

## APPENDIX

TO

### THE SECOND VOLUME.

#### No. I. *Extracts concerning the Chinese War in Little Bucharía, 1755 to 1759.*

*From the Histoire Generale de la Chine, tome xi. Paris 1780, 4to. p. 556, &c. This Work being rare and expensive, the following brief Summary of that remarkable War, which so much enlarged the Chinese Empire, may be acceptable; especially as it presents every Circumstance which can illustrate the obscure Geography of an interesting Country. (See p. 453.)*

SINCE the accession of the present, or Mandshur, dynasty, the chief wars, of the Chinese have been with those Monguls called Kalkas, who dwell towards the rivers Kerlon and Tula. These tribes being at length subdued, and the family of the Kaldan, or sovereign, extinguished or forgotten, a new vicinity produced, as usual, a new enmity, and the Chinese arms were directed more to the west. The throne of the Eluts was contested by Debatchi, (called by the Chinese Taoua-tsi,) and by another chief named Amoursana. The latter was forced to withdraw, and seek refuge in the Chinese court at Gcho. The kings of the Eluts used to reside on the river Ili, where a city has since been built by the Chinese; and though chosen as a place of exile, was greatly increasing in population.

Kien-Long, the Chinese emperor, wished to avoid a distant and expensive war against the Kalmuks of Soongaria, also called Eluts by the Chinese, but being irritated by the disrespectful conduct of Debatchi, he undertook this war in opposition to the advice of all his councils. In the beginning of 1755 Amoursana proceeded at the head of a Chinese army against Debatchi, who was taken prisoner, and sent to the court of Pekin, where he soon after died. Amoursana was named king of the Eluts or Kalmuks under the protection of China; but, speedily revolting, he attacked the Chinese stations on the Ili, destroyed the forts and redoubts, and having slain the two Chinese generals Panti and Aiongan, he pitched his camp before Palikoua, one of the chief towns of the Eluts, which was strongly garrisoned by the Chinese. This town is probably the Bulugan of the Russian maps, about 60 miles N. W. from the lake Barkol.

Other Chinese generals were equally unfortunate; but the garrison of Barkol was reinforced, and checked the progress of the enemy. This seems clearly to be the town of Barkol, or Ortic, on the east of the lake of Barkol. At length, in 1757, the emperor was fortunate in appointing a general of real skill, named Tehao-hoi, and the dissensions of the Kalmuks contributed to their destruction. The Chinese lieutenant general, Fouté, was also a man of distinguished courage and enterprise: and Amoursana was soon forced to retire into Siberia, where he died. Numbers of the Kalmuks took refuge among the Pourouts or Baruts, a part of the Kiegules; others among the Tanguts towards Tibet, and among the Torguts or more western Kalmuks. Kien-Long divided the country of the Eluts among several chieftains, who were bound to the court by homage and titles.

The country of Little Bucharía, styled by the Chinese Hoa-men, or Hoel-pen, that is, *the land of Mahometans*, had been subject to the Kalmuks of Soongaria. During the course of the war, the Mahometan chiefs of Yerquen, or Yarcand, and Hahar, or Cashgar, (princes called by the Chinese the Greater and the Lesser Ho-tehou,) ungrateful for favours received from Kien Long, had slain a Chinese officer and 100 cavalry. The Chinese general, Tehao-hoi, advanced against the Ho-tehoms, who being defeated retired to Yerquen, which surrendered; and was speedily followed by Hahar. "Besides Hahar and Yerquen, they likewise became masters of seventeen other towns large and small, and of 16,000 villages or hamlets. In the district