

the revenue under the present khan are, the land, the tribute of certain tribes, the town duties and customs, certain fines and forfeitures, and the profits of the mint. The land revenue is collected by the head man of each village, and paid either through the head of the tribe, or the *hakim* or governor of the province: great peculation is often practised by the *hakim*, as the current expenses are paid before the balance is sent to the treasury.

Government.—Under the monarchy, the crown was hereditary in the family of the Suddozyes, who belonged to the tribe of the Dooranees, said by Mr. Elphinstone to be the greatest, bravest, and most civilised of all the Affghan tribes. The right of succession was not always vested in the eldest son; but the future heir was determined either by the reigning sovereign or a council of the great officers of state.

Justice is administered in the cities by the *cauzy* (or *cad*), assisted by muftis and other officers; but where the khan happens to reside, criminal complaints are made to him. The *cauzies* have deputies over the whole country. The police of towns is managed under one head, in three departments, viz. watchmen, inspectors of public morals, and superintendents of weights and measures. In the country the people to whom the land belongs are answerable for the police. In cases of robbery and theft, if the chief of the village or of the division of a tribe in whose lands a crime was committed, fail to produce the thief, he pays the value of the property stolen, and levies it on the people under him. The police is very bad, and does not interfere in murders for retaliation, except in towns and their vicinity.

Religious Establishment.—Moolahs or priests always fill the duties of inspectors of public morals: under the police established in the country, they have grants of land from the head-man of the tribe, and a tax similar to tithes, but by no means equivalent to them in amount: in the towns they are maintained by fees on marriages and burials, and the gifts of their congregations. A superintendent priest and a registrar are established in each city; several are connected with the royal household; and at the visit of Mr. Elphinstone, there was a professor and a body of students in theology at the king's palace, each of whom received a daily allowance for his support.

Armed force is chiefly cavalry, 3-4ths of whom are Kuzzilbashs. They are collected in bodies, varying in number from 6 to 300, under their several chiefs, and tolerably mounted. Their dress is a *loongee* or turban, one end of which is tied under the throat in the field; a *kummerbund* or garment, which serves for a coverlid at night; a *soorla* or shirt, *ulhadig* (low trowsers), and boots to the knees, and over all a *caftan* or cloak: their arms are a sabre, a gun, with a good flint lock, and long bayonet; a powder and ball pouch round the waist, and always a shield: their saddles are high both behind and before, and they all carry a rope with a twisted chain attached, by which they can secure their horses at any place or time. There are about 12,000 infantry, all Affghans, armed with a sword, shield, and match-lock, which carries twice as far as a musket; but being too heavy to be brought up to the shoulder, is furnished with a prong or rest, which is fixed in the ground. These troops are but skirmishers, and fight generally in ambush: there are besides two regiments raised seven years ago in Bombay, one of 800, and the other of 300 men, dressed in European uniform, but ill paid and disciplined; and wretched artillery of about fifty field-pieces of different sizes, only half of which are used.

History.—Caubul was amongst the countries invaded by Alexander, and several spots may be almost confidently identified with those mentioned by the historians of that conqueror. A remarkable rock near Najour is probably the celebrated Aornus; Jellalabad is supposed to be in the neighbourhood of the spot where Alexander revelled in imitation of Bacchus; many topes or artificial mounds are situated along the skirt of the mountain ridges, and on the banks of the Caubul river, some of which having been opened, have been found to contain Grecian coins, gems, bones, cups, lamps, &c. A.D. 997 Caubul was conquered by the Tartars under Selbuctaghil, whose successors extended their empire over great part of India, Khorassan, Balkh, and Budukshan. In 1737 Nadir Shah possessed himself of the country; and in 1747 Ahmed Shah Abdalli, the founder of the Dooranee dynasty, was crowned at Candahar. His successor Timour Shah died in 1793 without naming an heir, and, in consequence of the uncertainty of the succession, a protracted civil war broke out among his three sons. One of them, Shah Shoojah-ul-Moolk, having succeeded in placing himself on the throne, was defeated and deposed, in 1809, by Futeh Khan, chief of the Bauricksye family, who espoused the cause of Mahmood, brother of Shah Shoojah. But notwithstanding his great services, Futeh Khan was treacherously murdered, in 1818, by Mahmood. On this event taking place, the brothers of Futeh Khan, who had been made governors of provinces, revolted; and one of them, Dost Mohamed Khan, established himself on the throne of Caubul. Runjeet Singh seized about the same time on Cashmere and Peshawur; and Herat and its dependencies were the only part of the old monarchy that continued in the possession of the Dooranee dynasty. Dost Mohamed having assisted the Persians in their attempts on Herat; and having, it is alleged, on various occasions evinced his hostility to British interests, the Indian government determined upon dethroning him, and on placing Shah Shoojah on the *musnud*. For this purpose a powerful army crossed the Indus, and advanced as far as Ghiznee without meeting any opposition, other than that arising from the nature of the country, and the deficiency of supplies. The latter having been taken by storm, after a short but sharp contest, on the 23rd June 1839, a panic seized the troops of Dost Mohamed, who immediately disbanded themselves; and Shah Shoojah was shortly after enthroned at Caubul, whence he had been driven thirty years before. But he was unable to maintain himself on his slippery elevation even with the assistance of the strong British force left in Caubul. We have elsewhere noticed the singularly disastrous retreat of that force from that city early in 1842; with the subsequent invasion of the country by the British, and their final withdrawal from it. (See AFFGHANISTAN in this Diet.; Elphinstone's Caubul, *passim*; Conolly's Journey to India; Burnes' Trav. into Bokhara, 1835.)

CAUBUL, the ancient cap. of the above country, under the Dooranee dynasty, situated in the plain, and on both banks the river of same name, 6,600 ft. above the level of the sea; 56 m. NNE. Ghiznee, 140 m. WNW. Peshawur: lat. 34° 22' N., long. 69° 15' E. Pop. about 60,000. The city is compactly built: on three sides it is enclosed by a semicircle of low hills, along the top of which runs a weak wall, with an opening surrounded by a rampart towards the E., by which the principal road enters through a gate, after passing a bridge over the river. The Balla His-saur, or 'palace of the kings,' which stands on the