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J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

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## POETRY.

### THE MARRIED DAUGHTER.

We miss thee, love, when twilight draws  
Her shadowy vale o'er earth;  
When all our happy children meet,  
To blend their tones of mirth,  
And many a joyous spirit flings,  
Its music on the air;  
Ah, then our sweetest, best beloved,  
Thy voice is wanting there.

And when we speak of thee, a cloud  
Comes over every brow;  
We think of all thou wert to us  
And feel so lonely now.  
The treasured memories of the past  
Our hearts still linger o'er,  
And every day and every hour  
We miss thee more and more.

The harp that to thy fairy touch  
Its thrilling music poured,  
Is silent now, as if the power  
Had fled from each full chord;  
As if the night breeze wandering by  
Draw forth a faint, low tone,  
Tears tremble in thy mother's eye—  
Wept for the absent one.

Well—thou art happy, and we too  
Must soon be reconciled,  
Although 'tis very hard to give  
Away our darling child.  
But he is worthy of thy love  
Who claims thee for his own—  
And dearest he will cherish thee  
When we to rest have gone.

## ORDER IN COUNCIL

OF  
HIS HAWAIIAN MAJESTY,  
PRESCRIBING  
A CODE OF ETIQUETTE:

JUNE 29TH, 1844.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Honolulu, June 24, 1844.

TO THE KING'S MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY:—

SIRE,—Having had the honor to be required by your Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to report upon the Rules of precedence and etiquette which ought to be observed at your Majesty's Court, so as to be guided by the usages of all nations in this respect, I have the honor to report, that history attests the fact, that until the congress of Vienna, 1814 and 1815, it was considered of great importance that Foreign Ministers should be assigned their places at court according to the rank of their respective credentials, commencing with Ministers Plenipotentiary and so descending to the degrees of Commissioners and Chargés des Affaires. Want of regard for this species of etiquette frequently created jealousies, and sometimes wars, between the sovereigns of Europe, and as it was construed to be a direct affront, and was sometimes so intended.

The Congress of Vienna convened in 1814, and contained delegates from the eight principal Powers of Europe, Austria, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, who, among other arrangements saw fit to terminate by mutual agreement, the dissension about precedence. These Powers unanimously agreed to the following articles on that subject:—

ART. 1.—Diplomatic Agents are divided into three classes.—1. Ambassadors, Legates, or Nuncios. 2. Envoys, Ministers and others Agents accredited by the Sovereigns. 3. Charges d'Affaires accredited by the department of Foreign Relations.

ART. 2.—Ambassadors, Legates, or Nuncios, are alone invested with a representative character.

ART. 3.—Diplomatic Agents sent on a mission extraordinary, are not entitled, on this account, to a superior rank.

ART. 4.—Diplomatic Agents, of the respective classes, take rank according to the date of the official notice of their arrival.—The representatives of the Pope are not affected by this article.

ART. 5.—Each State shall determine upon an uniform mode of receiving diplomatic agents of the different classes.

ART. 6.—Neither relationship, nor family, or political alliances between courts, confer rank upon their Agents.

ART. 7.—The order in which the signatures of Ministers shall be placed in Acts or Treaties between several powers, that allow of the alternative, shall be determined by lot.

This being stipulated by general convention, has become the Law of Nations in regard to the order and rank of Foreign Envoys throughout the courts of Europe and America. Your Majesty upon now establishing for the first time an order of Etiquette to be observed at your court, will best avoid dissension among the Foreign Representatives, and prevent the appearance of invidious distinction, by adopting the above uniform rules, which govern other civilized nations.

From it may be deduced the power of distinguishing among the nations as to place, but not among ministers. A Minister Plenipotentiary from one nation, by the above rules should not be more or less highly distinguished than a Minister Plenipotentiary from another nation: so also with Commissioners, Charges, Consuls-General, and Consuls. These classes should be treated with equal consideration, without favoritism to the nations they represent.

But, as on occasions of state—whether of general audience, or of festival—it is impossible they should all occupy the same place at the same time, it will be fully within the true purview of the articles of Vienna to assign to that Power having a minister of the highest rank the first place, and to the Power represented by the next rank the next place, and so on, according to the dignity by which the respective reciprocal powers choose to be represented at your Majesty's Court, whenever it happens that there is not an equality of representation.

But when it happens that all or several of the Powers are represented by Ministers of equal diplomatic name and rank, it is in accordance with the above rules, to give such precedence according to the dates of the presentation of their credentials.

At the present time, the United States of America is represented by a Diplomatic Commissioner in the nature of a Charge;—Great Britain, by a Consul-General; and France, by a local Consul, who, by the laws of France has Diplomatic powers and dignity in the absence of any minister of a higher grade. This is the order in which, by the Rules of Vienna, they ought to stand at your Majesty's Court.

It is also the order which ought to be assigned to them for two other reasons:—

1. Because the United States of America first recognized publicly, and by an Act of Congress, 19th Dec. 1842, the sovereignty and independence of your Majesty's Kingdom; Great Britain, on the first of April, 1843; and France next recognized publicly, by her joint guarantee with Great Britain, dated the 8th November, 1843.

2. Because the American Commissioner first presented his credentials on the 30th of October, 1843. The Consul General of Her Britannic Majesty next—on the 10th of February, 1844; and the Consul of France could not officially know the independence until after the joint guarantee, so as to be considered as diplomatically accredited until that time.

So that the reasons all seem to concur at present for assigning to the three powers in reciprocity with your Majesty the following order:—

1. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
2. GREAT BRITAIN.
3. FRANCE.

And this will, I trust, prove to these several friendly powers that your Majesty, in assigning them places, holds them all alike in equal consideration and amity at your Court; and that you are not disposed to depart from the 6th article of Vienna by reason of having received greater marks of friendship from one than from another.

I have the honor to be, Sire,  
Your Majesty's most obedient,  
Humble Servant,

JOHN RECORD,  
Attorney General H. H. M.

TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS RESIDING NEAR THE COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:—

We, the King and Premier, anxious to conform ourselves, as far as possible, to the ceremonies observed at the courts of other independent and sovereign powers, to testify our recognition of the binding force of public conventional usages, and to manifest our equal consideration for all friendly nations, do ordain the following code of etiquette:—

ARTICLE 1. The articles of the arrangement of Vienna 1814 and 1815 between the

European Powers, are hereby adopted and considered in force, as the basis of court etiquette in the Hawaiian Islands.

ART. 2. When different friendly powers are represented at this court by Diplomatic Agents of different rank and degree, the nation represented by the highest rank shall have precedence at all public audiences and festivals.

ART. 3. When different friendly powers are represented at this court by Diplomatic Agents of the same rank and degree, the date of presenting their credentials at the office of Foreign Affairs, shall determine their precedence at all public audiences and festivals.

ART. 4. No foreign power shall be considered as represented by more than one Diplomatic Agent, unless more are actually accredited; and when the accredited Diplomatic Agent of any power is absent from this court, the Consul, or Commercial Agent, of such power—if there be one—shall be considered, for purposes of ceremony, as the representative of such power.

ART. 5. All the members of our Privy Council of State, take precedence at court, next after the Queen and Premier, as forming our Cabinet.

ART. 6. The Governors of our islands, Kauai, Maui, Oahu, and Hawaii; the Members of our Legislative House of Nobles; and Judges of the Supreme Court; take precedence next after our guests—the representatives of foreign powers, in the order in which they are named in the annexed calendar.

ART. 7. Any Diplomatic Agent, resident or special, can be admitted to Royal Audience upon application in writing made to the Foreign Office, at least twenty-four hours previously to the intended visit, and shall be introduced by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, personally, or in writing. The dress of presentation shall be the full dress assigned to his rank by the nation he represents.

Done at Lahaina, Maui, this 29th day of June, A. D., 1844.

KAMEHAMEHA III.  
KEKAULUOHI.

## C A L E N D A R .

The following is a list of the principal Chiefs, Officers of His Majesty's Civil Administration; of the Chiefs entitled to rank, and of the present incumbents in the more important local offices, which will be corrected as occasion may require:—

### Members of the Hon. Privy Council of State.

G. P. JUDD, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.  
JOHN RECORD, Attorney General.  
JOHN H. of the Treasury.  
JOHN YOUNG, Counsellor.  
TIMOTHY HAALILIO, of the Treasury.

### Governors of the Respective Islands.

M. KEKAUONOHI, Kauai.  
J. A. KUAKINI, Hawaii.  
KEONI ANA, Maui.  
M. KEKUANAOA, Oahu.  
W. P. LELEIOHOKU, Acting Governor of Hawaii.

### Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

A. PAKI, J. KAPENA,  
C. KANAINA, KAAUWAI.

### Nobles,

J. A. Kuakini, M. Kekuanaoa,  
M. Kekauonohi, W. P. Leleiohoku,  
A. Keliiahonui, Ruta,  
Keoni Ana, Keohokalole,  
Alapai, C. Kanaina,  
A. Paki, Joani Ii,  
Konia, T. Haalilio.

### Princes and Chiefs eligible to be Rulers.

Alexander Liholiho, Heir Apparent to the Crown.  
Moses Kekuaiwa, Expectant Gov. of Kauai.  
Lot Kamehameha, Expectant Gov. of Maui.  
William Lunaililo, Jane Loeau,  
Victoria Kamamalu, James Kali,  
Expectant Premier, Peter Young Kaeo,  
Belinda Pauahi, Emma Rooke,  
David Kalakaua, Abigail Maheha,  
Polly Paaaina, Elizabeth Kekaniau,  
Lydia Kamakacha.

### Executive Officers of Government.

DAVID MALO, Superintendent of Schools at Maui.  
KEIKENUI, do. do. Oahu.  
KAHOOKUI, do. do. Kauai.  
BARENABA, do. do. Hawaii.  
KAPAE, do. do. do.  
JAMES J. JARVES, Director of Public Printing.  
P. KANOA, Member of Treasury Board.  
J. R. VON PFISTER, Secretary to dito.  
G. L. KAPEAU, do. do.  
WM. PATY,  
Collector and Harbor Master of the Port of Honolulu.  
T. C. B. ROOKE, Port Physician.  
ROBERT BOYD, High Sheriff.  
LOUIS GRAVIER,  
Prefect of Police and Superintendent of Public Houses in Honolulu.  
MIKELAI, Captain of Police of Honolulu.  
HENRY SWINTON,  
Prefect of Police and Superintendent of Public Houses in Lahaina.  
HOONAUULU, Captain of Police at Lahaina.  
EDWARD HAWKS,  
Collector of the Port of Lahaina.  
ISAAC LEWIS, Harbor Master of do.

### Judges of Inferior Courts.

Halai, Waolani,  
Honokaupu, Halali,  
Kuhia, Judges of Honolulu.

### Other parts of Oahu.

J. Kahananui, Kahaulolono,  
Gideon Laanui, Kahele,  
Kaapuiki,

### Inferior Judges of Maui.

Kuakamauna, Kamakini,  
for Lahaina,

### Inferior Judges of other parts Maui.

Kanae, Helehewa,  
Ii, Keaweiki,  
Ulunahale,

### Inferior Judges of Kauai.

Daniela Oleola, Manano,  
Solomona Koolua, Naakakai,  
James Young,

### Collectors of Internal Revenue—Oahu.

Hooliliamanu, Keliuhuluhulu,  
Kuaana, Kulepe,  
Keliwaiwaiole,

### Collectors of Internal Revenue—Kauai.

Kaanaana, Wana,  
Amala, Naumu,  
Kauakahi,

### Collectors of Internal Revenue—Maui.

Ilae, Kaihealani,  
Kaenaena, Kenui,  
James Nowliens, Manu.

### Collectors of Internal Revenue—Hawaii.

Naahi, Kuwaihoa,  
Kapipi, Kaiwi,  
Kapau,

Kahi o ke Kokua Lunakanawai nui, }  
Honolulu, June 24, 1844. }

I KA MOI LOKOMAIIKAI, KE LII,  
E KA MAKUA,

Ua olelo mai kau Kakauolelo no ko na aina e, e palapala aku wau me ka mahalo, a maopopo na oihana a me ke ano o ka noho ana ma kou aupuni, o kekahi maluna o kekahi, a pololei loa e like me ka oihana mau o na aupuni a pau ma keia mea.

Ke hoakaka aku nei au me ka mahalo, ua maopopo ma ka moolelo o na aina ka noho ana a hiki i ka ahaolelo ana ma Vi-ena 1814 a me 1815, ua manaolia he mea nui ke hoonohoia na Luna o na aina e, e like me ka lakou oihana, o na Minister Plenipotentiary mua, a hiki aku i na Commissioner, a me na Charge. A no ka malama ole ana o keia mau oihana ua ohumu pinepine, a ua kua hoi iwaena o na Lii o Europa, no ka hoinoia a me ka mana ana ua hoinoia kekahi o lakou.

Akoakoa ka ahaolelo o Vienna i ka makahiki 1814, aia na Luna no na aupuni nui  
(Concluded on 4th page.)