

large size; but the timber is of little value, being either soft and spongy, or hard and difficult to work. Of the former kinds the natives make their canoes.

The district of Kula, on East Maui, although extremely rough and rocky, has a loamy, rich, and productive soil: it produces the finest Irish potatoes, turnips, corn, melons, and wheat. The latter, of an excellent quality, is found growing wild. It was introduced about twenty years before our visit, planted, and not the least attention paid to it; instead, however, of "running out," it has increased. At Malaca Bay there is good anchorage for vessels of any size, and a fine fishery.

The isthmus is too dry to be fit for cultivation: it is in extent about twenty by fifteen miles. During nine months of the year it is a fine grazing country, and feeds large herds of cattle, that are mostly owned by foreigners.

The productions on Maui are the same as those of the other islands: to these may be added a few fruits, as grapes, &c., but these are not raised in large quantities.

In industry and enterprise, the natives of this island have made but slow progress, though there is abundant evidence that they possess both, if properly developed. This is shown in their attempts at cultivation.

The king, in order to foster a spirit of enterprise, proposed to a company of about fifty natives, that each should cultivate a small lot of land, of from one to two acres, with sugar-cane; and that when ripe he would manufacture it into sugar and molasses for one-half, and would, besides, relieve them from all taxation. It was considered that four-tenths of the sugar would pay for its manufacture, and that two-tenths should be equivalent to the taxes. Sixty or seventy acres were planted. The produce was found to be one and a half tons to the acre, besides some molasses.

Both at Wailuku and at Hamakualoa, the natives have shown much perseverance and enterprise in erecting stone churches. These are built by native workmen, and their dimensions are one hundred feet in length, by fifty feet in width. For the construction of that at Hamakualoa, they were obliged to bring the stones, lime, and sand, on their backs, to the place of building. The lime and sand were brought from a distance of two or three miles, and the timber was dragged from four to six miles. In putting on the roof, it fell in twice, after nearly all the timbers were up, and broke them to pieces; but they persevered until they had completed the edifice, which will contain