

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library

GIPE-PUNE-000712

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

IN

CENTRAL ASIA.

BY

DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE OF YAKOUB BEG OF KASHGAR."

WITH TWO MAPS AND APPENDICES.

(One Map being the latest Russian Official Map of Central Asia.)

VOL. I.

LONDON:

W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE,
PALM MALL, S.W.

PUBLISHERS TO THE INDIA OFFICE.

1879.

(All rights reserved.)

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE, FLEET STREET, S.W.

V4:19.30K58

A879.1

712

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE INSCRIBED
BY PERMISSION
TO
MAJOR-GENERAL
SIR HENRY CRESWICKE RAWLINSON, K.C.B.,
ETC., ETC.
IN TOKEN OF
THE AUTHOR'S SINCERE ADMIRATION
FOR
THE FAR-SEEING AND STATESMAN-LIKE POLICY HE HAS
CONSISTENTLY ADVOCATED IN REGARD TO
CENTRAL ASIA, AND THE CONFLICT OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN
INTERESTS THEREIN.

P R E F A C E.

THE following pages were commenced at a time when it appeared as if the final stage of the rivalry between England and Russia in Central Asia had been reached. War between the two countries was held to be imminent. A Russian officer had come as ambassador to Cabul, in contravention of distinct pledges to the effect that no Russian ambassador should be sent. An English representative had been refused permission to proceed to Cabul. The Ameer was employed in fêting his Russian friends, and in dictating discourteous and semi-hostile letters to his English. The preparations for war were being pressed on with all possible speed in the Punjab and Bengal. There were bustle and activity perceptible on all sides, and rumour magnified the scope of the war and the intentions of the Home and Indian Governments.

They are brought to a close when a widely different condition of affairs obtains. We have concluded a successful campaign. Our foe has expiated his folly with his life. The Russian Embassy, which was the original cause of the war, has been withdrawn. The credit of Russia has been lowered. The reputation of England has been exalted. Fortune has been on our side in every respect, and the machinations of our foes, secret and proclaimed, have been thwarted. The mission of General Stoletoff has been proved to be what the more skilled observers of Central Asian affairs at the time pronounced it to be, "a huge mistake." Yet none the less for this happy conclusion of an involved and dangerous business is it incontestable that the rivalry of England and Russia is as keen as ever, possibly more keen, because of the failure of the Russian scheme. For that reason the following pages, which claim to be based upon permanent truths, relate to as active a force as if they had been produced last November, when the want for information on the subject first made itself perceptible. The conclusions at which the writer has arrived are expressed without hesitation, and while they point to a very bold line of policy, it is in the full conviction that there is an absolute necessity for such plain speaking that they have been stated in these volumes. The time must come when

the words used here will be proved true, and the only effectual remedies against the evil are those bold measures from which timid spirits would shrink. The pith of the whole argument is to be found in the fact that we are now strong enough to solve the Central Asian Question wholly in our own favour. Are we to put off action until the tables are turned and Russia is more prepared than she is at present, while we may have grown less strong? or shall we finish the business out of hand?

Sir Henry Rawlinson has permitted the work to be dedicated to him, and the author is only too sensible of its deficiencies to make him feel confident of its having deserved the honour. But it will perhaps be conceded to the writer that, while endeavouring to throw as much light as possible upon the Central Asian Question, he has had the courage to define a line of political action, which, however open to criticism as aiming at too much, is consistent, and calculated to secure the object towards which it points. Much that is contained in these volumes has been told before, and the writer does not claim merit for originality in information. But the arrangement and mode of treatment are wholly different to those adopted in any other work on the subject, even to Von Helwald's, to whose it bears most affinity. The book seeks above all to apply the

PREFACE.

lesson to be derived from history and the record of travellers to the burning political questions of the age. If the reader derives from the perusal of these pages a clearer insight into the causes of the conflict between English and Russian interests in Central Asia, and also rises with the conviction that the policy of Russia is such that it is worth a bold effort to paralyse its effects, the author will have been more than repaid for the three months' labour of writing them. The Central Asian Question should not be the monopoly of a few specialists, or even of the Anglo-Indian world. It is a matter of vital consequence—daily increasing—to every Englishman, and as such it should be studied and gravely considered.

NOTE ON THE MAP.

THE map of Central Asia which these volumes have the privilege of containing may certainly be considered to be the most remarkable that has accompanied any work upon this subject, or probably any other. I may say this without fear of being considered egotistical, as my share in its production has been very small. The credit belongs exclusively to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., who with rare enterprise have, at very great expense, placed at the disposal of the English reader and student a *fac-simile* of the latest issue of the map of Central Asia compiled by the Russian War Department. The names of all the principal places are marked upon it. The original map is contained in twelve sheets, and there are probably not a dozen copies of it in this country. The *fac-simile* is in half-scale—that is, one fourth the size

of the original—and even thus reduced its bulk is considerable. I would beg to be permitted to point out that the great value of the map is that it discloses what the Russians believe to be the true geographical configuration of Central Asia. By reference to Walker's Turkestan, or other English maps, it will be found that in many points their information differs from ours. It may certainly be accepted as the highest authority on all the region north of the Oxus, including more particularly the Pamir and the adjoining khanates. While offering my acknowledgments to the publishers for the great assistance they have given my pages by the production of this, I believe, unequalled map, I indulge in the hope that their enterprise will be duly appreciated.

D. C. BOULGER.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Recent Russian Explorations in Central Asia	-	-	Page 1
---	---	---	-----------

CHAPTER II.

The Amou Darya	-	-	-	-	-	36
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	----

CHAPTER III.

The Russian Government of Turkestan	..	-	-	60
-------------------------------------	----	---	---	----

CHAPTER IV.

Russia's Military Strength in Central Asia	-	-	-	85
--	---	---	---	----

CHAPTER V.

	Page
The principal Routes from the Russian Frontier to India	119

CHAPTER VI.

Russia's Relations with Khiva and Khokand	144
---	-----

CHAPTER VII.

Russia's Relations with Bokhara	172
---------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER VIII.

Russia and Persia	192
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER IX.

The Turcomans	210
---------------	-----

CHAPTER X.

The Merv Question	258
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER XI.

Balkh, Kundus, and Badakshan	-	-	-	-	Page 297
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	-------------

APPENDIX A.

The Ukase for the Formation of the Province of Turkestan	-	315
--	---	-----

APPENDIX B.

Russia's Programme in Central Asia	-	-	-	-	318
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	-----

APPENDIX C.

Russia and Khiva	-	-	-	-	-	326
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----

APPENDIX D.

Russia and Bokhara	-	-	-	-	-	333
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----

APPENDIX E.

First Treaty between England and Dost Mahomed of Cabul	339
--	-----

APPENDIX F.

	Page
Second Treaty between England and Dost Mahomed of Cabul - - - - -	341

APPENDIX G.

Treaty between Heraclius, Prince of Georgia, and the Em- press Catherine of Russia - - - - -	345
---	-----

APPENDIX A.

THE UKASE FOR THE FORMATION OF THE PROVINCE OF
TURKESTAN.

WHEREAS we hold it to be expedient to modify the civil and military organization of the territories bordering on China and the Central Asian khanates which formed portions of the Governments of Orenburg and West Siberia, We ordain by these presents that :

1. A Governor-Generalship be forthwith established in Turkestan, which shall consist of the province of Turkestan, the circle of Tashkend, the districts lying beyond the Syr-Darya, which were occupied by us in the year 1866, and the portion of the province of Semipalatinsk that lies to the south of the Tarbagatai mountain range.

2. The boundaries of the Government of Turkestan shall henceforward be—

(a.) With respect to the Government of West Siberia : the ridge of the Tarbagatai mountains, and their

offshoots as far as the present frontier line which divides the province of Semipalatinsk from the country inhabited by the Kirghiz of Siberia, shall form the frontier on that side, as far as the lake of Balkash, then extending farther in a curve drawn through the middle of that lake, and equidistant from its shores, and then in a straight line to the river Chu, thence following the course of that river till its confluence with the Syr-Darya.

(b.) With respect to the Government of Orenburg : the frontier line shall be drawn from the middle of the Gulf of Peroffsky in the Sea of Aral; over the Termembes mountain, the place called Terekli, over the Kalmas mountain, the place Muzbill, the Akkum and Chubar-Tubia mountains, the southern point of the sandy desert Myin-Kum, and the place Myin-Bulak, to the confluence of the rivers Saree-Su and Chu.

3. The new government shall be divided into two provinces, one the Syr-Darya, the other Semiretchinsk, and the river Kurogoty will form the boundary line between them.

4. The chief administrative power over the country thus constituted will be entrusted to a Governor-General, and the provinces of the Syr-Darya and the Semiretchinsk to Military Governors; as regards the military administration and the military establishments, the two provinces shall form the military district of Turkestan, and the command of the whole of the troops stationed within the district shall be entrusted to the Governor-General, with the title, "Commander of the Forces of the District;" and the

Military Governors shall command the troops in their own provinces, with the title "Commander of the Forces" in their respective provinces.

5. On the establishment of the provinces of the Syr-Darya and the Semiretchinsk, the civil authorities therein employed shall remain at the disposition and under the control of the respective Military Governors until general regulations for the guidance of the administration of the whole district shall be promulgated.

Dated, July 11 (23 N.S.), in the year 1867.

APPENDIX B.

RUSSIA'S PROGRAMME IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ONE of Prince Gortchakoff's earliest circulars, dated the 9th (N.S. 21st) of November, 1864, to the British Government, gives so clear an insight into the policy of Russia, more especially when studied by the light of recent events, that it is worth while to bring its principal passages prominently before the English reader.

The following give the pith and substance of this remarkable State Paper:—

“The position of Russia in Central Asia is that of all civilised States which are brought into contact with half-savage, nomad populations, possessing no fixed social organization.

“In such cases it always happens that the more civilised State is forced, in the interest of the security of its frontier and its commercial relations, to exercise a certain ascendancy over those whom their turbulent

and unsettled character makes most undesirable neighbours.

“First, there are raids and acts of pillage to be put down. To put a stop to them, the tribes on the frontier have to be reduced to a state of more or less perfect submission. This result once attained, these tribes take to more peaceful habits, but are in their turn exposed to the attacks of the more distant tribes.

“The State is bound to defend them against these depredations, and to punish those who commit them. Hence the necessity of distant, costly, and periodically-recurring expeditions against an enemy whom his social organization makes it impossible to seize. If, the robbers once punished, the expedition is withdrawn, the lesson is soon forgotten; its withdrawal is put down to weakness. It is a peculiarity of Asiatics to respect nothing but visible and palpable force; the moral force of reason and of the interests of civilisation has as yet no hold upon them. The work has then always to be done over again from the beginning.

“In order to put a stop to this state of permanent disorder, fortified posts are established in the midst of these hostile tribes, and an influence is brought to bear upon them which reduces them by degrees to a state of more or less forced submission. But some beyond this second line, other still more distant tribes, come in their turn to threaten the same dangers, and necessitate the same measures of repression. The State thus finds itself forced to choose one of two alternatives—either to give up this endless labour,

and to abandon its frontier to perpetual disturbance, rendering all prosperity, all security, all civilisation an impossibility, or, on the other hand, to plunge deeper and deeper into barbarous countries, where the difficulties and expenses increase with every step in advance.

“Such has been the fate of every country which has found itself in a similar position. The United States in America, France in Algeria, Holland in her colonies, England in India—all have been irresistibly forced, less by ambition than by imperious necessity, into this onward march, where the greatest difficulty is to know where to stop.

“Such, too, have been the reasons which have led the Imperial Government to take up at first a position resting on one side on the Syr-Darya, on the other on the lake of Issyk-Kul, and to strengthen these two lines by advanced forts, which, little by little, have crept on into the heart of those distant regions, without, however, succeeding in establishing on the other side of our frontiers that tranquillity which is indispensable for their security.

“The explanation of this unsettled state of things is to be found, first, in the fact that between the extreme points of this double line there is an immense unoccupied space, where all attempts at colonisation or caravan trade are paralysed by the inroads of the robber tribes; and, in the second place, in the perpetual fluctuations of the political condition of those countries where Turkestan and Khokand, sometimes united, sometimes at variance, always at war, either

with one another or with Bokhara, presented no chance of settled relations, or of any regular transactions whatever.

“The Imperial Government thus found itself, in spite of all its efforts, in the dilemma we have above alluded to, that is to say, compelled either to permit the continuance of a state of permanent disorder, paralysing to all security and progress, or to condemn itself to costly and distant expeditions leading to no practical result and with the work always to be done anew ; or, lastly, to enter upon the undefined path of conquest and annexation which has given to England the Empire of India, by attempting the subjugation by armed force, one after another, of the small independent States whose habits of pillage and turbulence, and whose perpetual revolts, leave their neighbours neither peace nor repose.

“Neither of these alternative courses was in accordance with the object of our august master’s policy, which consists not in extending beyond all reasonable bounds the regions under his sceptre, but in giving a solid basis to his rule, in guaranteeing their security, and in developing their social organization, their commerce, their well-being, and their civilisation.

“Our task was, therefore, to discover a system adapted to the attainment of this threefold object.

“The following principles have, in consequence, been laid down :—

“1. It has been judged to be indispensable that our two fortified lines, one extending from China to the lake of Issyk-Kul, the other from the sea of Aral,

along the Syr-Darya, should be united by fortified points, so that all our posts should be in a position of mutual support, leaving no gap through which the nomad tribes might make their inroads and depredations with impunity.

“ 2. It was essential that the line of our advanced forts thus completed should be situated in a country fertile enough not only to insure their supplies, but also to facilitate the regular colonisation, which alone can prepare a future of stability and prosperity for the occupied country by gaining over the neighbouring population to civilised life.

“ 3. And lastly. It was urgent to lay down this line definitively, so as to escape the danger of being carried away, as is almost inevitable, by a series of repressive measures and reprisals into an unlimited extension of territory.

“ To attain this end, a system had to be established which should depend not only on reason, which may be elastic, but on geographical and political conditions which are fixed and permanent.

“ This system was suggested to us by a very simple fact, the result of experience, namely, that the nomad tribes, which can neither be seized nor punished, nor effectually kept in order, are our most inconvenient neighbours ; while on the other hand, agricultural and commercial populations attached to the soil, and possessing a more advanced social organization, offer us every chance of gaining neighbours with whom there is a possibility of entering into relations.

“ Consequently our frontier line ought to swallow

up the former and stop short at the limit of the latter.

“These three principles supply a clear, natural, and logical explanation of our last military operations in Central Asia. In fact, our original frontier line extending along the Syr-Darya to Fort Peroffsky on one side, and on the other to the lake Issyk-Kul, had the drawback of being almost on the verge of the desert. It was broken by a wide gap between the two extreme points; it did not offer sufficient resources to our troops, and left unsettled tribes over the border, with which any settled arrangement became impossible.

“In spite of our unwillingness to extend our frontier, these motives had been powerful enough to induce the Imperial Government to establish this line between Lake Issyk-Kul and the Syr-Darya by fortifying the town of Tchimkent, lately occupied by us. By the adoption of this line we obtain a double result. In the first place, the country it takes in is fertile, well wooded, and watered by numerous watercourses; it is partly inhabited by various Khirghiz tribes which have already accepted our rule; it consequently offers favourable conditions for colonisation and the supply of provisions to our garrisons. In the second place, it puts us in the immediate neighbourhood of the agricultural and commercial populations of Khokand. We find ourselves in the presence of a more solid and compact, less unsettled, and better organized social state, fixed for us, with geographical precision, the limit up to which we are bound to advance, and at

which we must halt, because, while on the one hand any further extension of our rule, meeting, as it would, no longer with unstable communities such as the nomad tribes, but with more regularly constituted States, would entail considerable exertions, and would draw us on from annexation to annexation with unforeseen complications; on the other, with such States for our future neighbours, their backward civilisation and the instability of their political condition do not shut us out from the hope that the day may come when regular relations may, to the advantage of both parties, take the place of the permanent troubles which have up to the present moment paralysed all progress in those countries.

“Such are the interests which inspire the policy of our august master in Central Asia.

“It is needless for me to lay stress upon the interest which Russia evidently has not to increase her territory, and, above all, to avoid raising complications on her frontiers, which can but delay and paralyse her domestic development.

“The programme which I have just traced is in accordance with these views.

“Very frequently of late years the civilisation of these countries, which are her neighbours on the continent of Asia, has been assigned to Russia as her special permission.

“No agent has been found more apt for the progress of civilisation than commercial relations. Their development requires everywhere order and stability, but in Asia it demands a complete transformation of

the habits of the people. The first thing to be taught to the population of Asia is that they will gain more in favouring and protecting the caravans trade than in robbing them. These elementary ideas can only be accepted by the public where one exists; that is to say, where there is some organized form of society, and a Government to direct and represent it.

“We are accomplishing the first part of our task in carrying our frontier to the limit where the indispensable conditions are to be found.

“The second we shall accomplish in making every effort henceforward to prove to our neighbouring States, by a system of firmness in the repression of their misdeeds, combined with moderation and justice in the use of our strength, and respect for their independence, that Russia is not their enemy, that she entertains towards them no idea of conquest, and that peaceful and commercial relations with her are more profitable than disorder, pillage, reprisals, and a permanent state of war.

“The Imperial Cabinet, in assuming this task, takes as its guide the interests of Russia. But it believes that at the same time it is promoting the interests of humanity and civilisation. It has a right to expect that the line of conduct it pursues, and the principles which guide it, will meet with a just and candid appreciation.

“(Signed) GORTCHAKOW.”

APPENDIX C.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

TREATY of Peace between Russia and Khiva, prepared by General Aide-de-Camp Kaufmann, commanding the forces acting against Khiva, and accepted by the Khan of Khiva, Seyyid-Mahomed-Rahim-Bahadur-Khan.

1. Seyyid-Mahomed-Rahim-Bahadur-Khan acknowledges himself to be the humble servant of the Emperor of all the Russias. He renounces the right of maintaining any direct and friendly relations with neighbouring rulers and khans, and of concluding with them commercial or other treaties of any kind whatsoever, and shall not, without the knowledge and permission of the superior Russian authorities in Central Asia, undertake any military operations against such neighbouring countries.

2. The boundary between the Russian and Khivan

territories shall be the Amou Darya from Kukertli down the river as far as the point at which the most westerly branch of the Amou Darya leaves the main stream, and from that point the frontier shall pass along such branch as far as its mouth in the Aral sea. Farther, the frontier shall extend along the sea-coast to Cape Urgu, and from thence along the base of the chink (escarpment) of the Ust-Urt, following the so-called ancient bed of the Amou Darya.

3. The whole of the right bank of the Amou Darya, and the lands adjoining thereunto, which have hitherto been considered as belonging to Khiva, shall pass over from the Khan into the possession of Russia, together with the people dwelling and camping thereon. Those parcels of land which are at present the property of the Khan, and of which the usufruct has been given by him to Khivan officers of State, become likewise the property of the Russian Government, free of all claims on the part of the previous owners. The Khan may indemnify them by grants of land on the left bank.

4. In the event of a portion of such right bank being transferred to the possession of the Ameer of Bokhara by the will of His Majesty the Emperor, the Khan of Khiva shall recognise the latter as the lawful possessor of such portion of his former dominions, and engages to renounce all intention of re-establishing his authority therein.

5. Russian steamers, and other Russian vessels, whether belonging to the Government or to private individuals, shall have the free and exclusive right of navigating the Amou Darya river. Khivan and

Bokharan vessels may enjoy the same right, not otherwise than by special permission from the superior Russian authority in Central Asia.

6. Russians shall have the right to construct wharves (landing-places) on the left bank wheresoever the same shall be found necessary and convenient. The Government of the Khan shall be responsible for the safety and security of such wharves. The approval of the localities selected for wharves shall rest with the superior Russian authorities in Central Asia.

7. Independently of such wharves, Russians shall have the right to establish factories on the left bank of the Amou Darya for the purpose of storing and safe-keeping their merchandise. For the purposes of such factories the Government of the Khan shall allot, in the localities which shall have been indicated by the superior Russian authorities in Central Asia, a sufficient quantity of unoccupied land for wharves, and for the construction of storehouses, of buildings for the accommodation of servants of the factories, and of persons transacting business with the factories, and of merchants' offices, as well as for the establishment of domestic farms. Such factories, together with all persons residing thereat and with all goods placed therein, shall be under the immediate protection of the Government of the Khan, which shall be responsible for the safety and security of the same.

8. All the towns and villages, without exception, within the Khanate of Khiva shall henceforward be open to Russian trade. Russian merchants and Russian caravans may freely travel throughout the entire

khanate, and shall enjoy the special protection of the local authorities. The Government of the Khan shall be responsible for the safety of caravans and stores.

9. Russian merchants trading in the khanate shall be free from the payment of customs duties (*zakat*), and of all kinds of dues on trade, in the same manner as the merchants of Khiva have long enjoyed immunity from *zakat* on the route through Kazalinsk, at Orenburg, and at the stations (landing-places) on the Caspian sea.

10. Russian merchants shall have the right of carrying their goods through the Khivan territory to all neighbouring countries free of customs duties (free transit trade).

11. Russian merchants shall, if they desire it, have the right to establish agents (caravan *bāshis*) in Khiva and other towns within the khanate, for the purpose of maintaining communication with the authorities and superintending the regularity of their trade.

12. Russian subjects shall have the right to hold immovable property in Khiva. A land-tax shall be leviable on the same by agreement with the superior Russian authority in Central Asia.

13. Commercial engagements between Russians and Khivans shall be fulfilled inviolably on both sides.

14. The Government of the Khan engages to examine (inquire into), without delay, the complaints and claims of Russian subjects against Khivans, and in case such complaints and claims shall have proved to be well founded, to give immediate satisfaction in respect of the same. In the examination of disputes

(claims) between Russian subjects and Khivans, preference shall be given to Russians in respect to the payment of debts by Khivans.

15. Complaints and claims of Khivans against Russian subjects shall be referred to the nearest Russian authorities for examination and satisfaction, even in the event of such complaints and claims being raised by Russian subjects within the confines of the khanate.

16. The Government of the Khan shall in no case give refuge to emigrants (runaways) from Russia having no permit from Russian authorities, without regard to the nationality of such individuals. Should any Russian subjects, being criminals, seek concealment within the boundaries of Khiva, in order to avoid judicial pursuit, the Government of the Khan engages to capture such persons, and to surrender them to the nearest Russian authorities.

17. The proclamation made by Seyyid-Mahomed-Rahim-Bahadur-Khan on the 12th (24th) of July last respecting the liberation of all slaves in the khanate, and the abolition in perpetuity of slavery and of trade in men, shall remain in full force, and the Government of the Khan engages to employ all the means in its power in order to watch over the strict and conscientious prosecution of this matter.

18. A fine is inflicted on the Khanate of Khiva to the extent of two million two hundred thousand roubles, in order to cover the expenses incurred by the Russian Exchequer in the prosecution of the late war, which was provoked by the Government of the Khan and by the Khivan people. Since, owing to the

insufficiency of money in the country, and particularly in the hands of the Government, the Khivan Government is unable to pay the above sum within a short time, the Khivan Government shall, in consideration of such difficulty, have the right of paying the said fine by instalments, with the addition of interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on condition that, during the first two years, one hundred thousand roubles shall be annually paid into the Russian Exchequer, one hundred and twenty-five thousand roubles per annum during the two ensuing years, and, after that, one hundred and seventy-five thousand roubles per annum during the succeeding two years, and in the year 1881, that is to say, after the expiration of eight years, the sum of two hundred thousand roubles shall be paid; and, lastly, a sum of not less than two hundred thousand roubles per annum shall be paid until the final settlement of the claim. The instalments may be paid both in Russian bank-notes and in the current coin of Khiva, at the pleasure of the Government of the Khan. The first instalment shall be paid on the 1st (13th) of December 1873. On account of this instalment the Khan shall have the right to levy a tax for the current year from the population on the right bank, according to the assessment hitherto in force. This collection shall be terminated by the 1st (13th) of December, by agreement between the Khan's collectors and the local Russian authorities.

Subsequent instalments shall be paid in by the 1st (13th) of November of each year, until the entire fine,

with interest thereon, shall have been paid off. After the expiration of nineteen years, that is to say, by the 1st (13th) of November 1892, after the payment of two hundred thousand roubles for the year 1892, the sum of seventy thousand and fifty-four roubles will still be due by the Government of the Khan, and, by the 1st (13th) of November 1893, the last instalment of seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven roubles shall be paid. Should the Government of the Khan desire to shorten the term of payment, and thus to reduce the amount of accruing interest, it shall have the right to pay larger annual instalments. These conditions have been fixed and accepted for exact execution and constant guidance on the one part by General Aide-de-Camp Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan, and on the other part by Seyyid-Mahomed-Rahim-Bahadur-Khan, Ruler of Khiva, in the garden of Hendemian (the camp of the Russian troops at the city of Khiva), on the 12th (24th) day of August 1873. (on the first day of the month Radjab, in the year 1290). The original treaty was signed and sealed by General Aide-de-Camp Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan, and by Seyyid-Mahomed-Rahim-Bahadur-Khan.

APPENDIX D.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

TREATY concluded between General Aide-de-Camp Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan, and Seyyid-Mozaffur, Ameer of Bokhara.

ART. 1.—The line of frontier between the dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and those of His Eminence the Ameer of Bokhara remains unaltered. All the Khivan territory on the right bank of the Amou Darya being now annexed to the Russian dominions, the former frontier separating the possessions of the Ameer of Bokhara from the Khanate of Khiva, and stretching on the west from the locality called Khalata towards Gugertli, “Togai,” on the right bank of Amou, is abolished. The territory situated between the former Bokharo-Khivan frontier, the right bank of the Amou Darya from Gugertli to Meshekly, “Togai”

inclusive, and the line passing from Meshekly to the point of junction of the former Bokharo-Khivan frontier, with the frontier of the Russian Empire, are annexed to the dominions of the Ameer of Bokhara.

ART. 2.—The right bank of the Amou Darya being detached from the Khanate of Khiva, all the caravan routes leading from Bokhara to the north into the Russian dominions traverse henceforth exclusively lands belonging to Bokhara and Russia. The Governments of Russia and Bokhara, each within its own limits, shall both watch over the security of the march of caravans and of the transit trade.

ART. 3.—Russian steamers and other Russian Government vessels, as well as vessels belonging to private individuals, shall have the right of free navigation on that portion of the Amou Darya which belongs to the Ameer of Bokhara.

ART. 4.—Russians shall have the right to establish wharves (landing-places) and storehouses for merchandise in such places on the Bokharan banks of the Amou Darya as may be judged necessary and convenient for that purpose. The Government of Bokhara shall undertake to watch over the safety and security of the said wharves and storehouses. The ratification of the selection of localities for the establishment of wharves shall rest with the superior Russian authorities in Central Asia.

ART. 5.—All the towns and villages of the Khanate of Bokhara shall be open to Russian trade. Russian traders and Russian caravans shall freely pass through all parts of the khanate and shall enjoy the special

protection of the local authorities. The Bokharan Government shall be responsible for the security of Russian caravans within the confines of the Khanate of Bokhara.

ART. 6.—All merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether transported from the Russian possessions into Bokhara or from Bokhara to Russia, shall, without exception, be liable to a tax of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, in the same way as a duty of one-fortieth is charged on merchandise in the Turkestan province. Besides this *zakat* no other supplementary tax shall be imposed.

ART. 7.—Russian traders shall have the right to transport their merchandise through Bokhara to all neighbouring countries free of duty.

ART. 8.—Russian traders shall be allowed to establish caravanserais for the storage of their merchandise in all Bokharan towns in which they may consider it necessary to do so. Bokharan traders shall enjoy the same privilege in the towns of the Turkestan province.

ART. 9.—Russian traders shall have the right to have commercial agents in all the towns of Bokhara, whose business it shall be to watch over the regular course of trade and over the legal imposition of customs dues, and who shall also be authorised to enter into communication with the local authorities. Bokharan traders shall enjoy the same privilege in the towns of the Turkestan province.

ART. 10.—Engagements of trade between Russians and Bokharans shall be held sacred and inviolable on both sides. The Bokharan Government shall promise

to keep watch over the honest fulfilment of all trading engagements, as also over the conscientious conduct of trading affairs generally.

ART. 11.—Russian subjects shall equally with the subjects of Bokhara have the right to occupy themselves in the Bokharan dominions with the various trades and crafts which are allowed under the *Shahrigate* in exactly the same way as Bokharan subjects are permitted in the Russian dominions to follow those occupations which are sanctioned by the laws of Russia.

ART. 12.—Russian subjects shall have the right to possess immovable property in the khanate, *i.e.* to acquire by purchase gardens and cultivable lands. Such property shall be liable to a land-tax on an equality with properties of Bokharan subjects. The same right shall be enjoyed by Bokharan subjects within the limits of the Russian Empire.

ART. 13.—Russian subjects shall enter the Bokharan dominions with permits, issued by the Russian authorities, for crossing the frontier; they shall have the right of free passage throughout the entire khanate, and they shall enjoy the special protection of the Bokharan authorities.

ART. 14.—The Government of Bokhara shall in no case admit into its country any emigrants from Russia, whatever may be their nationality, who are not provided with permits from Russian authorities. If a criminal, being a Russian subject, seeks refuge within the confines of Bokhara from the pursuit of the law, the same shall be arrested and delivered over to the nearest Russian authorities.

ART. 15.—In order to hold direct and uninterrupted relations with the superior Russian authorities in Central Asia, the Ameer of Bokhara shall select from among those around him a person of confidence whom he shall establish at Tashkend as his Envoy Plenipotentiary. Such Envoy shall reside at Tashkend in a house belonging to the Ameer, and at the expense of the latter.

ART. 16.—The Russian Government may in like manner have a permanent representative in Bokhara who shall be near the person of His Eminence the Ameer. The Russian Plenipotentiary in Bokhara, as in the case of the Ameer's Plenipotentiary in Tashkend, shall reside in a house belonging to the Russian Government, and at the expense of the latter.

ART. 17.—In deference to the Emperor of all the Russias, and for the greater glory of His Imperial Majesty, His Eminence the Ameer Seyyid Mozaffur has resolved that henceforth and for ever the shameful trade in men which is so contrary to the laws of humanity, shall be abolished within the limits of Bokhara. In conformity with this resolution, Seyyid Mozaffur shall immediately send to all his beks the strictest orders to that effect. Besides the order abolishing the slave trade, commands shall be sent to all the frontier towns of Bokhara to which slaves are brought for sale from neighbouring countries, to the effect that in case slaves should be brought to such places, notwithstanding the orders of the Ameer, the same should be taken from their owners and immediately liberated.

ART. 18.—His Eminence Seyyid Mozaffur, being sincerely desirous of developing and strengthening the friendly and neighbourly relations which have subsisted for five years to the benefit of Bokhara, shall be guided by the seventeen Articles composing the Treaty of Friendship between Russia and Bokhara. This treaty shall be written in duplicate, each copy being written in the two languages, one in the Russian and the other in the Turkish language. In token of the confirmation of treaty, and of its acceptance as a guide to himself and to his successors, the Ameer Seyyid Mozaffur has attached his seal. In Shaar, the 28th day of September (O.S.), 1873, in the month Shagban, 19th day, 1290.

APPENDIX E.

FIRST TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND DOST MAHOMED OF CABUL.

TREATY between the British Government and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul, and of those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, concluded on the part of the British Government by John Lawrence, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., etc., Governor-General of India; and on the part of the Ameer of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, by Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, in virtue of full authority granted to him by His Highness.

ART. 1.—Between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul, and of those countries now in his possession, and the heirs of the said Ameer, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship.

ART. 2.—The Honourable East India Company engages to respect those territories of Afghanistan now in His Highness's possession, and never to interfere therein.

ART. 3.—His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul, and of those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, engages, on his own part and on the part of his heirs, to respect the territories of the Honourable East India Company, and never to interfere therein, and to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honourable East India Company.

Done at Peshawur, this 30th day of March, 1855,
corresponding with the 11th day of Rujjub,
1271 Hijree.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,

(Seal.)

Chief Commissioner of the
Punjab.

GHOLAM HYDER,

(Seal of Gholam
Hyder, heir-
apparent.)

As the representative of
Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan,
and in person on his own
account as heir-apparent.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-
General at Ootakamund, this 1st day of
May, 1855.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

APPENDIX F.

SECOND TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND DOST MAHOMED
OF CABUL.

ARTICLES of Agreement made at Peshawur on the 26th January 1857 (corresponding with Jumadee-ool-Awul 29th, A.H. 1273), between Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Ruler of Cabul, and of those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, on his own part, and Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Edwards, C.B., Commissioner of Peshawur, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, under the authority of the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India in Council.

1. Whereas the Shah of Persia, contrary to his engagement with the British Government, has taken possession of Herat, and has manifested an intention to interfere in the present possessions of Ameer Dost

Mahomed Khan, and there is now war between the British and Persian Governments, therefore the Honourable East India Company, to aid Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to defend and maintain his present possessions in Balkh, Cabul, and Kandahar against Persia, hereby agrees, out of friendship, to give the said Ameer one lac of Company's rupees monthly during the war with Persia, on the following conditions :

2. The Ameer shall keep his present number of cavalry and artillery, and shall maintain not less than eighteen thousand infantry, of which thirteen thousand shall be regulars, divided into thirteen regiments.

3. The Ameer is to make his own arrangements for receiving the money at the British Treasuries, and conveying it through his own country.

4. British officers, with suitable establishments and orderlies, shall be deputed, at the pleasure of the British Government, to Cabul or Kandahar or Balkh, or all three places, or wherever an Afghan army be assembled to act against the Persians. It will be their duty to see generally that the subsidy granted to the Ameer be devoted to the military purposes for which it is given, and to keep their own Government informed of all affairs. They will have nothing to do with the payment of the troops, or advising the Cabul Government, and they will not interfere in any way in the internal administration of the country. The Ameer will be responsible for their safety and honourable treatment while in his country, and for keeping them acquainted with all military and political matters connected with the war.

5. The Ameer of Cabul shall appoint and maintain a vakil at Peshawur.

6. The subsidy of one lac per mensem shall cease from the date on which peace is made between the British and Persian Governments, or at any previous time, at the will and pleasure of the Governor-General of India.

7. Whenever the subsidy shall cease, the British officers shall be withdrawn from the Ameer's country; but at the pleasure of the British Government a vakil, not a European officer, shall remain at Cabul on the part of the Government, and one at Peshawur on the part of the Government of Cabul.

8. The Ameer shall furnish a sufficient escort for the British officers from the British border when going to the Ameer's country, and to the British border when returning.

9. The subsidy shall commence from 1st January, 1857, and be payable at the British Treasury one month in arrears.

10. The five lacs of rupees which have been already sent to the Ameer (three to Candahar and two to Cabul) will not be counted in this Agreement. They are a free and separate gift from the Honourable East India Company. But the sixth lac, now in the hands of the mahajuns of Cabul, which was sent for another purpose, will be one of the instalments under this Agreement.

11. This Agreement in no way supersedes the Treaty made at Peshawur on 30th March 1855 (corresponding with 11th of Rujjub, 1271), by which the

Ameer of Cabul engaged to be the friend of the friends and the enemy of the enemies of the Honourable East India Company, and the Ameer of Cabul, in the spirit of that Treaty, agrees to communicate to the British Government any overtures he may receive from Persia or the allies of Persia during the war, or while there is friendship between the Cabul and British Governments.

12. In consideration of the friendship existing between the British Government and Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, the British Government engages to overlook the past hostilities of all the tribes of Afghanistan, and on no account to visit them with punishment.

13. Whereas the Ameer has expressed a wish to have four thousand muskets given him in addition to the four thousand already given, it is agreed that four thousand muskets shall be sent by the British Government to Tull, whence the Ameer's people will convey them with their own carriage.

(Seal.)

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) HERBERT B. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of the Peshawur
Division.

APPENDIX G

TREATY BETWEEN HERACLIUS, PRINCE OF GEORGIA, AND THE EMPRESS CATHERINE OF RUSSIA.

ART. 1.—Heraclius, the Prince of Georgia, renounces his dependence upon Persia, and places himself, heirs, and successors, under the protection of the Empress Catherine, her heirs and successors.

ART. 2.—The Empress Catherine grants her protection, and not only guarantees his actual possessions to the Prince of Georgia, but also all those which may become his in future partitions.

ART. 3.—The Prince of Georgia agrees that his heirs shall solicit and receive their investiture from the Empress, her heirs, etc., and that they shall swear to be faithful to the monarchs of Russia.

ART. 4.—The Prince of Georgia agrees that he will have no communication with neighbouring States, ex-

cept with the advice and knowledge of the Russian general commanding the forces, or the ambassador residing in his country.

ART. 5.—The ambassador whom the Prince of Georgia keeps at the Empress's Court is to have suitable rank.

ART. 6.—Her Majesty the Empress promises, for herself and successors:—First, That she will regard the enemies of Georgia as her enemies; and that, in consequence, the people of that country will be included in any peace concluded with the Ottoman Porte, or any other State. Secondly: That she will maintain the Prince Heraclius and his heirs and posterity on the throne of Georgia; and thirdly, That she will leave wholly and entirely to the Prince of Georgia the internal administration, of his country and the imposition of taxes.

ART. 7.—The Prince of Georgia promises, for himself and heirs:—First, To be always ready with his army to serve the Empress of Russia. Secondly: To act in all that concluded, by which that prince, in his own name, and that of his heirs, transferred his allegiance from the Kings of Persia to her and her successors; while she, on the part of herself and heirs, engaged to protect him and his people, and by a specific article she not only guaranteed to this prince all his actual possessions, but promised to extend the same protection to “other territories that might relate to her service with the advice of her commanders; to comply with their requisitions; and to guarantee her subjects against all injustice and oppression.” Thirdly:

To consider chiefly in the promotion of officers in his service those who have deserved well of Russia, because on that empire the safety and prosperity of Georgia depends.

ART. 8.—Her Majesty the Empress of Russia consents that the first Archbishop of Georgia shall rank with the metropolitans of the eighth class, taking precedence after the Metropolitan of Tobolsk; and the Empress is to give him the title of a member of “The Most Holy Synod.”

ART. 9.—The nobles of Georgia shall, in every part of the Russian Empire, enjoy the same prerogatives and advantages as the nobles of Russia.

ART. 10.—The inhabitants of Georgia to be at liberty to settle in Russia, and to return to their own country. The Georgian prisoners, who are released either by arms or capitulation, to return to their homes on paying what has been disbursed for their ransom or their expenses. The Prince of Georgia promises to act in the same manner towards those Russians who have been made captives by neighbouring States.

ART. 11.—Georgian merchants to pass and repass into Russia at pleasure, and to enjoy equal privileges with Russian merchants, and the Prince of Georgia promises to concert measures with the Russian generals to give more facility to the commerce carried on by Russians in his territories.

ART. 12.—The present convention or treaty to be for ever.

ART. 13.—The Articles of this treaty to be ratified

in six months, or sooner if possible. Executed in the fortress of Georges, the twenty-fourth of July, 1783.

(Signed) PAUL POTESKIN, PRINCE IVAN-
BAGRATION.
PRINCE GARSEWAN - ISCHAWTS -
CHAWDSEW.

Recently published. 8vo. 16s. With Map and Appendix.

THE LIFE OF YAKOOB BEG,
ATHALIK GHAZI, AND BADAULET,
AMEER OF KASHGAR.

By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Times, Leading Article, 15th November 1878.—“A very interesting and instructive volume.”

Times, Review (nearly three columns), 26th December 1878.—“Under the title of a ‘Life of Yakoob Beg, the late Ameer of Kashgar,’ Mr. Boulger has given us a systematic history of the kingdom and people of Kashgar: and it is well that he has done so. . . . The publication of Mr. Boulger’s volume is, indeed, most opportune. . . . In Sir Bartle Frere’s letter public opinion for the first time found firm ground on which to base a national policy in relation to the Russian advance in Central Asia; and now the publication of Mr. Boulger’s exhaustive volume supplies the most detailed information as to the significance of that advance, and the errors we have to avoid in meeting it.”

Standard, Review, 25th December 1878.—“Mr. Boulger has rendered a service equally to history, the public, and the Government, in writing the book before us. . . . We have only been able to deal with a portion of this able and exhaustive book, but we would earnestly advise all those who take an interest in Central Asian politics to read the work before us from beginning to end. Not a chapter, not even a single page, ought to be omitted.”

Daily Telegraph, Leading Article, 7th November 1878.—“The answer is furnished by Mr. Boulger, in his remarkable and recently published work on ‘Yakoob Beg and Kashgar.’ . . . Here, then, we have not merely a dramatic event in contemporary history, but what is virtually the advent of a new force, which Mr. Boulger correctly defines as ‘the Chinese factor in the Central Asian Question.’”

Daily News, Review, 26th November 1878.—"Mr. Boulger's 'Life of Yakoob Beg' appears opportunely at a time when it is desirable that no matters bearing upon the affairs of Central Asia should be misunderstood or imperfectly conceived. . . . While exhibiting something of the biographer's enthusiasm for the military and administrative capacity of his hero, Mr. Boulger is so far from under-rating his enemies, that his guiding purpose is to direct the attention of his countrymen to the singular merits of the Chinese as a military and a governing people."

Morning Post, Review, 13th January 1879.—"Mr. Boulger's work reads with all the fascinating interest of a highly sensational novel. He tells his story admirably, and is throughout most instructive, using his authorities with skill and to the point. 'The Life of Yakoob Beg' is a valuable contribution to our Oriental literature, and will prove almost indispensable to all who wish to master the political questions of the East."

Morning Post, Second Review, 4th February 1879.—"Mr. Boulger is to be commended for the industry he has manifested in tracing out the leading incidents in the career of this able man, and in rendering intelligible to English readers the complicated politics of Central Asia. If he should succeed in his main object, of making the British public understand and appreciate better than they have hitherto done the vitality of Chinese institutions, and the important part which China is taking in the affairs of Central Asia, his work will have a distinct political value."

Globe, Review, 8th January 1879.—"The arrival of the Chinese Envoy at St. Petersburg to discuss the Kulja question will occasion a general desire to become acquainted with the relative position of Russia and China in Central Asia; and no recent book, we believe, will throw better light upon the subject than Mr. Boulger's excellent biography of the late Athalik Ghazi. . . . For some considerable time to come the volume will, in all probability, remain the standard work of reference on matters connected with Kashgaria and Kulja."

La Republique Française, Leading Article, 5th January 1879.—"Cette entreprise a séduit un Orientaliste Anglais, M. D. C. Boulger, qui publiait, il y a quelques semaines, à Londres, une Vie de Yakoub-beg, émir de Kashgar, où nous avons rencontré les détails les plus intéressants du monde sur une existence aventureuse et pittoresque comme on ne s'imaginerait pas qu'il put y en avoir encore en plein dix-neuvième siècle. . . . Avec une art consommé, M. Boulger a su mettre en œuvre les renseignements puisés et dans la 'Gazette officielle de Peking' et dans la 'Gazette du Turkestan;' contrôlant les nouvelles de source Russe par celles de source Chinoise, il nous a fait un tableau vraiment étonnant de la renaissance militaire de l'empire du milieu, que nous n'étions pas accoutumés à envisager sous cet aspect. . . . Il faut lire dans le livre de M. Boulger les détails de cette campagne savamment et brillamment conduite par des généraux Chinois, instruits des manœuvres des armées d'Europe; ce récit montre que la Chine possède les éléments nécessaires à une puissance militaire de premier ordre, et il nous paraît, après la campagne de Kashgarie, que ses Voisins en Asie feront bien de compter sérieusement avec elle."

La Republique Française, Review, 6th February 1879.—"Le tableau que nous fait M. Boulger de l'administration Chinoise en Kashgarie est des plus curieux; c'est une véritable révélation. . . . M. Boulger a eu le talent de réagir contre ces influences envahissantes, et nous lui en adressons nos bien sincères compliments."

Economist, 21st December 1878.—"It is difficult for Englishmen with their modern ideas of the effete character of the Peking Government to think of the

Chinese as a conquering people; yet no one who reads Mr. Boulger's recent book upon Kashgar can doubt that the instinct of conquest still exists among them in an active form."

Saturday Review, 11th January 1879.—"Mr. Boulger has made a praiseworthy attempt to treat a subject which lies under peculiar disadvantages. . . . Any book which tends to throw light on the Central Asian problem is entitled to a hearing; and the author deserves credit for research, pains, and general accuracy. . . . We repeat, in conclusion, that the author deserves credit for his compilation, and think that readers may derive pleasure from the laborious career of the principal figures in the book, who, to borrow Mr. Tennyson's diction, rose suddenly through a little arc of heaven, and, without having wandered far, shot quite as suddenly into darkness."

Spectator, 21st December 1878.—"This is a valuable book, and one which it would hardly be fair to criticise in the ordinary way. The writer is evidently one of those men who, having taken up an out-of-the-way subject of study, become possessed by it, and gradually accumulate more information than they quite know what to do with. He states the evidence of Chinese ruthlessness as fairly as the evidences of Chinese business-wisdom. But while he greatly admires the latter, he treats the former too much as if the slaughter of all armed males after submission were a regular operation of war. It may be, however, that he thought this style essential to impartiality, as he points out, with cold accuracy, that it was the Chinese cruelty that originally cost them Kashgar. Impartiality, indeed, is his strong point; the very object of his book being to dissolve the great *mythus* with which Englishmen have surrounded his hero."

Academy, 14th December 1878.—"The author, after alluding to the revival of the Chinese power as shown in the suppression of the Tae Ping and the Panthay movements, describes with some of the enthusiasm of sympathy the westward advance, steady and resistless, of the great army, disciplined and armed on the latest European model, halting at times to sow and reap the corn needed for its future supplies, and encountering with equal skill and determination the vast distances and other difficulties of the march, and the resistance of the enemy. Mr. Boulger has a high opinion of the administrative skill of the Chinese, and its advantages to the people under their sway. Their administration of Kashgar was certainly, to all appearance, a remarkable instance of liberal treatment of an alien race and creed."

Mayfair, 26th November 1878.—"The work of Mr. Boulger forms a complete and interesting volume, which ought to find an honoured place on the shelves of the library of everybody interested in Eastern politics. The situation is therefore much strained, and, to quote from Mr. Boulger, 'there looms in the near distance the prospect of an Anglo-Chinese alliance that must be most beneficial to the peoples of Asia generally.'"

Graphic, 23rd November 1878.—"Under the title of 'Yakoob Beg of Kashgar,' Mr. D. C. Boulger tells at much length the story of a man who, more than any celebrity of our time, might have been characterised as a hero born too late. But Mr. Boulger's chief object in this volume is not so much to define the Atalik Ghazi's true place in history, while bringing together all that is known of his career, as to call attention to that third factor in the Central Asian Question, which most of us have hitherto overlooked—the power of China and the Chinese."

Vanity Fair, 16th November 1878.—"Most educated Englishmen have heard of Yakoob Beg, but few have any distinct knowledge of his career. For a few years, however, he played a very important part in Central Asian history, and incidentally brought about a state of affairs which may end in a desperate war between China and Russia. Mr. Boulger's book is, therefore, very acceptable."

Allen's Indian Mail, 18th November 1878.—“This would have been a good book at any time, and, perhaps, would have been more valuable if it had been published earlier. It probably tells us as much as (out of Russia) is known about a very important and mysterious country; and in Eastern history and Eastern geography England's backwardness is Russia's opportunity. Mr. Boulger has the rare merit of taking an unexaggerated view of his hero, and he does not, because he thinks him worthy of a biography, think it also necessary to add a single inch to his natural dimensions.”

Civil Service Gazette, 4th January 1879.—“In thus briefly noticing the scope of Mr. Boulger's book, we have no hesitation in commending it to our readers, no less for its unaffected style than its solid matter. It is a volume every page of which is replete with information interesting to all, but particularly valuable to Her Majesty's Ministers and Statesmen, to whom the preservation of our Indian Empire is a vital concern.”

The London and China Telegraph, 18th November 1878.—“As this evidence of might was caused by the war with Yakoob Beg, a biography of that chief, from his rise to his fall, is replete with interest to the English reader, especially as the work of Mr. Boulger contains a complete account of the campaign which ended so gloriously for the Chinese arms.”

Homeward Mail, 18th November 1878.—“Nothing could be more opportune than a book giving precise and accurate information on the history of Central Asian affairs during the present century. Mr. Boulger does this with unusual clearness, and shows, by the excellent arrangement of his material and the care with which each fact is produced, that he possesses a clear and well-ordered mind, and that sound argument leads him to definite conclusions. And the main conclusion at which he arrives is simple, and seems amply warranted by the facts. It is this—that China is a really strong and active Central Asian power, fully determined and well able to maintain her interests in the regions now exciting so much interest, and that in the future she must be taken into account in any settlement or unsettlement of existing affairs.”

Edinburgh Scotsman, 16th November 1878.—“The book may be heartily recommended as giving an intelligent, interesting, and carefully written description, drawn from the best sources, of an interesting people and a remarkable career.”

Edinburgh Courant, 6th January 1879.—“To anyone wishing to make himself conversant with the pros and cons of the question of the Russian occupation of Kuldja, as at present existing between that nation and China, and the extreme importance which it bears upon the probability or otherwise of Russia taking the field against us in aid of Shere Ali, we would recommend the careful perusal of the last chapter of this work. That he has been successful in exciting the admiration of his readers for the hero there can be no doubt; and if he has done anything to increase our respect for the Chinese as a people earnest and implacable, but as a race to establish cordial relations with whom the highest arts of diplomacy will be required, his book will not have been written in vain.”

The Week, 21st December 1878.—“Of Mr. Boulger's labours we would speak respectfully. He has spared no pains to make his work complete, exact, and readable.”

The Times of India, 20th January 1879.—“‘The Life of Yakoob Beg,’ late Ameer of Kashgar, is an important addition to our knowledge of a trans-frontier State, till recently a *terra incognita*. Mr. Boulger's work, moreover, has appeared most opportunely; for at no previous period of the history of British India is information regarding the bulwarks of the Indian Empire likely to excite an equal amount of attention in England. We commend this work to all readers who take an interest in the foreign policy of the Government of India.”

/