## New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO

## VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

### No.

DIVORCE
AMENDMENT AND
EXTENSION.

# An Act to amend and extend the Law of Divorce. [Not yet assented to.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable to extend the provisions of the Law of Divorce, and also in certain particulars to amend the existing law: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Divorce in what cases.

1. Any married person, who, at the time of the institution of the suit, shall have been domiciled in this Colony for three years and upwards (provided that he or she shall not have resorted to the Colony for the purpose of such institution) may present a petition to the Supreme Court in the form prescribed by the "Matrimonial Causes Act" (thirty-sixth Victoria number nine), or by the Rules made under the same, praying that his or her marriage with the respondent may be dissolved, or praying that a judicial separation may be granted in either case on one or more of the grounds in this section mentioned, that is to say—

Desertion.

(a) On the ground that the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards. And no wife who was domiciled in New South Wales when the desertion commenced shall be deemed to have lost her domicile by reason only of her husband having thereafter acquired a foreign domicile.

Habitual drunkenness, with cruelty or neglect, &c. (b) On the ground that the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has, for a like period, been an habitual drunkard, and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(c)

#### Divorce Amendment and Extension.

(c) On the ground that, at the time of the presentation of the Sentence for crime. petition, the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years, and is still in prison, under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude or imprisonment for seven years or upwards, or, being a husband, has within five years undergone frequent convictions for crime, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards, and left his wife habitually without the means of support.

(d) On the ground that, within one year previously, the respondent Violent assaults, &c. has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and

cruelly beaten the petitioner.

2. If in the opinion of the Court the petitioner's own habits or Divorce when conduct induced or contributed to the wrong complained of, the pronounced, &c. petition may be dismissed. But in all other cases under this Act, if the Court is satisfied that the case of the petitioner is established, the Court shall pronounce the decree prayed for: Provided that where the petitioner's case if for dissolution of the marriage has failed, or the petition been dismissed, but a case for judicial separation has been established, the Court may pronounce a decree for such separation.

3. So far as they severally are applicable, all the provisions of Previous Acts made the "Matrimonial Causes Act" and the Acts amending the same shall applicable. apply to petitions and suits under this Act, and to the parties and all proceedings therein, and to all persons affected thereby. And in every such suit the parties shall have the same right of Appeal, against any Decree or Order, as they would be entitled to in respect of a Appeal and Trial by Decree or Order pronounced or made under the first-mentioned Act, Jury. and shall have the same right of trial of contested matters of fact by a jury. And every Decree or Order may, on Appeal, be reversed or varied as the Court shall think proper.

4. The Court shall have the same power of granting Orders to Pauper suits or sue or defend in formá pauperis, in any suit under this or the recited defences, and forbidding Act or Acts, as in cases at law or in equity—and may in any suit, at publication of any stage thereof, and from time to time, make an Order forbidding evidence. the publication of the evidence therein, or any report or account of such evidence, either as to the whole or portions thereof. breach of any such Order may be dealt with as for Contempt of Court.

5. The Court may in any case direct any issue of fact in a Trying issues on matrimonial or divorce suit to be tried on Circuit, and for that purpose may make all necessary orders for the setting down of the case and the return of the finding or findings therein, and respecting the costs of such trial; and the Circuit Court Judge shall have the same power of forbidding the publication of evidence as is by the preceding section conferred on the Judge exercising matrimonial jurisdiction.

6. The Court shall have power in suits under this Act, as well Wife's property and as under the Matrimonial Causes Acts of 1873 and 1884, whether the alimony suit be for divorce or for judicial separation only, to make all such orders in respect of the wife's property, and of alimony to her, when the decree made is for judicial separation, as the Court could make under the said Acts or one of them if the decree made was for divorce.

7. The word "Court" in this Act shall ordinarily be taken to The term "Court" mean the Judge exercising jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, but for and short title. the purposes of an Appeal shall, after its institution, mean the Supreme Court consisting of three Judges sitting as in banco. And this Act may be cited as the "Divorce Amendment and Extension Act of 1892."