

they led while in their savage state; and thus their early impressions remaining still uneradicated, they return almost as soon as they leave the school to their savage state, finding it more easy than to keep up their partially civilized habits; whereas, if they were taken very young, and put under a course of discipline that would make their improvement permanent, and were, besides, taught the way of maintaining themselves as they now are, by useful employment, they would not be so likely to relapse into their former habits, or adopt those of their parents. I have little doubt, that such a course would be a great means of reforming many of their parents, as far as they are susceptible of reformation; for the relation between parents and children is altogether different with them from what it is among us, parents being invariably under the control of the children, after the latter have grown up.

The plan of taking the children, as is done, from the dregs of the natives, is, I think, another mistake. The higher orders in a monarchical system of government ought to be more carefully instructed than the others. This principle is admitted by the establishment of the chiefs' school at Honolulu, and I see no reason why it should not equally apply to the children of the petty chiefs, or second class. I am, indeed, satisfied that greater advantages would be derived from such a course, and the school would, in this way, become more popular. Parents of this rank would, also, be enabled to assist in its maintenance, and the lower orders, as elsewhere, would imitate the higher.

I must do full justice to the good fare and kind attentions of Mrs. Greene; and from the appearance of the supper-table, I could readily have believed myself in New England instead of the Hawaiian Islands.

Early the next morning, Mr. Drayton and myself went to breakfast with Mr. Baily and his wife. He is the assistant missionary at this station, and superintends the school for boys. It being Saturday, and a holiday, we had not the pleasure of seeing the scholars.

Mr. Baily had provided bountifully for us, and there was ample evidence here that this was a land of plenty, to all those who exercised ordinary industry.

After breakfast, Mr. Greene was obliging enough to accompany us to see the sugar-mills and taro-plantations, in the valley of the Wailuku. The sugar-manufactory is an experiment of the king, and is now under the superintendence of a Chinese. By some awkward mistake in making the agreement, his majesty's interests were entirely lost sight of, and it is said that he will lose money, although his agents have a prospect of considerable gain. The iron-work of the mill was imported from the United States, and is turned by water-power. The water