

On Thursday evening we issued the following supplement to the Polynesian: HER MAJESTY'S ACCOUCHEMENT. BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

"We have the greatest pleasure in announcing that an event has just taken place to which every loyal wisher of their Majesties the King and Queen of these Islands, and every one who desires the perpetuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom under its hereditary sovereigns, has looked forward to with unfeigned interest.

This Evening, at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, Her Majesty was safely delivered of a male infant. The Mother and Child both appear likely to do well.

The medical gentlemen who assisted on this happy occasion were Doctors T. C. B. Rooke and W. Hillebrand. In apartments adjoining the Royal chamber, besides many others assembled to do honor to the birth of the infant heir, were H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, H. R. H. the Princess Victoria Kaahumanu, Governor Kekuanaoa, Fanny Young Naea, Jenny Lahilahi Kaao, Grace Kamaiuku Rooke, H. M. the Queen Dowager, (each of whom is intimately related with either the Royal Father or Mother.)

Besides the above there were many others who having the right of entree availed themselves of it to be present to offer their earliest congratulations.

A salute of 21 guns fired immediately after Her Majesty's delivery gave the public the first announcement of the happy event."

Yesterday was observed as a great gala day in Honolulu, in honor of the young Prince. At 8 o'clock such a display of flags was hoisted as to give the town quite a holiday-appearance, and at 12 o'clock all the places of business, with one exception (the printers will tell you which that was) were closed, and the streets became crowded with well-dressed people. During the morning the members of the Diplomatic corps waited on His Majesty's with their congratulations. At 11 o'clock the foreign Consuls called to pay their respects, when A. P. Everett, Esq., the Consul for Chili, made a short and appropriate address for himself and his brother Consuls, in which he very happily felicitated the King on the birth of the Prince, adding other pleasant remarks.

His Majesty replied as follows: GENTLEMEN: I very kindly thank you for the congratulations you have just offered to the Queen and myself, and for the kind wishes you have expressed for the prosperity and happiness of the infant Prince. I also thank you for the many expressions of sympathy and good will which you have employed towards my people and Government, and for the prosperity of both. I assure you that the prosperity and happiness of my country, and of all who live within my rule, are subjects dear to my heart. And there is no greater encouragement afforded me than that the hopes so often expressed by the friends of the Hawaiian people will be fulfilled, than the knowledge that I have the support and sympathy of the great and powerful nations whose officers I rejoice to see before me on this, to me, particularly happy day.

Those gentlemen were hardly departed when various officers of the government appeared, and W. Goodale, Esq., the Collector-General of Customs, in the name of all, addressed His Majesty to the following effect: SIR—We, Officers employed in Your Majesty's service, loyal and faithful to Your Majesty, as Sovereign, feeling interested in the perpetuity of Your Dynasty, beg leave on this happy occasion to offer to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty, the Queen, our sincere congratulation on the birth of an heir to the Throne. And we hope that it may please God Almighty to prolong Your happy reign for many years and to preserve the life of the young Prince, so that he may fill the Throne after you. And we further pray, that Her Majesty, the Queen, may be preserved as a blessing to You and an ornament to Your Throne for many very happy years.

The King returned thanks for the kind expressions conveyed, but he spoke with evident feeling, and did not protract his remarks.

At 3 o'clock the foreign inhabitants of Honolulu presented themselves in great numbers, the large reception room being perfectly crowded by the gentlemen who wished to show, by their presence, the interest they take in the late event. At the same time the Household Troops appeared, and the Honolulu Rifles (in full force) under Captain Coady, entered the Palace avenue, and both corps were ranged in line before the principal entrance. His Majesty having gone out upon the portico, Prince Kamehameha, in the name of the soldiery, addressed him to this effect:

SIR—Your troops under my command and my Staff, hasten to express their sense of gratitude that it has pleased the Almighty to bless You with a son, and your people with a Prince destined to occupy the Throne of your forefathers. Of that Throne we have the honor to be the defenders—but long may it be before it shall need any support but that which comes from the hearts of a loyal and happy people. In the happiness which must now possess You and Her Majesty, the Queen, we rejoice, for we desire nothing more than Your happiness, and long, very long, may it be before the new born Prince may take Your paternal care, or Your Subjects Your enlightened rule. May the Prince have very many years in which to study from his Father how to reign, and when in the course of nature he must needs the Throne, may his reign be happy and his country prosperous.

The King, who was very visibly affected, so much so that he had to pause after saying a few words, and appeared to proceed with great difficulty, replied as follows: PRINCE AND SOLDIERS!

The expressions of loyalty you have just uttered are very welcome to me. There is no tie between the head of a government and his troops like that of mutual good wishes and a common object. Such exists between us, and may it never cease to exist. So long as it does we have nothing to fear of one another, but every thing to hope. In the Queen's name and that of our infant son I thank you kindly for your generous wishes.

After retiring to a private apartment for a minute or two, His Majesty entered the reception room in which the foreign gentlemen were assembled, amongst whom were several members of the Mission and Clergymen. Abner Pratt, Esq., the U. S. Consul, made the following remarks: YOUR MAJESTY:

For myself, and in behalf of the highly respectable body of foreigners here present, and who reside at the seat of Your national government, I tender You, and through You to Your national subjects, the most hearty congratulations on the birth of a royal son; and the comfortable anticipation of the fortunate and happy Mother. May that son long live, and prove an invaluable blessing to his race, by the adoption of that liberal and enlightened course, now so wisely pursued by his Royal Father, in supporting those great fundamental principles of morality and religion, which must ever constitute the only safe foundation of a national civil government; in building up, and permanently establishing primary schools; and other educational institutions, the only broad basis of human intelligence among the masses of any people; and in fostering industry, agriculture and commerce, the great and true sources of Your national wealth, and Your national prosperity, until the inhabitants of the beautiful group of Islands, Your national domain, shall export, and import millions annually. And until Your national government shall stand firmly upon a footing with the most favored and enlightened nations of the world.

Mr. Pratt having concluded the Rev. S. C. Damon addressed the King in these words in presenting a Bible: SIR—The announcement, last evening, of the birth of a Prince was hailed with marked manifestations of joy by all

classes in this community, but among none with more pleasure than the foreign residents. We have embraced the very earliest opportunity that propriety afforded for tendering your Majesty and our illustrious Sovereign our heartfelt congratulations upon this joyful occasion.

As a suitable expression of our sympathy, we designed to have furnished the Royal Nursery with an article of furniture; but learned too late that your thoughtfulness had anticipated our plan. In this dilemma it was suggested that no more appropriate token could be presented to the young Prince than this Sacred Volume, which I now present, in the name of the foreign residents of Honolulu. Should our Heavenly Father permit him to live and become your successor (although our earnest prayer is that that day may be far distant) may his mind be early imbued with Bible principles and the great truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I need not remind your Majesty what those principles—a. d. truths are, or how essential to good government and the well being of society, for we have not forgotten your eloquent remarks and noble sentiments as expressed in the reply of your Majesty when presented with a Bible by the American Bible Society one year ago. Should your Royal son be instructed in those principles he will be fitted to conduct, in a manner worthy a prince, and rule wisely a King. In due time, when ascending the throne of David, and the King of Israel may grant him those inestimable, but unnumbered blessings, which will render your line illustrious and long perpetuated.

Turning to Mr. Damon and the other reverend gentlemen present His Majesty observed: GENTLEMEN:

For your valuable present allow me to thank you in the name of my son, whose advent into this life has been greeted so kindly, so heartily, by the community at large, but by none more sincerely, or with more ardent wishes for his real happiness than by yourselves—that I am sure. The birth of the young Prince has placed me in a relationship to which I have hitherto been unaccustomed, and it has imposed upon me new responsibilities. I trust that in my conduct towards him throughout my life, I may remember the particular offering which your affection deemed most proper, and that as this Bible is one of my boy's first possessions, so its contents may be the longest remembered. In the Queen's name and my own I thank you, and it shall be the task of both of us to teach our first-born child to kindly regard you.

Then addressing himself more particularly to Mr. Consul Pratt, and from him to the assembly in general, His Majesty added:

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS: I receive your congratulations on this occasion with mixed feelings of pleasure and pride. I take pleasure in knowing that the event which has given so much happiness in my own domestic circle, has caused pleasure in this whole community and brought to my house these unmistakable marks of sympathy and good will: and I cannot but feel proud, at such a time as this, in knowing that my first-born child, the destined heir to the position I now occupy, enters the world amidst your hearty acclamations. I thank you for those expressions towards the Queen and myself, which are retentions of feelings often expressed, and more often manifested than expressed, but which come doubly welcome at a time when every parent's heart has a yearning for sympathy. Gentlemen, you see me a proud father, and by these manifestations of your love for me and mine you have made me a proud King. Such occasions as these make a throne worthy of any man's envy, whilst the feelings uppermost in my heart will establish and seal from this time forth a new tie between me and every man who, like myself, can say he has a child.

After this the rifle corps filed through the rooms, and the visitors in general were invited into the library, where a table was prepared, to drink to the health of the young Prince, and long life to him. The Household troops were also marched in, and a large part of the constabulary corps, besides a body of natives, two by two. As we came away the company was generally dispersing, and from the precincts of the Palace we heard several hearty shouts from some of those who had taken their departure. Altogether, as the King said or implied, next to the pleasure of having a son, we should place the gratification conveyed by the appearance and warm congratulations of such a host of well-wishers for his and the parents' prosperity and happiness.

We are happy to state that the Queen and the Infant Prince continue this morning, as heretofore, to banish all cause for anxiety as to the speedy convalescence, of the one and the strength and vigor of the other.

THE PAST WEEK.

To develop the resources of the country we need labor and we need capital—such has been the cry for the last fifteen or twenty years. The King has told us in those set speeches of which every word is supposed to have been carefully weighed; struggling agriculturists have told us so with a despairing expression that proved them to be experimentally convinced of the fact; the addresses and the reports to be found in the printed transactions of both the agricultural societies, in which the general experience is brought to a focus, echo and re-echo the assertion—the ominous sound is reverberated from every page like thunder rolling amongst a thousand hills. At last, as if sick at heart, as a mother might be whose child was crying for bread and she had none to give it, some of our most intelligent and kindly spirits began to look abroad for that help which was not to be found at home. One scheme (this one was too intelligent by far, so far as some of the parties to it were concerned) contemplated a virtual sale of the islands to a company of speculators—as if the people had been driven even to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. After that came other little south-sea bubbles too numerous to mention, but the end of it all is, that although there have been introduced a handful of rather indifferent laborers, the capital imported has been very trifling indeed. Under these circumstances it seems anything rather than wise to sneer at his undertaking, and lampoon the man, who having capital at his command is willing to invest it here. We were recently not a little annoyed to see something of this kind in a public journal, for we have an interest in the reputation of the press of these islands, and judging of the many by one, readers abroad might jump to the conclusion that more than one newspaper makes a practice of sacrificing to personal animosity its adherence to what may be called the cardinal requisites of industry and progress. However much we may quarrel on points of detail, let there, at least, be one rope to which every man can lay his hand to pull with all the rest—let us, at all events, agree to foster that material prosperity which involves the well being and success of every individual here resident: that foundation, indeed, upon which more of the topics that are bandied between us are mere temporary superstructures than can be arranged and re-arranged as occasion may demand. Whether cocked-hats and gold lace should be the order of the day, or stove-pipes and swallow-tails, would be a matter of very little moment to a people who had money neither to buy a suit of the one nor the other—to a community reduced to the position of little ragged, penniless rascals, quarreling outside a pastry-cook's window about the relative qualities of the forbidden sweets within. It would make no difference then whether or no raspberries were carried it over ice-creams, or "sally-luns" were preferred to "maids-of-honor."

Some two or three weeks ago we took occasion to allude to an effort that is being made to encourage industry, or in other words to create labor, by establishing a sugar-mill for the exclusive use of such small holders in its neighborhood as might be

induced to bring to it cane to be manufactured into sugar in shares, and at the same time we alluded to the mutual assistance which these parties could render to each other. Each man having more time than necessary for the more desultory operations which the growing cane requires, could help his friends Tom, Dick and Harry on certain days when they needed a large supply of hands, and they in turn would help him in a similar emergency. This would be tantamount to establishing a Labor Fund for the mutual convenience of the share-holders. Nor is it likely that these people would allow their sons to remain passive spectators of their exertions; they might not, indeed, train them to what would be very active industry in colder countries, but to the habit of occasional labor at least. This, then, is a turning of the eye in a new direction—looking to a home instead of a foreign market.

Now with regard to capital a similar movement is taking place. Instead of waiting for the capitalists of New York, Boston, London, or Hamburg to send their funds here, people are very sensibly beginning to unite what funds they have, for we are not so God-deserted but there are men of small capital amongst us. There are not many who could each by himself fit out a whole whaleship, but there are many who could take a larger or smaller share in a whaleship. And this holds equally good of sugar plantations.

We have been induced to make these remarks by what we have heard of a scheme, now on foot, to establish a joint stock sugar-plantation, on East Maui; and although we have already seen a sneer thrown upon this undertaking also, we must say that we regard it as a most feasible and desirable project. That the country is benefitted by every such establishment no one will be hardly enough to doubt, particularly when the owners are residents of these islands. Nor does it signify whether the proprietorship rests with one man or twenty, so far as the national value of the thing is concerned. Give us exports to set against our imports, has been the word in everybody's mouth. When an attempt is being made to do this, the parties being urged thereto by the only motive for the strength and durability and genuineness of which every one will give his neighbor unreserved credit—the love of gain—it will become any of us who come from countries in which money-making is the business of life, to point the finger and call one the other avaricious self-seekers. For our part we hope to see the islands crowded with such; and as long as they are instruments to the general prosperity we care not one fig whether in politics they are with us or against us. Neither does it tell against a man because not having cash capital at his disposal, he throws in capital in another shape, using perhaps, as he does so, the scriptural language where it is written, silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto you. The feeling of personal animosity can be displayed in instances enough without making it blow like a cutting east wind upon these our tender hopes of material advancement which after a long winter of inaction begin to show themselves above the ground. Long may it be before our plantations and mills and whaleships shall be known by such names as "The Presbyterian," the "Todos Santos," the "Down with the Wharflots," the "Anti-military," the "A box the Oahu College," the "Hulas for ever," or "May their feet patter!"

Moderate Drinking vs. I moderate Nonsense.

The writer upon this subject in the previous Advertiser signed Z.; the writer on the same subject in this week's Advertiser signs himself Y., but the change of signature has not improved either the style or the matter of this expounder of Holy Writ and commentator upon the practice of Christ.

The writer is not satisfied with our reply to last week. He wishes to know "where the drunkards come from." So far as we know, they come from that very self-same unfortunate class of men—of which, by the bye, we verily believe the writer to be one—who go through life with their helm continually either hard up or hard down, unable to hit that precise notch or spoke that will make his ship steer itself under ordinary circumstances of wind and weather. Or, they may also come from another class that is now being brought up to look upon total abstinence as a port under their lee, into which they could at any time drop in to repair damages: and with such an idea they frequently carry sail with so overweening a confidence and reckless disregard, as quite often to founder in open sea. But that they come, as a class, from those who have been brought up to temperance and moderation, we beg to persist in our refusal to credit.

Messrs. X. Y. and Z., and that whole fraternity of self-tormentors, seem to have no conception whatever that youth are, should be, or, as far as our experience goes, have been trained to practice moderation just as much as truth, chastity or charity. When they can conceive of such practice, and make their children adopt it, they need not fear that the drinking saloons or the dancing saloons will have power to upset a character that has grown and strengthened from boyhood up.

As we have answered Mr. Y.'s question, "where all the drunkards come from?" we hope he will be equally candid and tell us "where all the prostitutes come from?" We think the same principle, or rather want of principle, distinguishes both these categories of people; but we would like to know Y.'s opinion on this delicate point before committing ourselves in print.

Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mr. Geo. Rives, on Wednesday afternoon, was a numerous attended and highly respectable one. The new Catholic hearse, with its rich drapery and plumes, drawn by about twenty-six natives dressed suitable for the occasion, had a very imposing effect. The good taste and uniformity of dresses of the females, and the long line of mourners, who followed after the hearse, showed that the deceased had left behind him a host of friends. In all his transactions in business he was upright in his acquaintances sincere, and to his neighbors in distress openhanded. Although in humble circumstances, his loss will be felt by many.

By the arrival of the clipper bark Fanny Major, Capt. J. Paty, in 15 days from San Francisco, we are in possession of California dates to May 4th, New York dates to April 5th, Liverpool dates to March 29th.

The Fanny Major arrived at San Francisco on the 15th April.

It is rumored that the enterprising firm, McEuer & Merrill, of San Francisco, would purchase a new clipper packet to run between Honolulu and San Francisco, under command of Capt. P.

Hanalei.

Letters received from Judge Hardy and others, from Hanalei, dated 12th instant, mention that the insect which destroyed almost entirely last year's crop of coffee, had re-appeared and was rapidly spreading. It existed both in Mr. Titcomb's plantation and in that belonging to Commander Hunt, Royal Navy, under the active and vigorous management of Mr. Wundenburg.

The latter has been carried on since September, 1855, at an expense averaging upwards of \$500 per month, rising sometimes to \$800.

The crop of 1857 promised in May of that year, before the insect appeared, to be one of 125,000 lbs. There was every appearance this year of a crop of 150,000 lbs.

It will be a great loss to the nation if the same insect, by returning every year, render all coffee cultivation throughout the kingdom impossible. The outlay upon the two great estates at Hanalei has been immense, and to lay them under cultivation for sugar-cane, for which the rich soil is well adapted, would require an enormous new expenditure.

But it is hardly to be expected that the insect will return every year. It has not been so with the insect that destroyed the vines in France and Portugal, nor has it been so with the plague of grasshoppers in California. The following account of that plague is taken from the Evening Bulletin of San Francisco:

RAVAGES OF GRASSHOPPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—A. S. Taylor, of Monterey, has an article in the Farmer on Grasshoppers in California, from which we extract the following:

In the year 1823 grasshoppers have several times ravaged and destroyed the fields and gardens of the Franciscan Missions at Upper California. About the year 1827 or 1828, they ate up nearly all the growing crops, and occasioned a scarcity of wholesome food, as their ravages extended to the pastures, which consumed the food of the herds of stock animals, that in turn became deteriorated in sustenance qualities. At the Mission of Santa Clara, Padre Jose Viadere fired the pastures, and getting all his neophytes together, made such an infernal noise, that those which were not killed by the smoke and fire, were frightened off so thoroughly as to save his grain crops and the Mission fruit gardens.

About 1824-25 occurred another visitation of the grasshoppers, when they destroyed a second time the crops of the rancheros and Missions, with the exception of the wheat. At a third visit, in 1842, an old settler informs me that they committed great ravages near San Rafael, and on the north side of the bay. He saw them eat up, in a single afternoon, a field of thirty acres of wheat and peas, consuming to the surface of the ground. In these parts they stopped for three years running. An old California sea-captain informs me that he has sailed through the Santa Barbara channel, and neighboring waters, when the surface of the ocean was covered for miles and miles with the dead bodies of grasshoppers, the air being filled with them at the same time. Shoals of fish fell on them.

Some years ago, when residing in Colusa county, in the Sacramento valley, in the summer of 1855, I informed me that these insects appeared to rise out of the eastern boundaries of the valley, where it is hot, dry and sandy, and that on some days they filled the air so as to obscure the sun. They consumed all garden vegetables, the leaves and bark of the elder tree, and the young leaves and small branches of the cottonwood, the willow, and even the soft green parts of the tulip or bullrushes. In Stony Creek, in the same county, their dead bodies were seen, at one time, completely covering the surface of the water for miles in length. In some parts of this valley the grasshoppers attacked and ate through gauze, and textile coverings of all kinds, which had been used to shield animals and plants from their attacks.

Fire!

On Thursday last, a little before noon, a fire broke out in a wooden building, used as a servants' sleeping room, on the premises of Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, on the Nuuanu road. The building was soon reduced to ashes. Standing immediately to the windward of the dwelling-house of Ich. Bartlett, Esq., this latter run an imminent risk, and would, no doubt, have been consumed also, had not the timely arrival and prompt exertions of the Fire Companies prevented the disaster. We call attention to the card of Mr. Bartlett, published in another column.

Make a Note on.

The bunting that first responded to the information from the Palace, on Thursday afternoon, of the safe delivery of Her Majesty, was displayed on the new flag-staff in front of the engine-house of Hon No. 1. Its color is a true blue.

United States Commissioner.

The new Commissioner of the United States at the Hawaiian Court, the Hon. J. W. Borden, and family, arrived on board of the Fanny Major on Thursday last. We understand that Mr. Borden will be introduced to His Majesty either to-day or early next week.

Found Dead.

At the time of the fire up the Nuuanu road, the other day, a native was found dead in a taro-patch. He had gone out in the morning to work, but, being subject to epilepsy, he is supposed to have had an attack which proved his last.

New Business.

We rejoice to learn that the Advertiser has at last found a field worthy of its talents and a "known means of livelihood" suited to its genius. It has gone into the "hatter's" line. It tries its patterns on our head, but finding it too small. Perhaps it will succeed better with the block-heads.

Now or by and by.

The Advertiser WANTS "a book of Quotations." We will lend it ours, but we cannot lend it the sense to quote them correctly or bring them in appropriately, because according to Jarvis, "intellect is not transferable from the superior to the inferior races."

The press of matter this week obliges us to defer an article on the water lots until our next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN. BUNGALOW, 17th May, 1858.

SIR: Will you have the kindness of admitting in your next number the following remarks, in answer to the anonymous letter inserted in your paper of the 10th inst., answering my late observations on the character of Kamehameha III.

The individual who has undertaken to contradict my statements, begins by accusing me of deficiency in the English language; that is no new discovery; many found it out before him, but he is the first that has the merit of having propped his argument by such a rudeness against me. He knows that the English tongue is not my own, and I must tell him that I had a bad master, for I am a self-taught. If ever he dares bring out a sample of his French, I will take revenge, in showing more charity. His specification on the active part that the late King took in the government of his dominion does not in the least invalidate my assertions; I maintain that with all the qualities that constitute a good man, he was in a wrong place, as King, in presence of the two warring factions that tossed him like a shuttlecock. I repeat that Kamehameha III had as great a version to see in his Privy Council, as to face the idlers at a court levee or dinner; that does not imply the idea that he could not or would not escape the cabinet corvee, he was either in the meeting. He was neither voter of good judgment nor of deep perspicacity, and when present, a son corvee defendant, knew how to act his part with a dignified consistency.

My censor alludes to a class of men that would do wonderful things if they had the power; who are always eager for six minutes private conversation with the only man who could do things right, if he could only see the light in the proper light, &c. &c. to the light in which these people see them. These are the kind of characters who persecuted the ear of our late King. For anything I know, the writer of the above paragraph was one of them, and because in particular notice was not taken, he may now say that the policy of Kamehameha III was to do nothing.

I perfectly agree with him that one of the plagues that beset the late monarch was composed of the material which he described, but the injustice of shuffling me with that pack of intruders is a base slander, for which he has no other authority but his own fabrication. I have never had a private audience of the lamented monarch, have never applied to obtain any, have asked him for none of the favors that he now and then bestowed upon deserving men, but more generally lavished on beggars of all stations. I have had the honor of meeting him on several occasions, far from the pomp of his regal exhibitions, when I had ample opportunity for importunity, but I never spoke to him upon public affairs or private ones, in fact I never uttered in his presence any other words but those imposed by courtesy in such instances. My calumniation may get the confirmation of my denial, if he can muster honestly enough to do me justice.

I cannot understand why the same anonymous indulges in a long tirade to prove the excessive liberality of the political gifts and concessions of Kamehameha III; he was surely not led to such a topic by what I ever published on the subject, for had he understood what I said, he would have seen that I found fault with superabundant and not with parsimonious. The royal career to a post mortem examination; any one was admitted to prove a charge against his late sovereign, and the verdict of that accipitrag was handed over to posterity. We go further in our times, for a cat may look at a living king, and a dead one becomes an anathema to the gods for history. Being rather historically inclined, I made use of my right in speaking of Kamehameha III as I did, under the dictation of the best eye witnesses of Kanikoull's political conduct, and the sanction of public notoriety. I knew that in a world accustomed to admit truth but in a fancy dress, the sincerity of my language could not please every one, but I could not imagine that an honorable man would so thickly beset me with lies as to tax me with falsehood. I have the honor, &c.

D. FRICK, L.L.D. P. S. I am told that the nerves of "In Memoriam" were particularly shaken by my expression of intimate life. That application of intimate is no invention of mine, for it is consecrated by the French literature, on the ground of its intimate acquaintance with the subject, as by extension assimilated to private, cloister, &c. If one may say in English, intimate conversation, intimate friend, why not intimate life? Is it because it was not used before, that it must be rejected afterwards? At that rate we might as well vote at once a night-cap for neologism. As in every first step, the novelty may be called bold, but its meaning is clear, and in this respect good American writers agree with me, for they employ it exactly in the same way as I did.

CIRCUIT COURT—Second Judicial District. May Term, 1858.

The sittings of the Court for the May term commenced at Lahaina on Monday the 10th instant, Justice Robertson of the Supreme Court, and Judge Richardson of Maui, on the Bench. The following is a summary of the cases disposed of:

Res vs. Puhala. Indicted for polygamy. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and there being strong extenuating circumstances in the case, she was sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of one dollar.

Res vs. Kapihi, Kalia and Pii. These parties were severally indicted for and pleaded guilty to having committed perjury at the trial of the case of Rex vs. Solano and Kahololo, in the Police Court of Lahaina, in the month of November last. Sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor.

Res vs. Puhana. The prisoner was charged with having committed perjury at the trial of the case of Rex vs. Kapihi, Kalia and Pii, in the Police Court of Lahaina, on the 25th November last. Verdict of guilty. Sentenced to one year imprisonment at hard labor. Mr. Bond, District Attorney, for the Crown; Mr. Kauwahi for the prisoner.

Res vs. Kapihenui. Indicted for polygamy. The prisoner admitted the truth of the facts alleged in the indictment, and pleaded guilty, subject to the decision of the Court upon the question of law raised on her behalf. It appears that the prisoner was formerly the wife of one Samuel A. Lake, from whom she was divorced in the month of March, 1854, and that subsequently, in July, 1856, she was married to one Kala-anala, her former husband being still living and within the Kingdom. It was contended on behalf of the accused that she had lawfully divorced from her first husband, could not, up to the time she contracted the second marriage, be considered a married person within the meaning of the statute against polygamy. After argument the Court decided that the prisoner having been divorced from her first husband for her own misconduct, was liable to an indictment for polygamy.

Res vs. Kapihenui. Indicted for perjury. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment at hard labor.

Res vs. Naka and Kawana. Indicted for house-breaking and larceny. Verdict of acquittal in favor of Naka, and guilty of larceny in the fourth degree against Kawana, who was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment at hard labor. Mr. Bond, District Attorney, for the Crown, Mr. Kauwahi for the prisoner.

Res vs. Manna. The prisoner was charged with having committed a violent assault and battery, with a dangerous weapon, upon a man named Luonua, in the district of Hanakua, Maui. Verdict guilty. The case was rather an aggravated one, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to two years hard labor and a fine of five dollars. Mr. Bond, District Attorney, for the Crown, Mr. Kauwahi for the prisoner.

Res vs. Puhala. Indicted for rape. The complainant and principal witness for the prosecution in this case, a girl apparently at least fifteen years of age, having been called to the stand, it was found impossible to make her hear, or if she did hear, to get from her an intelligible answer to any question whatever. The committing magistrate of Makawao, stated that the complainant had been rendered deaf and dumb both hear and speak distinctly. There appeared reason to suspect also that another witness in the case had feigned himself sick and unable to attend at the trial. These and other circumstances taken in connection with the fact that the prisoner, who had been out on bail, had had every opportunity of communicating with the witnesses, the first of whom was his sister-in-law, induced the Court, on motion of the District Attorney, to discharge the jury and continue the case over to the November term.

Res vs. Komakau. Charged with having committed perjury at the trial of the case of Rex vs. Kahoe and Napa. Verdict of acquittal, two jurors dissenting. Mr. Bond, District Attorney, for the Crown; Mr. Austin and Mr. E. W. Hayden for the prisoner.

Res vs. Kapihenui. Charged with furnishing intoxicating liquors to natives at a feast given by him on Molokai. Verdict, not guilty. Mr. Bond, District Attorney, for the Crown; Mr. Farwell for the defendant.

Res vs. P. Kawana. An attorney and counselor under license from the Supreme Court. The District Attorney filed an information against Mr. Kawana, charging him with malpractice, and moved the Court to suspend him from the privilege of practicing in the Courts of the Second Judicial District. The Court was occupied during the whole of Saturday in hearing testimony in this matter, and on Monday morning Justice Robertson delivered judgment as follows:

After due consideration of the testimony adduced for and against the motion made by the District Attorney, for the suspension of Mr. Kawana from practice, we are of the opinion—

First: That Mr. Kawana is guilty of having tampered with several witnesses, who have since pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury, in the case of Rex vs. Solano and Kahololo, tried before the Police Court of Lahaina in the month of November last.

Second: That he endeavored to intimidate Kahoe, a witness for the prosecution in the case of Rex vs. Kawana, tried at the present term of this Court, by threatening to produce in Court, if the witness did not testify in favor of the accused, a certain writ in which he had been prepared by Kihis and others for the purpose of inveigling Kahoe, and of the character of which Mr. Kawana must have been fully aware.

Third: That he has taken upon himself to sell his belonging to the estate of the late Kawakipi, without lawful authority, thereby laying the foundation for trouble, litigation and loss, among the parties interested in said estate, and those persons who have purchased the land from him.

Fourth: That after having collected a sum of money on account of Moses Puhia, he failed to pay over the same for an unreasonable time, making frivolous excuses when applied to, so that Puhia was under the necessity of employing and paying another attorney, to institute proceedings against Mr. Kawana for the recovery of the money which he had so collected and failed to pay over.

It is the duty of the court to watch over the professional conduct of its officers. The due administration of justice and the welfare of the community require, that so far as lies in our power, we should guard the sources of evidence from pollution, in order that the guilty may not escape, and the innocent be wrongfully punished; that those who are under the necessity of committing their rights in litigation to the hands of the officers of the court, shall not be injured by the malpractice of those whom they employ, and that the attorney of the court, while ever ready to assist those who are compelled to go to law for the purpose of maintaining their rights, may not themselves become the fomenters or promoters of unnecessary and vexatious litigation.

The office of an attorney is an honorable office, and no class of men have it in their power to do greater amount of good, or to render more valuable assistance, particularly in the maintenance of justice, than those who have assumed that office. But the same position which gives them many opportunities of rendering valuable service, gives them also the opportunity, and at times holds out the temptation, to do much mischief. It is necessary therefore that the courts, to whom the law has entrusted the power of control over those who are admitted to practice at the bar, should be prepared sternly to rebuke, and promptly to punish the malpractice or misconduct of their officers, which brought to their cognizance.

Had Mr. Kawana erred through ignorance or mistake, we should feel inclined to visit his transgressions merely with a reprimand, in the hope that the lesson thus afforded, would secure reformation for the future; but as no such excuse can be urged in his behalf, and as some of the charges proved against him are of too serious character to be lightly passed over, we must grant the motion of the District Attorney, and suspend Mr. Kawana, from this time forth, from practicing as an attorney or counselor, in any of the courts of the Second Judicial District.

J. L. Merritt vs. Kahuaka. Assumpsit, on appeal from the decision of the Circuit Judge at Chambers. Verdict for the defendant. On the last day of term the court granted a writ of habeas corpus for a new trial in this cause, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, plaintiff paying all the costs of the case. Cause continued to the November term. Mr. Farwell for plaintiff; Mr. Bond for defendant.

R. Armstrong, President Board of Education vs. K. Kelaikua. Assumpsit. Judgment by default against the defendant.

R. Armstrong, President Board of Education, vs. Edward Deuchakela. Assumpsit. Suit withdrawn upon payment of costs by the defendant.

R. Armstrong, President Board of Education, vs. K. Kelaikua. Assumpsit. Judgment by default against the defendant.

Thomas H. Hobson vs. S. M. Kamek