

with a grant of five hundred acres of land ; only fifty of which, however, were capable of being made productive, and but thirty have been cultivated.

Since 1836, when, as has been seen, the system was changed, its usefulness has in a great measure ceased, for the simple reason that the institution in its present form is not required. I look upon the plan as wholly impracticable, and unsuitable to the wants of the natives. In the form it was first established, Mr. Andrews was extremely well adapted to its superintendence ; but when it was taken under the fostering care of the Board, few of whom are practical men, they remodelled it, still keeping it under the superintendence of one who, though admirably adapted for its original plan of instruction, was unfitted for the cares of its future operations.

The professors who are associated with Mr. Andrews, are no doubt well qualified for their situations as teachers and translators, but naturally look more to mental improvement than to practical illustration. The latter indeed appears to have been almost wholly abandoned, and instead of carpentry, smithery, and agriculture, being pursued, the two former have been entirely abandoned, and in order to induce the scholars to the latter, they give them a price for their work, which goes to the clothing of the individual, so that in reality this labour is at a higher price than would be paid for it in the United States.

We were shown some of the engravings done by the scholars, but these were of a very rude and inferior description, and at the price paid for the work, cost more than if beautifully done by the best artists in the United States. No one in the establishment knows any thing about engraving, and therefore it seems highly injudicious to have attempted to teach it.

In all the departments of this establishment I saw nothing but ill-directed means, and a waste of funds that might have been avoided by proper forecast, and a full examination of the subject by practical men. The school has passed its meridian, and is now fast going to decay, a fact which must strike every one on a casual visit. The discipline of the scholars is loose and irregular ; they are their own rulers, and make their own laws : in this respect it may be called a republican school. The scholars act by committees, and without the knowledge or consent of their teachers, in every thing that concerns themselves and their apartments. As may be supposed, they are left to settle their own disputes, and little discipline of any kind exists.

I had an opportunity of seeing one of the classes reciting to the Rev. Mr. Dibble. We happened accidentally to pass through the large hall or chapel, where this exercise was going on. The reverend gentle-