Medical Regulations for the Army, Instructions for the Army, Comprising duties of Officers, Attendants, and Nurses, &c.** 1s. 6d.

**Purveyors' Regulations and Instructions, for Guidance of Officers of Purveyors' Department of the Army.** 3s.

**Priced Vocabulary of Stores used in Her Majesty's Service.** 4s.

**Transport of Sick and Wounded Troops.** By DR. LONGMORE. 5s.

**Precedents in Military Law.** By LT-COL. W. HOUGH. 8vo. 25s.

**The Practice of Courts-Martial,** by HOUGH & LONG. 8vo. 26s.

**Manual of Military Law.** For all ranks of the Army, Militia, and Volunteer Services. By Colonel J. K. PIPON, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq. Third and Revised Edition. Pocket size. 5s.

**Regulations applicable to the European Officer in India.** Containing Staff Corps Rules, Staff Salaries, Commands, Furlough and Retirement Regulations, &c. By GEORGE E. COCHRANE, late Assistant Military Secretary, India Office. 1 vol., post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Reserve Force; Guide to Examinations, for the use of Captains and Subalterns of Infantry, Militia, and Rifle Volunteers, and for Sergeants of Volunteers.** By Capt. G. H. GRAVES. 2nd edit. 2s.

**The Military Encyclopædia; referring exclusively to the Military Sciences, Memoirs of distinguished Soldiers, and the Narratives of Remarkable Battles.** By J. H. STOCQUELER. 8vo. 12s.

**The Operations of War Explained and Illustrated.** By Col. HAMLBY. New Edition Revised, with Plates. Royal 8vo. 30s.

**Lessons of War.** As taught by the Great Masters and Others; Selected and Arranged from the various operations in War. By FRANCE JAMES SOADY, Lieut.-Col., R.A. Royal 8vo. 21s.

**The Soldiers' Pocket Book for Field Service.** By Col. SIR GARNET J. WOLSELEY. 2nd Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 4s. 6d.

**The Surgeon's Pocket Book, an Essay on the best Treatment of Wounded in War.** By Surgeon Major J. H. PORTER. 7s. 6d.

- A *Precis of Modern Tactics*. By COLONEL HOME. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Armed Strength of Austria*. By Capt. COOKE. 2 pts. £1 2s.
- Armed Strength of Denmark*. 3s.
- Armed Strength of Russia*. Translated from the German. 7s.
- Armed Strength of Sweden and Norway*. 3s. 6d.
- Armed Strength of Italy*. 5s. 6d.
- Armed Strength of Germany*. Part I. 8s. 6d.
- The Franco-German War of 1870—71. By CAPT. C. H. CLARKE. Vol. I. £1 6s. Sixth Section. 5s. Seventh Section 6s. Eighth Section. 3s. Ninth Section. 4s. 6d. Tenth Section. 6s. Eleventh Section. 5s. 3d. Twelfth Section. 4s. 6d.
- The Campaign of 1866 in Germany. Royal 8vo. With Atlas, 21s.
- Celebrated Naval and Military Trials* By PETER BURKE. Post 8vo., cloth. 10s. 6d.
- Military Sketches*. By SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL. Post 8vo. 6s.
- Military Life of the Duke of Wellington*. By JACKSON and SCOTT. 2 Vols. 8vo. Maps, Plans, &c. 12s.
- Single Stick Exercise of the Aldershot Gymnasium*. 6d.
- Treatise on Military Carriages, and other Manufactures of the Royal Carriage Department*. 5s.
- Steppe Campaign Lectures*. 2s.
- Manual of Instructions for Army Surgeons*. 1s
- Regulations for Army Hospital Corps*. 9d.
- Manual of Instructions for Non-Commissioned Officers, Army Hospital Corps*. 2s.
- Handbook for Military Artificers*. 3s.
- Instructions for the use of Auxiliary Cavalry*. 2s. 6d.
- Equipment Regulations for the Army*. 5s. 6d.
- Statute Law relating to the Army*. 1s. 3d.
- Regulations for Commissariat and Ordnance Department* 2s.
- Regulations for the Commissariat Department*. 1s. 6d.
- Regulations for the Ordnance Department*. 1s. 6d.
- Artillerist's Handbook of Reference for the use of the Royal and Reserve Artillery*, by WILL and DALTON. 5s.
- An Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges*, by SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS. 1853. 15s.

**Mill's History of British India,**

With Notes and Continuation. By H. H. WILSON. 9 vols. cr. 8vo. £2 10s.

**Muller's (Max) Rig-Veda-Sanhita.**

The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmins; together with the Commentary of Sayanacharya. Published under the Patronage of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council. 6 vols., 4to. £2 10s. per volume.

**Mysteries of the Vatican;**

Or Crimes of the Papacy. From the German of DR. THEODORE GREISENGER. 2 Vols. post 8vo. 21s.

**Nirgis and Bismillah.**

NIRGIS; a Tale of the Indian Mutiny, from the Diary of a Slave Girl: and BISMILLAH; or, Happy Days in Cashmere. By HAFIZ ALLARD. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Notes on the North Western Provinces of India.**

By a District Officer. 2nd Edition. Post 8vo., cloth. 5s.  
CONTENTS.—Area and Population.—Soils.—Crops.—Irrigation.—Rent.—Rates.—Land Tenures.

**Osborne (Mrs. W.) Pilgrimage to Mecca (A).**

By the Nawab Sikandar Begum of Bhopal. Translated from the Original Urdu. By MRS. WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE. Followed by a Sketch of the History of Bhopal. By COL. WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, C.B. With Photographs, and dedicated, by permission, to HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA. Post 8vo. £1. 1s.  
This is a highly important book, not only for its literary merit, and the information it contains, but also from the fact of its being the first work written by an Indian lady, and that lady a Queen.

**Owen (Sidney) India on the Eve of the British Conquest.**

A Historical Sketch. By SIDNEY OWEN, M.A. Reader in Indian Law and History in the University of Oxford. Formerly Professor of History in the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Post 8vo. 8s.

**Oxenham (Rev. H. N.) Catholic Eschatology and Universalism.**

An Essay on the Doctrine of Future Retribution. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Oxenham (Rev. H. N.) Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement.**

An Historical Inquiry into its Development in the Church, with an Introduction on the Principle of Theological Development. By H. NUTCOMBE OXENHAM, M.A. 2nd Edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
"It is one of the ablest and probably one of the most charmingly written treatises on the subject which exists in our language."—*Times*.

**Oxenham (H. N.) The First Age of Christianity and the Church.**

By John Ignatius Döllinger, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, &c., &c. Translated from the German by Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, M.A., late Scholar of Baliol College, Oxford. Third Edition. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 18s.

**Ozanam's (A. F.) Civilisation in the Fifth Century.** From the French. By The Hon. A. C. GLYN. 2 Vols., post 8vo. 21s.

**Pebody (Charles) Authors at Work.**

Francis Jeffrey—Sir Walter Scott—Robert Burns—Charles Lamb—R. B. Sheridan—Sydney Smith—Macaulay—Byron Wordsworth—Tom Moore—Sir James Mackintosh. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Pelly (Sir Lewis). The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain.**

Collected from Oral Tradition by Colonel Sir LEWIS PELLY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., formerly serving in Persia as Secretary of Legation, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Revised, with Explanatory Notes, by ARTHUR N. WOLASTON, H.M. Indian (Home) Service, Translator of Anwar-i-Suhaili, &c. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. 32s.

**Pipon and Collier's Manual of Military Law.**

By Colonel J. K. PIPON, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 5s.

**Pollock (Field Marshal Sir George) Life & Correspondence.**

By C. R. Low. 8vo. With portrait. 18s.

**Pope (G. U.) Text-book of Indian History; with Geographical Notes, Genealogical Tables, Examination Questions, and Chronological, Biographical, Geographical, and General Indexes.**

For the use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Students. By the Rev. G. U. POPE, D.D., Principal of Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore; Fellow of the Madras University. Third Edition, thoroughly revised. Fcap. 4to. 12s.

**Practice of Courts Martial.**

By HOUGH & LONG. 8vo. London. 1825. 26s.

**Prichard's Chronicles of Budgepore, &c.**

Or Sketches of Life in Upper India. 2 Vols., Foolscap 8vo. 12s.

**Prinsep (H. T.) Historical Results.**

Deducible from Recent Discoveries in Afghanistan. By H. T. PRINSEP. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 15s.

**Prinsep (H. T.) Tibet, Tartary, and Mongolia.**

By HENRY T. PRINSEP, Esq. Second edition. Post 8vo. 5s.

**Prinsep (H. T.) Political and Military Transactions in India.**  
2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1825. 18s.**Raverty (Major H. G.) The Pushto Manual; comprising a Condensed Grammar, with Idiomatic Phrases, Exercises and Dialogues, and Vocabulary.** By Major H. G. RAVERTY. Bombay Army, Retired List. Fcap. 5s.**Richards (Major W. H.) Military Surveying, &c.**  
12s. (See page 20.)**Rumsey (Almaric) Moohummudan Law of Inheritance, and Rights and Relations affecting it. Sunni Doctrine.** Comprising, together with much collateral information, the substance, greatly expanded, of the author's "Chart of Family Inheritance." By ALMARIO RUMSEY, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London. Author of "A Chart of Hindu Family Inheritance." 8vo. 12s.**Rumsey (Almaric) A Chart of Hindu Family Inheritance.** Second Edition, much enlarged. 8vo. 6s. 6d.**Sachau (Dr. C. Ed.) The Chronology of Ancient Nations. An English Version of the Arabic Text of the Athar-ut Bâkiya of Albirûni, or "Vestiges of the Past."** Collected and reduced to writing by the Author in A.H. 390-1, A.D. 1,000. Translated and Edited, with Notes and Index, by Dr. C. EDWARD SACHAU, Professor in the Royal University of Berlin. Published for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland. Royal 8vo. 42s.**Sanderson (G. P.) Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India; their Haunts and Habits, from Personal Observation; with an account of the Modes of Capturing and Taming Wild Elephants.** By G. P. SANDERSON, Officer in Charge of the Government Elephant Keddahs at Mysore. With 21 full page Illustrations and three Maps. Second Edition. Fcp. 4to. £1 5s.**Sewell (R.) Analytical History of India.**

From the earliest times to the Abolition of the East India Company in 1858. By ROBERT SEWELL, Madras Civil Service. Post 8vo. 8s.

\*\*\* The object of this work is to supply the want which has



been felt by students for a condensed outline of Indian History which would serve at once to recall the memory and guide the eye, while at the same time it has been attempted to render it interesting to the general reader by preserving a medium between a bare analysis and a complete history.

**Sherer (J. W.) The Conjurer's Daughter.**

A Tale. By J. W. SHERER, C.S.I. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo. 6s.

**Sherer (J. W.) Who is Mary?**

A Cabinet Novel, in one volume. By J. W. SHERER, Esq., C.S.I. 10s. 6d.

**Signor Monaldini's Niece.**

A Novel of Italian Life. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Simpson (H. T.) Archæologia Adelensis; or a History of the Parish of Adel, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Being an attempt to delineate its Past and Present Associations, Archæological, Topographical, and Scriptural. By HENRY TRAILL SIMPSON, M.A., late Rector of Adel. With numerous etchings by W. LORD FERGUSON. Roy. 8vo. 21s.**

**Solymos (B.) Desert Life. Recollections of an Expedition in the Soudan. By B. SOLYMOS (B. E. FALKENBERG), Civil Engineer. 8vo. 15s.**

**Starling (M. H.) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure.**

"Third edition." 8vo. £2 2s. See page 12.

**Steele (A.) Law and Customs of Hindu Castes.**

By ARTHUR STEELE. Royal 8vo. £1. 1s. (See page 12.)

**Stent (G. C.) Entombed Alive,**

And other Songs and Ballads. (From the Chinese.) By GEORGE CARTER STENT, M.R.A.S., of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, author of "Chinese and English Vocabulary," "Chinese and English Pocket Dictionary," "The Jade Chaplet," &c. Crown 8vo. With four Illustrations. 9s.

**Stothard (R. T.) The A B C of Art.**

Being a system of delineating forms and objects in nature necessary for the attainments of a draughtsman. By ROBERT T. STOTHARD, F.S.A., late H.D.S.A. Fcap. 1s.

**Strange's (Sir T.) Hindu Law.**

2 Vols. Royal 8vo. 1830. 24s. (See page 12.)

**Swinnerton (Rev. C.) The Afghan War. Gough's Action at Futtehabad. By the Rev. C. SWINNERTON, Chaplain in the Field with the First Division, Peshawur Valley Field Force. With Frontispiece and Two Plans. Crown 8vo. 5s.**

**Thomson's Lunar and Horary Tables.**

For New and Concise Methods of Performing the Calculations necessary for ascertaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, or Chronometers; with directions for acquiring a knowledge of the Principal Fixed Stars and finding the Latitude of them. By DAVID THOMSON. Sixty-fifth edit. Royal 8vo. 10s.

**Thornton's History of India.**

The History of the British Empire in India, by Edward Thornton, Esq. Containing a Copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a Complete Chronological Index of Events, to aid the Aspirant for Public Examinations. Third edition. 1 vol. 8vo. With Map. 12s.

\*.\* *The Library Edition of the above in 6 volumes, 8vo., may be had, price £2 8s.*

**Thornton's Gazetteer of India.**

Compiled chiefly from the records at the India Office. By EDWARD THORNTON. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 1015. With Map. 21s.

\*.\* *The chief objects in view in compiling this Gazetteer are:—*

- 1st. *To fix the relative position of the various cities, towns, and villages with as much precision as possible, and to exhibit with the greatest practicable brevity all that is known respecting them; and*
- 2ndly. *To note the various countries, provinces, or territorial divisions, and to describe the physical characteristics of each, together with their statistical, social, and political circumstances.*

*To these are added minute descriptions of the principal rivers and chains of mountains; thus presenting to the reader, within a brief compass, a mass of information which cannot otherwise be obtained, except from a multiplicity of volumes and manuscript records.*

*The Library Edition.*

4 vols., 8vo. Notes, Marginal References, and Map. £2 16s.

**Thornton (E.) Gazetteer of the Punjaub, Afghanistan, &c.**

Gazetteer of the Countries adjacent to India, on the north-west, including Scinde, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, the Punjaub, and the neighbouring States. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. £1 5s.

**Thornton (T.) East India Calculator.**

By T. THORNTON. 8vo. London, 1823. 10s.

**Thornton (T.) History of the Punjaub,**

And of the Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of the Sikhs. By T. THORNTON. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 8s.

**Tilley (H. A.) Japan, the Amoor and the Pacific.**

With notices of other Places, comprised in a Voyage of Circumnavigation in the Imperial Russian Corvette *Rynda*, in 1858—1860. By HENRY A. TILLEY. Eight Illustrations. 8vo. 16s.

**Tod (Col. Jas.) Travels in Western India.**

Embracing a visit to the Sacred Mounts of the Jains, and the most Celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, with an account of the Ancient City of Nehrwalla. By the late Lieut.-Col. JAMES TOD, Illustrations. Royal 4to. £3 3s.

*\*\* This is a companion volume to Colonel Tod's Rajasthan.*

**Trimen (Capt. R.) Regiments of the British Army,**

Chronologically arranged. Showing their History, Services, Uniform, &c. By Captain R. TRIMEN, late 35th Regiment. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Trotter (L. J.) History of India.**

The History of the British Empire in India, from the Appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Death of Lord Canning (1844 to 1862). By Captain LIONEL JAMES TROTTER, late Bengal Fusiliers. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. each.

**Trotter (L. J.) Warren Hastings, a Biography.**

By Captain LIONEL JAMES TROTTER, Bengal H. P., author of a "History of India," "Studies in Biography," &c. Crown 8vo. 9s.

**Turkish Cookery Book (The).**

A Collection of Receipts from the best Turkish Authorities. Done into English by FARABI EFENDI. 12mo. Cloth. 3s. 6d.

**Vambery (A.) Sketches of Central Asia.**

Additional Chapters on My Travels and Adventures, and of the Ethnology of Central Asia. By Armenius Vambery. 8vo. 16s.

"A valuable guide on almost untrodden ground."—*Athenæum*.

**Waring (E. J.) Pharmacopœia of India.**

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., &c. 8vo. 6s. (See page 2.)

**Watson (M.) Money.**

By JULES TARDIEU. Translated from the French by MARGARET WATSON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Watson (Dr. J. Forbes) Textile Manufactures and Costumes**

of the People of India. As originally prepared under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. By J. FORBES WATSON, M.A., M.D., F.R.A.S., Reporter on the Products of India. Folio, half-morocco. With numerous Coloured Photographs. £3. 5s.

*This work—by affording a key to the Fashions of the People, and to the Cotton, Silk, and Wool Textiles in actual use in India—is of special interest to Manufacturers, Merchants, and Agents; as also to the Student and lover of ornamental art.*

**Watson (Dr. J. F.) and J. W. Kaye, Races and Tribes of Hindostan. The People of India.** A series of Photographic Illustrations of the Races and Tribes of Hindustan. Prepared under the Authority of the Government of India, by J. FORBES WATSON, and JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. The Work contains about 450 Photographs on mounts, in Eight Volumes, super royal 4to. £2. 5s. per volume.

**Webb (Dr. A.) Pathologia Indica.**

Based upon Morbid Specimens from all parts of the Indian Empire. By ALLAN WEBB, B.M.S. Second Edit. 8vo. 14s.

**Wellesley's Despatches.**

The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquis Wellesley, K.G., during his Administration in India. 5 vols. 8vo. With Portrait, Map, &c. £6. 10s.

*This work should be perused by all who proceed to India in the Civil Services.*

**Wellington in India.**

Military History of the Duke of Wellington in India. 1s.

**Wilberforce (E.) Franz Schubert.**

A Musical Biography, from the German of Dr. Heinrich Kreisle von Hellborn. By EDWARD WILBERFORCE, Esq., Author of "Social Life in Munich." Post 8vo. 6s.

**Wilk's South of India.**

3 vols. 4to. £5. 5s.

**Wilkins (W.N.) Visual Art; or Nature through the Healthy Eye,**

With some remarks on Originality and Free Trade, Artistic Copyright, and Durability. By WM. NOY WILKINS, Author of "Art Impressions of Dresden," &c. 8vo. 6s.

**Williams (F.) Lives of the English Cardinals.**

The Lives of the English Cardinals, from Nicholas Breakspere (Pope Adrien IV.) to Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal Legate. With Historical Notices of the Papal Court. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. 2 vols., 8vo. 14s.

**Williams (F.) Life, &c., of Bishop Atterbury.**

The Memoir and Correspondence of Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, with his distinguished contemporaries. Compiled chiefly from the Atterbury and Stuart Papers. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS, Author of "Lives of the English Cardinals," &c., 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

**Williams (Monier) Indian Wisdom.**

Or Examples of the Religious, Philosophical and Ethical

- Doctrines of the Hindus. With a brief History of the Chief Departments of Sanscrit Literature, and some account of the Past and Present Condition of India, Moral and Intellectual. By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford. Third Edition. 8vo. 15s.
- Wilson (H. H.) Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms, and of useful Words occurring in Official Documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India.** From the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages. Compiled and published under the authority of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. 4to., cloth. £1 10s.
- White (S. D.) Indian Reminiscences.**  
By Colonel S. DEWE' WHITE, late Bengal Staff Corps. 8vo. With 10 Photographs. 14s.
- Wollaston (Arthur N.) Anwari Suhaili, or Lights of Canopus** Commonly known as Kalilah and Damnah, being an adaptation of the Fables of Bidpai. Translated from the Persian. Royal 8vo., 42s.; also in royal 4to., with illuminated borders, designed specially for the work, cloth, extra gilt. £3 13s. 6d.
- Wollaston (Arthur N.) Elementary Indian Reader.**  
Designed for the use of Students in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in India. Fcap. 1s.
- Woolrych (Serjeant W. H.)**  
Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-Law of the English Bar. By HUMPHRY W. WOOLRYCH, Serjeant-at-Law. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.
- Wraxall (Sir L., Bart.) Caroline Matilda.**  
Queen of Denmark, Sister of George 3rd. From Family and State Papers. By SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL, Bart. 3 vols., 8vo. 18s.
- Young (J. R.) Course of Mathematics.**  
A Course of Elementary Mathematics for the use of candidates for admission into either of the Military Colleges; of applicants for appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Services; and of mathematical students generally. By Professor J. R. YOUNG. In one closely-printed volume. 8vo., pp. 648. 12s.  
"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course, by aid of his long experience as a teacher and writer; and he has produced a very useful book. Mr. Young has not allowed his own taste to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—*Athenaeum*.

A SELECTION FROM  
**MESSRS. ALLEN'S CATALOGUE**  
 OF BOOKS IN THE EASTERN LANGUAGES, &c.

**HINDUSTANI, HINDI, &c.**

*[Dr. Forbes's Works are used as Class Books in the Colleges and Schools in India.]*

- Forbes's Hindustani-English Dictionary in the Persian Character, with the Hindi words in Nagari also; and an English Hindustani Dictionary in the English Character; both in one volume. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D. Royal 8vo. 42s.
- Forbes's Hindustani-English and English Hindustani Dictionary, in the English Character. Royal 8vo. 36s.
- Forbes's Smaller Dictionary, Hindustani and English, in the English Character. 12s.
- Forbes's Hindustani Grammar, with Specimens of Writing in the Persian and Nagari Characters, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Forbes's Hindustani Manual, containing a Compendious Grammar, Exercises for Translation, Dialogues, and Vocabulary, in the Roman Character. New Edition, entirely revised. By J. T. PLATTS. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
- Forbes's Bagh o Bahar, in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Forbes's Bagh o Bahar in English, with Explanatory Notes, illustrative of Eastern Character. 8vo. 8s.
- Forbes's Bagh o Bahar, with Vocabulary, English Character. 5s.
- Forbes's Tota Kahani; or, "Tales of a Parrot," in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 8s.
- Forbes's Baital Pachisi; or, "Twenty-five Tales of a Demon," in the Nagari Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 9s.
- Forbes's Ikhwanu s Safa; or, "Brothers of Purity," in the Persian Character. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- [For the higher standard for military officers' examinations.]*
- Forbes's Oriental Penmanship; a Guide to Writing Hindustani in the Persian Character. 4to. 8s.

- Platts' Grammar of the Urdu or Hindustani-Language. 8vo. 12s.  
 Eastwick (Edward B.) The Bagh-o-Bahar—literally translated into English, with copious explanatory notes. 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
 Small's (Rev. G.) Tota Kahani; or, "Tales of a Parrot." Translated into English. 8vo. 8s.  
 Platts' J. T., Baital Pachisi; translated into English. 8vo. 8s.  
 Platts' Ikhwanu S Safa; translated into English. 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
 Hindustani Selections, with a Vocabulary of the Words. By JAMES R. BALLANTYNE. Second Edition. 1845. 5s.  
 Singhasan Battisi. Translated into Hindi from the Sanscrit. A New Edition. Revised, Corrected, and Accompanied with Copious Notes. By SYED ABDOOLAH. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
 Robertson's Hindustani Vocabulary. 3s. 6d.  
 Akhlaki Hindi, translated into Urdu, with an Introduction and Notes. By SYED ABDOOLAH. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
 Sakuntala. Translated into Hindi from the Bengali recension of the Sanskrit. Critically edited, with grammatical, idiomatical, and exegetical notes, by FREDERIC PINCOTT. 4to. 12s. 6d.

### SANSKRIT.

- Haughton's Sanscrit and Bengali Dictionary, in the Bengali Character, with Index, serving as a reversed dictionary. 4to. 30s.  
 Williams's English-Sanscrit Dictionary. 4to., cloth. £3. 3s.  
 Williams's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. 4to. £4 14s. 6d.  
 Wilkin's (Sir Charles) Sanscrit Grammar. 4to. 15s.  
 Williams's (Monier) Sanscrit Grammar. 8vo. 15s.  
 Williams's (Monier) Sanscrit Manual; to which is added, a Vocabulary, by A. E. GOUGH. 18mo. 7s. 6d.  
 Gough's (A. E.) Key to the Exercises in Williams's Sanscrit Manual. 18mo. 4s.  
 Williams's (Monier) Sakuntala, with Literal English Translation of all the Metrical Passages, Schemes of the Metres, and copious Critical and Explanatory Notes. Royal 8vo. 21s.  
 Williams's (Monier) Sakuntala. Translated into English Prose and Verse. Fourth Edition. 8s.  
 Williams's (Monier) Vikramorvasi. The Text. 8vo. 5s.  
 Cowell's (E. B.) Translation of the Vikramorvasi. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

- Thompson's (J. C.) Bhagavat Gita. Sanscrit Text. 5s.  
 Haughton's Menu, with English Translation. 2 vols. 4to. 24s.  
 Johnson's Hitopadesa, with Vocabulary. 15s.  
 Hitopadesa, Sanscrit, with Bengali and English Trans. 10s. 6d.  
 Johnson's Hitopadesa, English Translation of the. 4to. 5s.  
 Wilson's Megha Duta, with Translation into English Verse,  
 Notes, Illustrations, and a Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 6s.

### PERSIAN.

- Richardson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary. Edition  
 of 1852. By F. JOHNSON. 4to. £4.  
 Forbes's Persian Grammar, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary.  
 Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
 Ibraheem's Persian Grammar, Dialogues, &c. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
 Gulistan. Carefully collated with the original MS., with a full  
 Vocabulary. By JOHN PLATTS, late Inspector of Schools, Central  
 Provinces, India. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
 Gulistan. Translated from a revised Text, with Copious Notes  
 By JOHN PLATTS. 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
 Ouseley's Anvari Soheili. 4to. 42s.  
 Wollaston's (Arthur N.) Translation of the Anvari Soheili.  
 Royal 8vo. £2 2s.  
 Keene's (Rev. H. G.) First Book of The Anvari Soheili. Persian  
 Text. 8vo. 5s.  
 Ouseley's (Col.) Akhlaki Mushini. Persian Text. 8vo. 5s  
 Keene's (Rev. H. G.) Akhlaki Mushini. Translated into English.  
 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
 Clarke's (Captain H. Wilberforce, R.E.) The Persian Manual.  
 A Pocket Companion.  
 PART I.—A CONCISE GRAMMAR OF THE LANGUAGE, with Exercises  
 on its more Prominent Peculiarities, together with a Selection of  
 Useful Phrases, Dialogues, and Subjects for Translation into Persian.  
 PART II.—A VOCABULARY OF USEFUL WORDS, ENGLISH AND  
 PERSIAN, showing at the same time the difference of idiom between  
 the two Languages. 18mo. 7s. 6d.  
 The Bústán. By Shaikh Muslihu-d-Dín Sa'di Shírází.  
 Translated for the first time into Prose, with Explanatory Notes  
 and Index. By Captain H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE, R.E. 8vo.  
 With Portrait. 30s.  
 A Translation of Robinson Crusoe into the Persian Language.  
 Roman Character. Edited by T. W. H. TOLBERT, Bengal Civil  
 Service. Cr. 8vo. 7s.



**BENGALI.**

Haughton's Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary, adapted for Students in either language; to which is added an Index, serving as a reversed dictionary. 4to. 30s.

Forbes's Bengali Grammar, with Phrases and dialogues. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Forbes's Bengali Reader, with a Translation and Vocabulary Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Nabo Nari. 12mo. 7s.

**ARABIC.**

Richardson's Arabic, Persian and English Dictionary. Edition of 1852. By F. JOHNSON. 4to., cloth. £4.

Forbes's Arabic Grammar, intended more especially for the use of young men preparing for the East India Civil Service, and also for the use of self instructing students in general. Royal 8vo., cloth. 18s.

Palmer's Arabic Grammar. 8vo. 18s.

Forbes's Arabic Reading Lessons, consisting of Easy Extracts from the best Authors, with Vocabulary. Royal 8vo., cloth. 15s.

An Arabic Manual. By Professor E. H. PALMER.  
(*In the press.*)

**TELOOGOO.**

Brown's Dictionary, reversed; with a Dictionary of the Mixed Dialects used in Teloogoo. 3 vols. in 2, royal 8vo. £5.

Campbell's Dictionary. Royal 8vo. 30s.

Brown's Reader. 8vo. 2 vols. 14s.

Brown's Dialogues, Teloogoo and English. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Pancha Tantra. 8s.

Percival's English-Teloogoo Dictionary. 10s. 6d.

**TAMIL.**

Rottler's Dictionary, Tamil and English. 4to. 42s.

Babington's Grammar (High Dialect). 4to. 12s.

Percival's Tamil Dictionary. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

**GUZRATTEE.**

- Mavor's Spelling, Guzrattee and English. 7s, 6d.  
 Shapuji Edalji's Dictionary, Guzrattee and English. 21s.

**MAHRATTA.**

- Molesworth's Dictionary, Mahratta and English. 4to. 42s.  
 Molesworth's Dictionary, English and Mahratta. 4to. 42s.  
 Stevenson's Grammar. 8vo., cloth. 17s. 6d.  
 Esop's Fables. 12mo. 2s. 6d.  
 Fifth Reading Book. 7s.

**MALAY.**

- Marsden's Grammar. 4to. £1 1s.

**CHINESE.**

- Morrison's Dictionary. 6 vols. 4to. £10.  
 Marshman's—Clavis Sinica, a Chinese Grammar. 4to. £2 2s.  
 Morrison's View of China, for Philological purposes; containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion and Customs, designed for those who study the Chinese language. 4to. 6s.

**PUSHTO.**

- The Pushto Manual. Comprising a Concise Grammar; Exercises and Dialogues; Familiar Phrases, Proverbs, and Vocabulary. By Major H. G. RAVERTY, Bombay Infantry (Retired). Author of the Pushto Grammar, Dictionary, Selections Prose and Poetical, Selections from the Poetry of the Afghans (English Translation), Æsop's Fables, &c. &c. Fosp. 5s.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

- Reeve's English-Carnatica and Carnatica-English Dictionary. 2 vols. (Very slightly damaged). £8.  
 Collett's Malayalam Reader. 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
 Esop's Fables in Carnatica. 8vo. bound. 12s. 6d.  
 A Turkish Manual, comprising a Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic Phrases, Exercises and Dialogues, and Vocabulary. By Captain C. F. MACKENZIE, late of H.M.'s Consular Service. 6s.

A CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

**CHART OF INDIA,**

*Price, fully tinted, mounted on roller or in case, 20s.  
size, about 40 in. by 50 in.*

Showing, at one view, all the principal nations, governments, and empires which have existed in that country from the earliest times to the suppression of the Great Mutiny, A.D. 1858, with the date of each historical event according to the various eras used in India.

BY

**ARTHUR ALLEN DURTNALL,**

*Of the High Court of Justice in England.*

By this Chart, any person, however ignorant of the subject, may, by an hour's attention, obtain a clear view of the broad lines of Indian History, and of the evolutions which have resulted in the dominion of Her Majesty as EMPRESS OF INDIA. It will be found invaluable for EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, especially in Colleges and Schools, where an Indian career is in contemplation. It will also be found of PERMANENT UTILITY in all Libraries and Offices as a work of ready reference for the connection of events and dates. Besides the History of India, it includes the contemporaneous histories of AFGHANISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA, and EUROPE.

**A RELIEVO MAP OF INDIA.**

BY

**HENRY. F. BRION.**

*In Frame, 21s.*

A map of this kind brings before us such a picture of the surface of a given country as no ordinary map could ever do. To the mind's eye of the average Englishman, India consists of 'the plains' and 'the hills,' chiefly of the former, the hills being limited to the Himalayas and the Nilgiris. The new map will at least enable him to correct his notions of Indian geography. It combines the usual features of a good plain map of the country on a scale of 150 miles to the inch, with a faithful representation of all the uneven surfaces, modelled on a scale thirty-two times the horizontal one; thus bringing out into clear relief the comparative heights and outlines of all the hill-ranges, and showing broad tracts of uneven ground, of intermingled hill and valley, which a common map of the same size would hardly indicate, except to a very practised eye. The plains of Upper India are reduced to their true proportions; the Central Provinces, Malwa, and Western Bengal reveal their actual ruggedness at a glance; and Southern India, from the Vindhya to Cape Comorin, proclaims its real height above the sea-level. To the historical as well as the geographical student such a map is an obvious and important aid in tracing the course of past campaigns, in realising the conditions under which successive races carried their arms or settlements through the Peninsula, and in comprehending the difference of race, climate, and physical surroundings which make up our Indian Empire. Set in a neat frame of maplewood, the map seems to attract the eye like a prettily-coloured picture, and its price, a guinea, should place it within the reach of all who care to combine the useful with the ornamental."—*Home News.*

## MAPS OF INDIA, etc.

*Messrs. Allen & Co.'s Maps of India were revised and much improved during 1876, with especial reference to the existing Administrative Divisions, Railways, &c.*

District Map of India; corrected to 1876;

Divided into Collectorates with the Telegraphs and Railways from Government surveys. On six sheets—size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. wide, £2; in a case, £2 12s. 6d.; or, rollers, varn., £3 8s.

A General Map of India; corrected to 1876;

Compiled chiefly from surveys executed by order of the Government of India. On six sheets—size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high, £2; or, on cloth, in case, £2 12s. 6d.; or, rollers, varn., £3 3s.

Map of India; corrected to 1876;

From the most recent Authorities. On two sheets—size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high, 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1 1s.

Map of the Routes in India; corrected to 1874;

With Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high, 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

Map of the Western Provinces of Hindoostan,

The Punjab, Cabool, Scinde, Bhawalpore, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 2 in. high, 30s.; or, in case, £2; rollers, varnished, £2 10s.

Map of India and China, Burmah, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and the Empire of Anam. On two sheets—size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high, 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1 5s.

Map of the Steam Communication and Overland Routes between England, India, China, and Australia. In a case, 14s.; on rollers, and varnished, 18s.

Map of China,

From the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high, 6s.; or, on cloth, in case, 8s.

Map of the World;

On Mercator's Projection, showing the Tracts of the Early Navigators, the Currents of the Ocean, the Principal Lines of great Circle Sailing, and the most recent discoveries. On four sheets—size, 6 ft. 2 in. wide; 4 ft. 3 in. high, £2; on cloth, in a case, £2 10s.; or, with rollers, and varnished, £3.

Handbook of Reference to the Maps of India.

Giving the Latitude and Longitude of places of note. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Russian Official Map of Central Asia. Compiled in accordance with the Discoveries and Surveys of Russian Staff Officers up to the close of the year 1877. In 2 Sheets. 10s. 6d., or in cloth case, 14s.

*In January and July of each year is published in 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,*

## **THE INDIA LIST, CIVIL & MILITARY.**

BY PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

### CONTENTS.

- CIVIL.**—Gradation Lists of Civil Service, Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Civil Annuitants. Legislative Council, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Educational, Public Works, Judicial, Marine, Medical, Land Revenue, Political, Postal, Police, Customs and Salt, Forest, Registration and Railway and Telegraph Departments, Law Courts, Surveys, &c., &c.
- MILITARY.**—Gradation List of the General and Field Officers (British and Local) of the three Presidencies, Staff Corps, Adjutants-General's and Quartermasters-General's Offices, Army Commissariat Departments, British Troops Serving in India (including Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, Infantry, and Medical Department), List of Native Regiments, Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Garrison Instruction Staff, Indian Medical Department, Ordnance Departments, Punjab Frontier Force, Military Departments of the three Presidencies, Veterinary Departments, Tables showing the Distribution of the Army in India, Lists of Retired Officers of the three Presidencies.
- HOME.**—Departments of the Office of the Secretary of State, Coopers Hill College, List of Selected Candidates for the Civil and Forest Services, Indian Troop Service.
- MISCELLANEOUS.**—Orders of the Bath, Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George. Order of Precedence in India. Regulations for Admission to Civil Service. Regulations for Admission of Chaplains. Civil Leave Code and Supplements. Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. Rules for the Indian Medical Service. Furlough and Retirement Regulations of the Indian Army. Family Pension Fund. Staff Corps Regulations. Salaries of Staff Officers. Regulations for Promotion. English Furlough Pay.

## THE ROYAL KALENDAR, AND COURT AND CITY REGISTER, FOR ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND THE COLONIES, For the Year 1880.

CONTAINING A CORRECT LIST OF THE TWENTY-FIRST IMPERIAL  
PARLIAMENT, SUMMONED TO MEET FOR THEIR FIRST  
SESSION—MARCH 5TH, 1874.

House of Peers—House of Commons—Sovereigns and Rulers of States of Europe—Orders of Knighthood—Science and Art Department—Queen's Household—Government Offices—Mint—Customs—Inland Revenue—Post Office—Foreign Ministers and Consuls—Queen's Consuls Abroad—Naval Department—Navy List—Army Department—Army List—Law Courts—Police—Ecclesiastical Department—Clergy List—Foundation Schools—Literary Institutions—City of London—Banks—Railway Companies—Hospitals and Institutions—Charities—Miscellaneous Institutions—Scotland, Ireland, India, and the Colonies; and other useful information.

*Price with Index, 7s.; without Index, 5s.*

Published on the arrival of every Mail from India. Subscription 26s. per annum, post free, specimen copy, 6d.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

## Official Gazette

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL contains the fullest and most authentic Reports of all important Occurrences in the Countries to which it is devoted, compiled chiefly from private and exclusive sources. It has been pronounced by the Press in general to be *indispensable* to all who have Friends or Relatives in the East, as affording the only *correct* information regarding the Services, Movements of Troops, Shipping, and all events of Domestic and individual interest.

The subjoined list of the usual Contents will show the importance and variety of the information concentrated in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

### Summary and Review of Eastern News.

Precis of Public Intelligence	Shipping—Arrival of Ships
Selections from the Indian Press	"    "    Passengers
Movements of Troops	"    Departure of Ships
The Government Gazette	"    "    Passengers
Courts Martial	Commercial—State of the Markets
Domestic Intelligence—Births	"    Indian Securities
"    "    Marriages	"    Freights
"    "    Deaths	"    &c. &c. &c.

### Home Intelligence relating to India, &c.

Original Articles	Arrival reported in England
Miscellaneous Information	Departures " "
Appointments, List of Fur-	Shipping—Arrival of Ships
loughs, Extensions, &c.	"    "    Passengers
"    Civil	"    Departure of Ships
"    Military	"    "    Passengers
"    Ecclesiastical and	"    Vessel spoken with
"    Marine	"    &c. &c. &c.

Review of Works on the East.—And Notices of all affairs connected with India and the Services.

Each year an INDEX is furnished, to enable Subscribers to bind up the Volume which forms a complete

### ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF REFERENCE.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S. W.

(PUBLISHERS TO THE INDIA OFFICE),

To whom Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements are requested to be addressed.

*In Monthly Parts. Price, 8s.*

*Subscription, 32s. per annum. Postage Free.*

---

P R É C I S

OF

OFFICIAL PAPERS,

BEING

Abstracts of all Parliamentary Returns

DIRECTED TO BE PRINTED BY

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

---

W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,

L O N D O N .