

anchorage on its western side, but no harbour. Its eastern side is rocky and unfit for cultivation; the inhabitants therefore reside on its western side, on the sea-shore, and are for the most part miserably poor. They cultivate, principally, yams and sweet-potatoes, the former of which succeed much better here than at any of the other islands. Water is very scarce, and they suffer occasionally from droughts, from which cause they are not able to raise the taro. This island is celebrated for the beautiful mats manufactured by its women. It is also said to be a favourable place for the manufacture of salt.

The number of inhabitants is one thousand; and what is remarkable, although but a few miles removed from Waimea, on the island of Kauai, they show an increase, in the proportion of births over deaths, of eight to six. The climate cannot be very different, and both would be equally subject to drought, if it were not for the rivers and the irrigation dependent on them. On this island there are two hundred children, about one-third of whom read: these are divided into twelve schools, under native teachers.

The district of Koloa on Kauai is twelve miles long by five broad. The face of the country is much broken into hills and extinguished craters. The land is good along its whole extent and half its breadth, and they have a sufficient quantity of rain to enable them to dispense with irrigation, of which but a small extent only would be susceptible.

The climate is generally mild and equable, the range of the thermometer being usually from 60° to 80° F.; but during the summer months it is occasionally found as high as 90°, and in winter as low as 50°. Sugar-cane grows in luxuriance, as well as cotton; the mulberry, both Chinese and multicaulis, Indian corn, sweet-potatoes, yams, and taro also flourish.

This has been the seat of the operations of some foreigners (Americans), and although, as has been before remarked, the natives derive but little pecuniary profit from their labour, yet the influence of a steady occupation has produced a striking improvement: they are clothed in foreign goods, and are generally found employed, and not lounging about as formerly. The comforts of their habitations have, however, as yet undergone but little change.

The population in 1840, was one thousand three hundred and forty-eight. There is a church, with one hundred and twenty-six members, but no schools. The teachers set apart for this service were employed by the chiefs, who frequently make use of them to keep their accounts, gather in their taxes, &c. The population is here again increasing, partly by immigration, whence it was difficult to ascertain its ratio. This district, it will be observed, lies immediately on the