

Amursana now set to re-subjugate the three revolted cities, and by the advice of Abdul Wahháb and Khoja Syad Beg, Governors on the part of the Kalmák of Aksú and Úsh Turfán respectively, and with the consent of the Chinese General, resolved to make use of the Aktághlúc party for the purpose. M.V.

Burhánuddín and Khan Khoja, the sons of Ahmad (whose family had great influence at Káshghar), were at this time in exile at Irin Khabirghan on the head waters of the Ila river to the east of Ghúlja. They were consequently summoned to the city where Khan Khoja was retained as hostage, whilst his brother was sent with a force of Kalmák, Chinese, and Turkistání to Aksú. Here Burhánuddín was well received, and with his army reinforced by five thousand Musalmáns from Kúchá, Turfán, and Aksú itself, and by the Dolán tribe to the south, set out with his new adherents to Úsh Turfán. Here, too, he received a joyful welcome, but was detained some time owing to a coalition of the rebel States to oppose him.

The confederates were already on the march from Yárkand by way of Yángí Hissár and Artosh to check the advance of Burhánuddín, when Yúsuf died in his retreat at Yárkand. His son, Ábdulla, was at once installed as ruler at Káshghar with the title of Khoja Pádshah, and he lost no time in sending his son, Khoja Mullám, with the Káshghar contingent to join the Yárkand force, and they together besieged Úsh Turfán.

Here the Karátághlúc besiegers proposed to the besieged Aktághlúc that they should lay aside their party jealousies and combine as Musalmáns, and invade Ila. And by way of inducement they promised Burhánuddín the government of Káshghar, Aksú, and Turfán. But he, being surrounded by the Chinese and Kalmák, told the deputation to advise the Karátághlúc leaders to go to Ila, and seek the pardon of the Chinese Emperor through his Viceroy there. Meantime some of the Aktághlúc in the besieging force secretly plotted with Burhánuddín, and in the first fight went over to him in a body with the Kirghiz whom they had won to their side.

On this the besiegers dispersed, and their leaders fled back to Káshghar, where Burhánuddín, following in pursuit, was received with open arms. From this he advanced against Khoja Chagán, who held Yárkand, and in the names of the Boghdo Khan and Amursana demanded his surrender to Chinese protection. Chagán sent a reply of defiance, and with the cry of "Islám" raised the populace for a *ghazá*. Burhánuddín consequently closely besieged the city, and finally, after some skirmishing in which Ínáyat, the son of Chagán, was killed, took it through the treachery of Ghází Beg, who on a pretence of famine led Chagán to make a sortie with all his force to raise the siege.

In the sally Ghází Beg took flight, and threw the defenders into confusion, and the besiegers rallying drove them into the city. During the night Chagán fled with his family, and next day Ghází Beg surrendered the city to Burhánuddín. Chagán was pursued and overtaken at the Zarafshán river, where Arka, a son of Yúsuf, was killed in the conflict, whilst Nazar with two attendants escaped to India. The rest were taken back to Yárkand, and all executed. And so the Aktághlúc replaced the Karátághlúc in the government of the country. In 1758 A.D., Burhánuddín aided by his brother, Khan Khoja, rebelled, and, consequently, in the following year a Chinese army under the Governor of Ila invaded the country, and after a succession of contests drove the rebel brothers to seek refuge in Badakhshán. Here the King, Sultan 'Sháh, killed them both, and sent their heads to the Chinese General, and Káshghar was annexed as an integral part of the Chinese Empire under the Provincial Governor of Ila. In this war four of the sons of Afák were killed in fight, and two were taken prisoners to Pekin for execution there. Only one son of Burhánuddín escaped. His name was Khoja Sáálat Áli, commonly called Sarimsak.

The Chinese to consolidate their authority in this western province of their Empire in 1764 A.D. built Hoi Yuan Chen on the River Ila, and re-settled Zúng-haría, which had been depopulated by the massacre of half a million people, by Chinese emigrants and exiles from Kansuh, and with Sibo, Solon, and Daur colonists,