

the Rev. Mr. Coan. It is the largest charge in the group, and according to the last census, contains twelve thousand inhabitants. In 1840, seven thousand of these were reported as communicants, forming twenty separate congregations, all of which are under the charge of native catechists, and are visited quarterly by the missionary for inspection, instruction, discipline, and the Lord's Supper. All the communicants meet yearly at Hilo.

Being much engaged with the natives, I had a fair opportunity of observing their improvement in religious knowledge; and I regret to say, that it is not such as I anticipated from the accounts that were given me, or equal to what it ought to be from the exertions of their pastor; for, while I cannot but condemn the course he has pursued in rooting up the coffee plantations, and overturning the good works of his predecessor, I must do him the justice to say, he is untiring in his clerical duties, and his field is one of constant labour, both of mind and body.

In giving an account of the wants of his parishioners, he includes the following, viz.: lawyers, doctors, teachers, artists, agriculturists, manufacturers, preachers, and, above all, money.

The schools were in the first place composed of adults and children, and numbered five thousand scholars; but now they are confined to children, between two and three thousand of whom attend school, being one-sixth of the population.

With regard to the population of this district, I have no positive proof of its decrease. Children are, indeed, said to be few, but the numbers that are reported as attending the schools show that there is as large a proportion of them as in other countries.

There is at Hilo a boarding-school for boys, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, which was established in 1836. This school is sustained by annual grants of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and by lay donations.

The number of scholars at the time of our visit was fifty-three, fifteen of whom had just been received, and seventeen had been lately sent to the high-school at Lahainaluna. Twelve more were preparing to join that school. The annual expense of each scholar is from sixteen to eighteen dollars: the boys raise about one-fourth of the food they consume. They cultivate a little sugar-cane, which was estimated to be worth fifty dollars the last year. The boys eat at a common table: the dormitory is eighty feet long, by twenty-eight feet wide, and immediately over the school-room; each bed-place is partitioned off into a small room, with mats, six feet by four. The whole is extremely neat and clean.