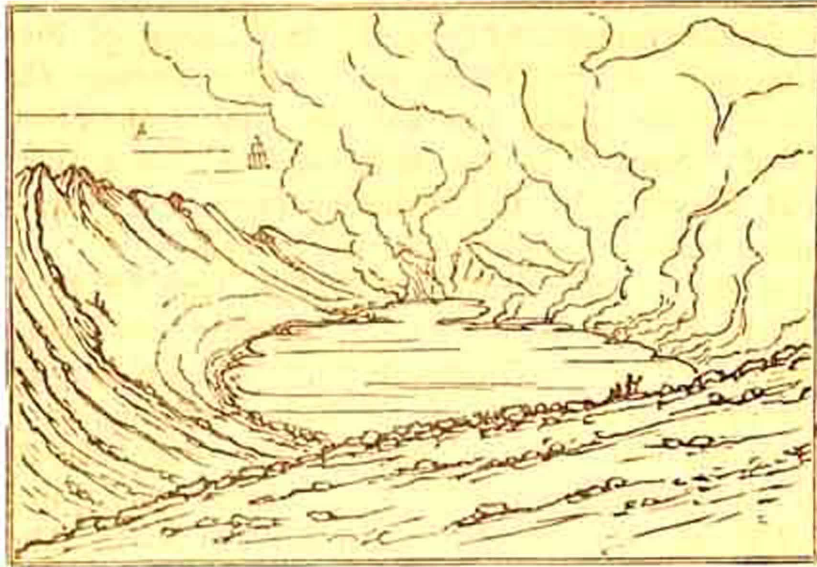


volcanic matter, and immense columns of vapour; the sea around being covered with floating cinders and dead fish. The scoriæ were of a chocolate colour, and the water which boiled in the circular basin, was of a dingy red. The eruption continued with great violence to the end of the same month; at which time the island was visited by several persons, and among others, by Capt. Swinburne, R.N., and M. Hoffman, the Prussian geologist. It was then from fifty to ninety feet in height, and three quarters of a mile in circumference.

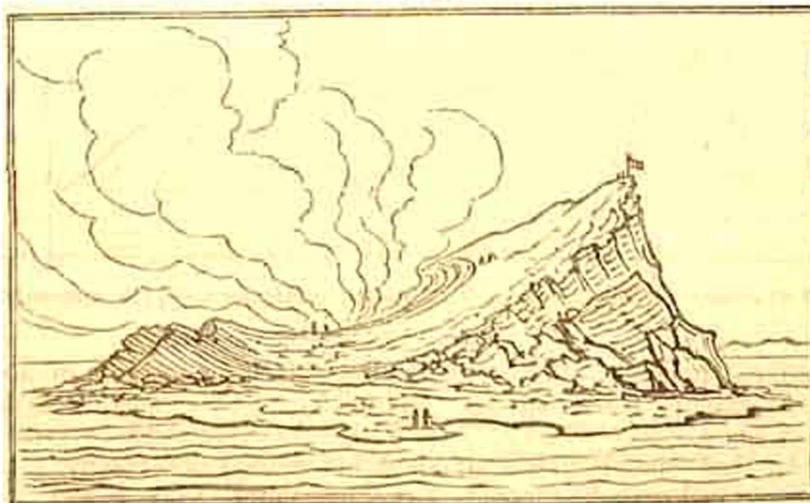
Fig. 43.



View of the interior of Graham Island, 29th Sept. 1831.

By the 4th of August it became, according to some accounts, above 200 feet high, and three miles in circumference; after which it began to diminish in size by the action of the waves, and was only two miles round on the 25th of August; and on the 3d of September, when it was carefully examined by Captain Wodehouse, only three-fifths of a mile in circumference; its greatest height being then 107

Fig. 44.



Graham Island, 29th Sept. 1831.\*

\* In the annexed sketch (fig. 44.), am informed by M. Prevost that these lines were not intended by the artist to represent the dip of the beds. drawn by M. Joinville, who accompanied M. C. Prevost, the beds seem to slope towards the centre of the crater; but I