



NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signature thereunto annexed, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those Persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.

VOL. II.] AUCKLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1854. [No. 36.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel ROBERT HENRY WYNFORD, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Officer administering the Government, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of New Zealand and its dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act made and enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled the "Marriage Act, 1854," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Proclamation, to divide the Colony of New Zealand into such and so many Districts as he shall think fit, and that every such District shall be called by a distinct name, and shall be a Registrar's District for the purposes in the said Act mentioned. Now I, the Officer administering the Government, pursuant to the authority in me vested in that behalf, do hereby **PROCLAIM** and **DECLARE** that so much of the said Colony of New Zealand as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Auckland," v.z.:-

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

Bounded on the North by a line drawn from the North Head of the Kaipara Harbour to the mid channel of the Oruawharu branch of the said harbour, following the mid channel of the Oruawharu to its junction with the river Hakuru, thence along the mid channel of the Hakuru to its

source, thence by a line connecting the source of the Hakuru with the source of the southern branch of the Mangawai river, thence down the mid channel of the Mangawai to the sea.

On the West and East, by the sea and the mid channel of the river Piako with junction with Tahunatapu river.

On the South by a line passing midway between the north and south head of Whaingaroa harbour, thence passing up the mid channel of the northern branch of the said harbour to the Waitetuna river, thence along the mid channel of the Waitetuna to where the road to the Native village of Wata Wata crosses it, thence along the road to Wata Wata until it crosses the Waipa river at the village; thence down the said channel of the Waipa and Waikato to the junction with the river Mangawharu, near Taupiri; thence along the mid channel of the Mangawharu to the Piako portage; thence along the said portage to its junction with the Tahunatapu river; thence down the mid channel of the Tahunatapu to its junction with the Piako river.

Including all the Islands lying on the coast in the gulf of the Thames to the west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Piako river to the east side of the Little Barrier, the Fanel Islands and the small Islands adjacent to each of these.

THAMES DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Thames District."

Bounded on the North by the sea, on the East by the Frith of the Thames and the river Piako to its junction with the Tahuna tapu, on the South by a line running from the junction of the Tahuna tapu with the Waipa river to the summit of the Aroha mountain, and thence by a straight line to the southern extremity of Tunua Island, also known as the Mayor. Including the said Tunua and Cuvier Islands, and all Islands on the coast situated between them.

KIAPARA DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Kaipara."

On the North by a straight line drawn from Monganui Bluff on the west coast to the summit of Tutanoi, thence to Ruapekapeka, and thence to the source of the Ngungaru river, and thence down the mid channel of the Ngungaru river to the sea. On the East and West by the sea. On the South by a line drawn from the North Head of Kaipara to the mid channel of the Oruawharu branch of the said harbour, following the mid channel of the Oruawharu to its junction to the river Hakuru, thence along the mid channel of the Hakuru to its source; thence by a line connecting the source of the Hakuru with the source of the southern branch of the Mangawhai river; thence down the mid channel of the Mangawhai to the sea,—including the group of Islands known as the Hen and Chickens, and the Islands in the harbour of Wangaroa.

BAY OF ISLANDS DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Bay of Islands District."

Bounded on the North by a line drawn from the summit of Maungataniwha to the south extremity of the southernmost of the Cavallo Islands. On the East by the sea. On the South-west by a line drawn from the summit of Maungataniwha to the south-western extremity of Omapere lake; thence to Ruapekapeka; thence to the source of the Ngungaru river; thence down the mid channel of the Ngungaru to the sea,—including all the Islands situated on the coast, between the south extremity of the southernmost of the Cavallo group and the north of the Ngungaru river.

MONGONUI DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Mongonui District."

Bounded on the North, East, and West by the sea; on the south by a line drawn through the centre of the harbour of Wangape, to the mid channel of river Motukakahai to its source, thence by a straight line to the summit of the mountain Maungataniwha, and thence by a straight line to the south extremity of the southernmost of the Cavallo Islands.

Including the group of Islands known as "the Three Kings," and all the islands on the east coast as far south as the southernmost of the Cavallo Islands.

HOKIANGA DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Hokianga District."

Bounded on the North by a line drawn through the centre of the harbour Wangape to the mid channel of the River Motukakahai to its source, thence by a straight line to the summit of the mountain Maungataniwha. On the East by a straight line from the summit of Maungataniwha to the South-western extremity of Omapere Lake, and thence to Ruapekapeka. On the South and the South-east by a straight line from Ruapekapeka to the summit of Tutamoi, thence by a straight line to Maunga nui Bluff, on the West Coast. On the West by the Sea.

KAWHIA DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Kawhia District."

Bounded on the North by a line passing midway between the north and south head of Waingaroa Harbour, thence passing up the mid channel of the northern branch of the said Harbour to its junction with the Waitatuna river, thence along the mid channel of the Waitatuna to where the road to the native village of Wata Wata crosses it. Thence along the road to Wata Wata until it crosses the Waipa river at the said village.

On the East by a line passing up the mid channel of the Waipa river to its source.

On the South by a straight line running from the source of the Waipa to the source of the Mokau river, thence down the mid channel of the Mokau to the sea.

On the West by the sea.

RANGIAWHIA DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Rangiawhia District."

Bounded on the East by the mid channel of the Horatiu branch of the Waikato river to its junction with Lake Taupo, thence by the eastern shore of Lake Taupo and by the mid channel of the Upper Waikato until its junction with the southern boundary of the Province. On the West by the mid channel of the Waipa from its junction with the Horatiu to its source, from thence by a straight line to the source of the Mokau river, thence by the western boundary of the Province to its junction with the Tunua river, and along the 39th degree of South latitude, being the Southern boundary of the Province to its junction with Upper Waikato.

TAURANGA DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries

shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Tauranga District."

Bounded on the North by the Mangawara and Tahuna Tapu and the portage connecting these two rivers, and thence by a line running from the junction of the Tahuna Tapu and the Waipa to the summit of the Aroha Mountain and thence by a line to the southern extremity of Tuhua or Mayor Island. On the East by the sea as far as Cape Runaway, thence by a line running to the summit of Raukumera, thence by a line to the Raukieri to its junction with the Wairoa, thence down the mid channel of the Wairoa to its junction with the southern boundary of the Province. On the South by the southern boundary of the Province, between the Wairoa and Upper Waikato river, including all the islands between the south extremity of Tuhua or Mayor Island and Cape Runaway. On the West by the mid channel of the Waikato from its junction with the Mangawara and the Horotiu branch of the Waikato river to its junction with Lake Taupo, by the eastern shore of the said Lake, and by the mid channel of the Upper Waikato until it joins the southern boundary of the Province.

TURANGA or POVERTY BAY DISTRICT.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the Turanga, or Poverty Bay, District."

Bounded on the North by a line from Cape Runaway to the summit of Raukumera, thence by a line to the source of Raukituri to its junction with the Wairoa, thence down the mid channel of the Wairoa to its junction with the southern boundary of the Province. On the South by the southern boundary of the Province, being the 39th degree of south latitude. On the East by the sea, including East Island.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of New Plymouth," viz.:

North—By the River Mokau to its source.

East—By a right line running from the source of the River Mokau to the point where the Ngahuinga or Tuhua the principal tributary of the Wanganui River is intersected by the thirty-ninth parallel of south latitude, thence by the River Whanganui to the point where it is met by the Taumatamahoe Path, leading from the River Waitera thence by a right line running from the above-described point on the Whanganui River to the mouth of the River Patea.

West—By the coast line including the Islands adjacent thereto.

South—By the coast line including the Islands adjacent thereto.

WELLINGTON.

That so much of the said colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall

be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Wellington," viz.:

North—The river Manawatu, from Cooke's Straits to the gorge of the said river in the Ruahini range of Hills.

South—Cook's Strait.

East—The Rimutaka and Tararua ranges of hills.

West—Cook's Strait.

WHANGANUI.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Whanganui," viz.:

North—The northern boundary of the Province from Cook's Strait to the Ruahini range of hills.

South—The river Manawatu from Cook's Strait to the gorge of the said river Manawatu in the Ruahini range of hills.

East—The Ruahini range of hills.

West—Cook's Strait.

AHURIRI.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Ahuriri," viz.:

North—The northern boundary of the Province from the Ruahini range of hills to the coast.

South—A line from Cape Turnagain to the gorge of the River Manawatu, in the Ruahini range of hills.

East—The Coast.

West—The Ruahini range.

WAIRARAPA.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Wairarapa," viz.:

North—The line from Cape Turnagain on the Coast to the gorge of the River Manawatu in the Ruahini range of hills.

South—Palliser Bay.

East—The Coast.

West—The Rimutaka and Tararua range of hills.

NELSON.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Nelson," viz.:

North—By Blind Bay and by a line running direct from the westernmost part of the Mud Flat in Waimea West to the junction of the Wangapeka and Motueka Rivers, and thence due west to the Sea.

East—By a line running direct from the western point of the entrance to Croixelles Harbour to the source of the Motueka River, and thence due south to the southern boundary of the Province.

South—By the aforesaid southern boundary from where the eastern boundary strikes it to the Sea.

West—By the Sea.

MOTUEKA.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Motueka," viz.:

North—By the Sea.

North East and East—By Massacre Bay and Blind Bay.

South—By the line hereinbefore described as part of the northern boundary of the District of Nelson.

West—By the Sea, (comprising the Islands adjacent thereto.)

WAIRAU.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Wairau," viz.:

North and East—By Blind Bay, Cook's Strait, Cloudy Bay, and the Sea.

South—By the Wai-au-toa, or Clarence River to its source, and thence by a line due west till it strikes the eastern boundary of the District of Nelson.

West—By the line hereinbefore described as the eastern boundary of the District of Nelson (comprising the Islands adjacent thereto.)

AMURI.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Amuri," viz.:

North—By the Clarence River and by the line forming the aforesaid southern boundary of the Wairau District.

East—By the Sea.

South—By the River Hurunui to its source and thence by the southern boundary of the Province to where the eastern boundary of the District of Nelson strikes the said southern boundary.

West—By part of the aforesaid eastern boundary of the Nelson District.

KAIAPOI.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Kaiapoi," viz.:

Comprising all that part of the Province of Canterbury lying north of the river Courtenay.

CHRISTCHURCH.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Christchurch," viz.:

Comprising all that part of the said Province of Canterbury lying south of the River Courtenay, and west of a line commencing at the mouth of that River extending along the Sea coast and north shore of the estuary at the mouth of the Avon and Heathcote Rivers as far as the old ferry over the Heathcote at the end of the Ferry Road, thence straight to the flag staff on Mount Pleasant, thence along

the highest ridge of the hills to Cooper's knobs, thence straight to the mouth of the River Halsewell, thence along the east edge of lake Ellesmere and the sea coast to the mouth of the Waitangi River.

AKAROA.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Akaroa," viz.:

Comprising all that part of Bank's Peninsula lying east of a line drawn from a point on the sea coast half way between the eastern headland of Port Levy and the western headland of Pigeon Bay to the head of the north branch of the Little River thence down the course of that River and Lake Forsyth to the Sea.

LYTTELTON.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Lyttelton," viz.:

That part of the Province of Canterbury aforesaid comprised between the District of Christchurch, the Sea, and the district of Akaroa.

OTAGO.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "the District of Otago," viz.:

North—By the southern boundary of the Province of Canterbury.

East—By the coast line, including the Islands adjacent thereto.

West—By the coast line including the Islands adjacent thereto.

South—By the coast line including the Islands adjacent thereto.

STEWART'S ISLAND.

That so much of the said Colony as is comprised within the following boundaries shall be a Registrar's District, and shall be called "Stewart's Island District," viz.:

Stewart's Island, Sclander's Island, Ruapuke Island, and the other Islands adjacent thereto.

Given under my hand and issued under the public Seal of the Islands of New Zealand, at Auckland, in the Islands aforesaid this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(Signed.) R. H. WYNYALD,
Officer Administering the Government.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed.) ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
8th November, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Registrars under the Act recently passed by the General Assembly (No. 12, Sess. 2) intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," for the Districts set opposite their respective names.

John B. Bennett...	Registrar General of New Zealand.	
John B. Bennett...	Registrar for District of Auckland.	
Rev. T. Lanfear.....	ditto	Thames.
Francis Dart Fenton	ditto	Kaipara.
James Reddie Clendon	ditto	Bay of Islands.
William Berram White	ditto	Mongo ui.
Harcourt R. Aubrey	ditto	Hokianga.
George Manners Mitford	ditto	Kawhia.
Walter Harsant	ditto	Rangiawhia.
Henry T. Smith	ditto	Tauranga.
Rev. Wm. Leonard Williams	ditto	Turanga or Poverty Bay.
Samuel Popham King	ditto	Wellington.
Robert Roger Strang	ditto	New Plymouth.
Charles Champaigne De Vœux	ditto	Wanganui.
Alfred Domett	ditto	Ahuriri.
W. Mein Smith	ditto	Wairarapa.
John Poynter	ditto	Nelson.
Alfred C. Picard	ditto	Motueka.
Edward Jollie	ditto	Amuri.
Samuel Bewick	ditto	Kaiapoi.
Alfred Barker	ditto	Christchurch.
Daniel Watkins	ditto	Akaroa.
William Donald	ditto	Lyttelton.
Rev. J. F. H. Woblers	ditto	Stewart's Island.
Robert Chapman	ditto	Otago.

These appointments are to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

MARRIAGE ACT.

OFFICIATING MINISTERS FOR 1855.

The attention of the persons or person within the colony of New Zealand in whom is vested Ecclesiastical authority over any of the religious bodies enumerated in Schedule D annexed to the "Marriage Act, 1854," viz:—

- The United Church of England and Ireland.
- The Church of Scotland.
- The Roman Catholic Church.
- The Free Church of Scotland.
- All Presbyterian Congregations.
- The Wesleyan Methodist Society.
- All Congregational Independents.
- Baptists.
- The Primitive Methodist Society.
- The Lutheran Church.
- All Hebrew Congregations.
- The Society of Friends.

Also the attention of Ministers of Religion not connected with any of these Bodies, who may desire to be placed on the list of "Officiating Ministers" within the meaning of this Act, is specially called to the following extracts from the Act aforesaid:—

Any Minister of Religion whose name shall have been sent in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or other Officer to be appointed by the Governor in that behalf, by the persons or person within the Colony in whom Ecclesiastical authority shall for the time being be vested, or reputed to be vested, over any of the Religious Bodies enumerated in the Schedule D to this Act annexed, shall, subject to the condi-

tions hereinafter mentioned, be an Officiating Minister within the meaning of this Act, and the name of every such Minister of Religion shall be certified under the hand or hands of the person or persons aforesaid, and shall be entered and published as hereinafter provided. *Provided always*, that any Minister of Religion not connected with any of the Bodies enumerated in the aforesaid Schedule to this Act annexed, who shall present to any Registrar a certificate signed by twenty-four householders resident in the district for which such Registrar shall be appointed, declaring that such Minister is their Officiating Minister, shall be entitled to have his name inserted in the list of Officiating Ministers in the meaning of this Act. *Provided also*, that such certificate shall be attested by two Justices of the Peace; and such attested certificate shall be sent in to the Registrar-General or other Officer as aforesaid anew in the month of December in every year, and no such attested certificate presented to any Registrar by any Minister as aforesaid, shall continue in force unless renewed in like manner.

The several Ecclesiastical Authorities as aforesaid of the respective Religious Bodies, shall send in to the said Registrar-General, or other Officer as aforesaid, a correct list of such Officiating Ministers in the month of December in every year.

It will therefore be necessary that the names of all Officiating Ministers, duly certified, be sent in to me before the termination of the month of December next ensuing, in order that all such names may be entered in the list, a copy of which will be published in January, 1855, in the New Zealand Government Gazette.

JOHN B. BENNETT.

Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Auckland, October 31st, 1854.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

By the provisions of the Marriage Act recently passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand (No. 12, 1854), the Marriage Ordinance of 1847 (No. 7, Session 8) will cease to have any force at the termination of the present year; and from and after the 1st of January, 1855, no Marriage can be legally solemnized within the Colony otherwise than as required by the New Act, except in cases where the persons intermarrying are both Aboriginal Natives.

The particular enactments relating to Officiating Ministers, Registrars, &c., will, of course, receive the special attention of the persons immediately concerned in their administration. But it appears desirable that, on a subject of such universal interest to the Colonists, there should be published, for general information, such an outline of the leading provisions as may afford to persons intending marriage, and to the public at large, an intelligible view of the points with which it is most necessary that they should be made acquainted. The following summary has been compiled with reference to this object:—

Registrar's Certificate necessary.

A principal feature of the new Law is, that in every case of intended Marriage, it will be necessary, previous to the solemnization of the Marriage, to obtain a Certificate from the duly appointed Registrar of the district in which the persons intending Marriage dwell; or if they dwell in different districts, from the Registrar of each district. (Clause 6.) This Certificate will not oblige any Officiating Minister to solemnize any Marriage, but it will be indispensable as an authority for its solemnization according to law. Any Marriage solemnized without such Certificate—both the persons knowingly and wilfully intermarrying without it,—will be null and void (Clause 30); and every person solemnizing Marri-

mony without the required Certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour (Clause 38).

Notice of Intended Marriage.

In every case of intended Marriage, it will be requisite that one of the persons intending Marriage give notice, under his or her hand (in the form specified in Schedule A annexed to the Act), to the Registrar of the district in which one of the persons shall have dwelt for not less than three days; and if they dwell in different districts, notice must be given to the Registrar of each district. The notice must state the age, name and surname, calling or profession, condition (whether bachelor or widower, spinster or widow), and dwelling-place of each of the persons;—also the time that each of them has dwelt in the district, and the Church, Building, or Place in which the Marriage is intended to be solemnized. The person giving the notice will be required to make a solemn declaration to the truth of the particulars, and to pay a fee of two shillings and sixpence. True copies of all such notices are to be immediately entered by the Registrar in a "Notice Book," which shall be open to all persons desiring to inspect it, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all lawful days a fee of one shilling being payable for every such inspection (Clauses 6—9). The notice will be good for three months only (Clause 14).

Declaration.

After the notice shall have been given, and before the granting of the Registrar's certificate, one of the persons intending Marriage must personally appear before the Registrar, and make his or her solemn declaration "that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or alliance, or other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage; and that one of the persons has, for the space of three days immediately before the day of making such declaration, had his or her place of abode within the district wherein such Marriage is to be solemnized: and where either of the persons, not being a widow or widower, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, such declaration shall further state that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such Marriage is by law required, has been obtained thereto, or that there is no person resident in the Colony having authority to give such consent, as the case may be" (clause 12). Making a false declaration will be deemed a misdemeanour (Clause 35).

Issue of Registrar's Certificate.

Immediately after such notice and declaration, the Registrar may issue a Certificate authorising the Marriage.—*Provided* that the persons intending Marriage are both of the full age of twenty-one years,—or, where the person under age is not a widow or widower, that the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor shall appear upon the notice, signed by such parent or guardian before the Registrar at his office, or before a Justice of the Peace, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, and attested by such Registrar, Justice, or Solicitor. The fee when a Certificate is immediately issued will be twenty shillings.

In all other cases, the certificate shall not be issued until after the expiration of fourteen days after notice, when the fee will be five shillings (Clause 10).

The Certificate, like the notice, will be void if the Marriage be not solemnized within three months after the notice shall have been given (Clause 14).

Consents, Caveats, &c.

The father, if resident within the Colony, of any person under twenty one years of age, such person not being a widower or widow,—or, if the

father be dead, the lawfully appointed guardian or guardians, or one of them,—or, in case the father shall not be resident within the Colony, then the mother if resident within the Colony,—and if there be no mother resident within the Colony, then the guardian or guardians (if any) appointed by the Supreme Court, or one of them,—shall have authority to give consent to the Marriage; and such consent will be required for the Marriage of a person so under age, unless there shall be no person within the Colony authorised to give such consent (Clause 16).

In case, however, the parent or guardian shall be *non compos mentis*, or shall unreasonably or from undue motives refuse or withhold consent to a proper Marriage, the person desirous of marrying may apply by petition to a Judge of the Supreme Court in a summary way, and if the Marriage should appear to the Judge to be proper, he may make a judicial declaration that it is so, which shall be as good and effectual as if the consent of the parent or guardian had been given (Clause 17).

The issue of the Registrar's Certificate may be forbidden by any person whose consent is required as aforesaid (Clause 18); but any person who shall forbid the issue of the Certificate, by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent is required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

Any person, having just and reasonable cause, may, on payment of five shillings, enter a Caveat with the Registrar against the issue of the Certificate. In case, however, of the Registrar refusing to grant the Certificate, the person applying for it shall have a right of appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall either confirm the refusal, or direct the grant of the Certificate. If the Judge shall declare the ground on which the caveat has been entered to be frivolous and vexatious, and that they ought not to obstruct the grant of the Certificate, the person who has entered it shall be liable for the costs of the proceedings, and also for damages to be recovered in an action by the person against whose Marriage the caveat was entered (Clauses 19, 20).

In case of the marriage of a minor without consent, the offending party shall forfeit all property acquired by such Marriage, and all settlements, &c., founded on such Marriage, shall be void. But the proceedings in such a case must be taken within a year after the parent or guardian at whose suit they are instituted shall have known or discovered the solemnization of the Marriage. Like forfeiture may be sued for if any valid Marriage shall be had by means of a false Notice, Certificate, or Declaration made by either party to such Marriage. (See Clauses 31—34.)

Solemnization of Marriages.

The Registrar's Certificate or Certificates shall, immediately before the solemnization of the Marriage, be delivered by one of the persons about to be married, to the Officiating Minister, or the Registering Officer of the Society of Friends, or of the Jewish Synagogue, or to the Registrar present at the Marriage, as the case may be. The Act does not interfere in any way with any religious service which may be preferred by the parties, its specific provision being that the Marriage may be solemnized between the persons described in the Notice "according to such form and ceremony as they may see fit to adopt." But every Marriage must be solemnized in the place stated in the Notice,—with open doors,—between the hours of eight in the morning and four in the afternoon,—in the presence of an Officiating Minister or other person duly authorised by the Act,—and in the presence of two or more witnesses.

The public will be duly informed of the names of all Officiating Ministers within the meaning of the Act, by a list to be published in the *Government Gazette*, and notifications in the *Gazette*, from time to time, of any names which may be added to or withdrawn from the list. Persons objecting to be married in the presence of an Officiating Minister, may be married at the office and in the presence of a Registrar, on their compliance with the law in all other particulars. The fee in case of marriage at the Registrar's Office will be three pounds (Clauses 21—24).

The Act makes full and stringent provision for the registration of all Marriages in a prescribed form, by the Officiating Ministers and Registrars. An enumeration of these provisions does not however, come within the scope of the present notification,—the object of which is simply (as before stated) to make the public at large acquainted with such prominent features of the law as have a general application. More detailed information will of course be obtainable from the Act itself, which has been published in the *New Zealand Government Gazette* of Nov. 6th, 1854, No. 35, or on application to the Registrars of the several districts.

The requirements of the Act do not extend to Marriages between persons both of whom are of the Native aboriginal race. But the Governor may, from time to time, extend its operation to such Marriages in such districts as he may by Proclamation appoint. Meanwhile, persons of the Native Aboriginal Race may, if they desire, contract Marriage according to the provisions of the Act.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Auckland, November 6th, 1855.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
7th November, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the names of the following gentlemen should be added to the Commission of the Peace for the Province of Wellington:—

John Cameron, Esq.
A. DeBathé Brandon, Esq.,
John Dorset, Esq.
Wm. Lyon, Esq.,
Nathaniel Levi, Esq.
Thomas Mason, Esq.
Samuel Revans, Esq.
Charles Johnstone Pharazyn, Esq.

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
8th November, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the names of the following gentlemen should be added to the Commission of the Peace for the Province of Nelson:—

Belfield Woolcome, Esq.,
George Leslie, Esq.,
Edward Jollie, Esq.,
James Stuart Wortley, Esq., commonly
called the Honourable James Stuart Wortley.

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
7th November, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the names of the following gentlemen should be added to the Commission of the Peace for the Province of Otago.

John Cargill, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

