

## AFTER THE CAPTURE OF KHIVA.

*From the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.*

The Russian war with Khiva is now ended, and there now remains but the war of English and Russian pens, which after a fashion has lain in abeyance since the departure of Count Schuwalow from London. As it is well known, the young Khan of Khiva, after General Kaufmann had driven him from his clay walls and taken possession of the Uzbek capital in the name of the "White Czar," fled into the sandy steppe of the Yomut Turcomans, together with his courtiers and ministers. In the deep sand where horses sink to the knee the young Khan hoped to escape from the Russians pressing on with heavy artillery, munition and baggage wagons, hiding himself from their approach. It is also possible that he dreamed of reconquering his capital, for the "infidels" seemed to him to have fallen from the clouds, and he would not at first believe in his entire overthrow. After a few days passed in wandering about he resigned himself to the fearful truth of destiny. Meantime Russian emissaries had gone to him and said; "The commander of the invading force will not act at all more *tatarico*; that is, he will neither slay you alive nor cast you from the round tower at Medemni; he will not even lead you a prisoner at his horse's tail, with a ten pound chain around your neck. Far rather," said these emissaries, "would the Russian power treat your royalty with full respect, for your existence (that they gave him, in fine, to understand) is always necessary to the balance of accounts—a balance in which there were at first rude blows, the result of which will nevertheless be a friendly understanding, you, perhaps, even a warm fatherly care for you, on the part of the mighty Czar. Muhammed Kachum Khan therefore had his horse saddled, and at his capital, now in the power of the Russians, with the usual signs of contrition, did homage to the mighty Khan of the Nova. Naturally, General Kaufmann received and welcomed the penitent youth in all haste. Of course the blame rested on the Vizier Mohamed Murad Kuschbegi (Mad Murat) that *sons et origo*, and as a complete pardon was guaranteed to him it was evident that the guard before the palace was only one at interim and most honourable. That Muhammed Kachum Khan was much delighted with the presentation of Russian arms is hard to believe. Yet the unhappy prince in some measure quoted himself; for the majesty of the Cabs, although fallen, had not ceased to be a majesty; and, as the Russians everywhere understood its interest, it would long retain the narrow circle of its diadem and would be left the honor of being a princely power under the Czar. This is the best policy which could be pursued with Russia. Had such an immediate incorporation and Russian administration of the Khanates of Bokhara and Khokand, after the utter overthrow of the power of the former, not been possible and politic, such an experiment with Khiva might have been yet more difficult. Bokhara and Khokand were easily accessible from the lower Jaxartes and southern. The population, through a strong regime of a well schooled autocracy, has been sufficiently enfeebled to submit to the most violent change of rulers. In Khiva the direct opposite of this state of things is to be encountered. In this country people have entirely forgotten notions of obedience and discipline since the incursion of the Mongolians. A spirit of revolt and opposition reigns, and as the people feel themselves to be within a fastness of encircling steppes, the Russians, who have only once

broken through these defences, will be in continually played with if they shall only leave the Khan as Governor-General of the second-class of the country. The notable cost of the Khivan expedition must not be forgotten, nor that of the administration of the government in the incorporated country. The deficit which the hitherto governed part of Bokhara and Khokand shows must become yet larger in the case of Khiva. The ground yield is here certainly larger than in the other Khanates. The cultivation of the land in Khiva, its cotton and silk, its coloring plants, and finally, its mineral wealth, will certainly hereafter be developed as they never have been before in Turkistan. But this is a thing of the future, and possible only under a consolidated and quiet government. At the Uzbek power in Khiva shall once be subdued, it will be yet easier to deal with than its neighbors in the East, supposing that the power of the warlike aristocracy of the land is broken, and as placed in the same position which the English, after having bowed the necks of the Moguls, placed the corresponding power in India. But, before all things, such a process requires time and patience, and this period of metamorphosis can most quietly and easily be passed over if the Russians only leave the role of accomplishing it to the native authorities. That these shall, *volens volens*, do this work, the Russians will look out for. Spite of all the promises which Count Schuwalow gave in London, and which have not yet been retracted officially, it will be incumbent on the Court of St. Petersburg to take possession of some of the most important points in Khiva and to build strong fortresses there. In the east such a point is Hezareps, and in the west is Kungrad; indeed, to hold the Turcomans in subjection, especially the Tschanders and Yomuts, a whole cordon of forts will be needed in the south west of the cultivated position of the Khanate, from Medemni to Urgendish. In Khiva the Turcomans will now be the same difficulty in the way of Russian influence which the Kirgheez were in Orenburg and in all Southern Siberia, and the Russians are justified in, at least necessitated to, take any means in the interest of security. So long as the Court of St. Petersburg shall continue in its present course there are no grounds for disquietude in England. The interests of England would certainly have been better subserved had the Russian standard never appeared in Khiva. After the taking of Tschkend and Samarcand, the fall of Khiva was inevitable. It is all the same thing whether Russia is master of a few places or of the whole shore line of the Oxus. The left bank belonged to it; now it possesses the right bank, and the mouths of the Amu Daria are assured to it; but yet a considerable stretch of country lies between its possessions and Persia, for the integrity of which England will contend with as much zeal as for that of Afghanistan, a great, inhospitable steppe, and as long as Russia remains at the northern rim of this steppe, England has no good cause to be disquieted because of the conquest of Khiva. Under those circumstances it is incontrovertibly necessary that the Russian possessions of Krasnowodsk and Tschikischlar must once forever be given up. The Russian press used to make a great outcry at any such intimation, for it held that the only difficult point of the possession of Khiva lay in the way of the establishment of a route of traffic from the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea to the Oxus. It is to be hoped that now, after the failure of Colonel Morkosoff's detachment, that a different view will be taken, and that

the Russians will subscribe to my view of the case, even though it be that of a man who hates them. Tschikischlar and Krasnowodsk must always be thorns in England's side. The assertion from the humanitarian standpoint that through these posts the Turcoman robbers will lose their trade, has already lost all its significance. First fell Khiva, the chief emporium of the slave trade in the second place, Persia—it will not be more difficult for Persia to defend itself against its old enemy. By the conquest of Khiva, Russia has fully rounded off its own power of Turkistan. The last retreat of Usbeck independence has been penetrated. The house of Romanoff has now utterly avenged the disgrace of the former prince of Moscow, and entirely subdued the successor of Genghis Khan. All who speak the Tschagata tongue now recognize the "white Czar" of the Nova as their master. Russia may now—if in reality only the interests of trade are at stake—with perfect equanimity resume those lines of travel and traffic so celebrated in the middle ages, of which Rubruquis, Marco Paulo, Ibn, Batuta and others tell their stories, and be able to conduct the whole trade of interior Asia through her own possessions. If Russia shall succeed in accomplishing this, she will have given England a sufficiently dangerous wound to challenge her, but only then to a struggle in the proper sense of the word. If not satisfied with the possession of Khiva, she shall think of advancing to the southern end of the Ayrcan steppe.

**SIGNIFICANT TRIP OF A TRUNK.**—The International Railway, between Halifax and St. John which will complete a through railroad route from Halifax to San Francisco, is almost finished, and on Thursday of last week the general baggage agent of the European and North American Railway shipped a small trunk from Halifax to San Francisco, from which it is to be returned, thus significantly announcing the establishment of an all rail line of communication between those two cities. The agents of all the railroads on the route it was to take were informed of the fact, and requested to forward it as rapidly as possible. The trunk was to be checked with the Intercolonial Railway check No. 4, 196. It is so constructed that letters can be put in as in a letter box, but cannot be taken out, and among its collections as it travels will be all the railroad timetables, passes, names of the principal stations and such other contributions as the railway officers may see fit to insert. On its arrival in San Francisco it will be placed on exhibition in the Board of Trade rooms. One section of it will then be opened, and a canteen containing water taken from the Atlantic Ocean will be taken out. On getting out for its return the canteen will be filled with water from the Pacific Ocean, to be carried to Halifax. The route of the trunk will be over the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to St. John, the European and North American to Bangor, the Maine Central to Portland and the Easton to Boston, the New York, New Haven and Hartford to New York, the Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Burlington, the Burlington and Missouri River to Omaha, and the Union and Central Pacific to San Francisco.

A captain finding an Irish boy, during the middle watch, frying some turn and egg which had stolen from the ship's store, called out to him, "You lubber, you, I'll have none of that." "Faith, Captain, I've none for ye," said the lad.