

*Appropriation.*

4. This Act shall be termed "*The Powers of Attorney Act, 1854,*" Short Title. and may be cited and referred to as such.

## SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ACT.

I, A. B., of [*place of abode and occupation*] do solemnly and sincerely declare that [*insert facts*]. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "*The Powers of Attorney Act, 1854.*" Form of declaration.

## No. XI.

AN ACT to provide for the Appropriation of the Public Revenue of New Zealand. APPROPRIATION.

[16th September, 1854.]

## No. XII.

AN ACT to regulate the Law of Marriage in the Colony of New Zealand. MARRIAGE.

[16th September, 1854.]

WHEREAS an Ordinance was enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, entitled "*An Ordinance for regulating Marriages in New Zealand*" (No. 7 of Session No. VIII.): And whereas it is expedient that the said recited Ordinance should be repealed and other provisions should be made for regulating marriages in New Zealand: Preamble.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand as follows:—

1. From and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the said recited Ordinance shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Repeal of Ordinance No. 7 Sess. No. VIII.

## I.—REGISTER OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by Proclamation to be for that purpose issued in the New Zealand Government *Gazette*, to divide the Colony of New Zealand into such and so many districts as he shall think fit, and every such district shall be called by a distinct name, and shall be a Registrar's district for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor to revoke such Proclamation, and to issue from time to time a new Proclamation altering the division of districts in any part of the Colony as he shall think fit. Districts to be proclaimed.

3. For the purposes hereinafter mentioned it shall be lawful for the Governor, by warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint such persons as he shall think fit, to be and be called "Registrars of Marriages," under this Act, and also from time to time to remove any person so appointed and to appoint others in their place. Registrars to be appointed.

4. The said Registrars shall be and they are hereby empowered to levy and receive the several fees authorized to be collected by them under and by virtue of this Act, to be applied in manner hereinafter provided. Registrars' power to levy fees.

5. No

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Registrars not liable to serve on juries.

5. No Registrar appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be compellable to serve on any jury or inquest, or to fill any parochial or corporate office whatsoever.

## II.—NOTICE OF INTENDED MARRIAGES.

Notice of every intended marriage to be given to the Registrar.

6. In every case of marriage intended to be solemnized in the Colony of New Zealand, one of the persons intending marriage shall, under his or her hand, give notice, in the form in the Schedule A to this Act annexed, to the Registrar of the district within which one of the persons shall have dwelt for not less than three days, and shall therein truly state the age name and surname and the calling or profession and condition of each of the persons intending marriage, the dwelling-place of each of them, and the time that each of them has dwelt in such district, and the church building or place in which such marriage is intended to be solemnized: Provided always that if the persons intending marriage dwell in the districts of different Registrars, the like notice shall be given to the Registrar of each district.

And filed and copied by him.

7. The Registrar shall keep all such notices with the records of his office, and shall also, immediately on receiving any such notice, enter a true copy thereof fairly into a book to be called the "Marriage Notice Book:" Provided always that before the copy of any such notice shall be so entered in the Notice Book, the Registrar shall require the person giving such notice to make a solemn declaration to the truth of the several particulars set forth in such notice.

Fees on leaving such notice.

8. There shall be paid to the Registrar by the person leaving the said notice of marriage with the Registrar, a fee of two shillings and sixpence.

Notice book to be open for inspection.

9. Every such "Marriage Notice Book" shall be open to all persons desiring to inspect the same, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon of every day except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday, and for every such inspection there shall be paid to the Registrar a fee of one shilling.

Certificate for marriage to be issued.

10. It shall be lawful for the Registrar to whom such notice shall have been given as aforesaid, immediately upon receipt of such notice as aforesaid, to issue a certificate in the form Schedule B to this Act annexed, in the cases following, that is to say,—First, when it shall appear from the notice and solemn declaration herein mentioned that both the persons intending marriage are of full age, or, if a person be under age, that such person is a widow or widower. Secondly, where the person being under age, and not a widow or widower, the consent in writing of the parent or guardian as herein required to the marriage of such person shall appear upon the notice, which consent shall be signed by the parent or guardian either before the Registrar at his office, or before a Justice of the Peace or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, and be attested by such Registrar, Justice, or Solicitor, and for every such certificate the Registrar shall be entitled to a fee of twenty shillings. In all other cases the Registrar shall not issue his certificate until after the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt by him of such notice; and for every certificate as last mentioned he shall be entitled to a fee of five shillings.

No certificate to be issued if there be any lawful impediment.

11. No such certificate shall be issued by any Registrar if any lawful impediment be shown to the satisfaction of such Registrar to the issue thereof, nor if the issue of such certificate shall have been forbidden in manner hereinafter mentioned by any person or persons authorized in that behalf as hereinafter provided.

Declaration to be made by person before certificate granted.

12. Before any certificate as aforesaid shall be granted by any such Registrar, one of the persons intending marriage shall appear personally

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personally before such Registrar, and shall 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.

13. Every such certificate as aforesaid issued by any such Registrar shall be full authority for any Officiating Minister to celebrate any marriage when both the persons intending to contract such marriage dwell in the same district; but if those persons dwell in different districts, certificates from the Registrars of both districts shall be required: Provided always that no such certificate or certificates shall oblige any Officiating Minister to solemnize any marriage.

The certificate to authorize but not oblige Officiating Ministers.

14. Whenever a marriage shall not have been celebrated within three calendar months after the notice herein required to be given shall have been given to the Registrar, such notice and any certificate which may have been granted thereupon shall be utterly void.

Notice certificate &c. to be good for three months only.

15. Every Registrar shall, on the thirty-first day of March, the thirtieth June, the thirtieth September, and the thirty-first December, in every year, make a return to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or to such other officer as may be appointed by the Governor in that behalf, of every certificate granted by such Registrar since his last return, and of the particulars stated in every notice received by him.

Registrars to make quarterly returns.

### III.—CONSENTS TO MARRIAGE, "CAVEATS," ETC.

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

Consent necessary when under age.

17. In case the father or fathers of the persons so under age as aforesaid, or the guardian or guardians, mother or mothers, or any person whose consent is made necessary as aforesaid, shall be *non compos mentis*, or shall unreasonably or from undue motives refuse or withhold his or her or their consent to a proper marriage, then it shall be lawful for any person desirous of marrying in any of the above-mentioned cases, to apply by petition to a Judge of the Supreme Court in a summary way, and in case the marriage proposed shall upon examination appear to be proper, any such Judge shall judicially declare the same to be so, and such judicial declaration shall be deemed and taken to be as good and effectual, to all intents and

In certain cases consent of Judge of Supreme Court may be given.

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purposes, as if the father, guardian or guardians, or mother of the person so petitioning, had consented to such marriage.

Issue of certificates may be forbidden.

18. Any person whose consent is required as aforesaid may forbid the issue of the Registrar's certificate, by writing at any time in the presence of the Registrar before the issue of such certificate the word "Forbidden" opposite to the entry of the notice of such intended marriage in the "Marriage Notice Book," and by subscribing thereto his or her name and place of abode, and their relationship or guardianship, by reason whereof he or she is authorized to forbid such certificate.

*Caveat* may be entered.

19. Any person having just and reasonable cause in that behalf may, on the payment of five shillings, enter a *caveat* with the Registrar against the grant of a certificate for the marriage of any person named in such *caveat*. And if any *caveat* be entered with the Registrar, such *caveat* being duly signed by or on behalf of the person who entered the same, together with his or her place of residence, and the ground of objection on which his or her *caveat* is founded, no certificate shall be granted until the Registrar shall have examined into the matter of the *caveat*, and be satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the grant of the certificate for the said marriage, or until the *caveat* be withdrawn by the person entering the same: Provided always that in case of a Registrar refusing the grant of a certificate, the person applying for the same shall have a right to appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court in a summary way, who shall thereupon either confirm the refusal or direct the grant of the certificate.

If *caveat* vexatious.

20. Every person who shall enter a *caveat* with the Registrar against the issue of any certificate on grounds which a Judge of the Supreme Court shall declare to be frivolous and vexatious, and that they ought not to obstruct the issue of the certificate, shall be liable for the costs of the proceedings, and for damages to be recovered in an action by the person against whose marriage such *caveat* shall have been entered.

## IV.—SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGES.

The Registrar's certificate to be delivered to the Officiating Minister.

21. The Registrar's certificate or certificates, as the case may be, shall, immediately before the solemnization of any marriage, be delivered by one of the persons about to be married to the Officiating Minister, or to the Registering Officer of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers) for the place where the marriage is solemnized according to the usage of the said Society, or to the officer of a Synagogue by whom the marriage is registered if the same shall be solemnized according to the usages of the people professing the Jewish religion; and in all other cases shall be delivered to the Registrar present at such marriage, as is hereinafter provided.

Marriages when to be solemnized.

22. Every such marriage shall be solemnized in the place stated in the notice of such marriage between the persons described in the notice, according to such form and ceremony as they may see fit to adopt: Provided nevertheless that every such marriage shall be solemnized 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 authorized by this Act, and in the presence of two or more witnesses.

Marriages may be solemnized at the office of Registrar.

23. Any person who shall object to be married under the provisions of this Act in the presence of any Officiating Minister may, after compliance with the provisions of this Act in all other particulars, contract and solemnize marriage at the office and in the presence of some Registrar, in the presence of two witnesses, with open doors and  
between

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between the hours aforesaid: Provided that in the presence of the Registrar and witnesses as aforesaid, each of the persons shall declare,—

I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A.B., may not be joined in matrimony to C.D. And each of the persons shall say to the other—

I call upon these persons here present to witness that I A.B., do take thee, C.D., to be my lawful wedded wife [*or husband*].”

24. The Registrar shall be entitled, for every marriage which shall be solemnized under this Act in his presence as aforesaid, to receive from the persons married the sum of three pounds.

Fee in such case to Registrar.

25. After any marriage shall have been solemnized, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof of the actual dwelling of either of the persons so married, previous to the marriage, within the district wherein such marriage was solemnized, for the time required by this Act, or of the consent of any person whose consent thereunto is required by law, nor shall any evidence be given to prove the contrary in any suit touching the validity of such marriage.

After marriage no proof of consent &c. necessary.

26. It shall be lawful for the Officiating Minister or Registrar before whom any marriage is solemnized, according to the provisions of this Act, to ask from the persons to be married the several particulars required to be registered concerning such marriage.

Officiating Ministers may inquire particulars to be registered.

## V.—REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

27. Every Officiating Minister, and every Registrar, immediately after a marriage solemnized by him, or which may have taken place in his presence, shall register in a book to be kept for that purpose the several particulars relating to such marriage, according to the form in Schedule C to this Act annexed, and every such entry shall be signed by such Officiating Minister or Registrar, as the case may be, present at such marriage, and by the persons married, and by two witnesses, and shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of such book.

Marriages to be celebrated by ministers.

28. Every such Officiating Minister or Registrar who shall neglect to register any marriage solemnized by him, or which may have taken place in his presence, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered in a summary way.

Penalty.

29. Every Officiating Minister or Registrar, as the case may be, before whom any marriage is solemnized or has taken place, shall, in the months of July, October, January, and April respectively, make and transmit to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or other officer to be appointed by the Governor in that behalf, a true copy, certified by such Officiating Minister or Registrar under his hand, of all the entries of marriages in the Register Books kept by him since the last return, and if there shall be no marriage entered therein since the last return, he shall certify the fact under his hand and shall keep the said Marriage Register Books safely. And every Officiating Minister or Registrar who shall refuse or neglect to make and transmit such return or certificate within the several times herein specified, shall be liable for every such offence to forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way.

Minister to forward copies of marriage registers to Registrar-General quarterly.

30. If any persons shall knowingly and wilfully intermarry on or after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, without certificate from the Registrar, or in the absence of an Officiating Minister or Registrar when the presence of an Officiating Minister or Registrar as aforesaid is necessary under this Act, the marriage of such persons shall be null and void.

Marriages unduly solemnized with the knowledge of both persons to be void.

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On marriage of minors without consent, offending party to forfeit property acquired by such marriage.

**31.** If any valid marriage shall, after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, be procured by a party to such marriage to be solemnized between persons one or both of whom shall be under the age of twenty-one years, not being a widower or widow, contrary to the provisions of this Act, by means of such party falsely swearing or declaring to any matter or matters to which such party is hereinbefore required personally to declare, such party wilfully and knowingly so declaring, then and in such case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Attorney-General, by information in the Supreme Court, at the relation of a parent or guardian of the minor whose consent has not been given to such marriage, to sue for a forfeiture of all the estate right title and interest in any property which hath accrued or shall accrue to the party so offending by force of such marriage; and such Court shall have power in such suit to declare such forfeiture, and thereupon to order and direct that all such estate right title and interest in all property as shall then have accrued or shall thereafter accrue to such offending party by force of such marriage, shall be secured under the direction of such Court for the benefit of the innocent party, or of the issue of the marriage, or of any of them, in such manner as the said Court shall think fit, for the purpose of preventing the party offending from deriving any interest in real or personal estate or pecuniary benefits from such marriage; and if both the parties so contracting marriage shall, in the judgment of the Court, be guilty of any such offence as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Court to settle and secure such property or any part thereof immediately for the benefit of the issue of the marriage, subject to such provisions for the offending parties, by way of maintenance or otherwise, as the said Court under the particular circumstances of the case shall think reasonable, regard being had to the benefit of the issue of the marriage during the lives of the parents, and of the issue of the parties respectively by any future marriage, or of the parties themselves, in case either of them should survive the other.

All settlements &c. on any such marriage void.

**32.** All agreements settlements and deeds entered into and executed by the parties to any marriage, in consequence of or in relation to which marriage such information as aforesaid shall be filed by either of the said parties before and in contemplation of such marriage, or after such marriage, for the benefit of the parties, or either of them, or their issue, so far as the same shall be contrary to and inconsistent with the provisions of such a security and settlement as shall be made by or under the direction of the Supreme Court as aforesaid, under the authority of this Act, shall be absolutely null and have no force or effect.

Proceedings to be taken within one year after such marriage.

**33.** Any original information to be filed for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of any such forfeiture as aforesaid, shall be filed within one year after such relator or relators hath or have known or discovered the solemnization of the marriage by which such forfeiture shall have been incurred.

If marriage be under any false notice or certificate, like forfeiture.

**34.** If any valid marriage shall be had under the provisions of this Act by means of any false notice certificate or declaration made by either party to such marriage, as to any matter to which a notice certificate or declaration is herein required, it shall also be lawful for the Attorney-General to sue for a forfeiture of all estate and interest in any property accruing to the offending party by such marriage, and the proceedings thereupon and the consequences thereof shall be the same as hereinbefore provided.

Making false affirmation or declaration a misdemeanour.

**35.** Every person who shall knowingly and wilfully make any false affirmation or declaration for the purpose of procuring any such certificate as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour.

**36.** Every

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**36.** Every person who shall forbid the issue of the Registrar's certificate by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to such marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

The making of a false representation a misdemeanour.

**37.** If any person shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, falsely pretend to be an Officiating Minister, and shall solemnize matrimony, any such person knowingly and wilfully so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to penal servitude for a term of seven years.

Any person solemnizing matrimony falsely pretending to be an Officiating Minister a felony.

**38.** Every person who, on or after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize matrimony in any other place than the church office or place specified in the certificate required by this Act, and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize matrimony on or after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, without a certificate from the Registrar as required by this Act, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Solemnizing matrimony otherwise than according to this Act a misdemeanour.

**39.** Every Registrar who shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage after the expiration of three calendar months after the notice shall have been entered by him as aforesaid, or any certificate for marriage except the provisions of this Act be first complied with, or any certificate the issue of which shall have been forbidden as aforesaid by any person authorized to forbid the issue of such certificate, or who shall knowingly and wilfully register any marriage herein declared to be null and void, and every Registrar who shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize, in his office or elsewhere, any marriage herein declared to be null and void, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

Registrar acting illegally in certain cases to be guilty of felony.

**40.** Any Officiating Minister or Registrar who shall knowingly or wilfully, without the consent of parents or guardians, solemnize or be present at any marriage wherein one or both of the persons has not or have not attained the full age of twenty-one years, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, to be recovered by action in the Supreme Court.

Persons solemnizing marriage of minors without consent liable to a penalty.

**41.** Every action or prosecution under this Act shall be commenced within the space of three years after the offence was committed.

Prosecutions under this Act to be commenced within three years after offence.

## VI.—OFFICIATING MINISTERS.

**42.** 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 conditions 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 always that such certificate shall be attested by two Justices

Officiating Ministers who.

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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.

Ecclesiastical authorities to send in names of ministers and certify suspension or deprivation of any ministers.

43. The person having ecclesiastical authority over the several religious bodies as aforesaid shall, upon the suspension or deprivation of any Minister whose name shall have been sent in to the Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid in manner hereinbefore mentioned, forthwith certify such suspension or deprivation to the Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid, who shall forthwith make a minute of such suspension or deprivation in the List of Officiating Ministers hereinafter mentioned, and no such person shall be deemed an Officiating Minister until his name shall have been again sent in to the Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid, in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

List of ministers to be sent in in the month of December.

44. 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.

Registrar-General to file certificates, enter names of officiating ministers in books, and publish lists.

45. The Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid shall file all such certificates and lists and keep them with the records of his office, and shall also forthwith enter the names sent to him as hereinbefore mentioned in a book to be furnished him by the Government, and to be called the "List of Officiating Ministers," and shall from time to time alter and correct the said list as occasion shall require, and shall, in the month of January in every year, cause a copy of such list to be published in the New Zealand Government *Gazette*. And in case of any additional names of ministers being sent in to him during any part of the year in the manner aforesaid, the Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid shall cause such names to be published forthwith in the New Zealand Government *Gazette*, and the persons so gazetted shall be deemed Officiating Ministers for the purpose of this Act: Provided always that in case of notice being sent to the Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid of the suspension or deprivation of any minister whose name may have been entered upon the list of Officiating Ministers, the Registrar-General or other officer as aforesaid shall thereupon cause a notification to be published in the New Zealand Government *Gazette* that the name of such minister is withdrawn from the list of Officiating Ministers, and such person shall from the date of such publication cease to be an Officiating Minister in the meaning of this Act.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Marriage heretofore celebrated valid.

46. Every marriage heretofore and prior to the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, *bonâ fide* celebrated in New Zealand by any clergyman, minister, or other person, whether the same was so celebrated in any church chapel or building set apart for public worship, or other building or place, and every marriage heretofore since the sixteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, *bonâ fide* celebrated by any clergyman, minister, or other person, in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the said recited Ordinance No. VII. of Session VIII., shall be deemed as valid as if such marriage had been performed under the provisions of this Act: Provided always that nothing contained in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to render valid any marriage in respect to which a lawful impediment may have existed at the time of such marriage.

47. Nothing



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47. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any marriage which may be contracted otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act between two persons both of the native aboriginal race: Provided that this Act shall come into operation in respect of marriages between persons of the said race in such districts and at such times as the Governor shall by Proclamation from time to time appoint: Provided also that persons of the aboriginal native race may, if they desire, contract marriage according to the provisions of this Act.

Act not to extend to marriages of Natives.

48. All fees collected under the authority of this Act by any Registrar shall be accounted for quarterly, and paid over to the Colonial Treasurer, or to such other person as the Governor shall direct, for the public uses of the Colony, and for the support of the Government thereof.

Fees how to be accounted for.

49. The word "Governor" in this Act shall include the Officer Administering the Government for the time being.

Interpretation.

50. This Act shall be entitled and may be cited as "*The Marriage Act, 1854.*"

Short Title.

## SCHEDULES.

## SCHEDULE A.

To the Registrar of Marriages for the District of  
I HEREBY give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had within three calendar months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described, that is to say,—

Name and Surname.	Condition.	Calling or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling-place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Building, Office, or place where the Marriage is to be Solemnized.	District in which the other Party Resides, where the Parties dwell in different Districts
James Smith	Bachelor	Blacksmith	25	Queen Street, Auckland	10 days	St. Paul's Church, Auckland.	
Mary Green	Spinster		19	Prince Street, Auckland	10 days		

Witness my hand, this            day of            , one thousand eight hundred and  
JAMES SMITH.

## SCHEDULE B.

G.H., the Registrar of Marriages for the District of  
To A.B., of            , an Officiating Minister for the District of            , and all other  
Officiating Ministers for the same District.

WHEREAS C.D., of            , has given notice to me, according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "*The Marriage Act, 1854,*" of a marriage intended to be solemnized between the said C.D.,            and E.F., of            (spinster): And whereas the said C.D. has complied with all the requirements of the said Act: Now I, G.H., the Registrar of Marriages for the District of            , do hereby certify to you, the said A.B., and to all other Officiating Ministers for the District of            , that the said C.D. has complied with the requirements of the said Act, and marriage may be solemnized between the said C.D. and E.F. Provided that such marriage be publicly solemnized in the presence of you, the said A.B., or any one of you [or the Registrar, or Registering Officer of the Society of Friends], and two or more witnesses, within three calendar months from the [Here insert the date of giving notice] in the [Here describe the church building office or place where the marriage is to be solemnized] between the hours of eight in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

Given under my hand, this            day of            one thousand eight hundred and  
G.H., Registrar.

## SCHEDULE

*Provincial Waste Lands.*

## SCHEDULE C.

## 1855. MARRIAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF (AUCKLAND.)

No.	When Married, and where.	Names and Surnames.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Condition.	Signatures of Parties.	Name of Officiating Minister [or Registrar].	When Registered.	Signature of Officiating Minister [or Registrar].
5	4th February, 1855, St. Paul's Church, Auckland.	John Cox. Mary Thompson.	25 19	Clerk. Dress-maker.	Bachelor. Spinster.	John Cox, Mary Thompson.	A.B., Officiating Minister [or Registrar].	4th Feb., 1855.	A.B., Officiating Minister [or Registrar].

Married, after the delivery to me of the Certificate required by the Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "*The Marriage Act, 1854*," by

A.B., Officiating Minister, [or Registrar].

This Marriage was solemnized between us,

John Cox, { In the presence }  
Mary Thompson, { of us, }

John Hastings,  
Geoffrey Mitchel.

## SCHEDULE D.

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.

## No. XIII.

PROVINCIAL WASTE  
LANDS.

AN ACT to authorize the General Assembly to empower the Provincial Councils to enact Laws for regulating the Sale Letting Disposal and Occupation of the Waste Lands of the Crown.

[16th September, 1854.]

[Reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure.]

Preamble reciting  
New Zealand Consti-  
tution Act.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the Session holden in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter 72, it is amongst other things enacted that, subject to the provisions therein contained, it shall be lawful for the General Assembly of New Zealand to make laws for regulating the sale letting disposal and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown: And whereas it is expedient that the Superintendent of any Province, with the advice and consent of the Provincial Council thereof, should have the power to make laws for regulating the sale letting disposal and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the limits of such Province:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the General Assembly:—

General Assembly authorized to empower Provincial Councils to make laws for regulating &c. the waste lands of the Crown.

1. Subject to the provisions in the said recited Act contained, it shall be lawful for the General Assembly of New Zealand to authorize and empower the Superintendent of any Province, with the advice and consent of the Provincial Council thereof, to make laws for regulating the sale letting disposal and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown in such Province, either absolutely or upon such terms or conditions and subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be prescribed by any Act or Acts to be passed by the said General Assembly in that behalf, anything in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And