

year; a large proportion of them died at from six to ten months old; six died between two and ten years, and fourteen died when over ten years old.

The dwellings of the natives are a little improved, and Governor Adams has the best-built stone house in the Hawaiian Islands. He has also a cotton factory constructed of stone, and by his influence there has been erected a large stone church and a school-house. He also gives much attention to the schools, and has twenty-three in his district for adult scholars, who are six or seven hundred in number; and thirteen for children, with about five hundred pupils: all of these are taught by natives. To these is to be added a school for girls, taught by the ladies of the mission, numbering fifty-five scholars.

Governor Adams, like all individuals of his class who are desirous of improving his countrymen, is represented by the low foreigners to be of a miserly and grasping disposition, and they say that he has acquired large stores of wealth, which he hoards up. He is certainly much respected by all those not engaged in trade, and spoken highly of by the natives over whom he rules. He is admitted, however, by both foreigners and natives, to be one of the most shrewd and intelligent of the nation, and desirous of turning all things to account, competing even with foreigners. I had not the pleasure of meeting with him, of which I was desirous; for, owing to our unexpected detention at Oahu, we did not reach Hilo so soon as we had intended, and he was obliged to return to his home on the opposite side of the island. Being a man of large dimensions, as the chiefs usually are, he was deterred from performing so toilsome a journey again during our stay.

The industry which prevails in his own particular district certainly shows uncommon exertion on the part of some one; and the fact that the natives are better clad, and more inclined to steady employment when they have no markets for the sale of their produce, speaks much in their favour. Any branch of industry that is likely to produce profit, and that will yield them the means of procuring clothing, is engaged in with avidity.

There is only one store, where sandalwood, tutui-nuts, beans, corn, palm-leaf hats, and mustard-seed, are exchanged for goods. Corn (maize) is becoming quite an extensive article of commerce, and its cultivation is rapidly extending; cotton is likewise attended to. There is, indeed, little doubt, but that this people, under proper encouragement, will become industrious and prosperous.

A considerable trade is kept up between the south and north end of this district. The inhabitants of the barren portion of the latter