

the coast of above twenty miles. Within this district are a few bays for vessels not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons burden; the best of these is Rawailoa. Those to the northeast are Waimea, Haula, Kakaua, Moluilui, and Makua. Like all the rest of the places, they are dependent on Honolulu, which is thirty miles distant, for a market. A good road might very easily be constructed, and very nearly level, on the plain that lies between the two high mountain ranges which traverse the island from east to west. One of these ranges is called Konahaunui, the other Kāala; the former occupies the eastern end of the island, the latter the western. Both are basaltic. It is remarked of these two ranges, that the soil and growth of the plants are dissimilar; for instance, the kauwila, the wiliwili, the haw, and the uhiuhi are found on the Kāala, and are either not found, or only in a dwarfish state, on the Konahaunui; whilst the acacia (koa), and the lehua, do not exist on the former, though growing luxuriantly on the latter.

Waialua lies at the foot of the Konahaunui range, on its western slope, while the northern slope of Kāala nearly reaches it. Here begins the plain before mentioned, which extends to Ewa, a distance of about twenty miles. Part of the Waialua district is cultivated by irrigation, and produces abundantly. Five considerable streams water it from the Konahaunui range, passing down the fertile valleys. The largest of these is quite sufficient to supply motive power the whole year round. On the banks of the Ewa are many thousand acres of land wholly unoccupied, which are capable of growing cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, the mulberry, &c., to any extent. From sources that are to be depended upon, I was informed that there are upwards of thirty square miles in the Waialua district that can be cultivated without irrigation.

The people are as indolent as usual, having but few wants, and those easily supplied; there is now, however, some hope of their improvement, because the conveniences of civilized life are gradually being introduced, the desire of obtaining which gives them an incentive to exertion. They cannot yet be induced to change their ancient dwellings for better habitations, and still adhere with pertinacity to their thatched grass huts, without floors or windows, and destitute of ventilation: these dwellings may with truth be termed, miserable hovels.

The mountain range of Konahaunui runs close to the north shore of the island, leaving only a narrow strip of land, varying from a half to two miles in width, and twenty miles in length: this is called the Koolaulo district. It is only a few feet above the level of the sea, and has a gradual ascent to the foot of the precipices. The mountain spurs from the main chain are numerous: some of these are of great length, and enclose valleys having a very fertile soil. The land on the imme-