

butler, three under butlers, upper and under cook, a pannierman, a gardener, two porters, two wash pots, and watchmen. the benchers assume and exercise a power that can scarcely be reconciled to the reason of the thing. they examine students as to their proficiency in the knowledge of the law, and call candidates to the bar, or reject them at pleasure, and without appeal. it is pretty well known that students in some cases eat their way to the bar; in which there can be no great harm, because their clients will take the liberty afterwards of judging how far they have otherwise qualified themselves. but every man that eats in those societies should be called, or the rejection should be founded solely on his ignorance of the law, and should be subject to an appeal to a higher jurisdiction; otherwise the power of the benchers may be exercised on private or party motives. the expence of going through the course of these societies is not great. in the inner temple, a student pays on admission, for the fees of the society, l. s. d. which, with other customary charges, amounts to l s. a duty is also paid to the king, which is high. terms may be kept for about s. per week, and, in fact, students may dine at a cheaper rate here than any where beside. the expences in the principal societies of like nature are something more. their kitchens, and dinner rooms, merit the inspection of strangers, and may be seen on applying to the porter, or cooks, without fee or introduction. our time is short now, or we would take a peep; you must therefore content yourself with my description. the temple is an irregular building. in fleet street are two entrances, one to the inner, and the other to the middle temple. the latter has a front in the manner of inigo jones, of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilastres, of the ionic order, with themselves. but as there are many hogs and dogs roaming at large through their villages, they are very careful to fence their dwellings round with wicker work, to preserve them from the depredations of these animals; and as the houses are extremely low, they have very much the appearance of bird cages or rabbit hutches. their storehouses are generally placed upon poles, a few feet from the ground, and tabooed or consecrated. great taste and ingenuity are displayed in carving and ornamenting these depositories. i made drawings from several of them, which were entirely covered with carving; and some good attempts at groups of figures, as large as life, plainly showed the dawning of the art of sculpture amongst them. many of the attempts of the new zealanders in that art are quite as good, if not better, than various specimens i have seen of the first efforts of the early egyptians. painting and sculpture are both arts greatly admired by these rude people. every house of consequence is ornamented and embellished, and their canoes have the most minute and elaborate workmanship bestowed upon them. their food is always eaten out of little baskets, rudely woven of green flax; and as they generally leave some for their next meal, they hang these baskets on sticks or props, till they are ready to eat again. thus a village presents a very singular appearance, as it is stuck full of sticks, with various kinds of baskets hanging from them. this plan, however, is the most rational that could be adopted, as none of their eatables can be left on the ground, or they would become the prey of the hogs and dogs. in the course of our long ramble we noticed many pretty little huts, some having neat gardens all round them, planted with fruits and corn. one house which we saw was built by a chief who had made several the first of the lot tank no. it is stocked with serpul. sea anemones are well known to most people, but tube worms are not such familiar friends; so i will try to describe this particular kind of sea gentlemen. the tube worms are so called because, though they are true worms sea worms, they do not trust their soft bodies to the sea, as our common earth worms trust theirs in a garden bed, but build themselves tubes inside which they live, popping their heads out at the top now and then like a chimney sweep pushing his brush out at the top of a tall round chimney. now if you can fancy one of our tall round manufactory chimneys to be white instead of black, and the round chimney sweeps brush to have lovely gay coloured feathers all round it instead of dirty bristles, or if you can fancy the sweep letting off a monster catherine wheel at the chimneys mouth, you may have some idea what a tube worms head is like when he pokes it out of his tube. the serpul make their tubes of chalky stuff, something like egg shell; and they stick them on to anything that comes to hand down below. those in