

summit, they took shelter under a pile of stones—the same that Douglass speaks of. They were unfortunate in the weather, as a cold, cutting, and strong wind blew from the southwest, sweeping over these peaks with great force. The water in the bags froze in a few minutes in the bright sunshine. Their man Dawson, alias Billy Lilly, soon became weary and exhausted: he was so stiff, that it was with difficulty they could get him to move down to the base of the mountain. The lee side of the mountain, was a sheet of ice for several hundred feet down the peaks; the weather side on the contrary, was covered with minute icicles pointing to the wind, which, on being walked over, were detached in numbers.

In the early part of the day, Mauna Loa was in sight; but when they reached the summit, the atmosphere became hazy, and consequently their view of the country around was very indistinct. The terminal crater of Mauna Loa, however, was still perceptible.

The highest peak of Mauna Kea is the southernmost; but our gentlemen did not visit it, proceeding to the western side of the mountain, until they obtained a view of the slope to the northwest and north. The lake spoken of by Mr. Goodrich, which lies in the direction of the highest peak, was not visited.

Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea differ essentially, both in form and apparent composition. Mauna Loa, as has been seen, is one mass of lava streams for the distance of four or five thousand feet from its summit; while Mauna Kea is found to consist almost entirely of scoria without any craters, unless the conical hills spoken of can be so considered; which is probable, for they are represented as cup-shaped on top. Vegetation on the one ceases at about seven thousand feet; while on the other it is continued to twelve thousand, and a few scattered plants may even be found within a few hundred feet of the top of Mauna Kea. The plants also differ: the mamanee occupies a belt eleven thousand feet high, while none of this plant is to be found on Mauna Loa.

On their return, they determined to proceed to the lower cave, where the natives had taken refuge.

On the 15th, they concluded to descend, after making a tour on this same level, where they found the ground as barren as on the route by which they had ascended. Small herds of cattle were seen, but at a great distance apart: these have now become shy, from having been hunted by Spaniards with horses from California, which were imported for the express purpose of carrying on systematically the business of killing the cattle for their hides. These hunters would soon have exterminated them.