

ciate, after which a feast was to be given by the queen to the chiefs and children.

As there was some novelty in this celebration, which was the first of the kind attempted, I will give a short description of it, derived from an eye-witness. First came the boys of Papieti and Papaoa, to the number of about two hundred, dressed in blue cotton coats and trousers, the seams bound with narrow strips of red and white cloth, the facings of the coats of many colours, and not unfrequently the coats themselves of diverse colours on the alternate sides: the skirts were also of different colours; others were to be seen with white jackets, and skirts of plaid cloth; on their heads they wore home-made cocked-hats, manufactured from bullock's-hide, on which were pasted representations of men, birds, beasts, fishes, &c., cut out of coarse paper or bark, and affixed with gum.

Next followed the young men and boys of Matavai and Pappino, similarly equipped. One among these attracted particular attention for his cap was decorated with two tiers of small looking-glasses, surmounted by a crown of feathers, a large bunch of which was stuck into an old tin nutmeg-grater, in front, as a pompoon, while by way of decoration was seen suspended on the left breast, by a blue riband, the polished bottom of a brass candlestick. Many of the larger boys had on epaulettes and swords; others were armed with sticks, and had epaulettes of shavings dyed yellow. A number of the older boys carried flags of tapa, stained and decorated with fanciful devices.

Next came all the female children, very neatly dressed, and the queen, Pomare, with her attendant maids of honour, thirty in number, arrayed in white, with neat straw bonnets, profusely decorated with gay ribands and feathers: the larger proportion of them had short stockings on for the first time in their lives: each of them carried a silken scarf suspended to the end of a long reed, and the scarfs were of every variety of colour.

In the rear was Pomare-taui and the principal chiefs: the latter were dressed in military costume, and their clothes fitted so well that they might be termed well dressed.

Near the chapel, sentinels were posted to keep off the crowd: these had muskets, said to have been borrowed for the occasion, with which they saluted the queen as she advanced. At intervals in the procession were officers and the monitors of the schools, for the purpose of keeping order.

At the chapel, the services were conducted by Mr. Pritchard, who made an address of an hour's duration, which was listened to with great attention; after which the procession formed again, the queen