

his troops, finding themselves thus deserted, next day dispersed and took the road to Andiján. They were pursued and cut up by numerous detachments of Chinese, some of whom penetrated as far as Ush, whence they were repelled and driven back by the Kirghiz and Kapchák who rallied to the defence of their homesteads and beaten countrymen. Meantime the Chinese General sent a force under Ishác Wáng with the Chih Ambán, Dawán Ambán and others in pursuit of Jahángír. His hiding place was pointed out by some Kirghiz nomads of Karátakka, and Jahángír surrendering to his pursuers was brought back to the Jáng Júng Tán, who sent him prisoner to Pekin, where he was subsequently executed with torture. P.

In return for this service the Chinese General appointed Ishác Wáng of Úsh Turfán (whose success on this occasion was due to the treachery of Jahángír's former ally, Suránchí Beg, Chongbaghish Kirghiz, who now thought to avert the punishment due to his own hostilities by delivering up to the victors their fallen enemy, and his own acknowledged spiritual leader and king) to the government of the city, and building the Yángíshahr fort, a *farsakh* to the south of it, in place of the Gulbágh destroyed by Jahángír, established Jáh Dárin with a strong garrison in its command, and returned to Ila.

The Emperor Taukwang was delighted at the successful suppression of this revolt, and showered honors and rewards upon Changlung, his General of Ila, and upon his troops. For his good service he rewarded Ishác Wáng with the title of Prince of Káshghar. He was, however, soon after accused of treason and summoned to Pekin for trial, and though acquitted of the charge, he was detained there several years before being permitted to return. W.W.

Jahángír ruled only nine months, and in the spring of 1828 A.D. the Chinese recovering possession of the revolted cities re-established their authority by numerous executions and tortures and confiscations, and by the transportation of twelve thousand Musalmán families from Káshghar to Ghulja, or Kuldja, where they were settled as serfs under the name of *taránchí*—"sweaters," "labourers." M.V.

This revolt of Jahángír, originating in Khokand, was the cause of the influence then acquired by that principality; and it has been maintained ever since to the final overthrow of the Chinese rule in Eastern Turkistan, as will be seen in the sequel. The Chinese, after quelling the revolt, punished the rebels as stated above, and avenged themselves on the Khokand Khán by stopping trade and placing restrictions on communication with his province.

On this Muhammad Ali Khán, who had recently annexed Karátakin, Darwáz and Kúláb and had made tributary the Burut and other Kirghiz, decided in 1829 A. D. to attack the Chinese. For this purpose he invited Khoja Yúsuf, the elder brother of Jahángír, from Bukhárá, and proclaimed a *ghazá* to set him on the throne of his ancestors. Yúsuf took the field in September 1830 with a force of 20,000 men, mostly Andijan and Tashkand troops, with some Karátakin levies and Káshghar refugees; all under the command of *Mingbáshí* Hacc Culí Beg, a brother-in-law of Muhammad Ali Khán.

The Chinese with 3,000 men advanced to oppose them, but were defeated at Mingyol, and the invaders pushing on seized Káshghar, where Yúsuf was at once set on the throne. Yángí Hissár, Yárkand, Khutan, and Aksu, up to the Múzárt Pass, quickly fell into his possession; and the Chinese, as before, were everywhere massacred; whilst the arrival of their troops from Ghulja was delayed for want of carriage.

This advance of the Khokand army roused the hostility of Bukhárá against Andijan, and Muhammad Ali Khán, to avert the attack threatened by Nasrulla Khán, at once recalled his General Hacc Culí Beg; and Yúsuf, unable to hold his position unsupported amongst the fickle Musalmáns of Káshghar, returned with him in November or December after a rule of only ninety days. He carried away as trophies of his success 500 Chinese captives, and was accompanied by several hundred families of Káshghar emigrants who settled in the suburbs of Khujand and Táshkand.