

the details of administration resting chiefly with the native authorities, but with Chinese officials in supervision, and Chinese garrisons in the chief towns and on the frontiers, the whole being under the general government of the Ili province established at Kulja on the river so called, not far from the ancient Almalik. Rebellions, however, have been very frequent and serious during the last sixty years, and a great one is now in progress of which we know little as yet.<sup>1</sup>

I am not in a position to say much as to the bibliography of Goës's journey. It is translated or related, I believe, in Purchas, but I have no access to a copy of the Pilgrims. An abstract of it is given in the *China Illustrata* of the garrulous old Jesuit Athanasius Kircher (pp. 62-64 *Amsterdam*, 1667), and a somewhat abridged version, with notes, in *Astley's Voyages*, which I have formerly read, but have not now by me. Ritter first in recent times took some pains to trace the route of Goës systematically, by the light of modern knowledge regarding these regions, such as it is. It will be seen by the notes that I have on various occasions ventured to differ from him.

<sup>1</sup> Chiefly from the *Russ. in Cent. Asia*. The history of these regions, from the fall of the Mongol dynasty in China to the events which led to the revival of the Chinese power in the last century, seems only obscurely known. The chief existing record of the history, up to the middle of the sixteenth century, is stated to be the work called *Târîkh-Rashidi*, written by Mirza Mahomed Haidar Kurkan, Wazir of Abdul Rashid Khan of Kashgar, who came to the throne, according to Quatremère, A.H. 950 = A.D. 1543 (Valikhanoff says 1554), and reigned for thirty-three years. According to Capt. Valikhanoff, the second part of this history describes the personal adventures of the author, communicating much information respecting the mountain ranges and countries adjoining Kashgar, and should contain very interesting matter. The work seems to have been little meddled with in Europe. There is a long extract, however, by Quatremère, in vol. xiv of the *Notices et Extraits*, pp. 474-489, from the Persian geography called *Haft Iklím* (Seven Climates), but which is derived from the *Tarikh Rashidi*, and partly it would seem from a somewhat later source, as Abdul Rashid's son, Abdul Kerim, is spoken of as then reigning. This extract has furnished most of the particulars in the preceding paragraphs of the text. Valikhanoff also speaks of a manuscript history of the Hojahs, down to the capture of Yarkand by the Chinese in 1758, called *Tiazkarai Hojaghian*, which he obtained at Kashgar. From this apparently he derives the particulars which he gives regarding those persons and their factions (*R. in Cent. Asia*, pp. 69, 167 seqq.; *Notices et Extraits*, u. s.).