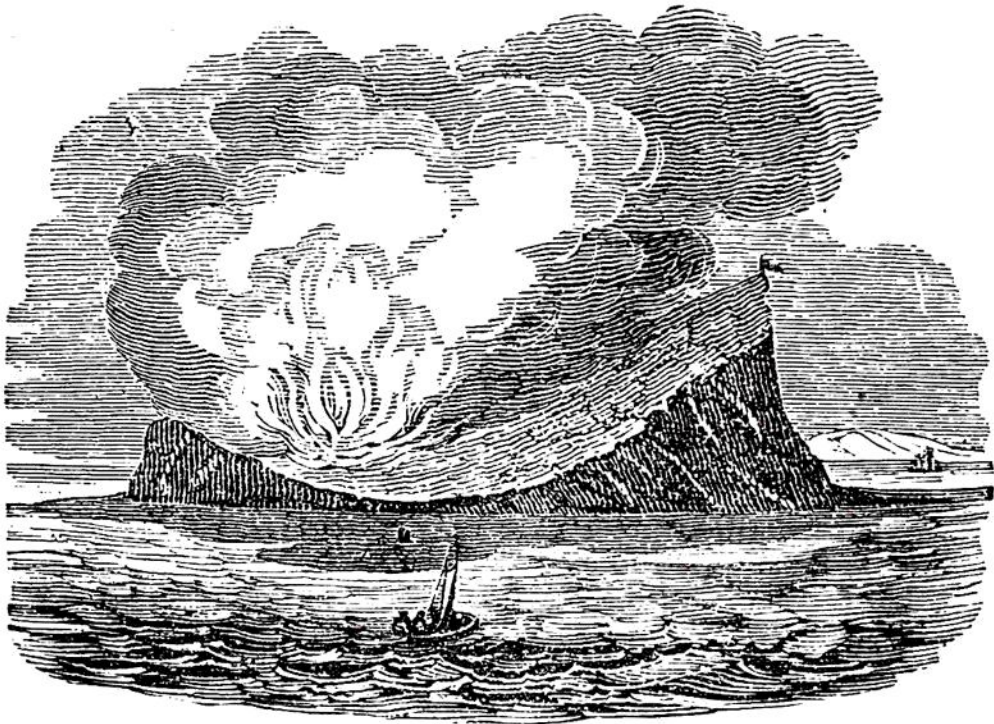


and he found that a small island had been formed, twelve feet high, with a crater in the centre, from which immense columns of vapour were ejected, and masses of volcanic matter.

The island was afterward visited by several scientific gentlemen, and is said to have been two hundred feet high, and three miles in circumference, on the 4th of August. But



from this time the island decreased in size; for, being composed of loose scoriæ and pumice, it was rapidly acted upon by the water, and on the 3d of September, when carefully measured by Captain Wodehouse, was only three fifths of a mile in circumference, and one hundred and seven feet high. At the end of October the island had entirely disappeared, except one small point composed of sand and scoriæ. Captain Swinburne examined the spot in the beginning of the year 1832, and found an extensive shoal to occupy the place where the island had been, and in 1833 there was a dangerous reef, of an oval form, three fifths of a mile in circumference.

We may now close our remarks upon active volcanoes, by the mention of one or two facts deduced from the consideration of the geographical arrangement, relative position, and attendant phenomena of active cones

1. Nearly all the active volcanic cones are either situated