

man was mounted on a platform, and the scholars oddly arranged on the ends of each of the long benches. A more ragged, dirty-looking set of fellows I have rarely laid my eyes upon in the shape of scholars, or as they are now termed, students of the university. Most of them were dressed in trousers and shirts, the latter partly within and partly without their waistbands. They had no shoes or handkerchiefs, and and as the light colour of their clothes showed spots of grease distinctly, they appeared dirty enough. The exercises were continued, but as they were in the Hawaiian language, it was impossible to judge of their explanations of the questions put to them: they seemed, however, to satisfy the tutor.

I then went to the lower rooms and was shown the process of teaching; among other branches in which they were instructed was music. We next visited the dormitories, which, as I have stated above, were small separate grass-huts. The scholars sleep as they choose, either within or without the hut, and always in their clothes, which I had surmised was the case from their appearance. The whole struck me as being badly planned and loosely conducted: the buildings are much too large and expensive; consequently to keep them in repair, and meet the other expenses of the establishment without additional aid, is impossible; and like all attempts on too large a scale, it must fail.

I am well aware that the gentlemen who have the matter in charge are doing all that they can to meet their own wishes, and the expectations of the community, both at home and in the other islands; but I look upon their exertions as thrown away; for it requires practical men and artisans to instruct the natives, and some plan is essential by which their habits and customs can be changed. I was told here that their character combines idleness and unclean habits; that they are deceitful, obstinate, indifferent to truth, and have no social qualities.

Each scholar now costs the society twenty dollars per annum, seven dollars and fifty cents of which provides them with food; the remainder, twelve dollars and fifty cents is for clothing. But besides this, they are paid twenty-five cents per day when they are allowed to work, which amounts to as much more during the year. Why this premium has been adopted to induce them to work, I could not see; and I look upon it as one of the very worst features of the establishment, particularly when the scholars must see that their labour is frequently of no account, as when employed in building stone walls to enclose lands that are not worth fencing in.

That this institution is not popular among the natives, is little to be wondered at. Many of them complain, as I have already said, that it