

Letter from Dr. CAMPBELL, on the Elevation of Peaks in the Himalaya, &c.

To the Secretaries Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,—I am enabled, by the kindness of Colonel Waugh, the Surveyor General of India, to furnish the Society with the following results of the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey in this part of the Himalaya in 1847.

I have also the pleasure to forward a small and beautifully executed Chart of a portion of the Survey, received from Colonel Waugh some months ago.

It was sent to me after the publication in the Society's Journal of my Itinerary to Phari, to illustrate Colonel Waugh's views regarding the position of the celebrated "Chumalari" and of the "Chola" mountain of that Itinerary. When Colonel Waugh left this place in November last, after having satisfied himself in the course of his previous operations of the position of "Chumalari," by observations from Tonglo and Sinchal, I took some Lepchas and Bhotiahs who had travelled into Thibet by the Phari route, with me to the top of Sinchal, to point out Chumalari to them; as they were positive in stating their belief that it was not visible from any part of this neighbourhood, when I said "there is Chumalari," the whole party exclaimed—"No, it is Chola, and not Chumalari." I took pains to ascertain the reasons of their dissent, and afterwards wrote an epitome of them to Colonel Waugh, who thanked me for doing so, said he would file my note with the other documents, and while adhering to his former opinion said, as far as I recollect—"but you may rely upon it that I shall not finally decide the point until you are satisfied that I am right." Thus the matter rested until Colonel Waugh got a copy of my Itinerary to Phari, from the Journal for April last, when he informed me that the delay with respect to the results of the Darjeeling Trigonometrical operations, although greater than he had anticipated, could not then be considered a matter of regret, as it had put him in possession of evidence to prove the identity of his mountain with the great Chumalari of Thibet. "The evidence alluded to," he said, "is contained in your paper published in the Asiatic Society's Journal for April 1848. This valuable contribution to conjectural Geography, has arrived in good time

to be of service to precise Geography, and I am exceedingly obliged to you for the information it contains." He then very clearly and fully argued the whole question, and concluded by saying that the well-timed publication of the Phari Itinerary had enabled him to substantiate that the Peak seen from Sinchal is Chumalari, at the same time he satisfied himself that the "Chola" of that Itinerary is the "Chumanko" of his Survey. On these two points I am alike satisfied, and am very glad indeed that in communicating the dissent of my hill people from the conclusions of Colonel Waugh, I was the means of so soon shewing the triumphs of accurate science over the obstinacy of local ignorance. This is the history of the Chart now forwarded: and I doubt not that the Society will be glad to possess so correct a delineation of these exquisitely accurate observations, pending Colonel Waugh's own publication of the results of his important operations in this quarter. I have arranged the results of the Survey which most interest me under three heads.

1st.—Elevations at and near Darjeeling.

Darjeeling Hill above the sea,	7165
Jilla Pahar—highest point,	7452
Rockville,	7134
Birch Hill,	6880.8
Dr. Campbell's House,	6966
Bryn Gwyn (Major Crommelin's),	6734.9
Lebong, (Mr. Grant's house),	6039.3
Sinchal—highest point,	8606.7

2nd.—Elevations in Sikim—Sub-Himalaya.

Tendong—called Ararat,	8662.8
Tougloo,	10079.4
Singalela,	12329.2

3rd.—Elevations of Peaks in the Himalayan Range, seen from Darjeeling.

1 Kunchinginga, West Peak, *	28,176.6
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* This is, I believe, the highest spot on the surface of the globe. Distance from Darjeeling 45 miles. Elevation of the stations on the plains in the Chart:—"Bundurjoola, 246 feet. Thakoogunj (summit of tower) 267.3; Doom Dangi (Do.) 312.8. These three stations are in the district of Purneah.

A. CAMPBELL.

2	Ditto, East Peak,	27,825.9
3	Junnoo,	25,311.5
4	Kabroo,	24,004.5
5	Powhunry,	23,175.5
6	D. 2,	22,581.9
7	Pundeem,	22,015
8	D. 3,	19,242.10
9	Black Rock,	17,556.9
10	Nursing,	19,139.2
11	Chola,	17,319.5
12	Gipmoochi,	14,509.2

Thibetan Mountain.

Chumalari,	23,929.2
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Your's truly,

A. CAMPBELL, M. D.

*Darjeeling, Nov. 23rd, 1848.**Extract of a letter from Lieut. R. Strachey, Engineers, (communicated by the Hon'ble Mr. THOMASON.)*

I just write a few words to let you know that we have come back from Tibet. We returned here yesterday, having got along without any difficulty any where. We left this on the 2nd, as I before wrote to you, and got over all the passes on the 7th into the "table-land." We halted the 8th, and on the 9th got to the Sutlej, some miles below Ky-ungching. Thence we returned back towards the southern edge of Rakas Tal, reaching Gyanima, or Nimakhan, on the 12th. On the 14th we got within sight of Rakas Tal, and encamped near its southern shore. On the 15th we went on towards Manasarowar, which we reached on the 16th, encamping about a mile or so below Tu-Gamba, the monastery at the effluent from the Lake; we went up to look at the outlet, which was quite unmistakable. The opening is in an elevated beach, and might perhaps be overlooked when the lake was low. The beach of which I talk is rather curious, being evidently the effect of the waves of the lake, and raised perhaps 6 or 8 feet above the level of the water on one side, and of the low ground outside the beach on the other. These beaches are common to both lakes, and are, I suppose, the result of the