

IMPERIAL ACTS APPLICATION ACT.

New South Wales



ANNO OCTAVO DECIMO

ELIZABETHÆ II REGINÆ

Act No. 30, 1969.

An Act to provide that certain enactments of the Parliament of England and of the Parliament of Great Britain and of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force in England at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act 9 George IV Chapter 83 shall continue in force in New South Wales; to replace other enactments of such Parliaments; to repeal other enactments of such Parliaments; to validate certain matters; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 9th April, 1969.]

BE

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BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by **No. 30, 1969** 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:—

PART I.**PRELIMINARY.**

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the "Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969". Short title and commencement.

(2) This Act shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, commence upon a day to be appointed by the Governor and notified by proclamation in the Gazette.

2. This Act shall be read and construed subject to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act and so as not to exceed the legislative power of the State, to the intent that where any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. Construction.

3. This Act is divided into Parts and Divisions as follows:— Division into Parts and Divisions.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY—ss. 1–3.

PART II.—GENERAL—ss. 4–11.

PART III.—SUBSTITUTED ENACTMENTS—ss. 12–42.

DIVISION 1.—Administration of Estates.

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DIVISION 3.—Charities.

DIVISION 4.—Forcible Entries and Detainers.

DIVISION 5.—Guardians.

DIVISION 6.—Insurance—Life, Fire and other Policies.

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DIVISION 8.—*Justices of the Peace.*DIVISION 9.—*Landlord and Tenant.*DIVISION 10.—*Legal Procedure—Actions on Bonds.*DIVISION 11.—*Libels—Blasphemous and Seditious Libels.*DIVISION 12.—*Real Property.*DIVISION 13.—*Recovery of Property on Determination of a Life or Lives.*DIVISION 14.—*Religious Worship—Disturbance of.*DIVISION 15.—*Sheriff.*DIVISION 16.—*Sunday.*DIVISION 17.—*Witnesses—Habeas Corpus for Prisoners.*

PART IV.—PENALTIES—s. 43.

SCHEDULES.

PART II.

GENERAL.

Interpretation.

4. In the construction of this Act, unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter, the expression “Imperial enactment” includes any part of the enacted law at any time in force in England.

Substitution of enactments. (First Schedule.)

5. (1) Each Imperial enactment mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act, so far as it was in force in England on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight is declared—

(a) to have been in force in New South Wales on that day by virtue of the Imperial Act 9 George IV Chapter 83 (The Australian Courts Act, 1828); and

(b) to have remained in force in New South Wales from that day until the commencement of this Act, except so far as affected by State Acts from time to time in force.

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(2) Each Imperial enactment mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act is hereby repealed so far as it applies in New South Wales.

(3) Each provision of Part III of this Act is substituted for the Imperial enactment mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Act opposite the reference to that provision in the second column of that Schedule.

(4) To the extent to which any of the provisions of Part III of this Act are inconsistent with the provisions of any State Act in force at the commencement of this Act, the provisions of the State Act shall prevail.

(5) In construing any of the provisions of Part III of this Act regard may be had to the context (if any) of the Imperial enactment for which the provision is substituted.

(6) In any State Act a reference to any Imperial enactment specified in the first column of the First Schedule to this Act shall, where the case permits, and unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as a reference to the provision of this Act specified opposite that Imperial enactment in the second column of that Schedule.

6. Each Imperial enactment mentioned in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act, and so much of each Imperial enactment mentioned in the first column of Part II of that Schedule as is specified opposite that Imperial enactment in the second column of the said Part II, so far in either case as it was in force in England on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight—

- (a) is declared to have been in force in New South Wales on that day by virtue of the Imperial Act 9 George IV Chapter 83; and
- (b) except so far as affected by any Imperial enactments or State Acts from time to time in force in New South Wales—
 - (i) is declared to have remained in force in New South Wales from that day;
 - (ii)

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(ii) shall from the commencement of this Act be in force in New South Wales; and

(c) is not repealed by section eight of this Act.

Enactments
not affected
by repeal.
28 and 29
Vic. c. 63.
Vict. Act
No. 3270,
s. 5.

7. Nothing in this Act affects any Imperial enactment set out in the Third Schedule to this Act or any other Imperial enactment which independently of the provisions of the Imperial Act 9 George IV Chapter 83 is made applicable to New South Wales by the express words or necessary intendment of any Imperial enactment.

Imperial
enactments
repealed.
Vict. Act
No. 3270,
s. 7.

8. (1) In addition to the repeals effected by subsection two of section five of this Act all other Imperial enactments (commencing with the Statute of Merton, 20 Henry III A.D. 1235-6) in force in England at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act 9 George IV Chapter 83 are so far as they are in force in New South Wales hereby repealed.

(2) The repeal of the Imperial Act 7 George II Chapter 8 (Sir John Barnard's Act) effected by subsection one of this section shall be deemed to have taken effect as on and from the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall affect any transaction in respect of which proceedings in any Court have been taken or commenced on or before the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Savings.
cf. 52 & 53,
Vic. c. 63,
s. 38.

9. (1) The repeal by this Act of any Imperial enactment does not—

- (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act;
- (b) affect the previous operation of any Imperial enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered under any Imperial enactment so repealed;
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Imperial enactment so repealed;

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- (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment No. 30, 1969 incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Imperial enactment so repealed; or
- (e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed and enforced, as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) The repeal by this Act of—

- (a) The Imperial Act 43 Elizabeth Chapter 4 (The Charitable Uses Act, 1601) does not affect the established rules of law relating to charity;
- (b) section four of the Imperial Act 29 Charles II Chapter 3 (The Statute of Frauds, 1677) does not apply in relation to a promise or agreement made before the commencement of this Act; and
- (c) any other Imperial enactment does not affect any rules of law or equity not enacted by the repealed enactment.

10. Where any Imperial enactment not repealed by this Saving. Act has been repealed (whether expressly or impliedly), confirmed, revived, or perpetuated by any Imperial enactment hereby repealed, the first-mentioned repeal, or the confirmation, revivor, or perpetuation shall not be affected by the repeal effected by this Act.

11. (1) The Governor may, by proclamation published in the Gazette, declare that any provision (in this section called “the revived provision”) being the whole or any part of any Imperial enactment repealed by this Act, other than an Imperial enactment mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act, shall be revived as from the date of publication of the proclamation, or a later date to be specified in the proclamation. Revival of repealed enactments.

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(2) On and after the date of revival, the revived provision shall, subject to Acts from time to time in force, and subject to subsection three of this section, have such effect in New South Wales as the revived provision had in New South Wales immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(3) The revival under this section of any revived provision shall not—

- (a) affect the previous operation of any repeal worked by section eight of this Act;
- (b) affect anything duly done or suffered before the date of revival;
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred before the date of revival, or any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation or liability; or
- (d) make any person liable for any penalty, forfeiture or punishment in respect of anything done or omitted before the date of revival.

(4) Every such proclamation shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen sitting days after publication if Parliament is then in session, and if not, then within fourteen sitting days after the commencement of the next session.

(5) If either House passes a resolution of which notice has been given at any time within fifteen sitting days after the proclamation has been laid before such House disallowing any proclamation or part thereof, the proclamation or part thereupon ceases to have effect.

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PART III.

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SUBSTITUTED ENACTMENTS.

DIVISION 1.—*Administration of Estates.*

12. In this Division unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

“Administration” means letters of administration whether general, special, or limited, or with the will annexed or otherwise, and includes an order to the Public Trustee to administer.

“Estate” includes both real and personal property.

“Personal representative” means the executor original or by representation or administrator for the time being of a deceased person.

“Will” includes codicil.

25 Edward III St. 5 c. 5.

13. (1) An executor of a sole or last surviving executor of a testator is the executor of that testator.

This provision shall not apply to an executor who does not prove the will of his testator and, in the case of an executor who on his death leaves surviving him some other executor of his testator who afterwards proves the will of that testator, it shall cease to apply on such probate being granted.

(2) So long as the chain of such representation is unbroken, the last executor in the chain is the executor of every preceding testator.

(3) The chain of such representation is broken by—

(a) an intestacy;

(b) the failure of a testator to appoint an executor; or

(c) the failure to obtain probate of a will,

but is not broken by a temporary grant of administration if probate is subsequently granted.

(4) Every person in the chain of representation to a testator—

(a) has the same rights in respect of the estate of that testator as the original executor would have had if living; and

(b)

Interpretation.

Vict. Act No. 6191, s. 5.

Executor of executor represents original testator. cf. 15 Geo. V c. 23, s. 7. Vict. Act No. 6191, s. 17.

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- No. 30, 1969 (b) is, to the extent to which the estate of that testator has come to his hands answerable as if he were an original executor.

31 Edward III St. 1 c. 11.
1 James II c. 17, s. 6.

Rights and
account-
ability of
adminis-
trator.
cf. Vict. Act
No. 6191,
s. 27.

14. Every person to whom administration of the estate of a deceased person is granted shall, subject to the limitations (if any) contained in the grant, have the same rights and liabilities and shall be accountable in like manner as if he were the executor of the deceased.

30 Charles II c. 7.
4 William and Mary c. 24, s. 12.

Liability
for waste.
cf. 15 Geo.
V c. 23,
s. 29.
Vict. Act
No. 6191,
s. 33 (2).

15. Where a person as personal representative or as executor in his own wrong wastes or converts to his own use any part of the estate of a deceased person and dies, his personal representative shall to the extent of the available assets of the defaulter be liable and chargeable in respect of such waste or conversion in the same manner as the defaulter would have been if living.

DIVISION 2.—*Calendar.*

24 George II c. 23—The Calendar (New Style) Act, 1750—
ss. 1, 2 and 3.

Commence-
ment of
year.

16. (1) The first day of January in every year shall be the first day of the year, and each new year shall accordingly commence and be reckoned from the first day of every month of January and all acts, deeds, writings, notes, and other instruments, of what nature or kind soever, hereafter made, executed, or signed shall bear date according to the said method of reckoning, being the reckoning instituted by the Imperial Act 24 George II c. 23, known as The Calendar (New Style) Act, 1750.

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(2) The several years two thousand one hundred, two thousand two hundred, two thousand three hundred, or any other hundredth year in time to come, except only every fourth hundredth year, of which the year two thousand shall be the first, shall not be leap years, but shall be common years consisting of three hundred and sixty-five days, and no more; and the years two thousand, two thousand four hundred, two thousand eight hundred, and every other fourth hundredth year from the said year two thousand inclusive, and also all other years which by the reckoning in use before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two (being the date for the commencement of the calendar or reckoning instituted by the said Imperial Act, The Calendar (New Style) Act, 1750) would have been leap years, shall in all times to come be leap years, consisting of three hundred and sixty-six days, in the same manner as was before the said first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two used with respect to every fourth year.

Hundredth
years
except
every
fourth
hundredth
to be
deemed
common
years con-
sisting of
365 days.

(3) The months, the enumeration of days in the respective months, and the ordering of the days of the week and Easter Day, shall be determined in accordance with the calendar, table and rules annexed to the said Imperial Act, The Calendar (New Style) Act, 1750.

Ordering of
months,
days of the
week and
Easter Day.

DIVISION 3.—*Charities.*

52 George III c. 101—The Charities Procedure Act, 1812.

17. (1) In every case of a breach of any trust or supposed breach of any trust created for charitable purposes, or whenever the direction or order of a court is deemed necessary for the administration of any trust for charitable purposes, any two or more persons may present a petition to the Supreme Court stating such complaint and praying such relief as the nature of the case may require; and the Supreme Court shall hear such petition in a summary way, and upon affidavits or such other evidence as is produced upon such hearing determine the same, and make such other order therein and with respect to the costs of such application as seems just.

Petition in
case of a
charitable
trust and
determina-
tion thereof
in a sum-
mary way.
Vict. Act
No. 3270,
s. 39.

(2)

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Petitions
to be
signed by
petitioners
and their
solicitor
and by law
officer.

Vict. Act
No. 3270,
s. 40.

(2) Every petition so to be presented shall be signed by the persons preferring the same, in the presence of and shall be attested by the solicitor for such petitioners, and every such petition shall be submitted to and allowed by the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, and such allowance shall be certified by him before any such petition is presented.

DIVISION 4.—*Forcible Entries and Detainers.*

5 Richard II St. 1 c. 7—The Forcible Entry Act, 1381.

Forcible
entry.
cf. Vict. Act
No. 6231,
s. 207 (1).

18. No person shall make any entry into any land except where such entry is given by law and, in such case, with no more force than is reasonably necessary.

8 Henry VI c. 9—The Forcible Entry Act, 1429.

31 Elizabeth c. 11—The Forcible Entry Act, 1588.

Forcible
detainer.
Vict. Act
No. 6231,
s. 207 (2).

19. No person being in actual possession of land for a period of less than three years by himself or his predecessors shall without colour of right hold possession of it in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace or a reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace against a person entitled by law to the possession of the land and able and willing to afford reasonable information as to his being so entitled.

Penalty.

20. Any person who contravenes section eighteen or section nineteen of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or to both such imprisonment and fine.

DIVISION 5.—*Guardians.*

12 Charles II c. 24—The Tenures Abolition Act, 1660—s. 9.

Powers of
guardian.

21. A guardian of an infant appointed by deed or will may take into his custody and management to the use of the infant the real and personal estate of the infant till the age of twenty-one years or any lesser time according to the terms of
the

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the appointment of the guardian, and may bring such actions in relation to the real and personal estate of the infant as by law a guardian in common socage might have done, or may bring such other proceedings as may be necessary to give effect to all or any of his powers under this section. No. 30, 1969

DIVISION 6.—Insurance—Life, Fire and other Policies.

14 George III c. 48—The Life Assurance Act, 1774.

22. This Division does not apply to insurances made before the commencement of this Act. Existing insurances not affected by this Division.

23. (1) No insurance shall be made by any person on the life of any person or on any other event whatsoever wherein the person for whose use or benefit or on whose account the policy is made has no interest, or by way of gaming or wagering; and every assurance made contrary to this subsection shall be void. No insurance to be made unless insurer has interest. cf. Vict. Act No. 6279, s. 21.

(2) It shall not be lawful to make any policy on the life of any person, or on any other event whatsoever, wherein the person effecting the policy has no interest, without inserting in such policy the names of the persons interested therein, or for whose use or benefit or on whose account such policy was made. No policy without inserting names, &c. Vict. Act No. 6279, s. 22.

Davjoyda Estates Pty. Ltd. v. National Insurance Company of New Zealand Ltd. (1965) 85 W.N. (Pt. 1) N.S.W. 184.

(3) In all cases where there is an interest in such life or other event, no greater sum shall be recovered or received from the insurer than the amount or value of the interest. How much may be recovered. cf. Vict. Act No. 6279, s. 23.

(4)

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No. 30, 1969 (4) Nothing in this Division shall extend to insurance made by any person on ships or goods, or to contracts of indemnity against loss by fire or loss by other events whatsoever.

Not to extend to ships, contracts of indemnity &c.
cf. Vict. Act No. 6279, s. 24.
Davjoyda Estates Pty. Ltd. v. National Insurance Co., *supra*.

DIVISION 7.—*Insurance—Marine.*

19 George II c. 37—The Marine Insurance Act, 1745.

28 George III c. 56—The Marine Insurance Act, 1788.

Application of Division. **24.** This Division applies to State marine insurance within the limits of New South Wales.

Existing contracts not affected. **25.** This Division does not apply to contracts of marine insurance made before the commencement of this Act.

Avoidance of wagering or gaming contracts. 6 Edw. VII c. 41, s. 4. Act No. 11, 1909 (C'wealth), s. 10. **26.** (1) Every contract of marine insurance by way of gaming or wagering is void.

(2) A contract of marine insurance is deemed to be a gaming or wagering contract—

(a) where the assured has not an insurable interest, and the contract is entered into with no expectation of acquiring such an interest; or

(b) where the policy is made “interest or no interest”, or “without further proof of interest than the policy itself”, or “without benefit of salvage to the insurer”, or subject to any other like term :

Provided that, where there is no possibility of salvage, a policy may be effected without benefit of salvage to the insurer.

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27. Subject to the provisions of any Act, a contract of marine insurance is inadmissible in evidence in an action for the recovery of a loss under the contract unless it is embodied in a marine policy in accordance with this Division. The policy may be executed and issued either at the time when the contract is concluded or afterwards.

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Contracts must be embodied in policy.

6 Edw. VII c. 41, s. 22.

Act No. 11, 1909 (C'wealth), s. 28.

28. A marine policy must specify—

- (a) the name of the assured, or of some person who effects the insurance on his behalf;
- (b) the subject-matter insured and the risk insured against;
- (c) the voyage, or period of time, or both as the case may be, covered by the insurance;
- (d) the sum or sums insured; and
- (e) the name or names of the insurers.

What policy must specify.

6 Edw. VII c. 41, s. 23.

Act No. 11, 1909 (C'wealth), s. 29.

DIVISION 8.—*Justices of the Peace.*

1 Edward III St. 2 c. 16.

18 Edward III St. 2 c. 2.

34 Edward III c. 1—The Justices of the Peace Act, 1361.

29. The Governor may by commission under the Public Seal of the State appoint justices to keep the peace in the State.

Appointment of justices.

30. Justices of the Peace shall have power to restrain offenders and to take of them or of persons not of good fame surety for their good behaviour.

Powers of justices.

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DIVISION 9.—*Landlord and Tenant.**Use and Occupation.*

11 George II c. 19—The Distress for Rent Act, 1737—s. 14.

Vict. Act
No. 6285,
s. 8.
Spektor
v. Lees
[1964]
V.R. 10.
Use and
occupation.

31. (1) Where the agreement between the landlord and tenant is not by deed, the landlord may recover a reasonable satisfaction for the lands held or occupied by the defendant in an action of assumpsit for use and occupation. And if in evidence on the trial of such action any parol demise or any agreement (not being by deed) whereon a certain rent was reserved shall appear, the plaintiff shall not be non-suited but may make use thereof as evidence of the quantum of the damages to be recovered.

(2) Nothing in subsection one of this section affects actions of debt for use and occupation.

Waste.

52 Henry III (Statute of Marlborough) c. 23.

Voluntary
waste.

32. (1) A tenant for life or lives or a leasehold tenant shall not commit voluntary waste.

(2) Nothing in subsection one of this section applies to any estate or tenancy without impeachment of waste, or affects any licence or other right to commit waste.

(3) In subsection one of this section "leasehold tenant" includes a tenant for a term, a tenant under a periodical tenancy, a tenant under a tenancy to which section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Conveyancing Act, 1919, as amended by subsequent Acts, applies, and a tenant at will.

(4) A tenant who infringes subsection one of this section is liable in damages to his remainderman or reversioner but this section imposes no criminal liability.

(5)

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(5) This section does not affect the operation of any No. 30, 1969 event which may determine a tenancy at will.

DIVISION 10.—*Legal Procedure—Actions on Bonds.*

8 and 9 William III c. 11—The Administration of Justice Act, 1696—s. 8.

33. (1) In any action on any bond or on any penal sum for non-performance of any covenant or agreement, the plaintiff may assign as many breaches as he thinks fit, and may recover not only such damages as have been usually awarded in such cases, but also damages for such of the said breaches as he pleases as the plaintiff proves to have occurred.

In actions on bonds, &c., plaintiff may assign as many breaches as he pleases.
Act No. 21, 1899, s. 132.

(2) If interlocutory judgment in any such case is given for the plaintiff by confession or in default of appearance or of pleading, the plaintiff may suggest as many breaches of the covenants and agreements as he thinks fit, and may on proof of such breaches recover damages accordingly.

Vict. Act No. 6279, s. 30.

(3) If the defendant after judgment and before execution pays into the court where the action is brought to the use of the plaintiff such damages together with the costs of the action, or if by reason of any execution the plaintiff is fully paid or satisfied all such damages together with his costs of the action and all reasonable charges and expenses for the said execution, further proceedings on the said judgment shall be stayed. But the judgment shall remain as a further security to answer to the plaintiff such damages as are sustained for further breach of such covenant or agreement, and upon any such breach the plaintiff may summon the defendant to show cause why execution should not be had or awarded upon the said judgment, upon which there shall be the like proceeding or such other proceeding as may be ordered for inquiry as to such breaches and assessing damages thereon; and upon payment or satisfaction in manner as aforesaid of such future damages costs charges and expenses as aforesaid all further proceedings on the said judgment shall to the like extent again be stayed.

Defendant paying damages execution may be stayed.

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No. 30, 1969 4 and 5 Anne c. 3 (or c. 16)—The Administration of Justice Act, 1705—ss. 12 and 13.

Action of debt brought on a bond after money paid—such payment may be pleaded in bar.
Vict. Act No. 6279, s. 30.

34. (1) Where an action is brought upon any bond which has a condition or defeasance to make void the same upon payment of a lesser sum at a day or place certain, if the obligor has before the action brought paid to the obligee the principal and interest due by the defeasance or condition of such bond, though such payment was not made strictly according to the condition or defeasance, it may nevertheless be pleaded in bar of such action; and shall be as effectual a bar thereof as if the money had been paid at the day and place according to the condition or defeasance and had been so pleaded.

Principal and interest on bonds paid into court.

(2) If at any time pending an action upon any such bond with a penalty the defendant brings into court all the principal money and interest due on such bond and also all costs properly chargeable by the plaintiff against the defendant in respect of any proceedings upon such bond, the money so brought in shall be in full satisfaction and discharge of the bond.

DIVISION 11.—*Libels—Blasphemous and Seditious Libels.*

60 George III and 1 George IV c. 8—The Criminal Libel Act, 1819—ss. 1, 2 and 8.

After verdict, &c., against any person for composing &c., a blasphemous or seditious libel, the court may make order for the seizure of copies of the libel in possession of such person, &c.

35. (1) In every case in which any verdict or judgment shall be had against any person for composing, printing, or publishing any blasphemous libel, or any seditious libel tending to bring into hatred or contempt the person of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, or the government and constitution of the State of New South Wales as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt the alteration of any matter as by law established, otherwise than by lawful means, the judge or the court before whom or in which such verdict shall have been given, or the court in which such judgment shall be had, may make an order for the seizure and carrying away and detaining in safe custody, in such manner as shall be directed in such order, all copies of the libel which shall be in the possession of
the

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the person against whom such verdict or judgment shall have been had, or in the possession of any other person named in the order for his use, evidence upon oath having been previously given to the satisfaction of such court or judge, that a copy or copies of the said libel is or are in the possession of such other person for the use of the person against whom such verdict or judgment shall have been had as aforesaid; and in every such case it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or for any person acting under any such order, or for any person acting with or in aid of any such justice of the peace, or other person, to search for any copies of such libel in any house, building, or other place whatsoever belonging to or occupied by the person against whom any such verdict or judgment shall have been had, or belonging to or occupied by any other person so named, in whose possession any copies of any such libel, belonging to the person against whom any such verdict or judgment shall have been had, shall be; and in case admission shall be refused or not obtained within a reasonable time after it shall have been first demanded, to enter by force by day into any such house, building, or place whatsoever, and to carry away all copies of the libel there found, and to detain the same in safe custody, until the same shall be restored under the provisions of this section, or disposed of according to any further order made in relation thereto.

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and search
may there-
upon be
made for
the same.

(2) If in any such case as aforesaid judgment shall be stayed, or if, after judgment shall have been entered, the same shall be reversed, all copies so seized shall be forthwith returned to the person from whom the same shall have been so taken as aforesaid, free of all charge and expense, and without the payment of any fees whatsoever; and in every case in which final judgment shall be entered upon the verdict so found against the person charged with having composed, printed, or published such libel, then all copies so seized shall be disposed of as the court in which such judgment shall be given shall order and direct.

Copies of
libels so
seized shall
be restored
if judgment
is stayed,
&c., but shall
otherwise
be disposed
of as the
court shall
direct.

(3) Any proceeding which shall be brought for any thing done in pursuance of this section, shall be commenced within six months next after the thing done; and

Limitation
of actions,
&c.

the

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No. 30, 1969 — the defendant in every such proceeding may plead the general issue, and give this section and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if proceedings shall be brought or commenced after the time limited for bringing the same, there shall be a verdict for the defendant.

DIVISION 12.—*Real Property.*

18 Edward I St. 1 (Quia Emptores) cc. 1 and 3.

34 Edward III c. 15.

Alienation
of fee
simple.
cf. 17
Edward II,
c. 6.
1 Edward
III, St. 2,
c. 12.

36. Land held of the Crown in fee simple may be assured in fee simple without licence and without fine and the person taking under the assurance shall hold the land of the Crown in the same manner as the land was held before the assurance took effect.

12 Charles II c. 24—The Tenures Abolition Act, 1660—s. 4.

Tenure.

37. All tenures created by the Crown upon any grant in fee simple made after the commencement of this Act shall be taken to be in free and common socage without any incident of tenure for the benefit of the Crown.

DIVISION 13.—*Recovery of Property on Determination of a Life or Lives.*

18 and 19 Charles II c. 11—The Cestui que Vie Act, 1666.

6 Anne c. 72 (or c. 18)—The Cestui que Vie Act, 1707.

Person
wrongfully
holding over
after the
determina-
tion of a life
to be liable
in damages.
Vict. Act
No. 6344,
s. 274.

38. (1) Every person having any estate or interest in any property determinable upon a life or lives who, after the determination of such life or lives without the express consent of the person next immediately entitled upon or after such determination, holds over or continues in possession of such property estate or interest, or of the rents, profits or income thereof, shall be liable in damages or to an account for such rents and profits, or both, to the person entitled to such property, estate, interest, rents, profits or income after the determination of such life or lives.

(2)

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(2) Where a reversion remainder or other estate or interest in any property is expectant upon the determination of a life or lives, the reversioner remainderman or other person entitled to such reversion remainder or other estate or interest may in any proceeding claiming relief on the basis that such life or lives has or have determined, adduce evidence of belief that such life or lives has or have been determined and of the grounds of such belief, and thereupon the court may in its discretion order that unless the person or persons on whose life or lives such reversion remainder or other estate or interest is expectant is or are produced in court or is or are otherwise shown to be living, such person or persons shall for the purposes of such proceedings be accounted as dead, and relief may be given accordingly.

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Evidence may be given of belief of determination of a life.

(3) If in such proceedings the lastmentioned person is shown to have remained beyond Australia, or otherwise absented himself from the place in which if in Australia he might be expected to be found, for the space of seven years or upwards, such person, if not proved to be living, shall for the purposes of such proceedings be accounted as dead, and relief may be given accordingly.

Effect of absence for seven years.

(4) If in any such proceedings judgment has been given against the plaintiff, and afterwards such plaintiff brings subsequent proceedings upon the basis that such life has determined, the court may make an order staying such proceedings permanently or until further order or for such time as may be thought fit.

Subsequent action may be stayed.

(5) If in consequence of the judgment given in any such proceedings, any person having any estate or interest in any property determinable on such life or lives has been evicted from or deprived of any property or any estate or interest therein, and afterwards it appears that such person or persons on whose life or lives such estate or interest depends is or are living or was or were living at the time of such eviction or deprivation, the court may give such relief as is appropriate in the circumstances.

Where supposed dead man proves to be alive relief may be given on that basis.

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DIVISION 14.—*Religious Worship—Disturbance of.*

- 1 William and Mary c. 18—The Toleration Act, 1688—s. 15.
 52 George III c. 155—The Places of Religious Worship Act, 1812—s. 12.

Disturbing
 religious
 worship.
 Queensland
 Code, s. 207.
 Vict. Act
 No. 6337,
 s. 33.

39. Any person who wilfully and without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, disquiets or disturbs any meeting of persons lawfully assembled for religious worship, or assaults any person lawfully officiating at any such meeting, or any of the persons there assembled, shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

DIVISION 15.—*Sheriff.*

- 32 George II c. 28—The Debtors Imprisonment Act, 1758—
 ss. 1, 3 and 4.

Duties on
 arrest of
 civil debtors.
 50 & 51
 Vic. c. 55,
 s. 14.
 Vict. Act
 No. 6387,
 s. 207.

40. (1) Where any sheriff, bailiff, or other officer arrests or has in custody upon mesne process any person in the course of a civil proceeding such officer shall not—

- (a) convey such person without his free consent to any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor or any registered club, or to the private house of such officer or any tenant or relative of such officer; nor
- (b) charge such person with any sum for, or procure him to call or pay for, any liquor, food, or thing whatsoever, except what he freely asks for; nor
- (c) take such person to any gaol within twenty-four hours of his arrest, unless such person fails to name or refuses to be carried to some safe and convenient house of his own nomination, being within a reasonable distance of the place at which he was arrested, and not being the private dwelling-house of such person,

but shall during such twenty-four hours permit such person to send for and to have brought to him at reasonable times in the day and in reasonable quantities any food or liquor from
 what

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what place he thinks fit, and also to have and use such bedding, linen, and other necessary things as he has occasion for or is supplied with, and shall not require any payment for the use thereof or restrict the use thereof. No. 30, 1969

(2) Where a sheriff, bailiff, or other officer makes an arrest to which this section applies he shall as promptly as reasonably possible inform the person arrested of the effect of subsection one of this section.

DIVISION 16.—*Sunday.*

29 Charles II c. 7—The Sunday Observance Act, 1677—s. 6.

41. Service of any writ, process, warrant, order, judgment or decree (except in case of an offence, breach of the peace or any warrant, writ or process for the apprehension of any person) upon a Sunday shall be void. Service of
process on
Sunday
void.

DIVISION 17.—*Witnesses—Habeas Corpus for Prisoners.*

44 George III c. 102—The Habeas Corpus Act, 1804.

42. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may award a writ of habeas corpus for bringing any prisoner detained in any gaol or prison before any court, to be there examined as a witness. Writs of
habeas
corpus
ad test.

PART IV.

PENALTIES.

43. Any person guilty of any offence under any Imperial enactment included in Part I of the Second Schedule for which no punishment is otherwise provided is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or to a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or to both such imprisonment and fine. Offences—
penalties.

SCHEDULES.

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Sec. 5.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Imperial enactment.	Substituted provision of this Act.	Division of Part III.
(1267) 52 Henry III (Statute of Marlborough) c. 23.	s. 32	Division 9.
(1289-90) 18 Edward I (St. 1) (Quia Emptores) cc. 1 and 3.	s. 36	Division 12.
(1326-7) 1 Edward III St. 2 c. 16	s. 29	Division 8.
(1344) 18 Edward III St. 2 c. 2	s. 29	Division 8.
(1351-2) 25 Edward III St. 5 c. 5	s. 13	Division 1.
(1357) 31 Edward III St. 1 c. 11	s. 14	Division 1.
(1360-1) 34 Edward III c. 1 (The Justices of the Peace Act, 1361).	s. 30	Division 8.
(1361) 34 Edward III c. 15	s. 36	Division 12.
(1381-2) 5 Richard II, St. 1 c. 7 (The Forcible Entry Act, 1381).	s. 18	Division 4.
(1429) 8 Henry VI c. 9 (The Forcible Entry Act, 1429).	s. 19	Division 4.
(1588-9) 31 Elizabeth c. 11 (The Forcible Entry Act, 1588).	s. 19	Division 4.
(1660) 12 Charles II c. 24 (The Tenures Abolition Act, 1660)—		
s. 4	s. 37	Division 12.
s. 9	s. 21	Division 5.
(1666) 18 and 19 Charles II c. 11 (The Cestui que Vie Act, 1666).	s. 38	Division 13.
(1677) 29 Charles II c. 7 (The Sunday Observance Act, 1677), s. 6.	s. 41	Division 16.
(1678) 30 Charles II c. 7	s. 15	Division 1.
(1685) 1 James II c. 17, s. 6	s. 14	Division 1.
(1688) 1 William and Mary c. 18 (The Toleration Act, 1688), s. 15.	s. 39	Division 14.
(1692) 4 William and Mary c. 24, s. 12 ..	s. 15	Division 1.

FIRST

*Imperial Acts Application.*FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

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Imperial enactment.	Substituted provision of this Act.	Division of Part III.
(1696-7) 8 and 9 William III c. 11 (The Administration of Justice Act, 1696), s. 8.	s. 33	Division 10.
(1705) 4 and 5 Anne c. 3 (or c. 16) (The Administration of Justice Act, 1705) ss. 12 and 13.	s. 34	Division 10.
(1707) 6 Anne c. 72 (or c. 18) (The Cestui que Vie Act, 1707).	s. 38	Division 13.
(1737) 11 George II c. 19 (The Distress for Rent Act, 1737), s. 14.	s. 31	Division 9.
(1745) 19 George II c. 37 (The Marine Insurance Act, 1745).	s. 26	Division 7.
(1750) 24 George II c. 23 (The Calendar (New Style) Act, 1750), ss. 1, 2 and 3.	s. 16	Division 2.
(1758-9) 32 George II c. 28 (The Debtors Imprisonment Act, 1758) ss. 1, 3 and 4.	s. 40	Division 15.
(1774) 14 George III c. 48 (The Life Assurance Act, 1774).	s. 23	Division 6.
(1788) 28 George III c. 56 (The Marine Insurance Act, 1788).	ss. 27, 28	Division 7.
(1804) 44 George III c. 102 (The Habeas Corpus Act, 1804).	s. 42	Division 17.
(1812) 52 George III c. 101 (The Charities Procedure Act, 1812).	s. 17	Division 3.
(1812) 52 George III c. 155, (The Places of Religious Worship Act, 1812), s. 12.	s. 39	Division 14.
(1819) 60 George III and 1 George IV c. 8 (The Criminal Libel Act, 1819), ss. 1, 2 and 8.	s. 35	Division 11.

SECOND

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Sec. 6.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Constitutional Enactments.

- (1297) 25 Edward I (Magna Carta) c. 29.
- (1351) 25 Edward III St. 5 c. 4.
- (1354) 28 Edward III c. 3.
- (1368) 42 Edward III c. 3.
- (1623-4) 21 James I c. 3 (The Statute of Monopolies), ss. 1 and 6.
- (1627) 3 Charles I c. 1 (The Petition of Right).
- (1640) 16 Charles I c. 10 (The Habeas Corpus Act, 1640), s. 6.
- (1679) 31 Charles II c. 2 (The Habeas Corpus Act, 1679), ss. 1-8, s. 11 (except the words "and shall incur and sustain" and the following words of the section), and ss. 15-19.
- (1688) 1 William and Mary c. 30 (The Royal Mines Act, 1688), s. 3.
- (1688) 1 William and Mary sess. 2 c. 2 (The Bill of Rights).
- (1700) 12 and 13 William III c. 2 (The Act of Settlement).
- (1702) 1 Anne c. 2 (The Demise of the Crown Act, 1702), s. 4.
- (1702) 1 Anne St. 2 c. 21 (The Treason Act, 1702), s. 3.
- (1707) 6 Anne c. 41 (or 6 Anne c. 7) (The Succession to the Crown Act, 1707), s. 9.
- (1772) 12 George III c. 11 (The Royal Marriages Act, 1772), ss. 1 and 2.
- (1816) 56 George III c. 100 (The Habeas Corpus Act, 1816).

PART II.

Sec. 6.

Criminal Law—Treason: Piracy.

Treason.

cf. Act No. (1351) 25 Edward III St. 5 c. 2 (The
40, 1900, Treason Act, 1351).
s. 16.

cf. Act No
40, 1900,
s. 11.

(1795) 36 George III c. 7 (The Treason
Act, 1795).
(1817) 57 George III c. 6 (The Treason
Act, 1817)

(1695) 7 and 8 William III c. 3 (The
Treason Act, 1695).

So far as the same declares what offences shall be adjudged treason, as amended by the following:—

- 9 George IV c. 31;
- 11 George IV and 1 William IV c. 66 (The Forgery Act, 1830) adopted by 4 William IV No. 4;
- 2 and 3 William IV c. 34 adopted by 9 Victoria No. 1.

Such provisions of the Acts respectively as relate to the compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, or intending death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment, or restraint of the person of the Sovereign and the expressing, uttering, or declaring of such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them.

S. 5 (except the words "And that no person" to the end of that section) and s. 6.

*Imperial Acts Application.*SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

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Part II—*continued.**Piracy.*

(1536) 28 Henry VIII c. 15*.	}	The provisions of each Act except so much of each Act as relates to the punishment of the crime of piracy or of any offence by any of the said Acts declared to be piracy, or of accessories thereto.
(1698-9) 11 and 12 William III (11 William III) c. 7.		
(1717-8) 4 George I c. 2 (or c. 11), s. 7		
(1721-2) 8 George I c. 24.		
(1744-5) 18 George II c. 30*		

* See Piracy Punishment Act, 1902, s. 3.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Sec. 7.

Enactments applying irrespective of 9 George IV c. 83(A) *Criminal Law Enactments.*

(1698-9)	11 William III c. 12	Crimes by Governors of Colonies.
(1772)	12 George III c. 24	The Dockyards, &c., Protection Act, 1772.
(1802)	42 George III c. 85, s. 1	The Criminal Jurisdiction Act, 1802.
(1812)	52 George III c. 156	The Prisoners of War (Escape) Act, 1812.
(1824)	5 George IV c. 113	The Slave Trade Act, 1824.

(B) *Miscellaneous.*

(1813)	54 George III c. 15, s. 4	The New South Wales (Debts) Act, 1813.
(1821)	1 and 2 George IV c. 121, ss. 27-29	The Commissariat Accounts Act, 1821.

LIMITATION