

it had been borne on the surface of the molten mass, and thrown off on one side.

After surveying about five miles of its extent and to within three of its termination at the sea, they returned to Pahuhali, passing through an extensive bamboo-brake in the forest, many of whose stems were five inches in diameter. The next day they returned to the ship at Hilo.

The district of Waimea is situated on the northwest side of the island. So much of the soil of this district as lies along the coast, though rich, is badly watered, and seven or eight miles in the interior from Kawaihae Bay, it becomes exceedingly rocky and barren. The amount of the good land is supposed to be about one hundred square miles, and the greater part of this lies on the eastern side, where it is well watered. The face of this district combines hills, valleys, plains, and mountains.

The high land to the eastward of Kawaihae causes an almost perpetual calm. This mountain region is rocky, and has a burnt appearance until the eastern side of the mountain is reached, when a dense forest and a most luxuriant vegetation succeed.

On the south are Mauna Kea and the barren lava plains. The latter lie, as we have seen, between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, where desolation reigns. In this plain is said to be the remains of a pathway, upwards of a mile in length, of flat stones, leading to the temple of Kaili, before described in Messrs. Peale and Rich's journey.

The climate of this district is, upon the whole, unpleasant, particularly at Waimea, in consequence of the trade-wind, which is exceedingly strong, bringing with it a mist towards sunset. This wind rushes furiously down between the mountains which bound the valley of Waimea, and becomes very dangerous to shipping in the bay. It is called by the natives "mumuku," and is foretold by them from an illuminated streak that is seen far inland. This is believed to be caused by the reflection of the twilight on the mist that always accompanies the mumuku.

The productions of Waimea are the same as those of the other districts, but it abounds also in timber of good size and quality for building. This was the famous sandalwood district, whence Kamehameha procured the cargoes which he sold for the Canton market. As I have before remarked, there are now no trees left larger than mere saplings. The niau, or bastard sandalwood, is plentiful, and considered as a fine wood for building.

Waimea was also the principal place of export for hides, tallow, and beef. Of these articles only a small amount is now exported,