

facts derived from the natives, it would appear that both personal and mutual abuse at an early period of life between the sexes, holds a prominent place among the causes of this decrease.

The law of marriage it is thought will have a wholesome influence. Mr. Emerson has never heard of more than one instance where the fear of punishment for the breach of the laws of chastity has produced infanticide. The laws which formerly existed, requiring parents to pay taxes for children over ten years of age, may have had that tendency. It is ascertained that the repeal of this law, and the enactment of the one now existing, which offers a premium for large families of legitimate children, have induced many to take care of their offspring. The law which compels unmarried women found to be *enceinte* to work on the roads, may perhaps have had a tendency to cause the commission of this crime.

Intemperance has again made its appearance within a year in this district, and the introduction of rum, brandy, &c., under the French treaty, has had its effect upon the common people; for although these liquors are too dear for them to purchase, they will follow the fashion, and in lieu of spirits use ava, or some a fermented drink made of potatoes, water-melons, or the ti: many bad consequences are the inevitable result.

Messrs. Rich and Brackenridge, accompanied by Mr. Emerson, made an excursion to reach the top of the Kaala range of mountains. They were unfortunate in the selected day; for shortly after they reached the mountain, it began to rain, which rendered climbing on the narrow ridge very difficult. This was in some places not more than two feet wide, about fifteen hundred feet high, almost perpendicular, and extremely dangerous from its becoming slippery with the wet. The ridge became in a short time so narrow, that they were compelled to go astride and hitch themselves along, until, as they thought, they had attained the altitude of two thousand five hundred feet, when they deemed it impossible to reach the top, and concluded to retrace their steps. As they returned, they collected many interesting plants; among them a shrubby *Viola*, about two feet high, with a slightly fragrant white flower; *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, the same as the native cherry of New South Wales; and near the base of the mountain, forests of *Erythrina monosperma* (of Hooker), the wood of which was used by the natives for making out-riggers for their canoes.

The next day they proceeded on their way to Honolulu, across the plain between the two ranges of mountains. This plain, in the rainy season, affords abundance of food for cattle in three or four kinds of grasses, and is, as I have before remarked, susceptible of extensive