

**AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF
THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR
NIKOLAI I. TRANSLATED FROM
THE RUSSIAN OF USTRIALOFF**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649462636

An Historical Review of the Reign of the Emperor Nikolái I. Translated from the Russian of Ustrialoff by Nikolai Gerasimovich Ustryalov

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

NIKOLAI GERASIMOVICH USTRYALOV

**AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF
THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR
NIKOLAI I. TRANSLATED FROM
THE RUSSIAN OF USTRIALOFF**

AN
HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF THE REIGN OF THE
EMPEROR NIKOLAI I.

Translated from the Russian

OF
USTRIÁLOFF.



BY
WILLIAM ROBERTS.

LONDON:
JAMES MADDEN, 8, LEADENHALL STREET.

1854.

246. c. 46.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. WESTERHIMER AND CO.,
OLIVER PLACE, VINEYARDY.

THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE:

HAVING recently met with "An Historical Review of the Reign of the Emperor Nikolái I.," and been not a little interested by its contents, the idea struck me that its appearance in an English garb might not be unacceptable to my countrymen at the present moment.

With respect to Russian history:—The name of Karamzin is neither unknown nor unappreciated in England. The labours, however, of that admired writer, whose History of Russia has been translated into most European languages, did not extend so far as to touch upon the Imperial dynasty. The celebrated Púshkin, who had entered upon the laborious task of compilation, was preparing to add, what would doubtless have been regarded as an inestimable boon to Russian literature—

“A History of Peter the Great”—when, by a lamentable circumstance, which is but too well known to need repetition here—he was shorn of life but not of glory.

That great desideratum—“A History of Peter the Great”—from the pen of a Russian, to whom all the archives of the state are accessible, is now being supplied by Ustriáloff, the present Professor of Russian History, at the University of St. Petersburg, and author of the following “Historical Review of the Reign of the Emperor Nikolái I.” Independently of his other writings, the Professor’s “Abridgment of the whole History of Russia”—a perfectly original work—brought down to the close of the Emperor Alexander’s reign, has stamped his reputation as an historian.

The orthography and accentuation of Russian proper names introduced into the original Historical Review, have been studiously adhered to in the translation. And this is merely following a precedent which all English writers of Russian History have respected, consistently with their knowledge of the Russian tongue. Thus: no modern historian writes John for Iván or Ioánn, or Bernard for Boris. Hence, independently of its Greek origin, instead of the English baptismal name,

Nicholas, or Nicolas, the Russian name Nikolái, showing, not only its source, but its just orthography and pronunciation, has been preserved in the accompanying work.

The same observation extends to the names Mikhaíl, Astrakhán, Kazák, &c. Polish names ending in *cky* should be pronounced as if written *tsky*; e. g. Chlopicky is pronounced Chlopitsky.

Where a patronymic follows a baptismal name, the latter, however familiar to us, has been invariably rendered as in the original, e. g., Elisavéta Alexéevna, instead of Elizabeth Alexéevna.

The title *Tsesarévitch* should not be confounded with that of *Tsarévitch*; the latter signifying any son of a Tsar; the former, introduced by the sovereign, Paul, indicating the title of the eldest son of the Caesar—in Russia, Késar, or Imperátor—the heir to the imperial throne.

On the subject-matter of the present work, the translator abstains from offering any remark, as he recognises the propriety of not anticipating the judgment of others. It were vain in any one to expect the award of general approbation to be accorded to so delicate and

difficult a work, however brief, as an Historical Review of a contemporary reign. He, however, trusts that it may obtain favour in the eyes of those of its readers whose temperate view of things enables them calmly to judge, and uprightly to decide on the merits or demerits of what is before them ; who, in fact, are ever ready, nay, prompt—despite insinuation, and prejudice, and reproach—to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's ; to acknowledge true valour, intelligence, and greatness of soul under all phases, individually and collectively, wherever they exist, and with whomsoever they may be found.

W. ROBERTS.

St. Petersburg.

CONTENTS.

PART THE FIRST.

CHAP. I.

The Accession.

	Page
Decease of the Emperor Alexander	1
Conspiracy Discovered	3
Oath to the Emperor Constantine	4
Abdication of the Tscesarévitoh	5
The Emperor Nikolái ascends the Throne	6
Revolt of the 14th of December	7
Nature of our Foreign Policy	9

CHAP. II.

The Convention of Akkerman.

Misunderstanding with Turkey	10
Mission of the Duke of Wellington	12
Treaty of St. Petersburg of the 23rd of March, 1826	13
Negotiations at Akkerman	14
Conclusion of the Convention	15

CHAP. III.

The Persian War.

Boundary Dispute with Persia	15
Mission of Prince Menshikoff	17
Irruption of the Persians	7
Beginning of the War	19
Defence of Shusha	20
Battle of Elisavétpol	21
Reduction of Erivan	22
Occupation of Tauris	23
Movement upon Teheran	23
Peace of Turkmantcháï	23