

doors, as well as the size of the houses; have paid some regard to ventilation, and improved the quality of their sleeping-mats.

The slow progress of improvement in this district, is thought to have been owing to the uncertain tenure of property; but as the new constitution and laws provide for this, it will no longer be an impediment.

The schools in this district number eleven, which are taught by native teachers, under the superintendence of the missionaries. The number of children who attend them averages about four hundred, which is about half the number in the district. The scholars are between four and sixteen years of age. Messrs. Emerson and Locke are both of opinion, that the Hawaiian children are not inferior in intellect or in aptitude for handicraft to other children having equal advantages.

There is one church in the district, on whose first establishment, seven years previous to our visit, it had five hundred and eighty-three communicants; of these eight have died, eighteen were dismissed to join other churches, fifty-nine expelled for unchristian conduct, and four hundred and ninety-eight are now connected with the church. Most of the latter have a good degree of conscience, and some sense of Christian obligation, whilst others, as might be expected, are apparently little more than in name Christians.

From 1832 to 1839, there were four hundred and forty-five marriages. There has been a register of the births and deaths kept for a part of the time, which would go to show that the former was to the latter as one to two. Some particular years seem to have varied somewhat from this: in Waialua, forty-five births to one hundred and thirty-six deaths. In another place the proportions were as seven to seventeen; and in a third, as two to eight, without any prevailing disease. In 1836, at Waialua, the births were thirty-four, the deaths ninety; in 1839, fifty-six to one hundred and eighty-five.

The population in 1832, at Waialua, was 2,640; in 1836, 2,415; decrease in four years, 225.

From the great differences between the several places, without the existence of any epidemic, one is led to believe that mistakes may have been made in the register; the general belief, however, is, that the numbers that will represent the decrease most accurately, are the above.

The causes of decrease in this district are supposed to be sterility and abortion; the latter is quite common, and instances are known where women have had six or seven, and sometimes as many as ten, in the same number of years, and no living children.

Infanticide has been practised to some extent, down to 1840. From