

To give some idea of the state of these people and their wants. It is admitted by all, that licentiousness prevails to a great extent among the people, even at present, but to a far less degree than formerly: then promiscuous intercourse was almost general,—men were living with several wives, and vice versa. No improvement in this respect had been made, until the missionaries began their labours. To them this nation owes its moral code, and the enactment of laws respecting marriage. A native's idea of luxury does not extend beyond *poe* and fish, with which he usually seems satisfied, and when they are obtained ceases all exertion. To overcome this inertness, it is requisite that they should, as some few do, feel artificial wants, which cause them to look about for employment. Even these are so few that they are soon satisfied. It is said a native may be supported in the Hawaiian Islands for two or three cents a day: on some of the islands they receive no more than seventy-five cents per week, and even this is paid to them in tickets, entitling them to goods to that amount from the store of their employer, who pays them in this way at an advance of fifty to one hundred per cent.; this brings the value of their labour for the week (six days) down to twenty-five or thirty cents. This is all the inducement the commercial men or foreign residents hold out to the natives to work.

The population of the Kohala district consists of six thousand four hundred; and during a year and a half it has diminished between four and five hundred, owing in part to emigration. As to the other causes of decrease, if they exist, there are no facts to show it.

The schools are not attended with any regularity: sometimes they are crowded, at other times thinly attended. This is attributed to the want of proper teachers, and on the part of the parents to a want of interest in the education of their children. About one thousand two hundred children are regarded as scholars in the different schools; one hundred of these are taught in the station school, under the care and personal superintendence of the missionaries. At the last examination of these schools, eight hundred were present, four hundred and sixty of whom are able to read, several can write, and a few have made some advancement in mental and written arithmetic. Of the adults in the schools, there were one thousand one hundred who could read intelligibly.

The church was organized in this district in 1838, and in 1840 there were nine hundred and fifty who professed Christianity, though it is believed that all are not Christians.

Mr. Bliss states that the people of Kohala are intemperate in the use