

THE FRENCH
IN INDO-CHINA.

WITH A NARRATIVE OF GARNIER'S
EXPLORATIONS IN COCHIN-CHINA, ANNAM,
AND TONQUIN.

WITH THIRTY-THREE ILLUSTRATIONS.

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CONTENTS

I. BY THE MEKONG TO CHINA,	9
II. EXPERIENCES AMONG THE CHINESE,	106
III. BETUBN TO SAIGON,.....	133
IV. DR. MOBICE AND THE MEKONG,	140
V. M. MOUHOT IN CAMBODIA,	176
VI. THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA,	209
VII. THE QUESTION OF TONQUIN, 240	

List of Illustrations

ANNAMITE VILLAGE,	Frontispiece
SCENE ON THE MEKONG,	13
PEACOCK-HUNTING,	29
MOUNTAIN-PEAK NEAR BASSAO,	33
FUNERAL CEREMONY OF THE LAOTIANS,	37
CORONATION OF THE KING OF OUBON,	45
ANNAMITES AT LAKON,	51
NATURAL PILLAR IN THE MOUNTAINS OF LAKON,	55
TAPPING THE BORASSUS PALM,	59
BUDDHIST TAT AT NONG KAY,	63
MONASTERY OF WAT SISAKET,	67
PASSAGE OF A RAPID,	71
RICE-FIELD AND PAGODA AT MUONG MAI,	75
PAGODA AT PAK LAY,	79
BAMBOO BRIDGE AT XIENG KHONG,	83
FOREST ROAD NEAR MUONG LIM,	87
A NIGHT HALT NEAR SIEM-LAP,	91
TRAVELLING IN A RAVINE NEAR SOP YONG,	95
INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF MUONG YOU,	99
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND RICE-FIELDS NEAR POU-EUL,	103
VALLEY OF KON-TCHANG,	109
CROSSING A RAVINE,	113
MERCHANT TRAIN IN YUNNAN,	137
ANNAMITE LADY AND HER SERVANT,	141
CHINESE HOUSE AT KHOLEN,	151
VINH-LONG,	163
SCENE AT TAYNINH,	167
CHINESE MERCHANTS OF SAIGON,	173
MAP OF TONQUIN, ANNAM, AND COCHIN-CHINA,	211
SCENE ON THE MEKONG BETWEEN PAK-MOUN AND KEMMERAT,	215
MANDARIN OF HUÉ, ANNAM,	223
WATCH-TOWER ON THE BANK OF THE HUÉ RIVER, ANNAM,	227

THE FRENCH IN INDOCHINA.

CHAPTER I.

BY THE MEKONG TO CHINA

UNTIL lately, the interior of the Indo-Chinese peninsula has been a “sealed book” to Europe. Speculation was rife concerning the secrets hid in those vast forests and intricate maze of mountains and river gorges, but until within the last twenty years science has had little definite knowledge to impart. The sources and the courses of the mighty streams; the trend and elevation of the dividing ranges; the political divisions and the still more complex boundary-lines of the different races, languages, and religions; the customs and the stage of civilization of the various tribes; the luxuriant and wonderful plant and animal life of the interior;—these were among the matters about which the curiosity of the West was strongly and vainly excited. Still more eager was the desire to discover whether a channel of trade could be opened up through these wild countries to the fabulously wealthy regions of Western China, which the Celestials kept jealously guarded from prying European eyes.

All the nations of the West have been interested in the unravelling of this Asian mystery, but Britain and France above all others. Through the heroic efforts and perseverance of French and English pioneers, much is now known, though still more remains to be discovered. The “sealed book” of which we have spoken ought naturally to open at five places, corresponding to the five great rivers of Indo-China—the Irrawady, the Salwen, the Me-nam, the Mekong, and the Song-ka, or Red River of Tonquin. The two first-named, having their mouths in British Burmah, have fallen to the share of English investigators. The adventures of the missions that have sought in this direction a trade route to China do not come under the history of French enterprise in Indo-China. The Menam—the “Mother of Rivers,”—the great source of the commercial importance and agricultural wealth of Siam, has been partially known for a considerable period. The Song-ka, the most easterly of the Indo-China streams, had been utterly neglected, and indeed hardly known by name to Europe, until reports of the mineral treasures to be found on its banks, and other glittering tales, fired the imagination of the French, and drew them into Tonquin, seeking here for the true avenue of commerce into inland Cathay.

But between the basins of the river of Siam and the river of Tonquin is a more majestic stream than either—the Mekong, the river of Cambodia. It is the longest in course and the bulkiest in volume of all the waters of Indo-China. The scenery on its banks is the wildest and most wonderful in this wild and wonderful land, and it leads the adventurous traveller who attempts to ascend it through the very heart of the unexplored interior of the eastern peninsula of Asia. Its rise is in the far northern border of Tibet, among the snow-covered ranges and sterile plateaus of the “Holy Land” of Buddhism. Scarcely anything is known of its upper waters; the few travellers who have crossed it on its course through Tibet and Yunnan (China’s south-western province) have found it flowing at the bottom of a steep and stony valley, or overhung by precipices thousands of feet in height, and spanned by slim rope bridges, or massive structures hung on iron

chains, which the degenerate modern inhabitants of Western China have allowed to fall into decay.

In the upper portion of its channel the stream is known as the Lan-tsan-kiang; after leaving China and entering the territory of Laos, it takes the name of the Kiu-long; finally, emerging into better known parts, where it separates Siam from the ancient kingdom of Cambodia, flows through this latter country and the French colony of Saigon or Lower Cochin-China, and discharges itself by many mouths into the sea, it obtains the title by which it is now generally known to civilized men—the Mekong. The total length of its course has been roughly estimated at fifteen hundred miles. In Cambodia it is a broad and deep if somewhat turbid stream. It remained to be seen whether its value as a navigable water-way and avenue of trade bore any proportion to its length and volume and the promise of its lower channel.

Circumstances and their own perseverance have put it in the power of the French to solve the problem which had so long puzzled the world of science and commerce. By a process by-and-by to be described, they had settled themselves firmly at the mouth of the great river; had obtained a controlling power in Annam; and had reduced Cambodia to a position equivalent to vassalage. Many pioneers of the type of Francis Garnier, Henry Mouhot, and Dr. Morice were out in the East, burning with eagerness to push France's fortunes and their own in the interior. It is by their means that Europe has learned almost all that is yet known concerning the eastern and central regions of the peninsula; and a narrative of the adventures and discoveries of the most important of the French exploring expeditions will be, perhaps, the best means of introducing the reader to the scenery, customs, and productions of this portion of the far East.

In 1866 the French Government determined on despatching an expedition to explore the upper valley of the great Cambodian river, and placed it in charge of M. de Lagre'e, a captain in the French navy. M. Thorel, a surgeon, was attached to it as botanist; M. Delaporte, as artist; Dr. Joubert, as physician and geologist; and among the other members were Lieutenant Garnier, to whose record of the expedition we are about to be indebted, and M. de Carne". After a visit to Ongcor, the capital of the ancient kingdom of the Khmers, with those vast memorials of antiquity described so graphically by M. Mouhot, the expedition proceeded to ascend the great river, passing the busy villages of Corn-pong Luong and Pnom Penh—the latter the residence of the king of Cambodia. Here they abandoned the gun-brigs which had brought them from Saigon, and embarked themselves and their stores on board boats better fitted for river navigation.

These boats or canoes are manned, according to their size, by a crew of six to ten men. Each is armed with a long bamboo, one end of which terminates with an iron hook, the other with a small fork. The men take up their station on a small platform in the fore part of the boat, plant their bamboos against some projection on the river-bank, tree or stone, and then march towards the stern; returning afterwards on the opposite side to repeat the process. This strange kind of circular motion suffices to impel the boat at the rate of a man walking at full speed.

On the 13th of July the canoes took their departure from Cratieh, and soon afterwards arrived at Sombor. They then effected the passage of the rapids of Sombor-Sombor—no great difficulty being experienced, owing to the rise of the waters. Beyond this point the broad bed of the great river was encumbered with a multitude of islands, low and green, while the banks were covered with magnificent forests. The voyagers

noticed here some trees of -great value—the yao; the ban-courg, the wood of which makes capital oars; and the lam-xe, which should be highly prized by the European cabinetmakers.

On the 16th of July the voyagers again fell in with a series of formidable rapids. The sharp and clearly-defined shores of the islands which had hitherto enclosed the arm of the river they were navigating were suddenly effaced. The Cambodia was covered with innumerable clumps of trees, half under water; its muddy torrent rolled impetuously through a thousand canals, forming an inextricable labyrinth. Huge blocks of sandstone rose at intervals along the left bank, and indicated that strata of the same rock extended across the river-bed. At a considerable distance from the shore the poles of the boatmen found a depth of fully ten feet; and it was with extreme difficulty the canoes made way against the strong, fierce current, which in some confined channels attained a velocity of five miles an hour.

Storms of wind and rain contributed to render the voyage more wearisome and the progress slower. It was no easy task at night to find a secure haven for the boats; and the sudden floods of the little streams at the mouth of which the voyagers sought shelter, several times subjected them to the risk of being carried away during their sleep, and cast all unexpectedly into the mid-current of the great river. They slept on board their boats, because the roof was some protection from the furious rains; but these soon soaked through the mats and leaves of which it was composed. The weather was warm, and thus these douche-baths were not wholly insupportable; and when the voyagers could not sleep, they found some consolation in admiring the fantastic illumination which the incessant lightnings kindled in the gloomy arcades of the forest, and in listening to the peals of thunder, repeated by a thousand echoes, and mingling with the hoarse continuous growl of the angry waters.

Such are some of the features of the navigation of the lower part of the Cambodia. But our limits compel us to pass over several chapters of Lieutenant Garnier's narrative, and to take it up after the voyagers had crossed the boundaries of Siam and Cambodia and entered Laos.

Lieutenant Garnier describes the Laotians as generally well made and robust. Their physiognomy, he says, is characterized by a singular combination of cunning and apathy, benevolence and timorousness. Their eyes are less regular, their cheeks less prominent, the nose straighter, than is the case with other peoples of Mongolian origin; and but for their much paler complexion, which closely approaches that of the Chinese, we should be tempted to credit them with a considerable admixture of Hindu blood. The male Laotian shaves his head, and, like the Siamese, preserves only a small tuft of very short hair on the summit. He dresses himself tastefully, and can wear the finest stuffs with ease and dignity. He chooses always the liveliest colours; and the effect of a group of Laotians, with the brilliant hues of their costume set off by their copper-tinted skin, is very striking. The common people wear an exceedingly simple garb—the langouti, a piece of cotton stuff passed between the legs and around the waist. For those of higher rank the langouti is of silk; and is frequently accompanied by a small vest buttoned over the chest, with very narrow sleeves, and another piece of silk folded round the waist as a girdle, or round the neck as a scarf. Head-gear and foot-gear are things little used in Laos; but the labourers and boatmen, when working or rowing under a burning sun, protect the head with an immense straw hat, almost flat, much like a parasol. Personages of high rank,

when they are in "full dress," wear a kind of slipper, which appears to inconvenience them greatly, and is thrown off at the earliest opportunity.

Most of the Laotians tattoo themselves on the stomach or legs, though the practice is much more prevalent in the north than in the south. The Laotian women do not wear much more clothing than their husbands. The langouti, instead of being brought up between the legs, is fastened round the waist, and allowed to hang down like a short tight petticoat below the knees. Generally, a second piece of stuff is worn over the bosom, and thrown back across either the right or left shoulder. The hair, always of a splendid jetty blackness, is twisted up in a chignon on the top of the head, and kept in its place by a small strip of cotton or plaited straw, frequently embellished with a few flowers. Every woman ornaments her neck, arms, and legs with rings of gold, silver, or copper, sometimes heaped one upon another in considerable quantity. The very poor are content with belts of cotton or silk; to which, in the case of children, are suspended little amulets given by the priests as talismans against witchcraft or remedies against disease.

Strictly speaking, polygamy does not exist in Laos. Only the well-to-do indulge in the embarrassing luxury of more wives than one; and even with these a favoured individual is recognized as the lawful spouse.

Unhappily, slavery prevails, as it does in Siam and Cambodia. A debtor may be enslaved, by judicial confiscation; but the "peculiar institution" is chiefly recruited from the wild tribes in the eastern provinces. The slaves are employed in tilling the fields, and in domestic labours; they are treated with great kindness. They often live so intimately and so familiarly with their masters, that, but for their long hair and characteristic physiognomy, it would be difficult to distinguish them in the midst of a Laotian "interior."

The Laotians are a slothful people, and, when not rich enough to own slaves, leave the best part of the day's work to be done by the women, who not only perform the household labour, but pound the rice, till the fields, paddle the canoes. Hunting and fishing are almost the only occupations reserved for the stronger sex.

We have not space to describe all the engines employed for catching fish, which, next to rice, is the principal food of all the riverine populations of the Mekong valley, and is furnished by the great river in almost inexhaustible quantities. The most common are large tubes of bamboo and rattan, having one or more funnel-shaped necks, the edges of which prevent the fish from escaping after they have once entered. These apparatus are firmly attached, with their openings towards the current, to a tree on the river-bank, or, by means of some heavy stones, are completely submerged. Every second or third day their owner visits them, and empties them of their finny victims. The Laotians also make use of an ingenious system of floats, which support a row of hooks, and realize the European "fishing by line," without the help of the fisherman. There are various other methods adopted, such as the net and the harpoon; and in the employment of all these the Laotians display considerable activity and address.

Let us now accompany our French voyagers in their further ascent of the river. As we have already hinted, its navigation is not without its inconveniences, and even its dangers.

One evening, for example, they dropped anchor at the mouth of a small stream which, in foam and spray, came tumbling down from the mountains of Cambodia. After supper they lay down to rest on the mats which covered the deck of their vessels. Black

was the sky, hot and oppressive the air; all around were visible the portents of a coming storm. The distant roar of the hurricane failed, however, to disturb the sleepers, who were spent and overcome with the fatigues of the day. But at last they were wakened effectually by a "thunder-plump," which quickly flooded their canoes, and drove them upon deck.

In the midst of the elemental disorder, they became aware of a hoarse growling sound; the waters were violently agitated, and a great crest of foam rapidly advanced towards their feeble barks. In a few moments it was upon them. It swept clean over the voyagers and their canoes, and those of the latter which had been carelessly moored were borne down the rushing tide. At first an indescribable disorder prevailed; cries of distress rose in every direction; the canoes dashed violently against one another, or came into collision with uprooted trunks floating on the surface of the storm-tossed waters. Fortunately, the danger was quickly over; and as every boat had contrived to grapple some branch or rock, the voyagers discovered at daybreak that, whatever injuries these had sustained, no lives had been lost. The furious gale they had heard in the distance had raised the waters some twelve feet during the night; but the inundation subsided as rapidly as it had risen.

Under the shade of wide-branching trees, and closely hugging the shore, the expedition continued its voyage. The neighbouring forests were remarkable for their luxuriant vegetation; 'troops of apes and squirrels of various species gambolled among the mighty trees, among which rose conspicuous the superb yao, the king of these forests, the trunk of which shoots up, free from knot or bough, to a height of eighty or one hundred feet; and out of which the Laotians hollow their piraguas. In the morning a wild beast now and then came down to the river to drink; and night was rendered hideous by the cries and trumpeting of deer, and tigers, and elephants.

At length the voyagers came within hearing of the tremendous roar of the Khon cataract. Their boatmen, brisker than on ordinary occasions, hauled or propelled their vessels through a very labyrinth of rocks, submerged trees, and prostrate trunks still clinging to earth by their many roots. They knew that their hard labour was nearly at an end, and that at Khon the expedition would dismiss them, as fresh boats would be required above the cataract. As for their homeward voyage, what was it? To ascend the river had been the work of a week; the swift current would bear them back in less than a day.

The cataract of Khon is really a series of magnificent falls, of which one of the grandest is caused by the confluence of the Papheng. There, in the midst of rocks and grassy islets, an enormous sheet of water leaps headlong from a height of seventy feet, to fall back in floods of foam, again to descend from crag to crag, and finally glide away beneath the dense vegetation of the forest. As the river at this point is about one thousand yards in width, the effect is singularly striking. But still more imposing is the Salaphe fall, which extends over a breadth of a mile and a half, at the very foot of the mountains. In order to examine it at leisure, Lieutenant Garnier engaged a Laotian to conduct him to an island lying just above it. Before starting, the guide made certain preparations, of which Garnier could not understand the necessity, in spite of the Laotian's efforts to explain them. Rolling up about his waist the light langouti, he plastered his feet and legs with a composition of lime and areca juice. This precaution proved to be far from useless; for, on landing on the island, they found the soil covered with thousands of leeches, some

no larger than needles, but others two inches and a half to three inches in length. On the approach of the strangers, they reared themselves erect upon each dead leaf and blade of grass; they leaped, so to speak, upon them from every side. The thick coating which the Laotian guide had so prudently assumed preserved him from their bites; but Garnier, in a few moments, was victimized by dozens of these blood-suckers, which crawled up his legs and bled him in spite of all his efforts. He found it impossible to get rid of his determined antagonists; for one leech which he tore off, two fresh assailants seized upon him. Glad was he when he caught sight of a tall tree. He made towards it, scaled its trunk, and, when out of reach of his foes, set to work to deliver himself from the creatures which were feasting at his expense. Throwing off his clothes, he removed the leeches one by one, though it was not without difficulty that he loosened their hold. Even his waistband had not arrested their march, for he found that one audacious persecutor had actually reached his chest.

He felt more than repaid, however, for all his sufferings, when he arrived within sight of the cataract. With a breadth of two thousand yards, a prodigious mass of water came down in blinding foam, roaring like a furious sea when it breaks against an iron-bound coast. At another point, the flood was divided into eight or ten different cascades by as many projecting crags, richly clothed in leafage and vegetation. Beyond, nothing could be seen but one immense rapid,—a roaring, tumultuous deluge! The sandstone blocks and boulders which encumbered the river-bed were completely hidden by the whirl and eddy of the waves; and their position could be detected only by the foam on the surface, or the vapour floating wreath-like in the air. Further still, a few black points, a few ridges of rock, and a chain of small islets, stretched across to the opposite bank, which it was impossible to approach, and where, apparently, the cataract seemed to attain its greatest fury. Such was the great fall of Salaphe,—a scene of sublime grandeur, conveying the idea of everlasting strength and power.

While preparing to continue their ascent of the river, Lieutenant Garnier and his companions visited Bassac, one of the most important towns in Laos. It is situated in the heart of the richest tropical scenery; and the members of the expedition found it impossible to ramble in any direction without coming upon some fresh and beautiful landscape, or some object of the highest interest. The mountains which surround Bassac are clothed to their very summits with vegetation; and down the shadowy glens which furrow their rugged sides sparkle bright, pure streams on their way to the all-absorbing Mekong. The people of Bassac are a mild and peaceable race, and they received the strangers with cordial hospitality. The time was spent most agreeably in paying and receiving visits; in excursions among the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood, the choicest “bits” of which they transferred to their sketch-books; in studying the manners and customs of the inhabitants; and in essaying their skill as marksmen against the wild denizens of the forest.

The larger game are generally caught by the hunters of Bassac in nets or snares. The chase on a grand scale is almost unknown. In the forests, however, the hunters sometimes call in the elephant to their assistance; they are thus able to get close to the wished-for prey, as the latter do not take alarm at the approach of an animal so well known. Lieutenant Garnier tells us that he enjoyed his sport in a modest fashion. Sometimes he spent whole days in traversing the dried-up swamps, in the shade of dense masses of trees bound together inextricably by every kind of liana and parasite. To such places resort

numerous companies of peacocks and wild fowl during the hot season; but their pursuit is always difficult, and frequently dangerous. Indeed, the Laotians cherish a belief that the tiger and the peacock are always found in the same localities.

One evening, seated at the foot of a tamarisk-tree, the fruit of which a troop of squirrels was busily crunching among the branches overhead, Garnier and his comrade, Dr. Thorel, took counsel together; with the conclusion that, on the day following, they would undertake a mountain excursion, and boldly attempt to scale one of the most elevated peaks. Accordingly, at dawn they started, attended by their usual escort—a native, christened Luiz.

With swift feet they crossed the rice-plantations and marshes that separated them from the foot of the mountains; and by a narrow winding track reached the bed of a dried-up torrent, where they halted for a brief rest. Thence, plunging into the forest, they slowly climbed the precipitous heights, occasionally confronted by a rugged steep, or an immense mass of rock that seemed likely to baffle all their aspirations, but was eventually conquered by combined skill and resolution. The forest soon changed its character; the rarefaction of the air forced itself upon their notice; the daring adventurers rose above the clouds and vapours of the plain. On arriving at a narrow ledge of table-land they halted for breakfast. The first requisite was fresh water; rare enough at that season of the year, and at such a height! Close beside them, however, was the channel of a spent burn; and a careful search among the rocks revealed to them a pool, sheltered from wind and sun, brimming with crystal water, —and tenanted, moreover, by some mountain-eels, small but delicious. The pool being very shallow, a supply of the eels was soon obtained.

It did not take long to kindle a fire. The eels were dexterously grilled; and a savoury and substantial repast concluded with a dessert of wild bananas. Refreshed and invigorated, the mountain-climbers resumed their enterprise; and along a narrow crest, so narrow that two persons could not walk abreast, made their way through a labyrinth of vegetation. With watchful eye, and hand on trigger, they advanced. Suddenly a strayed peacock flew in front of them; but as their position was unfavourable for taking aim, they allowed it to pass by. They reached at last a kind of natural staircase, the ascent of which was rendered inconvenient by the showers of pebbles, loosened by their feet, which rolled to right and left over the precipice. All at once further progress apparently was rendered impossible by a mass of withered brushwood; which, on examination, proved to be the den, happily deserted, of a wild boar.

Beyond this point the crest or ridge grew sharper and sharper; the shattered and accumulated rocks were held together only by the lianas which close-clasped them; and the adventurers were forced to crawl on their hands and knees, holding on by plant or crag. At length the brave effort was crowned with success. They gained the mountain-top, and enjoyed a panorama of wonderful beauty, in which peaks and forests blended their various hues, and wide green plains expanded in the golden sunshine, and the pagodas of Bassac rose like island-pinnacles out of a sea of verdure. The glorious picture, in all its variety of form and glow of colouring, was one on which the eye of man had never before rested; it was a picture of abounding fertility as well as of beauty and grandeur, and suggested the idea of almost inexhaustible resources, which in some future time may be developed by the enterprise and civilization of the West.

In the course of their descent the explorers gained a broken ridge of rock, overshadowed by the branches of a stately tree, the roots of which clung round the weather-worn stones, and seemed to hold them together. At their approach, a swarm—we might almost say a cloud—of green pigeons whirled and fluttered out of the depths of the green foliage; returning to their resting-places after a few aerial evolutions. The ground beneath was strewn with small fruit, to which the pigeons are extremely partial; and showers continually fell about the explorers' heads, loosened by the movement of the restless birds. With a little patience, they brought down half a dozen of the feathered spoilers; and then, through the forest shadows and down the mountain-declivities, they pursued their homeward march.

The following evening, Garnier and Dr. Thorel were invited to join a young Laotian in his walk. The latter led them across a pleasant breadth of garden-ground to an open space, strewn here and there with ashes and the refuse of wood-fires. Behind a clump of tall bamboos, some fifty spectators, seated in an oval ring, surrounded a couple of wrestlers, and displayed a lively interest in the various phases of their strife. At a few paces distant, three men were engaged in rekindling a fire which had died out for lack of fuel. Some bonzes, or priests, clothed in full long robes of yellow stuff, were viewing the spectacle from afar, or wending their way towards the neighbouring pagoda. Two or three women crouched on the ground, amidst baskets of fruit and large earthen vessels full of rice-wine, intended as refreshment for the spectators or the heated athletes.

Among the bystanders was conspicuous a Laotian, attired in a langouti, and silken vest of dazzling colours, and sheltered by a parasol held over his head by a boy standing in the rear, who warmly encouraged one of the combatants, while a portion of the assembly evidently backed his antagonist. The struggle was protracted. Betting took place vigorously, and considerable sums were wagered on both sides. The white men seated themselves apart, in order to study in all its details a scene so full of animation. It was impossible not to admire the suppleness of the two athletes,—robust young men, trained to the combat from their very infancy; impossible not to take an interest in the skill and agility with which they eluded or endeavoured to surprise one another. Sometimes they paused, face to face, and regarded each other with fixed gaze, slightly curving their loins or shoulders; a moment, and they leaped from end to end of the arena, assuming theatrical attitudes—and, when occasion offered, dealing a vigorous blow of the fist which reddened the sun-bronzed skin.

Their Laotian friend informed our travellers that they were witnessing nothing less than a funeral ceremony! In Laos, cremation is the universal custom; and the mortuary rites of a Laotian of rank generally terminate with a gladiatorial combat, at the conclusion and on the very site of the process of cremation.

The national rule is that the corpse of a Laotian mandarin shall be preserved for several days in its shroud within the proper mortuary-hut. Friends and kinsmen assemble therein, and console themselves as best they may with abundant eating and drinking; a custom which prevails elsewhere than in Laos! It does not appear that the Laotians regard death with any particular apprehension. Their special anxiety is to prevent the evil spirits from obtaining possession of the souls of the dead, and playing them malignant tricks. During the day these spirits will not attempt anything; but at night they gain courage, and to shelter the deceased from their manoeuvres seems to be no easy task. However, by

means of numerous prayers, and more particularly by keeping up a tremendous clamour, it is generally possible, the Laotians believe, to avert their disastrous influence.

For this purpose all the bonzes of the neighbourhood are summoned; and taking up positions around the bier, they chant aloud their invocations. By day, and especially by night, the family assist them in keeping watch. The women decorate the coffin with floral offerings, as well as with ornaments of wax intended to facilitate combustion. The men, armed with gongs, tomtoms, and any other instrument they can seize upon, accompany, as noisily as possible, the chants of the bonzes. "Harmony" is not the object aimed at; but to secure the maximum of noise.

When the day appointed for the final ceremony arrives, the uproar is redoubled at early morn, as a signal to the friends and relatives of the departed, who make their appearance in full costume.

A procession is then arranged for the purpose of carrying the corpse to the place of burning. The bonzes lead the way, the seniors coming last. Then follows the coffin, supported on the shoulders of a dozen young men, and surmounted by a kind of bamboo canopy, embellished with flowers and foliage, and destined, like the coffin, to be consumed on the funeral pyre. The men march next, with the wealthiest and most influential of the kinsmen of the deceased at their head. The rear is brought up by the women and children, carrying long bamboos ornamented with banderoles of various colours, which are planted in the ground during the process of cremation.

The pile is reared at one extremity of the burial-ground, where bamboo poles and the trunks of aged palms have been linked together with long lianas to form a kind of aerial barrier against the invasion of the evil spirits. It is composed of pieces of wood of equal length, carefully arranged in intercrossed layers, and it rises to the height of a man's shoulders, so that the bearers, passing half to one side and half to the other, can deposit the coffin without effort. The men gather round in a circle; the women stand a little in the rear. The bonzes recite their prayers, and receive once more the offerings which the relatives of the deceased never fail to bring for them and their pagoda; after which the chief priest mounts the pile, and standing erect, with hands extended over the coffin, pronounces with a loud voice a concluding prayer.

As soon as he has descended, the attendants set fire to the resinous materials placed under the pile. A dazzling jet of flame shoots aloft, and soon envelopes the coffin. The ornaments are consumed in quick succession; the pile breaks down in a mass of flame and smoke; and into the midst falls the corpse, released from the charred and burning coffin. Yet, painful as this spectacle seems, no native exhibits the slightest emotion. The work of combustion is allowed to complete itself, and no one touches the ashes of humanity throughout the day. The women depart, while the men follow the president of the ceremonies to be present at the gladiatorial show in honour of the deceased which we have already described.

The voyagers next made their way to Oubon, where they arrived in time to witness the coronation of the king. The chief of every village, and the leading men of every province, and indeed all the inhabitants, had been invited to "assist" in the ceremony. On the morning of the appointed day, the strangers were deafened by an uproar of drums and gongs and other unmusical instruments. The noisy orchestra surrounded the palace; while the royal procession wound through the streets of Oubon, and defiled into its square or

market-place. Mounted upon an elephant of great size, which was armed with a pair of formidable tusks, the king made his appearance, encircled by guards on foot and on horseback, and attended by his great dignitaries mounted like himself. A train of smaller elephants followed, carrying the court ladies. The *cortége* finally directed its course to some spacious pavilions erected for the purpose, where the bonzes of the royal pagoda were offering up their prayers.

A few minutes passed, and another tableau was presented. The king was seen enthroned in the largest pavilion. He arose, and, escorted by his principal officers, advanced into the middle of a wide platform, where the bonzes, still uttering their prayers, gathered about him. He threw off his clothes, replacing them by a mantle of white cloth. Then the bonzes drew apart, so as to open up a passage for him; and he proceeded to place himself, with his body bent into a curve, immediately underneath the sacred dragon. Prayers were recommenced, and the king received the anointing or consecrating *douche*; while a dignitary who stood at one corner of the dais set free a couple of turtledoves, as a sign that all creation, down even to the animals, should be happy on so auspicious a day.

When the water which was contained in the dragon's body had completely doused the royal person, new garments were brought, over which was thrown a large white robe; and he returned to his place in the centre of the hall. A grand banquet of rice, and cucumbers, and eggs, and pork, and delicious bananas, washed down by copious draughts of rice-wine, concluded the day's proceedings; and in the evening the town was lighted up with fireworks, while bands of singers and musicians traversed the streets.

Lieutenant Garnier, after a brief rest, resumed his exploration of the Mekong, passing through scenery which previously no European had visited. At night he and his companions halted at the most convenient spot, lighted a fire, cooked their meal of rice, and took their rest under the curtain of a starry sky, or beneath such shelter as they could hastily run up. Fatigue assisted them to a speedy slumber; yet their repose was often disturbed by the cries of the wild elephants which, in large numbers, roamed among the hills on the other side of the river, or by the roar of some tiger prowling along the bank. During the day their attention was sometimes diverted from the contemplation of the strange and picturesque scenery which surrounded them, by the necessity of piloting their boat through the rapids and whirlpools that obstruct the navigation of the river.

In this way they proceeded to Kemarat and Pen-nom; and, across an immense plain, remarkable for its fertility, followed the course of the river, which runs due north and south, broadening into a lake of such dimensions that its boundaries cannot be detected by the naked eye. One morning, as the mists cleared off, they were surprised at the appearance, on the northern horizon, of dim azure forms, resembling the deception of the mirage, or clouds of fantastic outline, or rather a mass of medieval ruins, with lofty towers and pinnacles, and shattered ramparts. The natives informed them that these were the mountains of Lakon, at the foot of which they would arrive on the following day. They found it difficult to believe in the existence of such mountains, the configuration of which grew stranger and more fantastic as they drew nearer to them; sometimes exhibiting sheer precipitous declivities, sometimes overhanging masses, while sometimes each summit appeared cloven into deep and shadowy chasms. These enormous rocks of marble of different tints have been heaped up in awful confusion by some convulsion of

the terrestrial crust; and forced, by an inconceivable subterranean effort, through the sandstone formation which underlies the superficial strata of the country.

Round the projecting angle of the mountain-mass the river lightly sweeps; and then its broad waters reflect the huts and pagodas of the important town of Lakon. The bank was lined with the barks of traders and fishers; ample nets, suspended to rows of bamboos, dried in the open air. Sheds erected for the convenience of voyagers, piles of wood and merchandise, and loaded rafts, gave an air of animation and activity to the approaches to the town. Our voyagers, well pleased to regain the society of their kind, made haste to unload their boats, while native porters carried their luggage to the house set apart for their accommodation: it stood on the margin of the river, overshadowed by the branches of a huge mango-tree. Here, as soon as the work was done, they stretched themselves on the floor, postponing until the morrow their exploration of the town.

At daybreak they were aroused by the noisy gong of a neighbouring pagoda. Already the river-bank and the town showed signs of life and movement. Curious faces were gathered round the strangers' hut. A large bag of rice, fruit, fish, and some buffalo-steaks dried in the sun, arrived, sent by the mandarin provisionally intrusted with the charge of supplying their wants. The fresh genial morning tempted them forth, and they went from end to end of the town, which seemed both wealthy and populous. The pagodas were numerous, the huts well-constructed, the gardens green and admirably kept. The inhabitants appeared free and happy. Behind the town, in an open space on the border of the rice-fields, some bands of travellers lay encamped under roofs of interwoven foliage. The principal street, which ran along the river-bank, was shaded everywhere by the trees and creepers of the gay gardens that skirted its entire course. It made a pleasant promenade, as through each opening in the rich glossy foliage could be seen the white sands of the shore, the calm crystal river, the forest thickly crowding the opposite bank, and, beyond, the long line of the marble mountains.

After this excursion, our voyagers returned to their hut, which they found an object of attraction to all the curiosity-mongers of Lakon. The most distinguished ladies of the town had assembled to see the strangers, and offer in exchange for European ornaments their richest fruits and freshest vegetables. If Garnier and his companions were surprised at their appearance, they were still more surprised to find in the crowd a group of twenty Annamites, who had emigrated from the French colony of Cochin-China, and had been established at Lakon for some years. As Garnier's escort was also composed of Annamites, the scene between the compatriots thus singularly brought together was one of unbounded ecstasy. Garnier went on a visit to the little Annamite settlement, which repeated in every detail the villages of Cochin-China. In each hut was to be seen the tiny domestic altar, with its lights, and incense, and small statue of Buddha, and broad bands of red paper, inscribed with Chinese characters and symbolical designs. There, too, were the large central table, a mother-of-pearl *plateau*, a complete "tea-equipage" (to use the late Lord Lytton's phrase), and a bed surrounded by mosquito-curtains. And no less conspicuous was that want of cleanliness, both in dwelling and person, which characterize the natives of Cochin-China.

We cannot describe all the objects of interest at Lakon, or all the excursions which Garnier made in its neighbourhood. The geologist and botanist of the expedition adventured a visit to the Marble Mountains. With a guide and a couple of elephants, they crossed the river, plunged into the forest-depths, and found their way to the quarries,

where blocks of marble are excavated for the purpose of being made into lime of a dazzling whiteness. Then they penetrated into the grottoes and caverns with which the mountains abound. As they advanced, the scenery became more and more picturesque, and more and more savage: high rugged peaks rose above the forest trees; bushes and lianas and parasitical plants decked with festoons every rocky projection; here yawned a gloomy chasm, there towered aloft a mighty and awful precipice. But the scene of scenes burst upon them after they had threaded a gloomy maze of trees and intertangled bamboos. Two immense walls of sombre rock, several hundred yards in height, enclosed a broad ravine, which, at the further extremity, opened on a bare and shining plain. On the left, the wall extended to a great distance, forming a long line, decreasing in elevation through the natural effect of the perspective. That on the right towered above a pile of enormous rocks, heaped together in the wildest confusion; it seemed to turn like the enceinte of a strong fortification, and was terminated abruptly by a vertical line, broken by numerous gaps. Between these lofty barriers lay a barren plain; afar, some miniature pools glittered with a magical effect in the "pale moonlight." The prospect was closed in the distance by the steep declivities of lofty mountains, surrounding and shutting up, as it were, this gigantic "cirque" or amphitheatre. About three hundred yards from the entrance rose two vertical rocks, like a couple of slender spires, or rather like two enormous tapers—rose to a prodigious height, isolated, and emerging from a clump of luxuriant verdure which flourished at their feet. One of these rocks was fully nine hundred feet in elevation. The other was not so lofty, and seemed to have partially fallen, the ground being everywhere strewn with its wreck.

From this remarkable spectacle the French *savants* proceeded to inspect a superb grotto excavated in the great wall of cliff, near the two pillar-like masses. By climbing some rocks they obtained an entry into it, and found it to form a spacious hall, varying from forty to eighty feet in height, of great depth, with a rounded, vaulted roof. The ground was thick with stalagmites; while stalactites of the most various shapes depended from the vault, and glittered, like so many mirrors, in the light of torches.

A day or two afterwards, Garnier and his friends, in returning from a walk in the environs of Lakon, encountered some Laotians carrying vessels of bamboo, filled with a liquid which at first they supposed to be water. On tasting it, however, they discovered that it was the wine of the country; sweet-flavoured, and by no means disagreeable to the palate; not unlike, indeed, the product of some of the Rhenish vineyards. It was palm-wine, freshly made; and to enjoy its *bouquet* and full flavour it should be drunk in this condition, for it will not keep more than four-and-twenty hours without fermentation. The Laotians offered to conduct the strangers to a neighbouring plantation, where they might observe the different processes of its manufacture. The offer was accepted, and the party soon arrived at a clearing which was thickly planted with great borassus palms. To collect the wine,—which is, in fact, the sap of the tree,—nothing more is necessary than to make an incision in the middle of the head of the tree, at the point where the leaves branch off, and suspend beneath a bamboo, into which the sap falls, drop by drop. In order to reach the summit of these huge palms, which are straight and smooth as the main-mast of a ship, the Laotians have invented a simple and ingenious process. They transform the palm into a veritable ladder, by attaching to the trunk, with small strips of flexible ratan, projecting laths of bamboo, which, jutting out to right and left at intervals of twelve to

fourteen inches, form so many “rungs,” and enable the ascent of the tree to be rapidly and easily accomplished.

But we must no longer tarry at Lakon. We must once more launch the boats of our adventurous voyagers, and continue our exploration of the great river. It waters a populous country, and large towns are of frequent occurrence on its banks. We pass Hoûten, with its pagodas, its mountains, and green woods; Saniabury, with its rude pottery-manufacture; verdurous islands and shining sandbanks; and the mouths of the many streams which help to swell the abundant volume of the Mekong. From Saniabury the French expedition proceeded to Bouncang, a large and beautiful village at the mouth of the Nam San; thence to Nong Kay, where a Buddhist tat or pyramidal landmark, erected to indicate a sacred spot, or to enshrine a relic, has been washed away from the shore, and now lies half submerged, like a wrecked ship; and thence to Vien Chan, where the river widens into a channel of a thousand yards in width, before it enters the mountain region. Vien Chan, now a heap of ruins, was the former metropolis of the kingdom of Laos; and relics of antiquity spread over a considerable area testify to its ancient prosperity and splendour. The remains of the royal palace are interesting. It does not seem to have been built of very durable materials, the walls and staircases being faced with, and the pavement and flooring composed of, bricks, wood, or a kind of cement; but the entire structure still exhibits a certain elegance of character, and a remarkable wealth of decoration—the columns of wood have been tastefully carved and profusely gilded; and the whole is embellished with mouldings, and arabesques, and fantastic animal-figures.

The absolute silence reigning within the precincts of a city formerly so rich and populous, was, however, much more impressive than any of its monuments; more impressive even than the deserted topes or Buddhist temples which raised their domes in the shadow of the surrounding forest.

These, abandoned by their priests, and constructed of the same materials as the palace, are rapidly decaying. The rapid vegetation of the tropics, which softens happily the pitiful aspect of Desolation with its flowers and verdure, lends to these ruined sanctuaries, at a distance, a delusive air of age; tall grasses grow everywhere about the sacred precincts, creepers and parasites twine round each column, and vigorous trees force their crests through the shattered roofs in search of light.

The most considerable temple is Wat Pha Keo, the royal pagoda. Its timber façade, delicately wrought, and sparkling with those plates of glass which the Laotians and the Siamese cunningly mingle with their gilding in order to produce a greater effect of brilliancy, shines forth in the midst of the forest, gracefully framed with blooming lianas, and profusely garlanded with foliage. Gold has been unsparingly lavished on the sides of the square columns which supported the half-shattered roof; and a Byzantine style of decoration, very remarkable in effect, has at one time covered every inch of space. Though this mode of ornamentation is by no means lasting, it is very charming; and the numerous pagodas in Vien Chan thus embellished produced, at a distance, a wonderful impression of dazzling magnificence.

To the north, in the midst of the forest, is situated a smaller pagoda, which has undergone but little dilapidation,—that of Wat Sisaket. In its interior a number of small statues of Buddha are enshrined in gilded niches, which cover the wall from floor to ceiling, rivalling the terraces of Boro Bodor, the celebrated Buddhist monument of Java.

Before the altar was elevated a candelabrum, remarkable for its originality of design and exquisite finish of workmanship. A few paces distant from the pagoda was situated the library, an indispensable appendage of all the temples of Laos; it was partly destroyed. As no native was near, the French explorers clambered up the worm-eaten pillars which supported and isolated from the soil the flooring of this literary tabernacle: in the interior some sacred books were scattered about; they were composed of long narrow strips cut from the leaves of a particular species of palm, gilded on the edges, and stitched together in books. Each contained seven or eight lines of that rounded writing peculiar to the peoples of the Indo-Chinese peninsula; which differs, as is recognized at the first glance, from the writing of India properly so-called, though derived from it. Finally, attached directly to the pagoda, the travellers found a rectangular gallery, opening internally on a court,—its walls covered, like those of the temple itself, with small niches containing Buddha statues. This was the vihara (*chon-khon* in Laotian), or monastery, which served as the residence of the priests ministering in Wat Sisaket.

Some miles above Vien Chan, the Mekong enters a narrow valley, which is sharply defined and enclosed by two ranges of high hills. Its waters, hitherto majestic and tranquil, which had peacefully unfolded silver coil after coil over the vast plateau of central Laos, now accelerated their course, and tumbled and eddied among the rocks, ever restless and ever noisy. The noble river, which had previously measured its breadth by thousands of yards, now shut up within two barriers of constantly-increasing elevation, was now contained in a channel which rarely attained to five or six hundred yards in width, and from which it was no more to escape. In dry seasons it occupied only a small portion of this space, and it had presented a rugged and broken surface of rock; a grand mosaic, where fragments mingled of all the metamorphic formations,—marbles, schists, serpentines, even jades,—curiously coloured, and sometimes admirably polished.

As the travellers advanced the river grew narrower, and, with a width of three hundred yards and a depth of twenty-five fathoms, flowed through a wild and wooded valley, uninhabited except by the animals of the forest. They passed the mouth of the Nam Thon; after which they came upon a dangerous series of rapids, where the foaming waters, hurled and driven from side to side, and swung round projecting rocks, and driven against the foot of precipitous banks, rushed downwards tumultuously, with all the clang and clash of billows breaking against a reef. To thread this water-labyrinth, it was necessary to obtain the assistance of a pilot from a neighbouring village; and even he was unwilling to promise that the boats of the expedition, light and small as they were, could be carried up to the next Muong, that of Xieng Gang. The boats, however, were unloaded, and the stores transferred to the shoulders of sturdy natives, who bore them along the rocks; while others towed the boats with many a lusty pull through the whirl and foam of the rapids. But so laborious and so difficult was the task, that two whole days were spent in effecting the passage of a few miles.

At length they reached Xieng Gang, or, as it is also called, Muong Mai, the “new Muong,” which is one of the most important centres of population on the left bank of the Mekong. The river here broadens considerably, and its waters are as peaceful as those of a woodland pool. Opposite to the town rises a beautiful chain of green mountains, in a series of gently-sloping terraces; and these are intersected by delightful Eden-valleys, finely wooded, enamelled with flowers, and brightened by the silver thread of a little brook. The village, or town, is well built; the houses are very lofty; and the inhabitants

are employed, according to the season, in the manufacture of cotton and the cultivation of rice. The principal pagoda, situated on the threshold of the rice-fields, near a grove of graceful corypha palms, is richly ornamented in the interior, and, among other curiosities, contains an ancient carved *porte-cierges* of wood. At the time of Garnier's visit, some Birman traders had displayed the contents of their packs on the steps of the temple, and were selling to the natives their bright-coloured cotton stuffs and English hardware. A road having been made westward from Hoûten, Muong Mai is only a hundred leagues from Moulmein, which lies in nearly the same latitude, and is, as the reader knows, an English colony, and a busy commercial port, at the mouth of the Saluen. From this point spread over the interior of Laos the Peguans, or Birmans of the British possessions, whose knowledge of the wares most readily purchased by European merchants, and the high price at which they sell to the natives their English goods, enable them to accumulate considerable wealth.

Resuming their northward route, and bent upon tracing the river up to its mountain-source, they passed through a fertile and picturesque country, which has been made known to the Western nations by the enterprise of the traveller Mouhot. Leaving behind them the mouth of the Nam Lim, and diverging somewhat to the west, then again to the north, the voyagers arrived in the neighbourhood of Pak Lay, where they fell in with a M. Duyshart, a Hollander in the service of the king of Siam, and employed by him in a series of geographical researches, who was descending the river to Bangkok. They exchanged scientific notes, and it appeared that Duyshart had surveyed the course of the Cambodia or Mekong for one hundred and twenty miles above Luang Prabang.

A few hours after this interesting rencontre, the French expedition crossed the boundary-line of the kingdom of Luang Prabang, and reached the extremity of the great rapid of Keng Sao. Successfully steering their course through its rocks and islets, they arrived at Pak Lay, a romantically-situated village, buried in the deep shadows of the primeval forest. To the north of the village, and almost hidden by the trees, is situated a small pagoda, entirely deficient in the accessory buildings which usually surround a temple at Laos, but better placed for the purpose of assisting the self-absorption of its priests and votaries.

As the voyagers proceeded up the river, they now began to notice a gradual change in the character alike of the inhabitants and the vegetation. The calcareous mountains which dominated over the river-valley assumed the most irregular and fantastic forms, and forced it into a constant succession of broken curves and sharp angular turns. At times a mass of marble suddenly projected its high precipitous cliffs, which the river bathed with waters sometimes foaming, sometimes tranquil.

The Mekong was not at its full height at the time our voyagers ascended it: a great part of its bed lay bare; and a person, on landing, before he could reach the bank had to traverse wide spans rugged with rocks. Here and there spread immense sandbanks, on which were erected large fishing-stations—veritable towns of bamboo—already abandoned, by the fishermen in anticipation of the quick-coming rise of the waters.

For three days the expedition continued its course. Not a single hut was visible anywhere. The only incidents of their voyage were the rapids, which occurred at intervals of three or four miles. These, for the most part, were formed by the shingle and rocks accumulated at their mouth by the numerous streamlets which the river here receives. By dint of vigorous exertions, the native boatmen “poled” their light barks through each

swift current. At times the scene was illuminated by the arrowy flashes of a storm-swept sky; and peals of thunder, resounding among the mountains in multitudinous reverberations, mingled with the roar of the waters. Hail frequently fell in heavy showers during these gales, which lasted usually about half an hour, and abruptly lowered the temperature four or five degrees.

The river's course was remarkably direct, and lay almost due north. At certain points it completely filled its bed; its breadth was then reduced to about one hundred and fifty yards; and the hills which bordered it were of so regular an appearance that the stream assumed all the features of an artificial canal. A series of miniature cascades flashed their silver spray in all directions, as they descended the verdurous slopes.

Luang Prabang, at which our voyagers in due course arrived, is the modern capital of Laos. It is picturesque and pleasant to the view, and enjoys the advantage of a favourable situation. Its houses are very numerous, and are arranged in parallel lines around a small central hillock, which, like a dome of verdure, rises above the mass of gray thatched roofs. On the summit a *tat* or *dagoba* elevates its sharp arrowy pinnacle above a belt of trees, so as to form a landmark for all the surrounding country. Upon the terraced declivities of this quasi-sacred eminence are situated several pagodas, the red roofs of which are vividly defined against the sombre green vegetation. At the foot of the cliffs, which are about fifty feet high, stretches a row of permanent rafts, on which numerous huts are erected, composing beneath the town a kind of second town or river-suburb, connected with the capital itself by zigzag paths, shining like white ribbons in the distance. Hundreds of boats of all sizes move rapidly along this floating city; while large and heavy rafts, coming down from the upper waters of the river, seek a convenient nook for mooring and unloading their cargoes. At the foot of the cliffs a crowd of boatmen and porters hurry to and fro; and the hum of voices mingles confusedly with the murmur of the stream, and the whisper of the palm-trees which wave their feathery crests upon its smiling and fertile banks.

After a brief sojourn at this interesting and lively city, the French voyagers, animated by their desire to open up a new channel of commercial enterprise, and discover a practicable route from Cambodia to China, resumed their ascent of the Mekong. They found that, above Luang Prabang, it narrowed considerably, and resumed its wild and romantic aspect. The mountains on either hand exhibited a succession of bold, dark, cloven crests; their lowest terraces, impending over the river-banks, being frequently ornamented by a pyramid, the tomb of a pious bonze or the shrine of an imaginary relic, the slender form of which harmonized well with the character of the landscape.

Passing the confluence of the Nam Hou, they came upon the cavern of Pak Hou, which the Buddhist priests have covered with religious decoration, and adorned with the gifts of munificent pilgrims. Thence they proceeded to Ban Tanoun; and from Ban Tanoun to Xieng Khong, the second in importance of the towns of the great province of Muong Nan. There they experienced some difficulty in obtaining permission to enter the Burmese territory; and, moreover, they found that they had nearly reached the limit of the navigable portion of the river. Few are the obstacles, however, which cannot be conquered by resolution and energy; and on the 14th of June the expedition left Xieng Khong in six light boats, drawing but little water, and continued the ascent of the river, which here bends to the westward, and flows across an apparently boundless plain. It is crossed near the town or village by a graceful but slender bridge of bamboo, from which

may be obtained a charming view of its graceful sweep through a luxuriance of tropical vegetation.

At Muong Lim the expedition were compelled to abandon their boats. Its members found themselves there in the midst of a population differing in race from any they had previously met with. They seem, these Mou-tsen, to be of Caucasian origin. Their costume is very complicated, and even tasteful; and the tinsel and embroidery with which they cover their persons gives them a certain resemblance to the inhabitants of some parts of Brittany. The head-gear of the women has, at all events, the merit of originality. It consists of a series of rings of bamboo, covered with plaited straw, and fastened on the top of the head. The brim of this kind of hat is enriched over the forehead with silver balls; above are two rows of pearl-white glass beads; on the left side depends a tuft of white and red cotton thread, from which issues a loop formed of strings of many-coloured pearls. This coiffure, which is capable of infinite modifications, is completed with an abundance of leaves and flowers. The women also wear a tight-fitting bodice, the sleeves and edges of which are trimmed with pearls, and a short petticoat reaching to the knee. The legs are wrapped round with leggings, which begin at the ankle, and cover the whole of the calf. These leggings, too, are ornamented with a row of pearls about half-way up. The toilette is completed by ear-rings of coloured beads or balls of blown silver, bracelets, belts, collars, and shoulder-belts crossed over the bosom. As for the men, they wear the usual turban, loose short pantaloons, and a waistcoat with silver buttons. With both sexes a necessary addition to the attire is a kind of cloak or mantle of leaves, in shape like a book half-open, which is fastened to the neck, and in rainy weather is brought up over the head like a loose cover. The women, when carrying burdens, add to their already complex costume a wooden board across the shoulders, so made as to fit into the neck; and to this is suspended the basket containing the load. In front the board is kept in its place by cords, which are attached to the waist-belt or held in the hand.

Having obtained the necessary authorization to push their researches further, the adventurers set out from Muong Lim on the 1st of July, with an escort of natives carrying their instruments, provisions, and stores. At Puleo, finding the demands of the porters more than their limited funds could afford to meet, they reduced their baggage to the smallest possible proportions, and were thus enabled to dispense with the services of some of their attendants. They found the banks of the Cambodia frequented by numerous caimans, whose eggs are collected and eaten by the inhabitants. By day the journey was rendered pleasant through the constant succession of novel scenes. They made their way over a hilly and richly-wooded country, occasionally coming upon cotton plantations of exceeding richness; at other times upon delicious rills of crystal which spread their silver network over a fresh green expanse of flower-enamelled sward. Then they crossed a stretch of fertile rice-fields; and again they plunged into fresh glades, where a path wound in and out of clumps of palms and tropical trees, and waving ferns and rare flowering shrubs grew in luxuriant masses. But sometimes, at night, their experience was rather painful. They generally constructed a rude shelter of boughs and interwoven leaves; but this was often insufficient to protect them against the heavy rains that fell during passing storms, and was useless, of course, as a defence against the legions of leeches and mosquitoes which haunted the forest-depths.

After leaving a place called Siem-lap, they arrived on the borders of a half-dried torrent, the rocky bed of which was strangely bare of vegetation. The stones, among

which a thin thread of water found its way, wore a curious appearance; they were white, and covered with saline incrustations. The travellers tasted the water; it was warm. The three or four sources of this singular stream rose, a short distance off, at the foot of a wall of rocks: as they escaped among the shingle they exhaled a cloud of vapour, and their temperature was shown by the thermometer to be not less than 154° F.

Through a beautiful ravine they made their way to the picturesque village of Sop Yong. The richest and most magnificent vegetation imaginable grew close to the very edge of the river, and the travellers were frequently compelled to take to its waters, swollen as they were by the constant rains, and breast as best they could the violence of the current.

The next stage after Sop Yong was Ban Passang, which is described as an agglomeration of villages situated on a fertile table-land, in the heart of a rice-growing district. It is situated in the territory of Muong Yong, the chief town lying further to the westward. For Muong Yong the travellers set out on the 7th of August. They traversed a plain abundantly watered by streams which all flow into the Nani Yong, a branch of the great river. Over the chief of these little tributaries, the Nam Ouang, is thrown a wooden bridge; and this agreeable accommodation, a very great rarity in the land of the Laotians, pleasantly surprised our gallant explorers; they looked upon it as the sign of a more advanced civilization, which before long would exhibit itself more completely. A considerable portion of the plain was laid out in rice-fields; the rest was all swamp and morass. They passed by several villages which wore an unusual aspect of ease and comfort. Pagodas with curved roofs attracted the eye, and bore witness to the influence of Chinese architecture and the vicinity of the Celestial Empire.

At Muong Yong the expedition was delayed until the 8th of September, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the permission of the king of Birman to cross those Laotian territories which are now included within the borders of his extensive dominions. The interval was occupied in short excursions in the neighbourhood, and in studying the manners and customs of the inhabitants. It was with no small pleasure, however, that the French adventurers took their departure, and continued their bold advance into regions of which European geographers knew but little. Their route led them to the important town of Muong You, where they paid visits of courtesy to the principal mandarins, the Burman representative, and the king of Muong You himself. This prince received them with dignified hospitality, and entertained them at a banquet, which was "served up" in magnificent style, and with a dazzling display of gold and silver plate. He is described as a young man of twenty-six, with a graceful figure and handsome countenance. He was attired in a dress of green satin, embroidered with red flowers; and the fire of the rubies which hung pendent from his ears illuminated the silken reflections of his rich costume. He was seated on cushions glittering with gold tracery. Around him were ranged in respectful attitudes the mandarins of the palace; at his feet, the sword and vessels of gold, finely wrought, which are the symbol of royalty.

From Muong You the expedition struck across a romantic country—as yet provided with but few facilities for travellers—to Xieng Hong, where new impediments were thrown in the way of their further progress. Having obtained admission to the presence of the king, they succeeded, however, in obtaining the royal favour, and made their way along the valley of the Nam Yong, which is bounded on either hand by lofty mountains, to Muong La, or, as it is also called, Se-mao, situated on the frontier of China; that

mysterious land which has preserved its own strange civilization intact for upwards of two thousand years, and still offers a sullen resistance to the progressive influences of the West.

Once upon Chinese territory, they found their march comparatively easy. Order reigned everywhere; and in all directions could be seen the evidences of a constant and energetic industry. At Pou-eul, a village of salt-pits, with its smoke, its dusky houses, its hoarse sounds of active life, our travellers felt that they were once more in the midst of a thriving civilization, and could almost have believed that they were located in a small industrial town of Europe. Numerous convoys of asses, mules, oxen, and horses ascended and descended the long sloping street along which were erected the different factories, carrying thither wood and charcoal and cordage, and carrying away salt. Above the village rose a pagoda, crowning the summit of a hill so high that the murmur of the life below could not reach it. Groves of pines stretched far away on either hand; and along the declivities were ranged abundant rice-fields, situated one above the other in symmetrical terraces.

The expedition had now left the valley of the Mekong, and were wholly uncertain whether the route prescribed for them by the Chinese authorities would bring them again in contact with the great Cambodian river. We propose, however, to follow M. Garnier, as his wanderings led him through a country hitherto unknown to Europeans.

In the early part of November our adventurers struck the right bank of the Pa-pien-kiang of the Chinese, which is apparently identical with the Nam-La, an affluent of the Mekong, Thence they ascended into the table-land of Yunnan, rendered familiar to English ears in connection with the enterprise and murder of Mr. Margary; and reached Tong-kuan, or "the Fortress of the East"—a strongly-built town, with a large garrison, posted on a commanding ridge between two river-valleys. Afterwards they crossed another considerable stream, the Poukou-kiang, and continued their march through valleys and over hills where the industry of man has softened the wilder features of the scenery, and made the wilderness to blossom like a garden. In a few days they made their appearance at Yuen-kiang, where they seem to have been welcomed with almost royal honours. The town is large and populous, with every indication of commercial activity and wealth. It has several handsome pagodas, which have something of the Buddhist type about them. The markets are well supplied with provisions of excellent quality and low price. Oranges are almost "given away;" and potatoes are so cheap and plentiful that an Irish peasant would think himself in an earthly paradise. The country around the town is highly cultivated; cotton being largely grown, and mulberry-trees for the silkworm nurseries. A rich and radiant plain is watered by the stream of the Ho-ti-kiang, which, opposite the town, measures about one-fifth of a mile in breadth.

At Pou-pio M. Garnier hired a light canoe, and, in company with some trading barks, began the descent of the Ho-ti-kiang, which for some distance swirled in a narrow channel between mountain-walls of two thousand five hundred to three thousand feet in height. Each torrent which rent these rocky barriers brought down with it an immense quantity of stones and pebbles, that encumbered the river-bed with shoals and banks, and pent up the waters in foaming rapids. M. Garnier was bound for Lin-ngan, but these numerous obstacles greatly impeded his progress. But by degrees the river-bed broadened, the heights receded on either hand, and the stream flowed with a full and

tranquil current through a gently undulating country, well cultivated, and studded with populous villages.

In due time he reached Lin-ngan, where, as the first European who had visited it, he became an object of special attraction. An inspection of the town showed him that it was neatly and regularly built, and of rectangular form, measuring about two thousand yards in length, by one thousand in breadth. In the centre were gardens and pagodas decorated with much taste; and a large and fully-stocked market was a scene of very picturesque animation.

CHAPTER II.

EXPERIENCES AMONG THE CHINESE.

THE attentions which a curious populace lavish upon a stranger are apt to become a trouble and a burden, as Garnier experienced, when, after an interesting survey of the environs of Lin-ngan, he returned to the town. His steps were closely dogged by crowds of idlers and sightseers. On his arrival at the pagoda where lodging had been provided for him, behold! the balconies, the towers, the very roofs, were thronged with wondering eyes.

As he entered the court, the multitude pressed in upon him, and hemmed him up at last in a narrow space, where they evidently designed to hold him fast until their curiosity was satiated. Angry and ashamed, he bore their scrutiny for an hour; when, his strength and patience giving way, he made a sudden exit into his lodgings, closing the door of the court behind him. It proved, however, an insufficient barrier against the surging throng. They broke through it in a second, and were with difficulty kept back a little by Garnier's small escort of soldiers, who had attended him from Yuen-kiang. The lieutenant succeeded at last in closing the door. Then loud and long were the reproaches which the rearmost ranks heaped on those in front for having recoiled before a barbarian from the West!

A stone, hurled through the grating, struck Garnier full in the face; others followed, until there seemed every likelihood of his undergoing the tortures of the ancient punishment by lapidation! Yet he yielded not an inch, but leaning against the door, which shook before the storm of missiles, seized his revolver, and fired it in the air. Firearms of such deadly powers are not known at Lin-ngan, and the crowd, in the firm belief that by discharging his weapon Garnier had virtually disarmed himself, recommenced their volleys of stones. He fired again, and again, and again; and the people, terrified by a weapon which apparently was inexhaustible, fell back in a panic, and the danger proved to be past.

Soon afterwards Garnier was joined by the rest of the expedition; and setting out from inhospitable Lin-ngan, the little company of explorers proceeded on their way to Yunnan, the capital of a province of the same name.

Yunnan is a town of some importance, with a very numerous and industrious population. Every thoroughfare presents a scene of the liveliest activity. The town is surrounded by a high and massive wall; and from the south gate extends a long broad street, lined with shops, each of which has on its front a sign in gilded characters, while the interior is filled with wares of extraordinary richness and variety. Some Jesuit missionaries are stationed here.

The travellers now entered the green valley of Kon-tchang, through the leafy shades of which tumbles a sparkling, noisy stream, while on either hand rise venerable trees, with trunks bent and contorted as if by some sudden convulsion. Thence they ascended to Mong-kou by a difficult road, winding round the precipitous flank of a wind-swept height, the summit of which, some twelve thousand feet above the sea, was capped with snow. Wild and romantic was the character of the scenery, reminding the travellers of that of Switzerland. At intervals the expedition met with a check to its progress from the jealousy of the Chinese officials, but resolution and tact overcame every obstacle.

Through the broad valley of Tong-chuen they debouched on a small but well-cultivated plain, where the solid embankment of the bed of a torrent formed a kind of causeway, raised seven to ten feet above the surrounding level. From the sides of this elevated dyke issue numerous canals, which distribute the fertilizing waters of the stream over all the thirsty fields. Here, as in many other districts of China, the patient industry of the labourer has transformed a devastating force into a fountain of wealth and fecundity. The aspect of the plain is very grateful to the eye. Yellow clusters of the colza mingle with the white or purple corollas of the poppies. From the ridge which terminates it is visible a deep cleft in the barrier of mountains that stretches far along the horizon. This is the valley of the Blue River, locally known as the Kin-cha-kiang, or "River of the Golden Sand."

Our explorers came upon this river on the 31st of January. It rolled its clear deep waters in a ravine two thousand feet below them. Their route, however, still lay along the mountain-sides, and they suffered severely from the rigour of the cold and the heavy storms of snow which beat continually upon their devoted heads. On the 3rd of February they crossed the most elevated point they had reached in all their wanderings,—the barometer indicating an elevation of nearly ten thousand feet. Then they began to descend, each stage opening up to their enraptured gaze a succession of glorious mountain-views, relieved by occasional glimpses of finely wooded valleys, and of bright streams that leaped and bounded in their haste to join the great river of the plains. As they descended the temperature necessarily grew warmer, and out of the inclemencies of winter they rapidly passed into the genial airs of spring.

On the 29th of February, from the summit of the col which forms the little valley of Kuang-tsa-pin, they discovered the lake of Taly, one of the finest and grandest pictures which had excited their admiration since they entered on their expedition. The background consists of a lofty chain of snowcapped mountains, at the foot of which the blue waters of the lake break up the plain into a maze of low promontories covered with gardens and villages. A short descent brought them to the borders of the lake, which they passed to the northward in order to reach its eastern shore. The many villages through which they took their way exhibited the cruellest traces of devastation. Only the cultivated fields seem to have been spared, and these presented a flourishing appearance. In due time they arrived before the gates of the fortress of Hiang-kuan; which, erected at the very base of the mountain, and on the margin of the lake, completely barred the passage. There they learned from the mandarin in charge, that he would not allow them to continue their journey, until permission had been obtained from the sultan of Taly. This reached them on the following day; and, on the 2nd of March, the journey was resumed. They passed through Hiang-kuan, the walls of which bathe on the one side their feet in the waters of the lake, and on the other ascend the flanks of the mountain, which forms a tremendous precipice, rendering the defile very easy of defence.

Beyond, the shore of the lake again expanded into a magnificent plain, in the centre of which is situated the city of Taly. At the southern extremity of the lake the mountains again close in upon its waters; and this second defile is commanded by another fortress—that of Hia-kuan. Hia-kuan and Hiang-kuan, surrounded by massive crenelated ramparts, are the two gates of Taly. Defended by brave men they would be impregnable, and render access to the city impossible except by water.

A great paved causeway crosses the plain of Hiang-kuan to Taly. Escorted by ten soldiers, the French travellers entered the latter city by its north gate. In a few moments an immense crowd gathered in their rear, and lined each side of the great street which traverses Taly from north to south. Having arrived in front of the sultan's palace—a crenelated building of sombre and severe aspect—they halted to parley with a couple of mandarins who had been sent to meet them. During this vexatious pause they were surrounded and pressed upon by the crowd, and a soldier violently snatched off the hat of one of the strangers—probably in order that the sultan, who was regarding them from an upper balcony, might the better see his face. This insolence was punished immediately by a blow which drew blood from the aggressor's countenance, and gave rise to an indescribable tumult. The interposition of the two mandarins, the resolute attitude of the Annamites, who grouped themselves around the French travellers, and unsheathed their sword-bayonets, arrested, however, the hostile demonstrations of the crowd, and they reached without further *contretemps* the yamen assigned to them for a residence, situated at the southern extremity of the town.

Immediately after their arrival, a mandarin of higher rank than any they had previously seen presented himself as the formal representative of the sultan, and asked who they were, whence they came, and what they wanted.

Through the medium of one Père Leguilcher, a Jesuit missionary, who had accompanied them, Garnier replied, that they had been sent by the French Government to explore the countries watered by the Lan-tsan-kiang; that having arrived in Yunnan some months ago, they had learned that a new kingdom had been established at Taly, and had desired to pay their respects to its ruler, with the view of opening up commercial and friendly relations between France and him. Some explanations of the scientific object and really pacific character of their mission were added. Garnier offered an excuse also for having only presents of small value to offer to the sultan; and for being unable, along with the officers of the expedition, to appear before him in suitable costume, the length and difficulties of their journey having compelled them to leave behind almost all the baggage. The mandarin replied very graciously that there was no need for apologies on that score, and that as they were, they would be welcome. To prevent mistakes, Garnier then asked for details as to the ceremonial observed at an audience of the sovereign. It was customary, said the mandarin, to make three genuflexions before the sultan. On Garnier objecting to this servile homage, he consented to allow the French usage, with the condition that no one carried arms into the august presence. After an interchange of compliments, the mandarin took his leave, while the Frenchmen remained enraptured with his cordiality and straightforwardness.

Before long he returned, accompanied by a ta-seu—that is, by one of the eight great dignitaries who compose the council of the sultan. Both requested Lieutenant Garnier to repeat the explanations he had previously given as to the objects of the expedition; and he did so, in the fewest words possible. “You were not, then, sent expressly by your sovereign to Taly?” “How could that be,” replied the lieutenant, “when at our departure nobody in France knew that the town had a king?” “They then requested M. Garnier to intrust to them, for the purpose of showing them to the sultan, the Chinese letters, of which he was the bearer, to the king of Se-chuen. To this he consented; and they withdrew, apparently quite satisfied.

The first night at Taly was undisturbed. The lieutenant's intention was, if all went well, to leave his companions to rest themselves for a few days in the city; while he and Pere Leguilcher pushed forward to the banks of the Lan-tsan-kiang, about four days' journey, and ascended that river as far as Li-kiang-foo, where the remainder of the expedition would rejoin him in due course.

At nine o'clock next morning, when he was collecting all the information necessary for the execution of this project, a messenger came from the sultan to fetch Père Leguilcher. He did not return until noon, and then his face was overclouded. The sultan refused to see them, and had issued orders that they were to quit the city on the following morning, and return by the route they came. "Make known to the strangers," he had said, "that they may seize all the lands bordering upon the Lan-tsan-kiang, but they will be compelled to halt on the frontiers of my kingdom. They may subjugate the eighteen provinces of China; but that which I govern will cause them more trouble than all the rest of the empire. Dost thou not know," he continued, "that it is but three days since I put to death three Malays? If I grant their lives to your companions, it is only because they are strangers, and on account of the letters of recommendation which they carry. But let them hasten their return. They may have sketched my mountains, and fathomed the depths of my rivers; but they will not succeed in conquering them. As for thee," concluded the sultan, in a softer tone, "I know thy religion, and have read its books. Mohammedans and Christians are brothers. Return to thy place of residence, and I will make thee a mandarin, to the end that thou mayst govern thy people."

Throughout the interview, the father was kept standing, and not allowed to speak; overwhelmed with questions to which no reply was permitted, interpellated and hooted at by the crowd.

To what circumstance, says M. Garnier, was so abrupt a change attributable? Undoubtedly to the influence of the military advisers of the king, who would be unable to believe in a purely scientific and disinterested mission. A despotism sprung from a revolution, abhorred by the masses whom it overwhelmed with imposts, existing only through terror and crime, is forced to be cruel and suspicious. The official relations between the French explorers and the Chinese authorities had placed the former, with regard to the sultan of Taly, in a delicate position which justified his mistrust.

During the rest of the day, the travellers were visited by a great number of Mohammedan functionaries, actuated by curiosity or a desire to watch their doings. They thought it prudent, therefore, to abstain from sketching or taking notes. About five o'clock, the sultan sent for the chief of their escort; who returned soon afterwards, and said that he had orders to conduct them back to Hiang-kuan on the following morning. He showed M. Garnier at the same time a sealed document, which he had to convey to the mandarin of that fortress. A few presents attached him to the interests of the French explorers, who arranged to start with him at daybreak and avoid traversing the town. For Garnier feared lest, the sultan's suspicions and anger being known, the crowd should break out into open hostility, or a few soldiers attempt to satisfy their ruler's secret desire without actually compromising him.

At nightfall, the lieutenant took care to see that all the weapons of his party were loaded, and instructed them what steps to take in case of a surprise. He sought, by liberal promises, to secure the complete fidelity of the porters.

The night was spent in a painful condition of expectancy. A sentinel had been stationed at their door, who followed them each time they went out. M. Garnier dreaded every moment the arrival of an order to prohibit their departure, and transform their temporary confinement into definite captivity. About eleven o'clock one of the great mandarins of the sultan sent to inquire by what route they intended to return; and received for reply, that they did not know. The night passed without any other incident.

At five in the morning they were on the march, well armed, and carefully grouped; they turned the city of Taly by the south and east, and with scarcely a halt crossed the twenty miles that separated them from Hiang-kuan. As they were about to enter the first gate of the fortress, the chief of their escort stopped them, and said he was ordered, pending the arrival of fresh instructions from the sultan, to lodge them in a small yamen which he obligingly pointed out.

Garnier pretended to regard as a special act of courtesy what was evidently neither more nor less than a disguised sequestration, and replied that, after the cold welcome he had received at Taly, he could not accept the sultan's hospitality. Unwilling, however, that this hurried retreat should look too like a flight, he added that if the mandarin of Hiang-kuan had any communications to make, he would await them in the little wayside *auberge* where he had rested on his way to Taly.

The Mohammedan officer objected that he would be assuming a grave responsibility if he allowed any such modification of the sultan's orders. But Garnier was resolute; having determined, if necessary, to force a passage before he could have time to arouse the garrison of Hiang-kuan. While the sultan's lieutenant put his horse at a gallop to forewarn the governor of the dispute which had arisen, Garnier led his little company through the fortress gates, without encountering any fresh obstacles, and in a few minutes was encamped at the *auberge* already spoken of, with the open country before him.

He had scarcely arrived when the governor of Hiang-kuan sent for Père Leguilcher. He offered him an enormous price for the revolver which Garnier had intended for the sultan, and stated that he had orders to furnish them with a new escort, and two mandarins to accompany them to the frontier, and regulate the stages of their journey; and further, that they were to pass the night at Hiang-kuan, and wait until the following morning for the arrival of the said mandarins and escort.

Garnier replied that he would make a present of the weapon, but that he did not sell arms; that in his journey he reserved to himself full liberty of action, and that he cared nothing at all about the mandarins and the promised escort. This he conclusively showed by starting in the evening for Ma-cha, a village situated at the northern extremity of the lake.

On the 5th of March the journey was continued; and by nightfall the expedition reached the town of Kuang-tia-pin. Their arrival was immediately made known to the commandant of the neighbouring fort, who sent for Père Leguilcher. The good monk was filled with alarm at the thought of the probable results of the interview. The commandant might have received orders to separate from their interpreter the little company of strangers; who, left to themselves, unacquainted with the language and ignorant of the customs of the country, might the more easily be entrapped into an ambush! On the other hand, the route lay underneath the guns of the fort, and it was imprudent to come to an open rupture with its governor. They contented themselves, therefore, with replying

that the evening was too far advanced for a visit, but that Père Leguilcher would accept the invitation next morning.

This answer did not satisfy; and three soldiers presented themselves with orders for the father to follow them.

The poor missionary, overcome with terror, thought that his last hour had come. It seemed to him as dangerous to resist as to obey. M. Garnier had to decide for him; and he repeated to the soldiers the reply already given, and desired them to be content with it. They insisted on their instructions with all the insolence and astonishment inspired by a resistance to which they were unaccustomed. Alarmed by their threats, which Père Leguilcher understood much better than his companions, the missionary wished to comply; but Garnier detained him, while his Annamite attendants showed the soldiers “the way out.” The latter retired, vowing that they would return in great force, and that the heads of the strangers should soon be adorning the posts in the market-place.

By this time the travellers had become accustomed to such “brave words,” and gave little heed to them. They took, however, the necessary precautions: each man received a revolver in addition to his carbine, and even Père Leguilcher consented to equip himself with carnal weapons. All the approaches to the *auberge* were guarded, and the utmost vigilance was maintained throughout the night. They were but ten in number; but as each was equipped with carbine and revolver, they could discharge seventy shots without reloading, which would suffice to keep at a respectful distance a whole regiment of Mohammedans. But no enemy made his appearance.

At daybreak, after having passed in review before them all their porters, and appointed the town of Too-tong-tse as a rendezvous, Garnier and his companions, on horseback, escorted the Jesuit missionary to the gate of the fortress. They then informed the commandant that the father had come to pay the desired visit, but that it could not be prolonged beyond ten minutes; if at the expiration of that time the father had not returned, they would come in quest of him. This peremptory message was intended to produce an impression on people accustomed to see everybody trembling before them. Such language to them would be terrifically novel! It had a good effect. The governor of the fortress contented himself with communicating to Père Leguilcher the order he had received from Taly to escort them to the frontier. The father replied in the words which Garnier had addressed to the governor of .Hiang-kuan, and his interlocutor did not insist; he even begged him to shorten the interview, for fear, he said, he should overstay the time allotted, and arouse the impatience of the “great men.” And so, an hour later, the whole party arrived in safety at the worthy father’s residence, where they enjoyed ten days of entire rest, rendered necessary by the fatigue and emotion they had recently undergone.

On the 7th another messenger arrived from the fort, with a request that Père Leguilcher would come “alone” to consult with the governor on the stages of the travellers’ journey. No notice was taken of the communication.

In spite of the rapidity with which M. Garnier had been compelled to pursue his march, he contrived to collect some interesting particulars of the country, its inhabitants, and resources.

The lake of Taly, situated at an elevation above the sea-level of upwards of seven thousand five hundred feet, measures about twenty miles from north to south, with an average breadth of two miles. Its depth is very considerable,—exceeding three hundred

and twenty feet at some points. There appear to be several islands scattered towards the south-east. The level of the lake is higher than that of the neighbouring rivers, and its overflow may possibly help to feed those" on the north and east, which belong to the Blue River basin. Ostensibly it pours forth its waters at its southern extremity by a river which empties itself into the Mekong. At the mouth of this river, which is not navigable, stands the fortress of Hia-kuan, already spoken of. Shortly after issuing from the lake, it divides into two branches, but these unite again lower down. During the rainy season the waters rise fully seventeen feet; in the dry season, the chain of the Tien Song mountains, on the western shore of the lake, send down a succession of violent squalls, which greatly impede its navigation. This chain, the elevation of which is estimated at sixteen thousand feet, is clothed with snow for nine months in the year. On the opposite bank rises a mass of heights belonging to a range of inferior importance. Between these mountains and the lake some richly-cultivated fields slope gently to the edge of the deep blue waters.

The lake abounds in fish, which are principally caught by birds trained for the purpose. The process adopted is better than that known in Europe as *de pêche au cormoran*.

The fishermen set out at early morn, making a tremendous din and clamour, so as to awaken the attention of the numerous troops of birds slumbering around them. They embark on board flat-bottomed boats, each provided with a well, which they allow to drift along slowly, while one of them, stationed at the bow, throws into the water enormous balls of rice. The fish hasten in immense shoals to enjoy the banquet; and the fishing-birds, flocking round the boats in great numbers, dive and reappear immediately, each with a fish in its bill. As fast as they fill their pouch, the boatmen empty it into the interior of the bark, leaving to each winged fisher just enough to satisfy its appetite and encourage its ardour. In half an hour each boat is loaded, and the boatmen hasten to dispose of their stores at the nearest market.

The plain of Taly formerly contained upwards of one hundred and fifty villages, which the sultan has attempted to repeople almost exclusively with Mohammedans. The eastern shore is inhabited by the Min-kia and Pen-ti populations, who are descended from the first Chinese colonists whom the Mongolian dynasty sent into Yunnan after the conquest of that province. The Min-kia come from the neighbourhood of Nankin. The women do not mutilate their feet; and the young people of both sexes wear a kind of bonnet, of original form, ornamented by a silver pearl. Evidence of their admixture with the former inhabitants of the country is found in their costumes and language. These ancient Chinese emigrants are treated with contempt by pure-blooded Chinese; and hence results an antagonism which not a little contributed to ensure the neutrality of the Min-kia, at the beginning of hostilities between the Mohammedans and the Imperialists. But, after a while, the despotic and violent acts of the rulers of Taly exasperated even this pacific race; and, led by an energetic chief named Tong, the Min-kia long maintained a successful resistance against the Mohammedans. Tong fell in battle in 1866, and the conquerors pursued his family with merciless vengeance. At present, the natives of the districts contiguous to Taly, disorganized and without a leader, submit to, while hating, the domination of the sultan. The Pen-ti occupy more particularly the plain of Tong-chuen, north of the lake, and the district of the Pe-yen-tsin. Their costume is original and characteristic.

Under different names, the Lolos, or representatives of the autochthonous race, inhabit the summits of the mountains, and assert their independence. With their continual forays they harass the dwellers in the plains. Certain districts in the vicinity of Pien-kio pay to one of these tribes, the Tcha-Su, an annual sum by way of blackmail, in order to secure their cattle. Even this payment, however, does not protect them from occasional depredations; and they cannot claim, when their herds are carried off, more than half their value.

A considerable trade is carried on between Taly and Tibet, consisting of imports of *kuang-lien*, a bitter root much used in Chinese medicine, woollen stuffs, stag-horns, bear-skins, fox-skins, wax, oils, and resinous gums. Exports from Yunnan include tea, cottons, rice, wine, sugar, mercery, and hardware.

The industrial production of the kingdom of Taly has diminished considerably since the war. Formerly, it was of much importance from a metallurgical point of view. The copper mines of Long-pao, Ta-kong, and Pe-iang are the most valuable in the whole country, where are also found deposits of gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, and zinc. At Ho-kin paper is made from bamboo. The stems of the plant are made up into bundles of equal length, which are peeled and macerated in lime. They are afterwards placed in an oven, and steamed for twenty days; then they are exposed to a current of cold water, and deposited in layers in a second oven, each layer being covered with a coating of pease-meal and lard. After another "cooking," they are converted into a kind of paste, which is extended on trellis-work in excessively thin layers, and dried in the sun. In this way the manufacturers turn out their sheets of a paper coarse and uneven enough, but very stout.

CHAPTER III.

RETURN TO SAIGON.

THE French expedition, finding further progress impossible, resolved at length on retracing its steps to Saigon, and accordingly set out in that direction on the 15th of March. On the 3rd of April it arrived at Tong-chuen, where Lieutenant Garnier heard of the death of his chief, M. de Lagrée. Four days later, the gallant little band, several of its members suffering from fever, resumed its march. On the 9th, M. Garnier crossed the deep swift waters of the Ngieoo-nan in a ferry-boat, which runs on a cable moored from bank to bank. On the 11th he reached Tchao-tong.

Here he and his comrades met with a kindly welcome, and were lodged in the house of a native priest, who had charge of the few Christian inhabitants of the town. The crowd, as usual, displayed an extraordinary amount of curiosity and importunity. The *tche-hien*, or administrator of the Tchao-tong district, paid them a visit immediately on their arrival, and invited them to dine with him on the following evening. The repast included fourteen courses at the least, to say nothing of the cucumber-seed, the mandarinas, and the li-tchi, served up as preliminaries. There was nothing, however, peculiarly worthy of the attention of gourmands, except a dainty dish of pigeons' eggs, and a particular kind of fish, caught in a neighbouring pond, the flesh of which had a peculiar flavour. During the repast, the ladies of the household closely scrutinized the features of the strangers through a lattice, laughing heartily at their awkwardness in using the Chinese utensils.

Tchao-tong, like all Chinese towns of importance, is surrounded by a bastioned wall, of rectangular plan, measuring about a mile and a half each way. Considerable suburbs prolong to the north, east, and west the streets which abut on the gates of the town. The latter has never been captured by the Mohammedans, and its inhabitants cherish a fierce hatred against the rebels of Taly.

The plain of Tchao-tong seems to be the most extensive in Yunnan, and is carefully cultivated—a large portion of its area being appropriated to the growth of poppies for the manufacture of opium. Its inhabitants complain of want of water; and, in fact, their only sources of supply are some tiny rills, almost dry in the hot season. There are extensive deposits of anthracite and peat. A small pond, abounding in fish, lies to the south-west.

Tchao-tong is one of the most important commercial *entrepôts* between China and Yunnan. Enormous convoys of raw cotton, of English or native cotton stuffs, and of salt from Se-chuen, are here exchanged for the metals—tin and zinc more particularly—furnished by the environs of Tong-chuen, the medicinal substances which come from the west of Yunnan and the north of Tibet, and the nests of the *coccus sinensis*, which yield the pe-la wax. This insect breeds on a species of privet which grows in the mountainous parts of Yunnan and Se-chuen, and is thence transported to other trees favourable for the production of wax, which nourish in the warmer lowlands. Necessarily, these nests must be conveyed from point to point with great rapidity, lest the newly-hatched insects should die before arriving at their new abode; they are stored away in large baskets, divided into numerous compartments, and their bearers frequently accomplish thirty or forty leagues at double quick marching step.

Resuming their journey, M. Garnier and his companions traversed a country of great beauty, studded with villages, and broken up into romantic highlands and wooded

valleys, watered by copious rivers. On the 20th of April they reached Lao-oua-tan, a busy town on the Huang-kiang, at the point where the navigation of the river begins. Here they embarked on board a large boat with a capacity of thirty to forty tons, and began the descent of the river, admiring the skill with which the Chinese carried them through the successive rapids^ In a couple of hours they arrived at Pou-eul-tou, a small port on the left bank, where Garnier and his companions landed, while their baggage and a part of the escort continued the journey by water. Garnier pressed forward through a truly Arcadian valley to Long-ki, the residence of the Vicar-Apostolic of Yunnan, Monseigneur Ponsot. It is needless to say that he was received with the warmest hospitality.

The next stage was Siu-tcheou-fou, a lively and busy town, where several Roman Catholic missionaries are stationed. Thence, in a couple of junks, the travellers descended the Blue River to Tchong-kin-fou, the great commercial centre of the province of Se-chuen. Besting here a while, they then continued their voyage to Han-keou, entering a region which has been carefully explored and described by officers of the British navy. The river all along its course presents an animated scene, —the junks ascending the stream being towed by boatmen on the banks, who time their steps to a rude and noisy song. M. Garnier arrived at Han-keou on the 4th of June, and once more entered upon the enjoyment of the comfort and security of civilized life, after a long, difficult, and perilous expedition, in which he had added largely to our knowledge of a region of vast commercial resources. On the 10th he embarked on board a steamer for Shanghai,—arriving there on the 12th. After a week's stay he set out for Saigon; where he presented himself on the 29th, and was received with the honours due to his courage, his patience, and his perseverance. He has shown that the Mekong must hereafter become an important highway of commerce, and one of the great channels of communication with Yunnan and Tibet.

CHAPTER IV.

DR. MORICE AND THE MEKONG.

WE owe some additional information respecting the great river of Cambodia to Dr. Morice, who travelled in Cochin-China in 1872.

Of the Annamites, the inhabitants of Cochin-China, he says at the outset, that his first feeling with respect to them was one of disgust. Those faces more or less flattened, and often devoid of all intelligence or animation; those livid eyes; and, especially, that broad nose, and those thick upturned lips, reddened and discoloured by the constant use of betel-nut, do not answer to the European ideal of beauty. But after a long acquaintance with them, he, as is the case with other Western visitors, began to discern a glimpse of meaning in most countenances, and even to make distinctions between the ugly ones. He met with some eyes which were not oblique, some noses which had an almost Caucasian character, and his repugnance gradually disappeared.

Still, from the most favourable point of view, they are a race of low stature and unprepossessing appearance; feeble, deficient in stamina, and never likely to make a noise in the world. Their French rulers grow into giants when compared with these dwarfs; and their muscular energy is far inferior to that of Europeans, whether owing to natural causes or to want of hygienic knowledge. As for their complexion, while some are deeply tinted, others are quite wan and pale. In two respects only can the Annamites be said to surpass their masters: in their ability to row ten hours consecutively, and in the impunity with which they can encounter the burning rays of a tropical sun.

As for their character, it is that of a people whom slavery, ignorance, and sloth have rendered poor, timid, and apathetic. Yet they are capable of being raised to a higher moral and intellectual standard. They have many serious defects, it is true; they are deficient, for example, in the artistic sentiment. Even of the latter evidence is found in some surprising mural paintings, which reproduce, with loving fidelity, all that is bright and living in nature, —birds, insects, flowers. But, as a rule, the Annamites are insensible to the arts. Their shrill monotonous music is terrible to a cultured ear; and it may be doubted whether ours is agreeable to them. Of sculpture they know only the rudiments; their poetry is indifferent; they cannot dance. Their literary research is confined to an acquaintance with a few Chinese characters; and their scientific acquirements are a blank.

Then as to their attire. They never abandon their clothes until they fall into rags and tatters, though they are insufficient to protect them against the variations of their climate, and more particularly against the keen frosty mornings of December and January. Their huts or hovels, nearly all built upon piles, half in the water and half in the earth or mud, are singularly unhealthy. The cultivation of rice, and their occupation as fishermen, have rendered them almost amphibious. Water rises frequently to the floor of an Annamite house, particularly in high tides, but it does not discompose the owner; who, in such an event, crouches contentedly on the domestic hearth, or rocks to and fro in his rude hammock, murmuring some monotonous air, or smoking a cigarette shaped like a blunderbuss.

At Saigon (or Sai-gun), the French settlement and seaport, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, the traveller finds much to interest him. The Botanic Garden, for instance, will well repay inspection, stocked as it is with rare, beautiful, and curious

specimens of tropical vegetation. Close at hand lies the so-called Plain of the Tombs; the scene, a century ago, of numerous battles between the inhabitants of Lower Cochin-China and the Annamites; and, between 1860 and 1864, of several engagements between the Annamites and the French. The uniformity of its vast expanse is broken by a number of mounds or tumuli; some on a modest, others on a splendid scale. Constructed of earth or brick, they are covered with a kind of cement, on which are depicted in vivid colours the figures of fantastic animals and impossible plants, while the name and titles of the deceased are inscribed in conspicuous characters.

Here, one day, Dr. Morice chanced to be the spectator of an Annamite funeral, which is always celebrated with a certain amount of pomp, and attended by a numerous train of mourners. The coffin is planted in the centre of a small portable house, made of paper painted in brilliant colours, and cut into curious shapes. A score of bearers carry this miniature temple, resting upon their shoulders the bamboos which support it. A company of persons with torches scatter along the road their prayers to Buddha, traced on golden and silver papers, and set fire to them. In the rear march the friends and relatives of the departed, some uttering forced lamentations, all smiling "in their sleeves;" for these singular people are never so moved by their sorrow that they cannot laugh at a jest, or at any incident of which they immediately seize, as by intuition, the comic side.

Here too he saw some geckos: indeed, they were numerous enough to be considered the genii of the place. Inhabiting the forests and waste places, as well as the huts of the Annamites and the houses of the French, this large lizard, so common in Cochin-China, is one of the animals which give to the fauna of the country its peculiar character. Does the reader know what a gecko is like? If not, let him try to conceive of a gigantic terrestrial salamander; its skin, of a bluish-gray, covered with a quantity of tiny tubercles rising in the middle of an orange-tinted patch; its great eyes having a large gold-yellow iris; while, owing to the sucker-like lamellae that line the under surface of its feet, it is able to walk easily on the smoothest surfaces, and utterly to defy the laws of gravitation. Its cry, to which it owes the name given to it in every language, is curiously sonorous; and when first heard, fairly startles the hearer. A shaky grumble or grunt serves as prelude; then, five, six, or eight times, lowering its voice regularly half a tone on each occasion, it jerks out its cadenced notes, which are sometimes written *gecko*, and sometimes *tacke*; the performance terminating with a grunt of satisfaction.

The gecko grows as familiar with man as the domestic cat or dog,—entering human habitations freely, and rendering valuable service by the eagerness with which it devours flies, spiders, and other insect-plagues. During the day, it lurks generally in some obscure nook or dark corner; but at dusk sallies forth in search of prey, running up or down the steepest walls with wonderful swiftness, and giving utterance to a quick shrill noise by smacking its tongue against its palate. So flexible is its body, that it can adapt itself readily to any depression or irregularity in the surface of the ground, forming apparently a component part of it. This deception is facilitated by its dulness of colouring. It is a home-keeping animal, and never strays to any great distance from the lair which it has chosen. Despite its ugliness and its cry, which at night, when a dozen are heard replying to one another, becomes insupportably wearisome, it is one of man's most useful allies in the animal-world, and merits his respect.

A word as to the formation of its wide feet. All the toes are broadened considerably at the edges, and their under surface is divided into numerous transverse laminae, from

which exudes an adhesive fluid. Its claws are sharp, crooked, and retractile like those of a cat.

Another animal of the same group, but much smaller, and closely resembling the tarenta of which the Toulonese are so afraid, is the *margouilla*, the “con-tan-lan” of the Annamites. It inhabits trees and houses with equal complacency. Every evening, when the tapers are lighted, it may be seen promenading along the ceiling, where it pounces upon the insects, uttering from time to time its short cry of satisfaction, which may be translated by the syllable *toc* ten times repeated. It is partial to sugar; but as it is the inveterate enemy of the mosquitoes, no one begrudges it a dainty morsel from the sugar-basin.

From Saigon Dr. Morice made an excursion to Kholen, the second town in size and population in Cochin-China. It lies about three miles from Saigon, but is connected with it by a line of villages, of pagodas, and of the country-houses of the wealthier Chinese merchants. Kholen is the centre of all the Chinese commerce of the colony. The amount of rice, stuffs, and products exported from China, which is sold there, almost passes belief; and the stranger surveys with interest the animation of its busy streets, and the numerous Chinese junks and Annam-ite sampans moored alongside its quays.

Among its peculiarities may be specialized its parks or preserves of crocodiles. A barrier of long and solid piles surrounds a space of about twenty square yards on the river-bank; in the mud and slime thus enclosed, and regularly inundated at high water, sprawl from one hundred to two hundred crocodiles. When the people wish to sacrifice one of these monsters, two of the piles are lifted up; a running knot is flung round the neck of the largest of the herd, which is then hauled outside; its tail is fastened close to its body lengthwise; its feet are cut off, and used to garnish its back; the jaws are tied together with rattan; and these vegetable bonds are so firm that the huge creature is incapable of movement, and can offer no defence. As for the flesh, though rather leathery, it appears to have a certain value, and is not so strongly impregnated with the odour of musk as some writers pretend. On Annamite tables it figures as a favourite dish.

From Saigon Dr. Morice’s next excursion was to Gocong, which lies in the centre of a district famous for its rice-fields. Thence he made his way to Hatian (or Cancao), of which he gives a lively description furnished to him by a French colonist:—

“Hatian-of-the-Roses is a small gem of flowers and verdure; magnificent pagodas, wooded hills, the limestone mass of Bonnet-a-Poil; everything which one finds nowhere else.”

But, says Dr. Morice, he forgot the fever.

There can be no doubt that Hatian is a lovely spot. It is situated on the borders of a lake which opens into the Gulf of Siam; a lake bordered on the west by ranges of green hills, luxuriantly clothed with magnificent trees. To the east extends a vast plain, in the centre of which rises the isolated mass of limestone known as the Bonnet-a-Poil. The fields are enamelled with flowers and studded with flowering bushes; and winding paths lead through a succession of scenes of the most various beauty.

The plant chiefly cultivated is the pepper-plant. On a soil raised several feet above the ordinary level are disposed parallel rows of sticks like those which are used in the Kentish hop-gardens, and round each of these coils a vigorous plant. It takes five years for a plant to become productive. Maize is also cultivated, but not to so large an extent.

While Dr. Morice was at Hatian, its Annamite inhabitants celebrated their feast of the *Tet* or New-Year's Day, in which are oddly mingled the religious rites of Buddhism, and the worship of the manes of their forefathers, the fear of the devil or *Maqui*, and the noisiest possible manifestations of popular mirth. It lasts at the least seven days,—with the rich much longer; and the entire settlement gives itself up for this period to the most unrestrained enjoyment.

Before each house, on a table covered with a mat, is to be seen the offering of meat and drink, rice-spirit in a small white porcelain teapot, tea, betel with all its ingredients, fish, various kinds of Annam-ite vermicelli, roast duck, a quarter of pork, rice, bananas, and oranges. All this display is set out with flowers; then a couple of small tapers are lighted, and the manes, or domestic spirits, are respectfully invited to come and take their share of the consecrated love-feast. More: on a plate supported on a moderately high post, other and more delicate offerings are displayed,—composed generally of a bouquet of only two species of flowers, the one violet-tinted, the other yellow. As they are seen everywhere, it is probable that a symbolical meaning attaches to the union of these two flowers. Moreover, the rich plant an *areca*, the poor a large bamboo, in front of the various oblations, and to the top of each fasten a tiny basket of rattan, divided into five compartments. Finally, the altar of Buddha, which forms an indispensable appendage of every hut, is decked out with special pomp; and strips of yellow, red, and violet papers, inscribed with Chinese characters, are affixed to every door. These are intended to avert the presence of the evil spirit during the new year.

Meantime everybody, clothed in their best attire, —men, women, and children,—that is to say, in a striped tunic and pantaloons blue, red, yellow, violet, green, often with the two legs of different colours, —sallied forth to exchange greetings, or amuse themselves as best they might. Among the pastimes most in favour were the following. Javelin-throwing; in which a long lance of black wood was made to pass through a ring suspended from a post about three feet high, and this at a distance of six to nine yards. This game, which resembles the old Scotch exercise of tilting at a mark, requires considerable skill on the part of those who engage in it. Still more popular, especially among women and children, was the swing, single or double. And it was not without astonishment that the traveller found here, in the far East, a kind of “merry-go-round,” such as we see at our fairs and holiday fetes, with a score of persons enjoying its revolutions. There was also the game of shuttlecock, which was launched either with hand or foot. In the midst of all this turmoil might be heard the monotonous tomtom, the isolated sounds of some three-stringed guitars, and especially the sharp reports of petards, which are indispensable at every festival, and resemble sometimes the file-firing of infantry.

For this great yearly revel every Annamite saves up his money for months, and when it comes he disburses his little store most conscientiously. Frequently an itinerant troop of actors comes—at least in the principal towns—to contribute its part to the general rejoicings. As it is the wealthy citizens who in turn defray the expense of its representations, we need hardly say that they are very largely attended. The plays included in their repertory are always of a noisy character, and plentifully sprinkled with coarse jokes, at the expense of the military mandarins, husbands, and especially the Chinese. Actors hideously painted, with the view of giving them a formidable

appearance, perform in desperate combats, diversified by guttural cries and heroic poses of the most ridiculous character.

During his sojourn at Hatian, Dr. Morice paid a visit to a singularly constructed edifice—the ancient Chinese palace of the Maqueuou. This Chinese worthy, it is said, was a simple fisherman; but as the products of his avocation did not enrich him with sufficient rapidity, he began to cultivate a little ground, and started a pepper plantation. One day, while digging, he turned up a store of money,—a supply so ample that it enabled him to bring over to Hatian a large number of his compatriots. He trained them, enrolled them, practised them; and the result was that, one fine morning, Hatian, enriched and largely increased in population, declared itself independent of the empire of Annam, or rather Cambodia, and raised Maqueuou to the throne. He built for himself a splendid palace, and lived for many years afterwards, enjoying the rare pleasure of witnessing the realisation of his dreams. But when he died his organizing genius died with him. Hatian was again annexed to the empire, and the palace fell into ruin; only its four walls are now extant.

The European stranger visits the spot with a feeling of respect for the memory of a bold and energetic man. With some difficulty he clears a path through the luxuriant vegetation, and arrives in front of walls of Cyclopean solidity. Two vast halls, almost choked with balsam, daturas, castor-oil plants, parasites, and refuse, form the entrance. Then come four smaller apartments, in better condition, and each provided with a great circular window. Here some geckos have established their abode, saluting the stranger with astonished glances and piercing cries.

Next comes an immense chamber, almost exactly square; and several tombs or memorial buildings are here overshadowed by venerable trees. The highest, raised in honour of Maqueuou himself, consists of successive courses of masonry, diminishing gradually from base to summit. Unfortunately, built of bad materials, it has been seriously injured by the action of the sun and the rains. A swarm of bees was domiciled in one of the crannies; and a tree, the seed of which had probably dropped from the bill of some wandering bird, soared upward from the very apex of the pyramid. Four smaller monuments, all oblong in shape, and traditionally appropriated to Maqueuou's family, are scattered around the former. They still bear traces of the carving with which they were formerly decorated.

Solitude and silence prevail within the precincts of this vast ruin. The geckos, the birds, and a squirrel or two, are its only inmates.

Another remarkable object is the so-called pagoda of Maqui, or the devil. Dr. Morice was greatly surprised to see appended to its walls a complete series of water-colour sketches, on very stout paper, representing the tortures of an Inferno which would bear comparison with Dante's. The satellites of the Annamite devil are shown in those pictures as engaged in the variety of occupations which the old medieval legends attributed to the imps of Beelzebub. They are roasting, impaling, cutting to pieces, and flaying the guilty; throwing them into caldrons of boiling water, grilling them over fires, and flinging them to the hungry jaws of enormous tigers.

That Hatian is not without its unpleasantnesses, Dr. Morice discovered in an unexpected fashion. Some workmen, in pulling down an old wall, came on the lair of a large serpent, which lay in "multitudinous coils" hatching its store of eggs. As everybody knew Dr. Morice's zoological tastes, the workmen sent him immediate information of

their “find,” and he quickly arrived on the spot, armed with a stick and a long and strong pair of nippers. Had it not been for its eggs, the animal would probably have retreated; but it remained rolled up in its hole, showing only its spotted and dusky-coloured head. To seize its neck with his nippers, was Dr. Morice’s instant manoeuvre; and then, to the great terror of the Chinese workmen, he raised it up bodily, and proceeded to carry it off in triumph. Meanwhile, the irritated creature discharged at its captor’s forehead a jet of liquid, from which, at the time, he felt no disagreeable sensation. On reaching home, Dr. Morice deposited the reptile and its eggs in a chest lined with straw; which he nailed down carefully, and raised above the ground on vessels of water, as a protection against the attacks of ants. Then, and not till then, he washed his forehead, bathing, with due caution, the part touched by the fluid discharge; but still not believing that the serpent was one of the venomous kind. He troubled himself no more about his prisoner until, a few days later, he found in his chamber four tiny serpents, which he took up in his hand, in spite of their angry hissing. These he transferred to a glass jar. The next morning, wishing to examine them, he was unpleasantly surprised to find them rearing their head erect and expanding their neck laterally; and still more disagreeably surprised to detect on the neck thus expanded the characteristic V. They belonged to the genus of the spectacled serpent, the *naja* of India, the dreaded *cobra capella*!

Dr. Morice hastened to bore some large holes in the chest containing the serpent and the eggs, and by means of these he introduced into the interior a quantity of burning sulphur. When, after a sufficient time had elapsed, he opened it, he found the mother and eighteen young ones suffocated, while four eggs still remained intact. How had the others been hatched? The circumstance was a novel one, for it was supposed that only the great serpents—the pythons and boas—hatched their eggs. At all events, it was an interesting fact that this animal had remained faithful to its brood. Among the sixteen young serpents, only one was a female, and most of them had already once changed their skin. They were about thirteen inches long, and their fangs were clearly discernible. Dr. Morice felt that he had good reason to be thankful that he had not been wounded by the *cobra capella* when he so rashly pounced upon it.

We next find our unwearied travellers undertaking a journey to Chaudoc, which is situated near the mouth of the Mekong. On both banks of the river, but more particularly on the right bank, are arranged the numerous Annamite huts; and above them frown the grim walls of a fort, which is in itself of the size of a small town. The province, of which Chaudoc is the capital, includes one hundred and five villages, and has a population of eighty-nine thousand souls, of whom eight thousand are Cambodians and sixteen thousand Malays.

Five days later Dr. Morice was at Vinh-Long, the fort of which is equal in magnitude to that of Chaudoc. In the rear of the great muddy moats and embankments of earth, sustained by huge piles, rise the officers’ barracks, and the entrenched redoubt containing the soldiers’ quarters and the hospital. Bamboos and tall grasses have overgrown a portion of the immense enclosure, and in their tangled mass enormous pythons are frequently killed, while the *najas* lie asleep in the dank inextricable vegetation of the trenches. The town itself is not without a certain agreeableness of aspect; its broad, straight streets are shaded by gigantic cocoa-nut palms.

Still continuing his explorations in the districts watered by the mouths of the Mekong, which forms a considerable delta, traversed by innumerable canals and

branches, Dr. Morice arrived at Tayninh, which lies to the east of Saigon. It lines the river-bank for some distance; the houses of the Annamite population being built, not of mud and clay, as in the western districts of Cochin-China, but of good solid timber, and with much care and good taste. Their roofs are also of better construction: instead of the leaves of the water-palm, a close fine thatch is used, to which the action of the atmosphere soon gives a pleasant tint of age. Flourishing coffee-plantations surround the town, in the rear of which spread the shadows of a mighty forest, that spreads far up the sides of a chain of granite mountains of moderate elevation. The highest of these is the "Black Lady" (*Nui-ba-dinh*). On the summit, in a picturesque nook, stands a celebrated pagoda, the cells of its bonzes being excavated out of the neighbouring rock. The pagoda owes its repute to the neighbourhood of a miraculous spring; and this spring rejoices in a legend, which may be told as follows:—

A bonze of indescribable holiness, who loved to offer up his prayers in the high places of earth, climbed the mountain one day in order to make his devotions on its lofty summit. Despite his sanctity, however, he was human; and as the mountain was of great elevation and equal barrenness, he soon grew faint with hunger, but more particularly with thirst. Disdainful, like all sages, of purely physical needs, he had not taken the precaution of providing himself with these precious necessaries of food and drink, which are the first thought of ordinary mortals. What was he to do? He began to pray; and lo! as he prayed, an enormous rock, which reared its dark front before him, was suddenly cleft open, and revealed to his delighted gaze a crystal spring falling into a basin of stone. From that time the well has never ceased to pour out abundant waters, which heal all the diseases of humanity;—though, strange to say, men, women, and children still die in Cochin-China!

Ten minutes' climbing brought Dr. Morice face to face with this perpetual marvel. His companions hastened to drink copious draughts of the fresh cold water; but Dr. Morice, rejecting the legend, and having less confidence than he ought to have had in temperance principles, resorted to his pocket flask, poured out a glass of French wine, and drank to the majesty of the glorious mountain.

On another occasion Dr. Morice took part in an exciting adventure, which had a painful issue. A tiger, whose depredations had become intolerable, having carried off the best dog of one of the best hunters of the country, it was decided that he must undergo immediate and condign punishment.

The tiger is not often hunted in Cochin-China, where the elephant, that living fortress, does not place at the disposal of the European its high shoulders and formidable tusks. The inhabitants generally resort to snares.

"An expedition having been resolved upon, we surrounded," says Dr. Morice, "the hill which served as a retreat for the monster. More than one hundred and fifty natives were present, shouting, gesticulating, and creating the most awful clamour which ever troubled a tiger's siesta. As for us, the French inspector, a French soldier, and myself, we were in the plain, sprinkled with small mounded graves, which extends behind Tayninh, and waited in patience until it pleased the tiger to show his precious skin. It seemed to be his opinion that the boldest policy was the best; for in less than half an hour after we had drawn our noisy cordon he emerged from the wood, and advanced towards us. He was received with a rolling fire. Of our four balls one at least struck him, for he made a movement of pain, and turned towards the soldier who had accompanied us. That our

movements might be more free, we had separated at some distance from one another. The soldier immediately leaped upon a mound about three feet high, and with his loaded gun in his hand bided the wounded animal's onset. A second ball from the inspector's rifle hit him; but disregarding this new provocation, and yearning for his prey, he dashed towards the tumulus. With one bound he was at its foot, where he reared himself erect. Then took place a strange and lamentable scene, which showed how even the bravest lose their self-possession when face to face with these terrible beasts. That the soldier was a man of courage, numerous incidents had proved: it was he who had shown the most ardour in organizing the expedition; he had in his hand a first-rate rifle, and only the length of his arm apart was the white chest of the tiger, which seemed to await his death-dealing bullet. Well, for a few seconds he contented himself with striking the outstretched paws before him with the butt-end of his musket. The tiger extended his body, seized with one of his claws the unfortunate man's leg, and began to drag him off."

"A man touched by a tiger is a dead man," says a German naturalist; "and it is useless to risk the life of another in an attempt to snatch from the cruel beast the mutilated victim whose sufferings will soon be terminated by death." Such coldblooded reasoning never prevails on the scene of action. Both the doctor and the inspector pursued the tiger as he still hauled along their comrade's body; and two bullets, more fortunate than their predecessors, arrested his course for ever.

On examination, they found that their unfortunate companion had sustained a severe wound. Dr. Morice amputated his thigh in the hut to which he was transported; but, whether from loss of blood, which Europeans can ill afford in tropical latitudes, or from the violence of the shock to the nervous system, he died that same night.

From this painful scene it is pleasant to turn to the market-place of Tayninh, with its various specimens of the human race. Cambodians are tolerably numerous; their comparatively tall stature, their dark skin, their thick and heavy lower jaw, their hair cut close like the bristles of a brush, and especially their air of passive savagery, give them an appearance totally different from that of the Annamites. The two races detest each other cordially. The Annamite, proud of his lighter complexion, of his more advanced civilization, to say nothing of the numerous defeats he has inflicted on his neighbour, looks upon him as little above the Moi's or wild people of the mountains. The Cambodians are savages, he says, whose nature is radically bad and vicious; they think nothing of law or order; they are stupid, and almost devoid of reason. On the other hand, the Cambodian, with his gloomier and more silent disposition, his deeper religious sentiment, regards with compassion the volatile Annamite. A cordial understanding between the two peoples will hardly ever be possible. The Cambodian, in spite of his somewhat coarse features, is more Hindu than Indo-Chinese; and both his language and his writing have affinities with those of the aboriginal inhabitants of the great Indian peninsula. He is the morose and untamable denizen of the hills and woods; while his neighbour is the sociable and light-humoured inhabitant of the plains. Unhappy is the Cambodian! Hemmed in between the Siamese on the one hand, and the Annamites on the other, who together have robbed him of his richest provinces; rendered stationary by the operation of a feudal law which prevents him from acquiring lands of his own,—a vigorous hand is needed to support him, and enable him to preserve his autonomy, while the ameliorating influences of European civilization are gradually brought to bear upon him.

Such are the two races which occupy the provinces watered by the lower branches of the great Cambodian river. In the large towns and seaports is found a considerable admixture of the Chinese element. Trade and commerce are almost entirely in the hands of Chinese merchants, who, here as elsewhere, exhibit an extraordinary amount of patience, industry, and thrift; and, here as elsewhere, untiringly amass large and even enormous fortunes. They preserve their nationality unaffected by the conditions in which they are placed; always a people apart, and always as distinct from the races around them as are the Jews from the nations of Europe.

CHAPTER V

M. MOUHOT IN CAMBODIA.

MUCH of the interesting and valuable information we have acquired of late years in reference to Siam, Cambodia, and Laos, we owe to the indefatigable labours of Henri Mouhot, the eminent French naturalist, who penetrated into regions previously unknown to Europeans in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, and devoted himself to the service of Science with equal ability and zeal. He finally fell a victim to his heroic ardour—being seized with fever while on his way from Na-Le to Luang Prabang, in Laos, on the 19th of October 1861, and dying, almost alone, with the exception of two faithful native servants, on the 10th of November.

He spent nearly four years in exploring the interior of Siam. As his biographer tells us, he first travelled through that country, then entered Cambodia, and afterwards made his way up the Mekong as far as the frontier of Laos. There he visited one of the wild and unconquered tribes which occupy the border-land between Cambodia and Laos and Cochin-China. Crossing the great lake Touli-Sap, he extended his researches into the remote provinces of Ongcor and Battambang, discovering some immense ruins of high antiquity, and more particularly those of the Temple of Ongcor the Great, which, with its terrace, portico, galleries, and peristyles, is perhaps a monument unparalleled in the world. The bas-reliefs with which it is adorned indicate considerable artistic skill on the part of those who designed and executed them. But what impresses the observer, not less than the beauty and grandeur of the various parts of the huge pile, is the size and number of the blocks of stone of which they are constructed. In a single temple as many as fifteen hundred and thirty-two columns! What means of transport, as Mouhot remarks, what a multitude of workmen, must such an enterprise have required, seeing that the mountain whence the stone was extracted is thirty miles distant! In each block may be seen holes an inch in diameter, and an inch and a fifth in depth, varying in number with the size of the blocks; but no traces of them are found in the columns and sculptured portions of the glorious structure. According to a Cambodian legend, these are the impressions of the fingers of a giant, who, after kneading an enormous quantity of clay, cut it into blocks and carved it, and then converted it into stone by pouring over it some wonderful liquid.

“All the mouldings, sculptures, and bas-reliefs,” says Mouhot, “appear to have been executed after the erection of the building. The stones are everywhere fitted together in so perfect a manner that you can scarcely see where are the joinings; there is neither sign of mortar nor mark of chisel, the surface being as polished as marble. Was this incomparable edifice the work of a single genius, who conceived the idea, and watched over the execution of it? One is tempted to think so, for no part of it is deficient, faulty, or inconsistent. To what epoch does it owe its origin? As before remarked, neither tradition nor written inscriptions furnish any certain information upon this point; or rather, I should say, these latter are as a sealed book, for want of an interpreter,—and they may, perchance, throw light on the subject when some European savant shall succeed in deciphering them.”

From the Mekong valley M. Mouhot passed into that of the great Siamese river, the Menam, visiting the province of Pechaburi. Thence he returned to Bangkok, and after suitable preparation started on an expedition to the north-east of Laos. His wanderings

took him to Phrabat, Saohai'e, Chaiapume, and Korat. Returning to Chaiapume, he struck off in a westerly direction, and visited Poukieau, Monang-Mouna-Wa, Nam-kane, and Luang Prabang, capital of West Laos. At the time of his death he was bound for the provinces south-west of China.

It will form, we think, a useful supplement to the account of the Mekong given in the preceding pages, if we condense M. Mouhot's narrative of his partial ascent of that great

We will take up our traveller's route at Kamput, on the sea-coast, where he had an interview with the king of Cambodia, and obtained carriages to convey him to Udong, the capital. Udong is situated about one hundred and thirty-five miles to the north-east of Kamput, and four miles and a half from an arm of the Mekong which forms the Great Lake. After traversing a marshy plain he and his followers entered a noble forest, and "under green leaves" proceeded to Udong, resting at night in stations provided for the accommodation of travellers. These are about twelve miles apart, and are not only spacious but handsome. The road all the way proved to be in excellent order, and averaged from eighty to one hundred feet in width. A broad track in the middle is reserved for vehicles and elephants, while on either side extends a belt of turf, covered with shrubs, and bounded by the lofty and majestic trees of the forest. On drawing near the capital, M. Mouhot saw that the country exhibited signs of cultivation: fields of rice waved luxuriantly, and the country residences of the Cambodian nobles were surrounded by beautiful gardens. The capital was protected by a large moat, surmounted by a parapet, and enclosed by a palisade ten feet high. There were no sentinels at the gate, however, and M. Mouhot entered unchallenged; nay, more, without let or hindrance passed into the palace-court of the second king of Cambodia.

This distinguished personage soon heard of the stranger's arrival, and despatched a couple of pages to summon him to his presence. Mouhot would have excused himself on the plea that his luggage had not arrived, and he was not in suitable attire.

He was told that the king had no dress at all; and before he could invent a second excuse, the king's chamberlain arrived with a more peremptory message. Mouhot, therefore, repaired to the palace, the entrance of which was guarded by a dozen dismounted cannon, and was shown into the audience-chamber, the walls of which were whitened with chalk, and the floor paved with large Chinese tiles. Here, waiting for the king's appearance, were collected several Siamese pages, from twenty-five to thirty years of age, all dressed alike in a langouti of red silk. As the king entered every forehead touched the ground. His manner was graceful and self-possessed, and the questions he asked were pertinent and sensible. Was M. Mouhot French or English? What was his business in Cambodia? What did he think of Bangkok? Then, with all the ease of a European sovereign, he held out his hand for Mouhot to kiss; and the latter withdrew, well pleased with the interview.

An inspection of the city showed him that it contained a population of about twelve thousand souls; that it consisted in the main of a street one mile in length; and that the houses were built of planks or bamboos. It presents a very lively appearance, however, from the numbers of persons who are drawn to it by considerations of business or pleasure. "Every moment," says Mouhot, "I met mandarins, either borne in litters or on foot, followed by a crowd of slaves carrying various articles: some, yellow or scarlet parasols, more or less huge according to the rank of the persons; others, boxes with betel. I also encountered horsemen, mounted on pretty, spirited little animals, richly

caparisoned and covered with bells, ambling along, while a troop of attendants, covered with dust and sweltering with heat, ran after them. Light carts, drawn by a couple of small oxen, trotting along rapidly and noisily, were here and there to be seen. Occasionally a large elephant passed majestically by. On this side were numerous processions to the pagoda, marching to the sound of music; there, again, was a band of ecclesiastics in single file, seeking alms, draped in their yellow cloaks, and with the holy vessels on their backs.”

From Udong, with waggons and elephants provided by the king, M. Mouhot proceeded towards the Great Lake. The road was in excellent condition, and at some points built up more than ten feet above the level of the low, wooded country which borders on the great arm of the Mekong. The watercourses were spanned by handsome bridges of wood or stone. At Pinhalu, a village on the right bank of the river, is the residence of the French Vicar-Apostolic of the Cambodia and Laos mission. Here our traveller embarked in a small boat for Pemptielan, situated on the Mekong, about forty miles north of Pnom Penh. The branch which he descended was fifteen hundred yards wide, and its banks were inhabited by a tribe called the Thiames. Pnom Penh, which Mouhot reached after a perilous voyage, is the great bazaar of Cambodia. It contains a population of about ten thousand, nearly all Chinese; while double that number of Cochin-Chinese and Cambodians live upon the river in their boats. An active trade is carried on here in rice, fish, glass, brass wire, and cotton yarn.

Just below this busy town M. Mouhot’s boat passed into the main channel of the Mekong—the “Mother of Rivers”—and began to ascend it, steering towards the north. Shoals of porpoises accompanied it, occasionally bounding out of the water with a lively splash; red - billed pelicans watched for their finny prey from the reedy banks; and storks and herons stood in silent meditation.

The current of the Mekong, as we have already stated, flows with great rapidity, and renders navigation slow and laborious. It took M. Mouhot five days to pass the island of Ko-Sutin; and the rate of velocity increasing as he advanced to the northward, he was seldom able to accomplish more than two miles a day. On arriving at the rapids and cataracts he was compelled to abandon his boats and embark, with his followers and stores, in light canoes; and even these it was necessary at times to carry ashore, and convey along the bank on men’s shoulders until a smooth part of the river was gained.

At Pemptielan Mouhot landed, and delivered to its mandarin a letter from the king, ordering him to furnish the traveller with all the appliances requisite for his overland journey. He immediately started him on his way with a suitable number of waggons drawn by oxen, but the soil in the forests was so marshy that they were continually sinking in some deep slough, from which they could be extricated only by the greatest exertions. Thus their progress was limited to sixty miles in five days. At length he reached the village of Brelum, in the centre of a district occupied by the savage Stiêns. Here, in order to study their manners and the physical features of the country, he remained three months, though it is difficult to conceive of a situation less pleasing to or suitable for a man of European culture. The gloomy forests around were infested with elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, buffaloes, and wild boars. More formidable, because less easily avoided, were the snakes, scorpions, and centipedes which swarmed in every direction, and constantly made their way into the houses. Brelum, however, is the seat of

a Roman Catholic mission, and from its head, Father Guilloux, the traveller received a cordial hospitality which alleviated the dreariness of his sojourn.

He describes the Stiêns as dwelling in villages, each of which forms a distinct and independent community. They love "the deep shade of the pathless woods," where they live on the products of their bow and arrows. They work with great skill in iron and ivory; and the women weave and dye a delicate stuff, which they wear in the form of a long loose scarf. In the neighbourhood of their villages, if the country be open, they cultivate various kinds of vegetables and fruit-trees, as well as rice, maize, and tobacco. In the fields thus planted they spend the rainy season, building small huts, raised above the swampy ground on piles—a protection at once from the swollen waters and the leeches, the latter of which are a plague of no inconsiderable proportions.

There is a certain peculiarity in their method of cultivating rice. On the beginning of the rains the Stiên selects his piece of ground, and with nimble hatchet clears it of its growth of bamboos, but not attempting to meddle with the large trees. As soon as the canes have dried he sets fire to them, and in this way clears his ground and manures it simultaneously. Then he takes two long bamboos and lays them in a line on the ground; with a dibble in each hand he makes on either side a row of holes about an inch and a half deep, at short distances. Having finished *his* share of the work the man retires to enjoy his ease, while his wife enters on the scene, and from a basket slung to her waist dips out a handful of rice, a few grains of which she drops into each hole with equal neatness and rapidity. No more is necessary. Nature does the rest. The heavy rains soon wash the soil over the holes; and the heat of the climate soon causes the seed to germinate. Meanwhile the cultivator sits and smokes in his hut, or proves his skill with bow and arrow at the expense of the goats, apes, or wild boars. At the end of October is reaped the harvest. Generally, for some weeks previously much privation and distress are experienced, and the improvident Stiên, who never takes thought of the morrow in the season of plenty, is reduced to feed upon wild roots, maize seeds, young bamboo shoots, and even serpents, bats, and toads. For this sorry fare the Stiên compensates himself as soon as the harvest is gathered. A general feasting commences: one village inviting the inhabitants of another; oxen being freely slaughtered; and eating and drinking prevailing from morn to night, and almost from night to morn, to the sound of tambourine and tomtom.

Like the Annamites, the Stiêns wear the hair long, but twisted up, and fastened by a bamboo comb, with a pheasant's crest on the top of a piece of brass wire by way of ornament. They are mostly of tall stature, strong, and well-limbed; with regular features, thick eyebrows, and a good forehead. Their hospitality is abundant, and a stranger, on his arrival, is immediately entertained with rice-wine, a pipe of peace, and a fatted pig or fowl. Their dress is simplicity itself,—a long scarf about two inches wide; and even with this they dispense when "at home" in their cabins. They have neither priests nor temples; and their religion appears to consist of a belief in a supreme being called *Era*; to whom, on occasions of calamity and suffering, they sacrifice a pig or an ox, and sometimes a human victim.

They are very careful in burying their dead; and a member of the family of the deceased invariably visits the grave daily, to sow a few grains of rice for his sustenance. Prior to any meal, they spill a little rice for the same purpose; and similar offerings are made in the fields and places which the dead were accustomed to visit. Plumes of reed are attached to the top of a long bamboo, and lower down the stem are fastened smaller

bamboos containing a few drops of wine or water; and, finally, on "a slight trellis-work raised above the ground" some earth is laid, with an arrow planted in it, and a few grains of cooked rice, a leaf, a little tobacco, and a bone spread about.

The Stiêns believe that animals have souls; that these wander about after death; and that, therefore, it is necessary to propitiate them, lest they should be troublesome and vexatious. Sacrifices are accordingly offered, in proportion to the size and strength of the animal; and the reader will conceive that in the case of an elephant they are on a very grand scale. The North American Indian, it may be remarked, cherishes a similar superstition in respect to the bear and the buffalo.

According to M. Mouhot, a Stiên is seldom seen without his cross-bow in his hand, his knife slung over his shoulder, and a basket—for his arrows, and the game they bring down—on his back. In the chase he displays the most untiring energy, gliding through the woods "with the speed of a deer." In the use of the cross-bow practice brings perfection. For the larger animals the arrows are steeped in a poison which is described as being peculiarly rapid and fatal in its effects.

The Stiêns, let it be said in conclusion, are, like most savage races, exceedingly partial to ornaments, and particularly to bracelets made of bright-coloured beads. The men usually wear one above the elbow, and one at the wrist; but the women load both arms and legs. Brass wire and glass ornaments form their currency; a buffalo or an ox being valued at six armfuls of thick brass wire, which is also about the price of a pig. A pheasant, however, or a hundred ears of maize, may be procured for a small piece of fine wire or a bead necklace.

Both men and women perforate their ears, widening the hole annually by the insertion of plugs of bone or ivory fully three inches in length. A plurality of wives is allowed to the chiefs and richer men of the tribe; the poor are content with one wife, simply because they cannot afford to maintain a harem.

About the fauna of this portion of the Mekong valley little need be said, and that little we shall confine to the tiger, which is as strong and ferocious as his celebrated congener of Bengal. Yet a couple of men, with no other weapons than pikes, will frequently sally forth to the attack. When the object of their daring enterprise is discovered, the stronger of the two hunters lowers his pike. Sometimes, if not emboldened by hunger, the tiger refuses the challenge, and bounds into the forest shade; more frequently he charges with a sudden rush, and then, if the force of his leap do not carry him over the head of the hunter, he falls upon the pike, which the hunter raises by pressing the handle on the earth. Immediately his companion rushes forward, and plunges his weapon into the animal's flank; then the two, by sheer force, pin him to the ground, and hold him there until he dies. If the first man miss his aim, and break his pike, his death is certain; and not seldom his comrade also perishes.

But generally a tiger-hunt brings to the front all the men of the village, together with volunteers from the neighbouring villages. Led by the most experienced among them, they track the animal to his lair, which they proceed to enclose with a circle— each man being posted at a convenient distance, but so as to leave no space unguarded through which the tiger may escape. "Some of the most daring then venture into the centre," says Mouhot, "and cut away the brushwood, during which operation they are protected by others armed with pikes. The tiger, pressed on all sides, rolls his eyes, licks his paws in a convulsive manner as though preparing for combat; then, with a frightful howl, he makes

his spring. Immediately every pike is raised, and the animal falls pierced through and through. Accidents not infrequently happen, and many are often severely hurt; but they have no choice but to wage war against the tigers, which leave them no rest, force the enclosures, and carry off domestic animals and even men, not only from the roads and close vicinity of the houses, but from the interiors of the buildings. In Annam, the fear inspired by the tigers, elephants, and other wild animals, makes the people address them with the greatest respect; they give them the title of 'grandfather' or 'lord,' fearing that they may be offended, and show resentment by attacking them." It is a pity that poets and romancists, when enlarging on the joys of a savage life, its freedom from the restraints of civilization, and the opportunities it affords for communion with Nature, omit all reference to its inconveniences,—such, for instance, as the immediate neighbourhood of an elephant or a tiger !

After a sojourn of three months among the Stiêns, M. Mouhot returned to Udong by the route which he had previously followed. Of Pnom Penh, he says that it is situated at the confluence of the Mekong with its tributary, which he proposes to name the Me-Sap. This arm or tributary it is which forms the great Cambodian lake Touli-Sap; an immense sheet of water, upwards of one hundred and twenty miles in length, and four hundred miles in circumference, and as full of motion as a sea. Its shores are low, and covered with half-submerged trees; but in the distance may be seen a magnificent range of mountains, with the clouds resting on their summits.

To the east of the Great Lake lies the province of Ongcor, or Nokhor, in which, and along the banks of the Mekong, lie ruins of immense grandeur, bearing witness to the ancient wealth and populousness of the kingdom of Tsiampa (Cochin-China). To the most remarkable of these monuments, the great temple of Ongcor-Wat, we have already alluded. Its founders are unknown. Ask the Cambodians, and they reply: "It is the work of Pra-Enn, the king of the angels;" or else, "It is the work of giants;" or, "It was built by the leper King;" or, "It made itself."

Two miles and a half to the north of Ongcor, on the summit of Mount Bakheng, rises another magnificent Buddhist temple, not less than one hundred and twenty feet in height. At the foot of the mountain two stately lions, each formed, with its pedestal, out of a single block of limestone, keep watch in the silent shadows of the forest-trees. Thence dilapidated stone staircases lead to the mountain-top, from which a view of singular beauty and extent is obtained. On the one side are visible the wooded plain and pyramidal temple of Ongcor, with its noble colonnades, and the mountain of Crome,—the horizon being bounded by the shining waters of the Great Lake. In the opposite direction extends the long mountain-chain, the quarries of which, it is said, supplied the materials of the temples; and among the dense masses of foliage at its feet glimmers a fair and silvery lake. The entire region is now as lonely and deserted as formerly it must have been full of life and cheerfulness. The solitude is disturbed only by the occasional song of bird, or wild, unearthly cry of beast of prey.

A smooth surface has been obtained on the top of the mountain by laying down a thick floor of lime. At regular intervals are four rows of deep holes, in some of which still stand the columns that formerly supported two roofs, and formed a corridor leading from the staircase to the body of the building. The arms or branches of this gallery were connected with four towers, built partly of stone and partly of brick. In the two of these which are in the best preservation are kept large rudely-fashioned idols, evidently of great

antiquity. In one of the others is a large stone, with an inscription still visible; the figure of a king with a long beard is carved upon the outer wall.

A wall, says Mouhot, surrounds the top of the mountain, and encloses yet another building—quadrangular in shape, and composed of five stories, each about ten feet high, while the basement story is two hundred and twenty feet square. These stories form so many terraces, which serve as bases to seventy-two small but elegant pavilions; and they are embellished with mouldings, colonnades, and cornices. M. Mouhot describes the work as perfect; and is of opinion that, from its good state of preservation, it must be of later date than the towers. Each pavilion, it may be assumed, formerly contained an idol.

On either side of the quadrangle ascends a staircase, seven feet wide, with nine steps to each story, and lions on each terrace. The centre of the terrace formed by the last story is simply a mass of ruins from the shattered towers. Near the staircase lie two gigantic blocks of fine stone, wrought as smooth as marble, and shaped like pedestals for statues.

[So far from M. Mouhot. It will be interesting, however, to supplement his description with the details given by Lieutenant Garnier.

The ascent of the so-called mountain, he says, is easily accomplished: after a little time the traveller arrives at a kind of platform excavated in the rock, the surface of which appears formerly to have been carefully levelled with cement. A small brick building attracts the eye; it is erected over the imprint of Buddha's foot, the gilding and outlines of which are, like the building itself, of very modern date. But we soon discover, in the rock, numerous holes which served as foundations for the columns of the temple; and beyond, some of these columns are still standing. If we follow up the traces of this colonnade, we arrive at an enclosure which was opened of old, perhaps, by a monumental gate; but there are not sufficient vestiges extant to enable us safely to reconstruct this part of the edifice. Within the enclosure, and symmetrically placed on either side of the colonnade, we find two ruined buildings; and in their interior numerous statues and fragments of statues have been carefully preserved by the inhabitants. Continuing our exploration westward, we arrive at length at the foot of the principal monument. This consists of five terraces excavated on the crest of the hill in exact gradation. Their general plan is rectangular, and one recedes behind the other at least thirteen feet. We ascend them by means of staircases constructed in the middle of each side, and guarded by stone lions mounted upon pedestals. At the angle of each terrace, and about thirty feet from each staircase, are raised admirably built little turrets, sixteen feet in height. Each of these sixteen turrets contains a statue.

In the centre of the upper terrace is a platform or base, about three and a quarter feet high, and measuring one hundred feet from north to south by one hundred and three feet from east to west. On this base were raised of old the towers which dominated the neighbouring country. But it is occupied now by a mass of ruins. By carefully examining them, we are able to make out that these towers were three in number, of which the central was the largest, and that they faced the east. The view from the summit of the ruins is truly enchanting. At our feet extends the verdurous sea of forest, its vague and undefinable murmurs just audible to the attentive ear. In a northerly direction the dense forest-shadows stretch far and far away until lost in the dim horizon; and the eye seeks vainly to discover in its midst the crests of some of the lofty monuments of Ongcor. To the south-east, however, the towers and colonnades of Ongcor-Wat are clearly marked out upon the great open plain; and the few groves of palms and clusters of fruit-trees

which surround it give to the landscape an Oriental character of poetry and grace. Westward, a small lake reflects in its glassy surface the surrounding verdure. To the south we catch glimpses, through the warm vapours which veil the horizon, of the Great Lake.

What a fairy-like aspect, from the summit of these towers, must the mountain itself, in the old time, have presented, with its lions, and its turrets, and its staircases of stone descending even to the plain and to the city of Ongcor-Thom, with its ramparts and its innumerable gilded towers, which the forest now covers with its vast monotonous shroud of verdure !

From the extent of the debris accumulated at the foot of the monument, we may conjecture that formerly a double row of buildings of brick surrounded it; these were probably occupied by a garrison or a numerous military guard. The position of Mount Bakheng with reference to the neighbouring city made it a kind of Acropolis; and doubtless it was so used from the very foundation of the city. But while Mouhot ascribes the monument which it supports to the very infancy of Cambodian art, the leader of Garnier's expedition considered it of later date. The fashion of the ornamentation and the style of the architecture seemed to him almost identical with those of other Khmer ruins. Moreover, in his opinion this architecture sprang into existence, so to speak, all at once; was complete in itself; had neither a period of development nor one of decay;—as if it had been introduced from without by a conquering race, which afterwards had been swept away by some sudden catastrophe.]

After a careful survey of the ruins of Ongcor and Ongcor-Thôm (or "the Great"), M. Mouhot returned to Bangkok, and made preparations to visit the north-eastern provinces of Laos.

While at Bangkok he witnessed a succession of fetes, of which he records details so interesting, that, by way of digression, we venture to transfer them to these pages.

The river Menam, he says, was covered with large and handsome boats, gay with gilding and gorgeous with elaborate carving; among which the heavy barges of the rice-merchants, and the small craft of poor women carrying to market their betel-nuts and bananas, seemed out of place. It is only on such occasions as these that the king, princes, and mandarins display their wealth and pomp. The king, when Mouhot saw him, was proceeding to a pagoda to make his offerings; and was followed by his mandarins, each in a splendid barge, with rowers attired in the brightest colours. In their train came a number of canoes filled with red-coated soldiers. The royal barge was easily distinguished by its throne and canopy, and by the profuseness of its carving and gilding. Some of the royal children sat at the feet of the king, who waved a recognition to every European he saw.

All the vessels lying in the river were dressed out with flags; while every floating house had an altar erected, on which various objects were placed, and aromatic woods burned with pleasant odours. In the court barges the various dignitaries, mostly men of "good round paunch," lay indolently upon triangular embroidered cushions spread on a kind of dais. They were surrounded by officials, women, and children, either kneeling or lying flat, and holding the golden urns which are used for spittoons, or the golden tea-pots and betel-boxes. Each boat carried from eighty to a hundred rowers, wearing a large white scarf round the loins, and a red langouti, but leaving the head and greater part of the body bare. They lifted their paddles simultaneously, and struck the water in excellent concert; while at the prow stood a slave with an oar to prevent collisions, and another at

the stern employed an oar for steering purposes. At intervals the rowers raised "a wild, exulting cry of 'Ouah! ouah!'" while the voice of the steersman, in a louder and more sustained note, rose above the rest.

From this holiday city, however, M. Mouhot tore himself away, and entered on his lonely and hazardous journey. He soon reached the pure breezy air and picturesque scenery of the mountains of Nophaburi and Phrabat, and ascended the Menam to Saohaie, the starting-point for all caravans going to Korat. He thence continued his voyage to Khao-Khoc, which has been fortified by the king of Siam as an asylum in case of a European invasion of the south. Here he resided for some months, on the borders of a vast unexplored forest, studying the manners and customs of the Laotians. In February 1861 he arrived at Chaiapune. It was not until he had encountered and conquered obstacles that would have broken the heart of any man less enthusiastic or less courageous that he succeeded in making his way to Korat. As he describes it as "a nest of robbers and assassins, the resort of all the scum of the Laotian and Siamese races," the rendezvous of "bandits and vagrants escaped from slavery or from prison," he would hardly have found it a pleasant resting-place; and as soon as he could obtain a supply of elephants for himself and his followers, he resumed his journey, striking across the country to Poukieau.

Here he ascended gradually a range of mountains abounding in resinous trees and frequented by deer, tigers, elephants, and rhinoceros. This chain extends directly north, continually increasing in height and breadth, and throwing off numerous spurs towards the east, where the deep shadowy valleys collect their waters, and pour them into the Mekong.

Throughout this mountainous region elephants are the only means of transport. Every village, consequently, possesses one of these valuable animals; some no fewer than fifty or a hundred. Otherwise, intercommunication would be impossible for seven months out of the twelve. "The elephant," says Mouhot, "ought to be seen on these roads, which I can only call devil's pathways, and are nothing but ravines, ruts two or three feet deep, full of mud; sometimes sliding with his feet close together on the wet clay of the steep slopes, sometimes half-buried in mire,—an instant afterwards mounted on sharp rocks where one would think a Blondin alone could stand; striding across enormous trunks of fallen trees, crushing down the smaller trees and bamboos which oppose his progress, or lying down flat on his stomach, that the cornacs (drivers) may the easier place the saddle on his back; a hundred times a day making his way, without injuring them, between trees where there is barely room to pass; sounding with his trunk the depth of the water in the streams or marshes; constantly kneeling down and rising again, and never making a false step. It is necessary, I repeat, to see him at work like this in his own country, to form any idea of his intelligence, docility, and strength, or how all these wonderful joints of his are adapted to their work—fully to understand that this colossus is no rough specimen of Nature's handiwork, but a creature of especial amiability and sagacity, designed for the service of man."

After leaving Korat, Mouhot crossed five considerable rivers, — the Menam-Chie, the Menarn-Leuye, the Menam-Ouan, the Nam-Pouye, and the Nam-Houn,—all tributaries of the mighty Mekong; and the last-named river he once more reached, at Pak Lay, in lat. 19° 16' 58" on June the 24th, 1861. The Mekong here is much broader than the Menam at Bangkok, and dashes through the mountain ravine with the impetuosity of

a torrent and the roar of the sea. Its navigation between Pak Lay and Luang Prabang is interrupted by several rapids.

Luang Prabang, where Mouhot arrived on the 25th of July, is a pleasantly-situated town, occupying an area of one square mile, and containing a population of eight thousand. The mountains which, both above and below it, enclose the broad and copious Mekong, form at this point a kind of circular valley or amphitheatre, nine miles in diameter, and, with their woods, and luxuriant verdure, and lawny slopes, combine in a picturesque panorama, reminding one of the Alpine lakes.

The town extends on both banks of the stream, but chiefly on the left bank, where the houses surround an isolated mount about three hundred and fifty feet in height, covered by a pagoda.♦

An important tributary of the Mekong, the Nam Kan, skirts on the east and north the little hill at the foot of which Luang Prabang is situated, and divides the latter into two unequal parts, the larger of which lies to the south of the point of confluence. The banks of this stream, for a considerable distance inland, are lined with an uninterrupted series of pagodas and great gardens, in the latter of which the betel-nut is cultivated, and peaches, plum-trees, and oleanders flourish: a sign that the traveller here enters a very temperate region, where the fruits and plants of Central Asia may be successfully cultivated.

In the southern district of the city is placed the palace of the king, an enormous aggregate of huts, enclosed by a high and strong palisade, and forming a rectangle, one side of which is contiguous to the base of the central mount. As this sacred hillock is there almost perpendicular, the ascent to its pagoda-crowned summit is effected by a flight of several hundred steps excavated in the rock. A daily and excessively animated market is held under some sheds situated near the junction of the Nam Kan and the Mekong; but they are insufficient to accommodate all the vendors, and open booths, stalls, or shops are prolonged for upwards of half a mile in a wide street parallel to the river.

M. Garnier remarks that this was the first market, in the European sense of the word, which he had seen since leaving Pnom Penh. This sudden activity, he adds, and comparatively considerable commerce, to judge from the numerous and diverse types which at Luang Prabang represented all the nations of Indo-China and India, were obviously due less to a change of race or increased product of the soil than to a radical difference of government. The countries of Southern Laos, in their era of independence, had been celebrated for their wealth and commercial enterprise; but Siamese tyranny and monopoly have blighted their prosperity. If life be reviving at Luang Prabang, it is because the Siamese court have awakened to a perception of the fact that a milder rule was essential for so powerful a province.

The foundation of Luang Prabang appears to date only from the early part of the eighteenth century. No reference to it occurs in the careful account of Siam compiled by the Jesuit missionary La Loubère in 1687—88. Its distance from the theatre of the wars which desolated Indo-China in the eighteenth century, greatly contributed to assure its prosperity, and was probably one of the principal causes which led to its foundation. Its government skilfully contrived to obtain the nominal protection of China, by sending an

♦ A fuller description of Luang Prabang, as given by Garnier, who visited it six years after Mouhot, will be found on page 78.

envoy once every eight years with a couple of elephants, as a sign of homage; and it has secured the goodwill of the Annamite empire, by consenting to pay a small triennial tribute. The mountainous country to be traversed before an army can reach Luang Prabang, and the energy which its population owes to the admixture of numerous savage and warlike tribes inhabiting the borders of Tonquin and Laos, invest this province with exceptional means for resisting aggression on the part of Siam.

We have accompanied Mouhot to Luang Prabang. Thence he returned to Pak Lay, where, he says, he had the pleasure of again seeing the beautiful stream which he had come to regard as an old friend. "I have so long drunk of its waters," he writes; "it has so long either cradled me on its bosom or tried my patience,—at one time flowing majestically among the mountains, at another muddy and yellow as the Arno at Florence."

Revisiting Luang Prabang on the 25th of July, he left it again on the 9th of August. A few months later his adventurous career, as we have already stated, was terminated by an attack of jungle fever.

Hitherto, it has been to the research and adventure of French travellers that geographers have principally owed their knowledge of the Mekong. Let us hope that before long some Englishmen will follow in their steps!

CHAPTER VI.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

RICH and strange as were the scientific spoils brought home by the French travellers as the fruits of their adventurous incursions into the unknown wilds of Indo-China, there was a sense in which they themselves and those who supported and encouraged them in their explorations regarded the expeditions as failures. This was more especially true of Francis Garnier, the man who had achieved the most brilliant success in opening up these secluded countries to the knowledge of Europe. He had thrown light on the dark places of geography. He had filled his note-books with curious and interesting facts concerning the natural history and the manners and customs of the races of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. He had penetrated into the western provinces of China, in the teeth of the most formidable obstacles offered by man and nature, and had many marvellous things to tell about their mineral and agricultural wealth, their political condition, and their singular mountain and river systems. But what the expedition of 1866 had failed to achieve was the discovery of a practicable route, with a French settlement as its base, by which these treasures could be "tapped" from the sea.

For somewhere about a century past this has been an avowed object of the French in endeavouring to obtain a footing in Indo-China. With this aim, they have founded their colony at Saigon, taken the ancient kingdoms of Cambodia and Tsiampa, and finally the whole empire of Annam, under their protection, and engaged in a long series of petty wars and diplomatic negotiations with the courts of Bangkok, Hué, and Peking. The dream that has floated before their eyes has been that of establishing a dominion in the eastern peninsula of Asia that would go far to rival in wealth and power the empire which the British have founded in Hindostan,

The river Mekong, from its vast volume and central position, seemed marked out as the main gateway by which European commerce and influence would penetrate into the interior. It was on the delta of the Mekong, therefore, that the first French settlements were planted, and along its course that their chief efforts at exploration were directed. Thus it was a grievous disappointment to find that that great stream, instead of leading, like the Ganges, to wide, rich, and populous countries in the interior, conducted the weary travellers within the jaws of "unsoundable gorges, overhung by Alpine precipices;" where, as has been described by Count de Came, the mighty Mekong tears along in cataract and rapid under the shade of impenetrable and malarious forests, or "loses itself in a labyrinth of islets, of weeds, and of trees rising from the bosom of the waters."

Thus, since the return of the Garnier expedition, the French "exploiters" of Indo-China have sought to shift the base of their operations northwards from Cambodia to the frontier of the Chinese province of Kuang-si—from the mouth of the Mekong to that of the Song-ka, or Red River of Tonquin. Of this latter stream Garnier's party had caught a peep at Yuen-kiang, in the mountain plateau of Yunnan, and had formed the opinion that it would prove to be the channel by which "the plethora of the riches of Western China would one day flow into a French port," and that "the opening of Tonquin was a necessary sequel to the establishment of the French flag in the six provinces of Cochin-China." In the attempt to realize this project, poor Garnier, as we shall see, afterwards

lost his life; and his country has not only become embroiled in quarrels with the Annamese and the border banditti, but has come into collision with the greatest native Asiatic power—China itself—and has thus drawn the attention of all Europe for a while to what is happening in this mysterious Eastern region.

To understand the position which the French and Chinese respectively hold in Indo-China, it will be necessary, unfortunately, to go back for a little way into “ancient history.” It is needless to say that the Celestials have what right pertains to the first-comer. As far back as history or tradition extends, China has maintained a certain supremacy over the countries to the south of it. To this day they bear an unmistakable impress, in their customs, literature, religion, laws, and the very features of the people, of the influence of China and its peculiar type of civilization. At various times they have been overrun by Chinese armies, and ruled directly from Nankin or Peking. But the masters of the Flowery Land have long ago discovered what perhaps the French may discover some day, that the control of the Land of White Elephants does not repay the cost and the trouble. The authority of the Brother of the Sun and Moon is manifested in Indo-China only in the form of accepting an annual tribute, or some other recognition of suzerainty. These signs of ancient supremacy are, however, still guarded with jealous care.

In the intractable mountains and dense forests of Indo-China dwell numerous wild tribes that yield obedience to no outside rule, and are in a condition little, if at all, above that of pure savagery. But the basins of the three great rivers—the Irrawady, the Menam, and the Mekong—are held by the three chief races of the peninsula, represented by the Burmese, the Siamese, and the Annamese, all of which have derived the knowledge of the arts of life more or less directly from China. The mouths of two of these streams are now in the grasp of two of the Western Powers. Britain has long established itself on the Irrawady, along the western seaboard, and among the states of the Malay Peninsula; and France has similarly planted itself on the delta of the Mekong, and spread *its* authority over the eastern coast.

Siam, Upper Burmah, and the Shan principalities of the interior still preserve their native independence against European domination, though greatly affected by the growth of European trade in these regions. It is not, however, with what is happening at Bangkok or at Mandalay that we have here to deal, but with that long eastern tract of territory extending from Cambodia to Tonquin, which is loosely known as Cochin-China, and is generally regarded as forming the empire of Annam. To the west, it is bounded by the long spur of forest-covered mountains, one of the offshoots that the great Himalayan system sends down into Indo-China, but on which geographers have not yet agreed in bestowing a specific name. The skirts of this chain, which divides the water-shed of the Mekong from that of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Tonquin and the China Sea, were, as we have seen, touched by the party of M.M. de Lagrée and Garnier in their journey into Yunnan. Dr Morice, also, and other French explorers have crossed the range at various points. But, for the most part, it is wholly unexplored, and has been for ages in the undisturbed possession of intractable tribes, that from time to time descend from the mountains to harry the crops and carry away captive the persons of the unfortunate inhabitants of the coast and the river valleys.

The breadth of these lowlands varies greatly. In the extreme north, in Tonquin, there is a broad tract of delta lands, formed by the Song-ka and other streams that descend here

from the lofty tableland of Western China. The main crest of the Cochin-China range is withdrawn two hundred or, three hundred miles from the sea, and there is ample room for extensive rice-growing plains, and for hill-slopes suited to the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, and sugar. The mountains also are believed to be rich in mineral treasures, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, and coal. This favoured land has long been regarded as the granary of Cochin-China, and is filled with a teeming, population, which some have estimated at as high as fifteen and even twenty millions. Probably the half of this latter total would be nearer the mark. Nothing is wanting to make it prosperous but the removal of the anarchy with which it seems to be permanently cursed.

Hanoi, the capital and chief commercial town of Tonquin, is situated on a main channel of the Red River, some one hundred miles, following the course of the stream, from its mouth. It is in the centre of a rich agricultural district, and its population has been variously computed at from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand inhabitants. Hanoi, formerly known as Kesho, carries on a considerable trade, chiefly with Hongkong, exporting, through its sea-port Haiphong, large quantities of Tonquin rice and silk and Yunnan metals, in exchange for cotton piece-goods, opium, and drugs. Like other Tonquinese towns, such as Ninh-binh, Nam-dinh, and Hai-dzuong, it is fortified after plans furnished by the French officers who a century ago assisted the great Emperor of Annam, Gia-long, to conquer the country.

In the Tonquinese people their French patrons have been able to discover many admirable virtues. They are “sober, laborious, intelligent, grateful to benefactors, charitable, docile, patient under many reverses, apt at commerce,” and in other respects morally and physically superior to their next neighbours and first cousins the Annamese. But the comprehensive fault of “knavishness” is attributed to them; which, as the British Consul for Cochin-China, Mr. Tremlett, remarks in his report for the year 1881, “rather spoils the effect” of the praises bestowed. It would be strange if the Tonquinese had retained honesty among their national virtues, considering their unhappy circumstances and surroundings. Other accounts represent the character and features of the population, like the character and features of the country, as in no important respects distinguishable from what may be seen in the southern provinces of China.

Behind the marshy delta plains is a plateau region, and back of that the inaccessible forest and hill country, the home of predatory aboriginal tribes—the Moug and the rest—taller, lighter of complexion, and more open in character than the inhabitants of the plain, but inveterate raiders and leviars of blackmail. The Chinese frontier and the upper districts of the Song-ka and other streams are infested by the bands of “Black” and “Yellow Flags,” the remnants of the Taiping rebel army, which, after the fall of their leader, sought refuge in this broken and difficult country, from which neither Chinese, French, nor Annamese have been able to dislodge them. Then the inlets and islands of the Gulf of Tonquin are notorious haunts of pirates, who capture coasting-junks, plunder the villages, and kidnap women and children to supply the Chinese slave-markets. Add to this the unconscionable extortions of the mandarins, and the frequent visits of pestilence, famine, and floods, and it will be acknowledged that the lot of the peasant of Tonquin is not wholly one of ease and pleasure.

Farther south, within the confines of Annam proper, the mountains draw nearer to the sea, and some of their spurs come down to its margin, lending to the coast-line a broken and indented outline. The rivers have short courses, and the cultivable land of this

narrow maritime strip is much smaller than that of Tonquin. Annam, however, boasts of cinnamon groves that rank next to those of Ceylon in importance. Many other varieties of spices, dye-woods, drugs, and gums are found in its forests, which are the haunt also of the wild elephant the rhinoceros, the tiger, and the formidable water-buffalo.

The Annamese are not a well-favoured people. The descriptions of Dr. Morice and other French explorers prepare us for as much as this; and Miss Bird declares that they are the ugliest of all the ugly races with which her travels in the distant East made her acquainted. They are yellow complexioned, low of stature, and bandy-legged, and have a curious formation of the foot, the great toe standing apart from the others; which has led the Chinese to give them the nickname of the "People with the Toe." Nature has provided them with mere slits of eyes, and with an ape-like width of mouth; and they have not improved these charms by the excessive opium-smoking and betelnut-chewing in which all classes indulge.

The Chinese merchants are the chief traders of Annam; but the emperor, royal princes, and head mandarins think no shame of carrying on a brisk competition in wholesale and retail branches of business. Luxurious fellows are these mandarins, and rarely do they move about except with the aid of a portable hammock swung between two bearers, while another attendant carries a huge umbrella to ward off the rays of the sun.

For many centuries Hué has been the centre of government and commerce. It is situated some ten miles from the outlet of a small river of the same name, the mouth of which is defended by forts. Hué has probably not improved in appearance from what it was three and a half centuries ago, when Fernam Mendez Pinto described it as a splendid city. If we could believe that "Prince of Liars," he witnessed here a triumphal entry of the king of Annam into his capital, with a train of two hundred elephants and an amazing number of sack-loads of the heads and bones of his enemies killed in battle. From Annam also probably came the "eighty thousand rhinoceroses" which the same veracious authority says were employed in drawing the chariots and baggage of the Great Khan's army, when he laid siege to the city of Nankin.

Hué of the present day is an assemblage of mean huts, with here and there a pagoda in the grotesque style of Annamese art, or the spacious villa of a Chinese trader. It is defended by a high brick wall and a double ditch; which, however, are not capable of offering any serious defence against an enemy provided with modern artillery. In the neighbourhood are curious little "watch-towers," raised on tall bamboo stakes, like that shown in the illustration, from whence the guardians of the capital can scan the level country, and observe the approach of raiding parties and other enemies.

The extreme southern part of Annam once formed the kingdom of Tsiampa, which in earlier days was sometimes subject to China and sometimes an independent monarchy, exercising a sway over the neighbouring kingdoms of Cambodia and Hué. It is now partly included within the French colony of Saigon or Lower Cochin-China; and if the treaty of 1883, concluded between the French Commissioner at Hué and the Annamese mandarins, is ever carried into effect, the whole of ancient Tsiampa will fall under direct European authority.

The colony of Saigon has a population, according to the latest estimates, of one million five hundred and fifty thousand souls. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Annamese, who in this part of Cochin-China bear marked traces, in their physique, their

customs and superstitions, and their style of house and boat building, of an admixture of Malay blood. The best idea of their dwellings and the luxuriant tropical surroundings will be got from the accompanying sketch of a typical village in Cochin-China.

There are more than one hundred thousand French subjects who belong to the taller and more saturnine Cambodian or Khmer race—that people who in their palmy days of power built the magnificent temples and monuments whose ruins, “colossal as Thebes and more mysterious,” have been described by M. Mouhot and M. Garnier. The small remnant of the great Cambodian Empire which has been rescued from Siamese and Annamese rapacity, has fallen, as we have seen, completely under French domination; and the king has to bow to the orders that reach him from his “protectors” at Saigon. Cambodia is a country of magnificent natural resources, and has a noble river—the Mekong—flowing through its midst. It produces dye-woods, ebony, rice, cotton, indigo, sesame, gamboge, sugar, tobacco, iron, jasmine, and wild cattle, “all in profusion, and all useless for want of enterprise and capital.” The French are anxious to supply these wants; and considering the position they hold, no doubt they will succeed in having their own way.

But to return to Saigon and its peoples. Some sixty thousand of the inhabitants of the colony are Chinese. For the most part, these are employed as coolies in the plantations, as labourers in the docks and other public works, as artisans, and as domestic servants in the houses of the European residents. There are also many Chinese merchants and small traders settled in the chief places of commerce, eager to turn an honest, or for that matter a dishonest penny in anything that can be bought or sold. Here, as in other parts of the far East, John Chinaman is the man of all work, the mainstay of the planting and commercial interests of the community; he is pushing, thrifty, industrious, and keenwitted, and the Europeans who grumble at his faults, and the dangerous influence of his secret societies, know that the business of Saigon would go to ruin were he to withdraw.

Of Europeans there are less than three thousand in the colony, not reckoning the military and naval establishments. The great bulk of them are of course French, and are settled in the capital, Saigon, a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants, situated on the Dounai or Saigon river, some miles above where that stream falls into one of the channels connected with the Mekong delta. Of course, also, it is in the hands of the Western foreigner that the political and administrative power is concentrated; though laws have been passed admitting the native Annamese under certain conditions to the privileges of the suffrage.

The area of French Cochin-China is about twenty thousand square miles; but it is constantly being enlarged by virtue of two separate processes. One is that of conquest, about which there will be something to say presently. The other is a natural means of growth, by reclamation from the sea; and the great agent is the river Mekong. A large part of the coast-line of Lower Cochin-China is enclosed in the delta of this vast stream; and it is here that the trade of the country, except some small share that reaches Hatien, in the extreme west, is concentrated, and ramifies from Saigon, from the neighbouring “native town” of Cholan, from Mytho, the second city of commercial importance, and from other towns and villages on the innumerable creeks and cross and main channels of the delta, into the wild regions of the interior.

In the season of rains, enormous quantities of mud and soil are brought down by the swollen stream, and are deposited in fresh layers over the surface of the delta, and at the

bottom of the adjoining sea. It has been calculated by M. Boulangier that the amount of solid matter annually spread by the Mekong along its sea front is sufficient, if diffused at an equal depth of three feet, to add three hundred and fifty thousand acres to the surface of Cochin-China. At this rate, the area of the colony might be enlarged to the extent of one-third by the efforts of the Mekong alone within the space of ten years. It is known that the most southerly extremity, Cape Camoa, is constantly extending seaward; that the distance between the Pulo-Condor islands, also a French possession, and the shore is being gradually lessened, and the intervening ocean-bed continually shoaling.

On the Mekong itself, Mr. Tressler attests that a few years ago he sailed in a steamer of considerable draught over spots which now form large islands, inhabited, covered with flourishing rice-fields, and partly wooded. It seems not an extreme presumption to suppose that the cause of the downfall of Ongcor and the other magnificent ruined cities of Cambodia was not wholly war and revolution, but the retreat of the sea, which turned them from flourishing ports and marts of trade into stranded wrecks, entangled and choked in the dense forest vegetation of the interior; and that the same fate may be reserved for Saigon.

The French colony may be said to be composed of three climes, presenting marked varieties of surface, soil, and productions. Next to the sea, and enclosed within the channels of the delta, is a region of marshes. The earth is but half recovered from the waters; the atmosphere, especially during and after the rainy season, is heavy and humid with the unwholesome vapours which the fervid sun draws up from the swamps and inundated mangrove forests. Snakes, crocodiles, and other reptiles, bask in the ooze, or swarm in the long grass and bamboo-thickets. The water-buffalo, the tiger, and other savage creatures of the wood and swamp, abound. The dwellings of man, raised high on posts, to be beyond the reach of the floods, are thinly sprinkled, generally along the margin of the streams; their occupants are hunters, fishermen, or builders of junks, sampans, and other sea and river craft—an art in which the Annamese have always excelled; who raise, besides, double crops of rice from the small cleared patches around their thatched huts.

Behind these swamps is a drier and more elevated district, where the rich black soil is in many places fairly peopled and cultivated, and where—in addition to the great staple of rice—sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, pepper, tobacco, maize, bananas, and numerous other fruits of tropical and semi-tropical lands, grow luxuriantly. Here, also, the heat, during part of the year at least, is intense, and the climate is so trying to European constitutions, that it has been said that one-third of the French garrison die or are invalided annually. Behind the cultivated lands is a hilly and forest-covered country, of cooler climate, and with the wet and dry seasons less strongly marked. As yet it is only very imperfectly explored, and inhabited chiefly by wild races of Mois and Traos, who venture as seldom as possible into the towns, to exchange the ivory, drugs, dyes, spices, and other products of their woods, for grain, cotton cloth, and other necessaries of life.

The French have made great efforts to develop the resources of their Eastern possession; and though their success has not been in proportion to their hopes, they have still a good deal to show. Their efforts to appropriate to themselves the outside trade of the country have so far resulted in failure, for leaving out of account the subsidized mail lines, two-thirds of the entire tonnage employed in the commerce of Saigon in 1882 was British, and less than a twentieth belonged to France. On the other hand, progress has

been made in developing the vast internal wealth - of the country contained in its soil, its forests, and its fisheries.

The town of Saigon has begun to assume quite a civilized air: it has its newspapers, its cafés, its promenades, and even its opera troupe. A municipal council has been established; and a limited measure of representative government extended to the colony generally. Education has not been neglected. Out of the two thousand four hundred villages, nearly a half have been provided with schools, and there were last year thirty thousand scholars. A railway from Saigon to the native town of Cholan has been built; and other lines to Vinh-long and to Mytho have been projected or begun. To quote from a recent speech of the Governor to the Colonial Council:—

“The substitution of a civil for a military government is to-day an accomplished fact. The Annamese laws have been replaced by a penal code; the *corvée* (forced labour) has been suppressed; naturalization has been offered to all natives capable of understanding and performing the duties of citizens. Barracks have been erected; hospitals, water-works, inspections undertaken; all having for motive and result the amelioration of the public health, which now, happily, leaves nothing to be desired. You have in your first session voted for the execution of great works—canals, roads, railroads. French capital, which has not hitherto been much risked here, appears to have more confidence in the future of the colony, and companies of navigation, societies of credit, mines, and mills, are under consideration. We do not hide from ourselves that the new institutions leave something to be desired; they need time and practice; but as they rest upon *the* eternal principles of liberty and right, I ‘do not doubt of their success.’”

So far the Governor. Whether the process by which the French have established themselves in Indo-China has been always in accordance with “the eternal principles of liberty and right” remains to be seen.

CHAPTER VII.

THE QUESTION OF TONQUIN.

IT is not necessary to go back into the remote past of the Chinese historical period—which according to native chronologists extends back for exactly 3,276,483 years—to search for the beginnings of China's connection with Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia. As has been said, the earliest as well as the most modern records of these countries bear testimony to the dominating influence of the great neighbouring empire, whose customs and religious usages, administrative system, and even alphabetical signs, have been closely copied. Probably the country was first settled by a race allied to that of Southern China, and its institutions gradually brought into closer resemblance with those of Chinese civilization by subsequent conquest and commercial intercourse.

We read that, in the beginning of the seventh century, Cambodia was one of the kingdoms dependent on the Chinese province of Tonquin, and regularly sent ambassadors with tribute to the Son of Heaven. About A.D. 625 it shook off the yoke, and even seized upon Tsiampa and Tonquin itself, and laid Siam under tribute. It was then that the Chinese gave the country the name of Kam-phou-che, which the Portuguese modified to Cambodia, though the Cambodians themselves speak of it as Sroc-Khmer—the country of the Khmer. Then, also, began the era when it waxed rich and famous, and when Ongcor and other magnificent cities rose on or near the Mekong.

In the days of Kublai Khan, Tonquin and Tsiampa were again subjected to China. Marco Polo tells how in 1278 the Great Khan sent “a baron of his called Sagatu,” who reduced the king of “the great country of Chamba” (Tsiampa) to submission, and exacted from him a yearly tribute of twenty-of his greatest and finest elephants. As a curious relic of ancient usage, it may be noted here that, in addition to receiving his investiture from Pékin, the King of Annam to this day acknowledges the suzerainty of China, by the despatch every four years, by the traditional land route, of an embassy to the emperor, bearing, as the chief emblems of vassalage, two elephants' tusks; besides which the tribute includes “two rhinoceros' horns, forty-five cattie of betelnut, forty-five cattie of grains of paradise, six hundred ounces of sandalwood, three hundred ounces of garronwood, one hundred pieces of native silk, one hundred pieces of white silk, one hundred pieces of unbleached silk, and one hundred pieces of native cloth.”

With this recognition of supremacy, China has continued to be content, and has been calmly regardless of all the internal turmoil of rebellion, usurpation, and revolution, that for centuries has filled the record of its subject kingdoms. Once only, from 1418 to 1428, it interfered on behalf of a “rightful prince” against a “usurper,” and took the administration of Tonquin directly into its own hands. But the experiment was not successful: the cost of maintaining a large standing army in Tonquin was greater than the province was worth, and so matters were allowed to revert to their old position. There have been constant wars and court intrigues and massacres; sometimes one, and more often several, native kingdoms have paid tribute to China. The Portuguese and the Dutch by-and-by appeared on the Tonquin coast and on the Mekong; but neither succeeded in obtaining a permanent settlement, and until a century ago these countries had been allowed to develop themselves at their own sweet will.

It is not easy to make out, in the confused and contradictory records, how things exactly stood during this time in Tonquin. A native race of kings—the Le dynasty—was

founded when the Chinese troops withdrew. Sometimes they ruled, but oftener they were mere puppets in the hands of the “general” representing the King of Annam, who bore the title of “Chua,” or Vice-King of Tonquin. The latter country was known as “Dang-Ngoai” —the Outer Kingdom, while Cochin-China proper was “Dang-Trong” —the Inner Kingdom. There were always intriguing mandarins in the palace, and ambitious nobles in the provinces, each struggling to form a party and to grasp at power; but all their calculations and combinations were liable to be upset by a sudden incursion of banditti from the mountains, or of pirate-bands from the sea.

Towards the end of last century a crisis arrived in the affairs of Cochin-China. A “three-cornered” contest for power, between the legitimate Le of the day, a Tonquinese pretender, and the ruler of the “Inner Kingdom,” brought to the front three ambitious Annamites known as the Taysons. One of them seized upon Tonquin; the others overran Annam, drove the king—Gia-long—out of his capital, and compelled him to take refuge first at Saigon, and finally in one of the swampy islets of the Mekong delta.

And now come the French on the scene. They had followed in the wake of the other maritime nations of the West to the China seas; and more than a century before the Jesuit missionaries had made numerous converts, and obtained a powerful influence in the Court of Pékin. Louis XIV. and his minister Colbert had warmly encouraged trading enterprise to Canton and other ports. But French trade and intercourse with China had sunk to insignificance beside the rising commerce of Britain; and the native Christians had been persecuted and almost exterminated. A few of the missions to Indo-China, however, still flourished, and the priests had a considerable following in some parts of Annam.

At their head was the Bishop of Adran, Monsignor Le Behaine, who gave shelter to the refugee Gia-long, and immediately conceived the idea, since so largely developed, of founding a great French Empire in Cochin-China. He set out at once for France with the king’s eldest son, and so far gained over Louis XVI. to his views that a frigate and a detachment of French troops were sent out to help Gia-long to get “his own again.” With these allies at his back the Annamese monarch was not long in “squaring accounts” with the Tayson rebels; and after a long and bloody struggle Tonquin was also reduced, and the six provinces that now form French Cochin-China were wrested from Cambodia. Gia-long became an “emperor,” and his suzerain, China, sanctioned his claims. It was then that Hué, Hanoi, and other towns, were fortified by the French engineers with defences after the Vauban type. France was to be rewarded for its friendly aid by a slice of conquered territory; but now and for many years afterwards France was occupied with its great Revolution and its Napoleonic wars; it had no thought to spare for Indo-Chinese conquests.

Meanwhile the master of Annam and Tonquin did not sleep on a bed of roses. The rightful house of Le had its adherents; the Taysons had still a following; the sea-pirates and hill-robbers were yet unsubdued. A furious civil war arose over an edict passed by Minh-Mang, the successor of Gia-long, proscribing the petticoat worn as part of the dress by the Tonquinese ladies, and insisting on their wearing trousers, after the fashion of Annam. The native Christians and the Jesuit Fathers became mixed up in these quarrels, the “petticoat war” included. The result, was persecutions, the closing of convents, and the expulsion, and in some cases the murder, of missionaries.

All these things appeared to the French to give them just occasion to interpose by force in the politics of Annam. The Second Empire was established; the Crimean War had been brought to a close, so that French minds and arms were at liberty to exercise themselves in the concerns of Indo-China. In 1857 a Cochin-Chinese expedition was resolved upon. In 1858 a joint invasion of Annam by the French and Spaniards took place. Towards the close of that year the fortifications of Touran were captured; and early in 1859 Saigon fell.

Still the Annamese would not come to terms. Spain had withdrawn from the enterprise, having enough of troubles at home; the efforts of the French also were for a time distracted by the war with Austria. But they kept their hold on Saigon, rebuilt and strengthened its citadel, and in 1862 had reduced and occupied three of the most fertile provinces of Cochin-China—Saigon, Vinh-long, and Bien-hoa. At length, in 1863, a treaty was concluded with King Tu-Duc, who had succeeded Minh-Mang at Hué. The three conquered provinces were ceded, a large sum was exacted from the Annamese as indemnity, guarantees for the safety of the missionaries and their converts were granted, and ports of Annam were opened for trade.

By this cession the three western provinces of Lower Cochin-China, lying on the right bank of the Mekong, were cut off from the rest of the territory of the King of Annam, and in 1867 they also fell into the hands of the foreign invader. Cambodia, too, became virtually a French possession. For a long time back the remains of the ancient kingdom of the Khmers had fared badly between the Annamese and the Siamese. Annam, as has been said, seized from it the six coast provinces, which were in turn wrested from itself by France. Siam had appropriated two inland provinces—Ongcor and Battambang—and virtually ruled at Oudon by means of a “general” sent from Bangkok. By some clever manœuvring, joined to a gunboat demonstration, M. de Lagrée was successful in ousting Siamese authority from Cambodia, and substituting for it a “protectorate” by France, which has recently been developed, so as to differ little from actual annexation.

The way was now clear for putting to the test the grand design of opening up the hidden countries of Indo-China and Western Cathay to the knowledge of Europe and to the trade of France. We have seen how the expedition of MM. de Lagrée and Garnier started in June 1866, what tremendous difficulties they encountered and overcame, what strange races and new countries and marvellous scenes they discovered. We have seen that splendid as were the results of the expedition to geography and other branches of science, the project of making the Mekong the great highway of commerce to Western China was found to be unattainable, so insuperable were the physical and political obstacles in the path. We have seen, also, that a glimpse of what appeared to be a shorter and easier way to the rich regions of Yunnan and Sze-chuen had been got by M. Garnier’s party on the upper waters of the Red River of Tonquin.

Henceforth, then, it was in the direction of Tonquin that the hopes of the French exploiters of Indo-China were turned. But, as had often happened before, affairs at home for a season interrupted their plans in the East. Francis Garnier, among others, took an active share in the disastrous war with Germany, that brought about the fall of Napoleon III., and distinguished himself in the defence of Paris.

By-and-by, however, the country began to recover from its exhaustion, and the Republic to take up the broken threads of the foreign policy of the Empire; and Garnier

was again in the front rank of the French pioneers in the far East. In 1871 he was on the Upper Yang-tze, diligently exploring and collecting information regarding this "country of surprises," where, as he wrote to Colonel Yule, "the rivers vanish and appear again; a stream will bifurcate, and, by help of the caverns that abound in that limestone formation, discharge into two different river basins;"—a region of which the strange customs and costumes, the traffic in precious metals, spices, and vegetable wax, the currency in "gold rods and loaves of salt," had remained hidden from the eyes of Western mankind since the days when Marco Polo described them.

The same year the doings of another traveller, whose name is destined to take a leading place in the history of French enterprise in Tonquin, came prominently before his countrymen. This was M. J. Dupuis, a French trader at Hong-kong, who, seized with the desire to open up a trade route to Southwestern China, penetrated by the Yang-tze to Eastern Yunnan, and won from the Chinese authorities a grudging permission to make his way by the Red River to the Gulf of Tonquin. At the time, the Imperialists were engaged in the work of ruthlessly stamping out the Mohammedan rebellion; but M. Dupuis managed cleverly to avoid the theatre of war and the pestilence that followed closely at its back. He passed over high mountain ranges and plateaus, through towns that carried on a busy transit trade in tea and cotton, and in the tin and other minerals of this rich metalliferous region; and descended on the main stream of the Song-ka river at Mang-hao, about twenty miles within the Chinese frontier.

Between Mang-hao and Lao-kai, where Tonquin territory may be regarded as beginning, is a wild and broken country, occupied by independent tribes; steep cliffs hem in the river, and for a long distance below Lao-kai its navigation is still difficult, owing to the boulders, ledges of rock, and sandbanks that impede its course. The region, however, was reported by the traveller to be extremely rich in timber and minerals. Herds of elephants frequented the southern banks of the stream. The tiger, buffalo, wild ox, rhinoceros, panther, and bear roamed in the forests; and the wild boar, wild sheep, chamois, and peacock were among the four-footed and feathered game. The Le-ho, or "Black River," flowing through an unexplored part of Yunnan and Laos, enters the Song-ka from the right. At one time it was hoped that its waters might offer a channel for trade to Western China; but it has been found to be utterly impracticable from rapids and cataracts. On the left or northern bank, the Song-ka receives its other chief affluent, the Tien-ho, or "Clear River." This draws its waters from the western frontiers of Yunnan and the adjoining province of Kuang-si. At one point they plunge through a subterranean channel below a great mass of mountains. Throughout, the character of the stream is that of "a torrent valueless for navigation." Commerce, if it is to follow any route whatever, must keep to the main stream of the Song-ka, whose ruddy waters derive their colour and their name from the iron ore with which their bed is impregnated.

Reaching the mouth of the Red River in safety, M. Dupuis next year undertook a new expedition up-stream from the sea. In a steam launch he explored several of the channels of the delta, passed Hanoi, and ultimately reached Lao-kai. Everywhere he carried things with a high hand, peremptorily ordering Annamese mandarins and brigand chiefs to remove the barriers they had placed on the river, and generally succeeding in having his own way. As far as his turning-point, he represented the stream as navigable in the rainy season for craft of light draught. For the further journey to Mang-hao, goods must be transhipped to flat-bottomed tow-boats. There the four hundred and fourteen

miles of river available, in one shape or other, for navigation, comes to an end, and trade must scramble up the steep sides of the great tableland of Western China.

It was in connection with these expeditions that the Hak-kis—the “Black Flags”—first came into notice. About them and their origin something must now be said. The great Taiping rising, which had desolated the eastern and southern provinces of China, had, like the Panthay or Mohammedan rebellion of the west, been extinguished in seas of blood. The “King of Eternal Peace” was dead, and the chief traces left of the insurrection were ruined cities and wide tracts of rich land run to waste for want of cultivators in the region where the Taiping power had been strongest. The movement had its beginning in Kuang-si, the Chinese province lying along the north-eastern border of Tonquin; and in Kuang-si bands of outlaws still infested the roads, and even held many of the towns. Gradually pushed back by the Imperialist troops, they gathered head under noted leaders in the difficult and unsettled region upon and beyond the Tonquin frontier. Bit by bit the “Black Flags,” as they chose to call themselves, occupied the country, seizing on the river fords and other points where they could control trade and levy black-mail, until the greater part of Tonquin beyond the Song-ka, as well as the upper portion of that river, was practically in their possession.

The Annamese made some feeble attempts to drive out the formidable intruders, but they were no match for the hardy “Black Flags.” The assistance of China was invoked to repel or exterminate her rebellious subjects, and a Chinese army was sent into Tonquin; but they contented themselves with living at ease at the cost of the subjects of Annam, while “Flags” and pirates and rebels continued to increase and multiply. M. Dupuis’ expedition had been fired upon from a “Black Flag” post, and this and the obstructive action of Annamese mandarins were considered to justify interference from Saigon. M. Garnier was sent, in command of a small body of troops, to the Song-ka, to enforce a French right-of-way. The opportunity presented itself of aiming a brilliant stroke for the possession of Tonquin; and the daring Frenchman did not hesitate. With his puny force of one hundred Europeans, he made a sudden dash at Hanoi; and this populous city, with its garrison of seven thousand men, fell into his hands almost without a blow! Hai-dzuong and other towns and districts submitted with equal alacrity; and the work of organizing the new administration in Tonquin was at once begun. What might have come out of this extraordinary feat of conquest, recalling, as has been said, in its boldness and success, the exploits of the Spanish invaders of Mexico and Peru, it is impossible to tell. For unhappily, in December 1873, the conquerors—poor Garnier, and his second in command, Ensign Balny, among them—fell into an ambushade in the neighbourhood of Hanoi, and were cut to pieces.

The government at Paris were not at the time disposed to follow out the scheme for the subjection of Tonquin. So the conquered towns were evacuated; and in March 1874, a fresh treaty was negotiated with the Emperor Tu-Duc, under which “three new ports, including Hanoi, were declared to be open to trade, the rights of travelling in the interior, and of the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, were accorded throughout the empire; and, most important condition of all, the Annamese government consented to apply to no other Power but France for aid in case of rebellion or internal dissensions.

Now these concessions, which appeared to put within the reach of the French nearly all the commercial and political advantages in Tonquin for which they had been longing and striving during so many years, proved in practice to be worth little better than the

paper on which they were written. There were excellent reasons why this should be the case. It has yet to be shown whether the Red River can be made a trade route to inland China and Laos, or whether the way is so barred by cataracts, mountains, forests, and wild robber tribes, that "No thoroughfare" has to be written here, as in the case of the Mekong. It has even to be proved—for Mr. Colquhoun and others have expressed strong doubts on the subject—whether the part of Yunnan to which the Song-ka can possibly afford access possesses any trade that is worth being developed.

But apart from this, all the other parties interested, whatever their differences of opinion in other respects, were perfectly at one in their desire to thwart the French designs. The Annamese had yielded simply because they could not help themselves. But they could not take pleasure in assisting the foreigner to occupy and practically govern a country which had been their own for generations; which had been the cradle of their race, and was still the richest and most populous of their possessions. In point of fact, the Annamese mandarins and military officials, secretly encouraged, no doubt, from Hué, did everything in their power to throw obstacles in the way of the "exploitation" of Tonquin.

Besides, there were other "Obstructives" to reckon with. The authority of the King of Annam did not extend much beyond Hanoi and a few other towns where garrisons were kept. The rest of Tonquin was in complete anarchy. Here and there pretenders of the old Le faction set up their standard, and gathered a "fighting tail" behind them. In the creeks of the delta and along the coast, sea and river robbers did a little piratical business on their own account. All the country lying along the Chinese frontier and on the upper waters of the Red River was in the hands of the Hak-kis, who by this time had split up into two factions—the "Black Flags" and the "Yellow Flags"—which were industriously carrying on war with each other. The "Flags" were resolved that at all hazards no French should pass their way. Behind the "Flags" was a still more formidable barrier to progress—the Chinese.

Like the Annamese, the Chinese would have been delighted, in ordinary circumstances, to have seen the Hak-kis and pirates exterminated to the last man; but, like the Annamese, they regarded them as infinitely less objectionable neighbours than the foreign intruders. With gentry of the "Black Flag" sort they had been accustomed to deal for ages; but the settlement of the French on the borderland of China, in a country that from time immemorial had been under Chinese influence and acknowledged China's suzerainty, was something that threatened the very existence of the empire.

So at Pékin and at Hué the attitude of the "Flags" was looked upon with a kindly eye. The more the French tried to push their pretensions, the more closely the various forces of obstruction acted together. At length, towards the close of 1882, energetic action was resolved upon to obtain the benefits of the unfulfilled treaty obligations of 1874. As usual, the ideas of the French military authorities in Cochin-China went considerably in advance of those of the government at home. From Haiphong, the port of Tonquin, a "rush" was made at Hanoi by a small force under Commander Rivière, and was crowned with as signal success as the previous exploit of Francis Garnier. The capital of the country and several important places in the delta of the Song-ka fell easily into the hands of the French; and then, as might have been expected, their difficulties began. Rivière was one of the first victims of the "forward policy" of 1883, as Garnier had been in 1873. While making a sortie with part of the little garrison, in order to relieve his lines from the presence of the beleaguering "Black Flags" and Annamese, he and nearly forty of his

men were cut to pieces near the spot where, under similar circumstances, Garnier had been surprised ten years before.

The French Government now found themselves involved in a difficulty of serious magnitude in the far East, With the King of Annam they were not yet formally at war; Tu-Duc still gave out that his civil and military commanders in Tonquin, in siding with the robber and rebel bands to resist foreign intrusion, were acting contrary to his orders. There could be no mistake, however, about the attitude of the Annamese troops and people, or the sympathies of the king and his court. Hanoi was deserted by its inhabitants; it and Nam-dinh, the chief other post held by the French on the channels of the Song-ka, were closely invested, and the little garrisons cut off from supplies, which could reach them only by means of the gunboats on the river.

The French had managed to secure the alliance of some of the "Yellow Flags," and had armed the Christian converts and formed them into an "auxiliary force." In the meantime the ranks of the "Black Flags" were being rapidly recruited. Their headquarters were at Sontay, a town lying near the apex of the Red River delta, and some ninety miles, as the crow flies, from the sea. It is therefore the key of the coveted river route into the interior. Sontay and its approaches by land and river were strongly protected against assault. Stockades were built on the water-channels, and palisaded intrenchments across the jungle paths and the narrow embankments between the inundated paddy fields. A few brushes with this enemy taught the French officers that they were of a different mettle from the cowardly Annamese with whom they had had to deal, and that they were armed also with the Remington rifle instead of the venerable and harmless "Brown Bess."

Besides, China was coming to the front, as the party whose interests were most deeply involved in this Tonquin question. Chinese troops were massed on the southern frontier, and "deserters" and volunteers were constantly crossing the border to join the ranks of the "Black Flags." The arsenals of the empire were busy turning out munitions of war; popular riots and other ugly symptoms of anti-foreign feeling were being manifested at treaty ports like Canton, where little colonies of Europeans reside on "reserves." England and other nations doing business with China were becoming alarmed about the safety of their subjects and their commerce. The terms of a treaty defining the mutual relations and interests of France and China in Annam and Tonquin had been settled by M. Bourée, the French Ambassador at Pékin; but it was summarily cancelled, and the ambassador himself recalled by the government at home. New negotiations were opened, and carried on chiefly through the Marquis Tseng, China's Envoy Extraordinary to the European Courts; but so divergent were the views and demands of the Eastern and the Western Power that there seemed no hope of a pacific agreement being reached. Everything, in fact, betokened a great war, hurtful and almost ruinous, not only to China, but to all the interests of Europe in the East. And in the midst of this gathering storm Tu-Duc died, tired, no doubt, of his troubled and inglorious experience of ruling and being ruled in Annam; and the mandarins of Hué set up Tiep-Hoa as king in his place.

General Bouet had been sent out with reinforcements to Tonquin, and in August preparations were made for a combined stroke that should establish, once and for all, the French supremacy in Tonquin and Annam. The scheme was well designed, but the materials for complete success were not at hand. One part of the plan was an attack on Hai-dzuong, a fortified town lying on the north side of the Red River delta, about thirty miles from the sea, and commanding an important canal—the key, indeed, of the

approach to Tonquin from the Chinese side. The Annamese fled incontinently, and the town and one hundred and fifty ancient cannon fell into the hands of the invaders. A more important operation was an advance in force against the "Black Flag" positions at Sontay. The attack was made by three columns, supported by gunboats on the river. It resulted in disaster to the attacking force. Some intrenchments were captured at considerable loss, but were found untenable; others were so stubbornly defended that the French had to fall back discomfited to Hanoi.

Simultaneous with these operations were the measures taken "to bring the Annamese Court to their senses." A blockade of the whole coast was declared, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th August Admiral Courbet bombarded and captured the forts and batteries at the mouth of the Hué river, after a brilliant land attack. On the French side only a few casualties were reported; but the victory was tarnished by a sickening massacre of some seven hundred of the natives.

The new king and his mandarins hastened to sign terms of complete submission, dictated by M. Harmand, the French Commissioner, and these for the present are supposed to define the rights of France in Annam and its dependencies. Under the Treaty of Hué, Annam accepts without reservation the protectorate of France, and leaves in its hands the direction of all relations with foreign Powers, including China. Bin-thuan, the most southerly province, is ceded to French Cochinchina, and has already been occupied; the Hué forts and other points of Annamese territory are to be held for an indefinite period; new ports are to be opened to the commerce of all nations; a telegraph line is to connect Hanoi with Saigon; French Residents are to be placed in the chief towns, and to superintend the collection of revenue; the Annamese troops and mandarins are to be recalled from Tonquin; and France charges itself with the task of establishing military ports on the Song-ka river, and otherwise with maintaining peace and protecting navigation in that region. On the other side, the French guarantee the King of Annam against all aggression except their own from without and rebellion within his dominions; they undertake to be at the full cost and charge of turning out the "Black Flags; "and to furnish their *protégé* with "what engineers, learned men, and officers he may require."

It remains to be seen how the Annamese will relish so much protection, and whether the "Black Flags" and the Chinese will submit peaceably to be "turned out." Very far from peaceful were the prospects at the end of 1883. In the course of December, the Annamese, prompted thereto, it is said, by China, got rid of their "puppet-king," Tiep-Hoa, and Yoo-Duc reigned in his stead. Only the presence of a French force at Hué and a French fleet in the offing restrained the people from attacking the hated foreigner. At the seat of war on the Ked River, Admiral Courbet, who had succeeded General Bouet in the command, at length got the expeditionary force in motion on the 9th, and on the 16th December captured the Black Flag position at Sontay, after desperate fighting. Negotiations with China had come to a deadlock. An attack on Sontay had been declared by the Marquis Tseng to carry with it the breaking off of his relations with France; a great war in the East seemed inevitable. In any case, it has become plain, even to the French, that a good deal of troublesome work is cut out for their pioneers before they can enjoy their heart's desire—an Empire in the Far East.