

His administrative staff consisted of a *Kichik Ambán*, "Little Governor" or Deputy Governor, a sort of Private and Foreign Secretary combined, who was the medium of communication for all the next subordinate ranks; a *Yáng Táy Dáláy*, "Chief Military Commandant," who had the control of all the troops in the country; a *Yáng Pang Dáláy*, or "Chief Civil Administrator," who superintended the trade, post, and intelligence departments; the *Sang Dáláy*, "Chief Finance Minister," who supervised the revenue returns, trade imports, and municipal taxes; and *Khóbóy Dáláy*, "Chief Judicial Administrator," with whom rested the control of the Law Department; cases affecting only Khitay subjects he settled himself, but those occurring between Musalman and Khitay he referred, in conjunction with the *Wáng*, for the decision of the *Khán Ambán*. Each of these *Dáláy* or "chiefs" had under him a *Ghaldáy* or "Deputy," who really did all the work, and brought it in each case to his *Dáláy* for confirmation; and each *Ghaldáy* had under him a staff of subordinates, such as messengers, writers, policemen, &c., whose chief was called *Doghobeg*. A similar staff formed the Government establishment under an *Ambán* in each division of the province, and each of those divisional *Ambán* reported direct to the *Khán Ambán* at Yarkand. The divisional *Ambán*s always resided at the chief city or capital town of their respective divisions, in a separate citadel called Yangishahr, which was held by the Khitay troops, under the command of a *Dáláy*, who was next in rank to the *Ambán*. The *Dáláy* commandants were of different ranks, distinguished by the colour of the balls on their hats, and in the larger garrisons, as those of Yarkand and Káshghar, there were two or three of them. The highest was called *Changtáy Dáláy*, and the next in order *Khó*, and *Má*, and *Yé*, &c. The *Má Dáláy* held command of the Trengani troops. The second in command of these *Dáláy* was called *Ghaldáy*, and under him were the *Zúngyá* or Captain (*Juzbáshí*), the *Konyá*, or Lieutenant (*Pinjábáshí*), the *Linyá* or Serjeant (*Onbáshí*), and the *Chirik*, or Private (*Jigit*). These were the principal Chinese officers, and all the higher grades were changed every two or three years for new incumbents, sent either from Ila, or from Peking.

The Musalman officers held their appointments at the option of the *Khán Ambán* who usually received heavy bribes from time to time to retain them in their posts, though in the first place, the highest grades were always appointed from Ila, and the officer selected was always a native of some other city than that in which he held office; thus a native of Aksú would be sent to Khutan, one of Turfán to Yarkand, and so on.

The highest rank was called *Hákim Beg*, or "Governor Commandant," and corresponded with that of the divisional *Ambán*. The Chinese called this officer *Wáng* or "chief." He carried out the details of Government over the Musalman subjects of the division; he ruled and was responsible directly to the *Ambán* for the maintenance of order, collection of the revenue, and protection of the frontier. He had no authority whatever over Khitay or Kalmák subjects, and very little over the foreign Musalmans, as will be presently seen, and was in all respects subordinate to the *Ambán*. The *Wáng*, Commissioner of Division, resided in a palace inside the city or town, with a considerable staff of officials attached to his court, and a guard of Khitay troops, under a *Zúngya*, which was periodically relieved from the Yangishahr. He had a "Deputy Commissioner" called *Ishikághási*, who superintended the details of the Municipal Government, and reported direct to the *Wáng*. The executive staff comprised a number of officers who acted under a chief called *Beg*. There was a *Beg* or "Assistant Commissioner" appointed to the charge of each district of the division, and his duties were, to maintain order, keep the roads, and collect the revenue. His staff comprised a *Cazí* or "judge," a *Zakátchi*, or "customs officer," a *Jebachí* or "revenue collector," together with a treasurer, secretary, and a number of messengers and policemen, and in certain localities a guard of Khitay troops under a *Zungyá* or *Linyá* according to its strength.

The subordinate Musalman officials had no dealings with the Khitay, who were under officers of their own nation; nor had the Khitay officials any direct dealings with the Musalmans. The latter were entirely governed by their own *Hákim Beg* or *Wáng*, who decided their law-suits amongst themselves on his own authority. But cases affecting both Musalman and Khitay were adjudicated conjointly by the *Wáng* and *Khóbóy Dáláy*, or referred for final decision to the *Ambán*. The chief duty of the *Wáng*, so far as the Chinese were