

vapour. The eastern basin is named by the natives "The King's Crater;" the western, "The Poison Crater."

SUMBAWA.

Separated by narrow channels of the sea, the islands of Bali and Sumbáwa are but a continuation of Java in nature and structure, but on a smaller scale, their mountains scarcely exceeding 800 feet in height.

Sumbáwa, however, contains the most formidable volcano—Tombooro—in this part of the world. It broke out into eruption in 1815 on a colossal scale, the discharges continuing from the 5th of April till July. The explosions were heard at the distance of 970 miles; and in Java, at the distance of 300 miles, the darkness during the day was like the depth of midnight from the immense quantities of ashes which filled the air; they were swept even as far as Bencoolen, a distance of 1100 miles, which is just as if the ashes of Vesuvius fell at Birmingham.

SUMATRA.

The great volcanic chain of the East Pacific is continued in Sumatra, where the submarine fire obtains access to the atmosphere through three volcanoes on the southern, and one on the northern side of the island. The most important of them, called Berapi, is 12,000 feet in height, and constantly smoking; though no records are extant of any Sumatran eruptions.

THE MOLUCCAS.

The third and greatest of all the belts of volcanic islands includes Gilolo, one of the Molucca group, which is covered with volcanic cones."

In Sangir, lying immediately north of Celebes, is an active volcano, which broke out into a furious eruption in March 1856. Upwards of twenty-eight hundred persons perished, and numerous