

99th canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835; see *Marriage (of Wife's Sister)*. The prohibited degrees were set forth in 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 1533-4. See *Incest*.

AFFIRMATION; see *Quakers*. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Viet. 1838; and extended to other dissenters by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32 (1828), and 18 & 19 Viet. c. 2 (1855). For Mr. Bradlaugh's case, see *Purliament*, 1880-1, 1883, and *Outs*.
Affirmation Bill for M.P.'s introduced, 1883; rejected in the commons in 1822-23 3-4 May, 1883. Affirmations were substituted for oaths by an act passed 24 Dec. 1888.

AFGHANISTAN (the Greek *Arianan*), a large country in central Asia, successively part of the Persian and Greek empires. Chief cities, Cabul, Herat, Candahar, Ghuznee. The tribes are ruled by sardars. Population 1891, about 4,000,000.

Early Afghan conquests in India 1200-1290
Conquests of Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane 1302

Baber conquered Cabul 1505
On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.

The Afghans revolt in 1720; invade Persia and take Isfahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country 1738

On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, made Afghanistan independent, and reigned prosperously 1747-73

Timur Shah (son), succeeds, 1773; rules cruelly; dies leaving 23 sons 1793

Zeman becomes amir, 1793; cripples the power of the sardars; blinded and dethroned 1800

Mahmud Shah, son, amir 1800; deposed for his brother, Shuja Shah, 1803; Mahmud restored, Fattih Khan the vizier predominant, 1802

Fattih blinded; Mahmud flees from Cabul and becomes ruler at Herat 1816

Impotent ruler at Cabul; Dost Mohammed Khan becomes amir 1826

He is dethroned by the British, and sent to Calcutta; Shuja Shah restored 1838

British occupation of Cabul causes great discontent; insurrection; sir Alexander Burnes and 23 others killed 2 Nov. 1841

Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, head of the rebels; invites sir Wm. Macnaghten to meet, and assassinates him and others 23 Dec. "

The British army retires from Cabul, and is destroyed by the Ghilzais in the Khyber pass; of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp followers, only Dr. Brydson and four or five natives escaped massacre 1842

Sir George Pollock forces the Khyber pass; defeats Akbar Khan at Teizen; captures Cabul and releases lady Sale and others, 16 Sept.; destroys the great bazaar; retires 12 Oct. "

Dost Mohammed becomes amir 1842
His treaty of friendship with lord Dalhousie (failed) fully kept 30 March, 1855

He dies leaving 16 sons; appointing as his successor Shere Ali, the third son, 9 June; who is much opposed by his brothers, especially by Uzun, the eldest son (and his son, Abdul-Rahman, or Abdul-Rahman), Azim, Ameen, and Shiraz; yet is recognized by them 1 Sept. 1863

Unsuccessful insurrection of Uzun and Azim; Azim flees to British territories, 16 May; Uzun reconciled to Shere Ali 2 June, 1864

Insurrection of Abdul-Rahman; Uzun imprisoned Aug. "

Shere Ali enters Cabul 14 Nov. "

Azim and his confederates defeated at Kijlboz, near Khetat-Ghulzai, by Shere Ali (whose gallant son is killed), 6 June; he enters Candahar, 14 June, 1865

Azim joins his nephew Abdul-Rahman; defection of Mahmud Rusek from Ibrahim (Shere Ali's son) weakly ruling Cabul; it surrenders to Azim 2 March, 1866

Shere Ali rouses himself from his grief; raises an army; some of his treacherous friends return to him; he is defeated at Shekhabad, and flees to Candahar 10 May, 1866

Uzun (sensual and easy), and Azim (cruel and tyrannical) rule at Cabul May, et seq. "

Azim and Abdul-Rahman defeat Shere Ali at Kijlboz, 17 Jan.; he flees to Candahar; shut out, flees to Herat held by his son, Yakoub Jan. 1867

His army again defeated and his general and brother, Fyz Mohammed, killed 17 Sept. "

Uzun dies; Azim sole ruler at Cabul Oct. "

He quarrels with Abdul-Rahman; who leaves him, and refuses to help him March, 1868

Yakoub defeats Azim's troops, and enters Candahar April, "

Azim leaves Cabul, July; his army dissolves by desertion; Shere Ali enters Cabul 8 Sept. "

Sir John Lawrence helps Shere Ali with arms and money; the attempts of Abdul-Rahman repulsed Nov., Dec. "

Shere Ali totally defeats him and Azim (who dies soon after) Jan. 1869

Shere Ali honourably received at Umballah by the viceroy, the earl of Mayo, and receives a subsidy, 27 March, et seq. "

The limits of his territories defined, about June, 1870

His son, Yakoub, rebels; captures Herat 6 May, "

Feramos Khan, his father's general, assassinated, June, 1871

Yakoub reconciled to his father through lord Mayo, July; made governor of Herat; soon rebels, Sept. "

Ushum, murderer of Feramos, killed in prison, Oct. "

Shere Ali agrees to new boundaries, and receives another British subsidy, Oct.; nominates his youngest son, Abdoola Jan, his successor, to the great dissatisfaction of his older son Yakoub Dec. 1873

Yakoub Khan, imprisoned by his father about Dec. 1874

Shere Ali refusing to allow a British Resident, the subsidy withdrawn; he raises an army, and is said to promote disaffection to the British 1877-8

Death of the heir Abdoola Jan 17 Aug. 1878

Stolietoff, a Russian envoy, favourably received at Cabul, June; a treaty signed; Russia to be the guardian of the Amoor Aug. "

The naval Ghulam Hussein Khan sent an envoy to the amir with letters from the viceroy (16 and 24 Aug.), 30 Aug.; dismissed with presents; intercourse with the British declined Sept. "

A mission with military escort under sir Neville B. Chamberlain, commander of the Madras army, starts from Peshawar 21 Sept. "

At Ali Musjid, a fort in the Khyber pass, major Cavagnari and an advance party are threatened with attack if they proceed, 22 Sept.; they retire to Peshawar, 23, 24 Sept.; Ghulam Hussein sent with an ultimatum (answer required before 20 Nov.) 25 Oct. "

British army formed in three divisions at Quetta, Peshawar, and Kuram (34,730 natives, 12,740 Europeans) about 16 Nov. "

Dispatch from lord Cranbrook supporting the viceroy 18 Nov. "

No answer received from the amir; the army advances 21 Nov. "

Ali Musjid shelled and occupied by the British; 21 guns taken; major Birch and lieut. Fitzgerald and about 35 men killed 22 Nov. "

The viceroy's proclamation to the Afghans, issued 23 Nov. "

Occupation of Dukka and Pishcen, 23 Nov.; of Kuram fort 25 Nov. 1878

Khuldan burnt to punish marauding hillmen, 1 Dec. "

Gen. Roberts victorious at Peiwar pass (*see* below) 2 Dec. "

Evasive reply of the amir dated 19 Nov., received 3 Dec. "

The British occupy Jellalabad 20 Dec. "

Shere Ali flees from Cabul to Balkh, 13 Dec. "

Yakoub Khan assumes command; the Russian mission withdraws Dec. "

Gen. Roberts proclaims annexation of Kuram district, &c. 26 Dec. "

He enters the Khoost Mangals near Mator Candahar abandoned, Stewart imposed, Walli Mahomed, a relative, British.

The Afghans defeated in the Death of Shere Ali, the About 46 of the 10th li while crossing the Ca

Gen. Gough, with the deats about 5000 h gallant major Wigam

Yakoub Khan, son of Gandamak to negoti ameer

Treaty of peace signed to occupy Khyber Pishcen valleys; to ha

to pay an annual sub 26 May; ratified 30 M

Sir Louis Cavagnari arrived in Cabul

Thanks of the house of officers, and men

Several regiments of Cabul from Herat; a populace they besiege

after a brave resistance sir L. Cavagnari, Mr. J. Hamilton, and Dr. A. 26 native cavalry and escape

Gen. Roberts marches to Matni at Herat; military

Repulse of an attack on Shintargaran

A British convoy attacked Shintargaran; 8 sepoy

men taken Gen. Baker reaches Kandahar

amir Yakoub and his suite

Gen. Roberts arrives at Pieshakka

Attack on British camp

Battle of Char-ashab; sev before Cabul; captain Ferguson, and about 7

The enemy decamps; also pursued by cavalry; su

Gen. Roberts visits the Oct.; enters Cabul, 12 by Gough

Gen. Roberts' proclamation to Ghulam Hussein Khan

Great explosion (supposed to be a mine) at Pieshakka; destruction of

tion; capt. Shaffo and a

Abdication of Yakoub Khan 5 prisoners (mollais) and

deeds of major Cavagnari

Sahib Jan, a freebooter, Taraki Ghilzais, defeated

Hughes at Shahjini, near Proclamation of gen. Robt

occupation of Cabul, &c.

junction of columns of 100 Bright at Katasing

163 Afghan mutineers, &c. murderers; 76 released

Combination of tribes u Wankah

Continued severe fighting, side

Gen. Roberts' concentration Sherpur cantonments

Musa Khan, son of Yakoub ameer