

packs were carried along the foot of the hills, whilst the merchants, arms in hand, kept a look out for the robbers from the hill-top.¹ For these latter are in the habit of rolling stones down upon travellers, unless these are beforehand with them on the heights, and meeting violence by violence drive them away. At this place the merchants pay a toll, and here the robbers made an onslaught. Many of the company were wounded, and life and property were saved with difficulty. Our Benedict fled with the rest into the jungle, but coming back at night they succeeded in getting away from the robbers. After twenty days more they reached CABUL, a city greatly frequented for trade, and still within the territories subject to the Mogul. Here our friends halted altogether for eight months. For some of the merchants laid aside the intention of going any further, and the rest were afraid to go on in so small a body.

At this same city the company of merchants was joined by the sister of that very King of Cascar, through whose territory it was needful to pass on the way to Cathay. The king's name is Maffamet Can; his sister was the mother of another king, entitled the Lord of COTAN, and she herself was called Age Hanem.² *Age* is a title with which the Saracens decorate those who go on pilgrimage to the im-

that this *Djeguid-Ali* is the *Ghideli* of Goës, and that both represent the *nomen infelix* of Jugdulluk (*Jour. from Bengal to Petersburg*, French version by *Langlès*, ii, 52). The preceding town, where Goës's party got an escort, was probably Jalalabad. The exaggerated interpretation of the times occupied in the march must be kept in mind, whatever be the cause of the error. According to the text, Goës was forty-five days + *x* in getting from Peshawar to Kabul. Forster's account makes him only seven days; Wood, with Burnes, was nineteen days, but with halts included.

¹ The neglect of this same practice of "crowning the heights" caused grievous disaster in those very passes, in the first attempt to relieve the "Illustrious Garrison" of Jalalabad in 1841.

² *Hajji-Khanum*, "The Pilgrim Princess." Jarric calls her *Ahehaxam*, *i. e.*, in the Turkish tongue, "Beauty coming down from Mecca." (?) The king's name is, of course, Mahomed Khan; his sister's son, the Lord of Khotan, south-east of Kashgar and Yarkand.