

about one thousand people. The whole amount of money laid out was sixteen dollars! At Wailuku the building-stone used was vesicular lava.

The following may give some idea of the duties of a missionary at these islands. Their labours on the Sabbath are, a sermon at sunrise, Sabbath-school at eight o'clock, sermon again at eleven o'clock, Bible-class at one, and lecture at four. On week-days, going to adjacent villages, lectures, schools, and visiting the poor and needy, besides acting as physician for a whole district, which alone is a work of no trifling labour.

In Wailuku, the population is thought to be decreasing at the rate of about one hundred and thirty annually, but no adequate causes are assigned for this diminution. The climate of Maui is healthy, and no diseases prevail. Infanticide may be said not to exist. In speaking with Mr. Richards upon this subject, he mentioned to me that there had undoubtedly been very erroneous computations prior to the last census of 1840; and a case had come to his knowledge in one district, in which it appeared that the deaths had been registered, but not the births: in this case, if the births had been noted, it would have led to a directly contrary conclusion; for, instead of showing three per cent. decrease, it would have given that amount of increase.

I have before stated, that Messrs. Pickering, Drayton, and Brackenridge were ordered to visit Maui. They embarked on board the native schooner Kahalia, and with them went Dr. Judd. They had a long and tedious passage, and instead of reaching Maui in a few hours, as they had expected, they were several days, owing to a strong southwest gale blowing. By this they were obliged to take shelter under the lee on the north side of Maui, where Dr. Judd and Mr. Drayton landed, for the purpose of passing over land to Lahaina.

The north coast of East Maui is a succession of deep ravines, which gradually diminish in breadth as they ascend, and are finally lost on the flanks of the mountains: travelling along the coast, in consequence, becomes almost impossible. Cascades are seen falling in these ravines several hundred feet in height, having little volume of water, however.

The face of Mauna Haleakala is somewhat like that of Mauna Kea: it is destitute of trees to the height of about two thousand feet; then succeeds a belt of forest, to the height of six thousand feet, and again, the summit, which is cleft by a deep gorge, is bare.

During their stay under the lee of the island, the king's schooner sought refuge there also, having been driven from the roads of Lahaina