

1899.

QUEENSLAND.

CRIMINAL CODE COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

A CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW,

TOGETHER WITH

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION AND DRAFT CRIMINAL CODE
BILL AND CRIMINAL CODE.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

BRISBANE:

BY AUTHORITY: EDMUND GREGORY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WILLIAM STREET.

1899.

C. A. 38—1899.

CRIMINAL CODE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1899.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

The Honourable Arthur Rutledge

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Noel

Charles Jameson, Esquire

James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Chairman presented the Commission.

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen,
Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved The Honourable Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chief Justice of Our Colony of Queensland; The Honourable CHARLES EDWARD CHUBB, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Our said Colony; The Honourable PATRICK REAL, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Our said Colony; The Honourable VIRGIL POWER, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Our said Colony; The Honourable GEORGE WILLIAM PAUL, Esquire, an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Our said Colony; The Honourable ARTHUR RUTLEDGE, sometime Our Attorney-General of Our said Colony; GRANVILLE GEORGE MILLER, Esquire, a Judge of District Courts of Our said Colony; ARTHUR BAPTIST NOEL, Esquire, a Judge of District Courts of Our said Colony; EDWARD MANSFIELD, Esquire, a Judge of District Courts of Our said Colony; CHARLES JAMESON, Esquire, and JAMES HOWARD GILL, Esquire.

WHEREAS lately, at the request of the Government of Our Colony of Queensland, the Chief Justice of Our said Colony prepared a Draft of a Code of Criminal Law, together with a Draft of a Bill to establish such Code, for submission to the Parliament of Our said Colony, which Draft Code and Draft Bill, together with Reports thereon by Our said Chief Justice, we caused to be presented to the said Parliament: And whereas We are minded to be further informed concerning the said Draft Code and Draft Bill: Now know ye that We, reposing especial confidence in your knowledge, learning, diligence, and ability, do, by these Presents, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Our said Colony, appoint you the said Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, CHARLES EDWARD CHUBB, PATRICK REAL, VIRGIL POWER, GEORGE WILLIAM PAUL, ARTHUR RUTLEDGE, GRANVILLE GEORGE MILLER, ARTHUR BAPTIST NOEL, EDWARD MANSFIELD, CHARLES JAMESON, and JAMES HOWARD GILL, to be Our Commissioners to examine the said Draft Code and Draft Bill, and to make to Us such Report as you shall think fit with respect to the same, both generally and in particular with respect to the following matters, that is to say:—

Firstly.—The expediency of enacting a Code of Criminal Law for Our said Colony;

Secondly.—The completeness of the said Draft Code having regard to the existing Criminal Law of Our said Colony;

Thirdly.—The changes proposed by the said Draft Code to be made in such existing law;

Fourthly.—Any additions, omissions, or alterations which you shall think expedient to be made in the said Draft Code and Draft Bill, or either of them;

And We do further command and enjoin you to transmit to Us at the Office of the Chief Secretary of Our said Colony, on or before the first day of June, 1899, a full and faithful Report touching the matters aforesaid, together with such recommendations as you or any of you may think fit to make touching the same.

And We do hereby appoint you the said Sir SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH to be Chairman of Our said Commission.

And We do hereby appoint JOHN LASKEY WOOLCOCK, Esquire, to be Secretary to Our said Commission.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused this Our Commission to be sealed with the Great Seal of Our said Colony.

Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved The Right Honourable CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER, Baron Lamington of Lamington, in the County of Lanark, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, at Toowoomba, this Fifteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of Our Reign.

LAMINGTON.

By Command,

JAMES R. DICKSON.

A letter from Mr. Acting Justice Paul, dated the 13th instant, was read, regretting his inability to be present.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 10.30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,

Chairman.

THURSDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.	
His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb	His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Mr. Justice Real	His Honour Judge Mansfield
His Honour Mr. Justice Power	Charles Jameson, Esquire
The Honourable Arthur Rutledge	James Howard Gill, Esquire.
His Honour Judge Miller	

The Chairman laid on the table communications from Mr. Acting Justice Paul and Mr. Jameson relating to certain provisions of the Code.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Friday, the 24th instant, at 11 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.	
His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb	His Honour Judge Miller
His Honour Mr. Justice Real	His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Mr. Justice Power	Charles Jameson, Esquire
The Honourable Arthur Rutledge	James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Saturday, the 25th instant, at 10-30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.	
His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb	His Honour Judge Miller
His Honour Mr. Justice Real	His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Mr. Justice Power	

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till a day to be fixed.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 6th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.	
His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb	His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Mr. Justice Real	James Howard Gill, Esquire.
His Honour Mr. Justice Power	

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 10-30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.	
His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb	His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Mr. Justice Real	His Honour Judge Mansfield
His Honour Mr. Justice Power	James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 11 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

V.

WEDNESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb
His Honour Mr. Justice Real
His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Judge Mansfield
James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 9th instant, at 10.30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 9th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb
His Honour Mr. Justice Real
His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Judge Mansfield.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Friday, the 10th instant, at 10.30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb
His Honour Mr. Justice Real
His Honour Mr. Justice Power
His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Noel
His Honour Judge Mansfield
James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Monday, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 13th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb
His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Judge Miller
His Honour Judge Noel.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 10.30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb
His Honour Mr. Justice Real
His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Noel
James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb
His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Judge Miller
His Honour Judge Noel.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 16th instant, at 10.30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Judge Noel.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Monday, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th MARCH, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Noel.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till a day to be fixed.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 11th APRIL, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Miller

The Honourable A. Rutledge, M.L.A.,
Attorney-General

James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11.15 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 12th APRIL, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Miller

The Honourable A. Rutledge, M.L.A.,
Attorney-General

His Honour Judge Mansfield
James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10.30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 13th APRIL, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Mansfield

His Honour Judge Miller

James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated and completed the first revision of the Criminal Code and Criminal Code Bill.

The Commission adjourned till a day to be fixed.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 8th MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

vii.

WEDNESDAY, 10th MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

The Honourable A. Rutledge, M.L.A.,

Attorney-General

His Honour Judge Miller.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 11th MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

The Honourable A. Rutledge, M.L.A.,

Attorney-General

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Mansfield.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Friday, the 12th instant, at 11 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 12th MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Mansfield

James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Saturday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 13th MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Chubb

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Mansfield.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Monday, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 15th MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Mansfield.

The Commission deliberated.

The Commission adjourned till Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 16th MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Mr. Justice Power

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Mansfield.

The Commission deliberated, and completed the final revision of the Criminal Code and Criminal Code Bill.

The Commission requested the Chairman to bring up a Draft Report.

The Commission adjourned till a day to be fixed.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 22nd MAY, 1899.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J., Chairman.

His Honour Mr. Justice Real

His Honour Judge Miller

His Honour Judge Mansfield

James Howard Gill, Esquire.

The Chairman brought up a Draft Report, which was considered and adopted after amendment.

Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m., was fixed for the Commissioners to meet and sign the Report.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1899.

The Commissioners met and signed the Report.

CRIMINAL CODE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER,
Baron Lamington of Lamington, in the County of Lanark, in the Peerage of
the United Kingdom, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order
of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the
Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Commission, bearing
date the fifteenth day of December, 1898, to examine the Draft of a Code of
Criminal Law and Draft of a Bill to establish such Code, which Draft Code and
Draft Bill are in the said Commission more particularly referred to, and to make a
Report with respect to the same both generally and in particular with respect to
the following matters—

- (1) The expediency of enacting a Code of Criminal Law for Queensland;
- (2) The completeness of the said Draft Code, having regard to the
existing Criminal Law of Queensland;
- (3) The changes proposed by the said Draft Code to be made in the
existing law;
- (4) Any additions, omissions, or alterations which we might think
expedient to be made in the said Draft Code or Draft Bill, or either
of them—

have, in obedience to the directions in the said Commission contained, proceeded to
the best of our ability to consider the several matters referred to us.

We have carefully examined the provisions and language of the Draft Code
and Draft Bill throughout in detail, and, as a result of this scrutiny, we have made
certain amendments in the Drafts which, for greater convenience of consideration,
we have had indicated by the use of black-letter and erased type, in the manner
used in Bills returned with amendments from one House of Parliament to the other,
in a copy of the Draft Bill which accompanies this Report, as an Appendix.

EXPEDIENCY OF CODE.

We are unanimous in thinking that it is expedient to enact a Code of Criminal
Law for the Colony.

COMPLETENESS OF CODE.

Having regard to the existing Criminal Law of the Colony, which consists in
part of the unwritten Common Law, in part of Statutes of New South Wales and
Queensland, and in part of Statutes of the United Kingdom which became part of
the law of New South Wales in 1828, and have not since been repealed, we are of
opinion that the Draft Code comprises all the provisions which in the actual circum-
stances of the Colony it is necessary or desirable to include in a Code of Criminal
Law.

29 Vic. No. 6,
ss. 23, 24, 35. **FISHING, ETC.**—We propose to omit sections 415, 471, and 472, which are part of the existing Statute Law, because the subjects dealt with in those sections are, in our opinion, sufficiently dealt with in section 469 and in the provisions for the summary punishment of trivial offences (Chapter XLIII.). For similar reasons we propose to omit subsections (12) and (13) of paragraph VI. of section 487.

29 Vic. No. 5,
s. 33. **CERTAIN FRAUDS.**—We propose to omit sections 554 and 555, which are also part of the existing Statute Law, as being unnecessary. The first-mentioned section is also somewhat indefinite in its application.

INCITEMENT.—The retention of section 569 is rendered unnecessary by the verbal amendment made in section 562.

CROWN CHALLENGES TO JURORS.—We propose to omit section 638, dealing with the subject of challenges to jurors by the Crown, for the reason that the matter more properly appertains to the Laws relating to Juries.

29 Vic. No. 4,
s. 26. **CUTTING COIN.**—We propose to omit section 710, as being out of place in a Criminal Code. It will in consequence stand as the one unrepealed enactment of the "*Coinage Offences Act of 1865.*"

ALTERATION OF MAXIMUM SENTENCES.—We have in a few instances proposed to alter the sentences as set out in the Draft Code, in some cases for the purpose of bringing them into conformity with the general scheme, which assigns one of four periods—namely, three years, seven years, fourteen years, and life, as the maximum limit of imprisonment for crimes—and in other cases for reasons which will readily suggest themselves from the context or from the nature of the offence.

OTHER AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

In addition to the amendments which we have made and indicated in the Draft Code, we recommend the omission of the following sections, which form part of the existing Statute Law, but which we have not felt justified in actually striking out of the Draft:—

54 Vic. No. 17,
s. 63. Section 146 (Escape by Prisoner), which, in view of the provision in section 22 that the offender remains liable to complete his original sentence, appears unnecessary;

39 Vic. No. 5,
s. 208. Section 439 (Obtaining credit by fraud), which deals with a matter that, in our opinion, so far as it can be safely dealt with by the Criminal Law, is dealt with by section 437;

9 Geo. IV.
c. 69, s. 1.
29 Vic. No. 6,
s. 12. Sections 466, 467, and 470 (all relating to Game), as being unnecessary in the circumstances of the Colony; and

15, s. 17.
29 Vic. No. 5,
ss. 21, 22, 23,
and 24.
29 Vic. No. 6,
s. 25. Paragraphs VIII. and X. of section 487 (Injury to plants), and section 711 (as to seizing fishing tackle), for the same reason.

OTHER MATTERS DESERVING SPECIAL ATTENTION.

We also invite special attention to the following sections, which embody the existing law, but as to which doubts may arise whether they are necessary or applicable to the circumstances of the Colony, but as to which we do not make any formal recommendation:—

Common Law. Sections 141, 142, and 143 (Maintenance and Champerty);

29 Vic. No. 4,
s. 16. Section 163 (Defacing Coin);

29 Vic. No. 6,
ss. 12, 13, 14,
15, 17; 9 Geo.
IV. c. 69, s. 1. Sections 413, 414, 422, 462, and 463 (Game).

We also invite attention to the second paragraph of section 189, which does not give the accused person the option of demanding a jury, as is done in other cases under the provisions of Chapters XLIII. and XLVII.

55 Vic. No. 15,
s. 121. If the paragraph were omitted, the case would still fall within the last-mentioned Chapter, which would indeed, as the Draft Code stands, afford an alternative mode of dealing with it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the result of our labours, we submit the Draft Code and Draft Bill with the amendments indicated in the accompanying copy, and, subject to the difference of opinion on the two matters above referred to, recommend the Draft Code and Draft Bill as worthy of acceptance by Parliament, with or without such other of the amendments in the Draft Code which we have recommended without formally making them, or have suggested without any recommendation, as Parliament in its wisdom may think advisable.

We have in this Report used the numbers of the sections as printed in the Draft Code submitted for our examination.

All which we humbly submit to Your Excellency.

1st June, 1899.

S. W. GRIFFITH.
C. E. CHUBB.
PATRICK REAL.
VIRGIL POWER.
GEO. W. PAUL.
A. RUTLEDGE.
GRANVILLE G. MILLER.
A. B. NOEL.
E. MANSFIELD.
C. JAMESON.
J. H. GILL.

JOHN L. WOOLCOCK, Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Draft of a Bill to Establish a Code of Criminal Law, together with a Draft of the Code.

(As Revised by the Commission.)

[NOTE.—Omissions are printed in ~~Erased Type~~, insertions are printed
in **Black Letter**.]

A BILL

To Establish a Code of Criminal Law.

WHEREAS it is desirable to Declare, Consolidate, and Amend the Preamble.
Criminal Law: Be it enacted and declared by the Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parlia-
ment assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Criminal Code Act, 189* ." Short title.
2. On and from the first day of January, one thousand *nine* Establishment of
hundred, the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Law set Code.
forth in the First Schedule to this Act, and hereinafter called "**the**
Code," shall be the law of Queensland with respect to the several
matters therein dealt with.
The said Code may be cited as "*The Criminal Code.*"
3. On and from the coming into operation of the Code— Repeal.
 - (1) The several Statutes of the Realm mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be repealed so far as they are in force in Queensland to the extent in the said Schedule indicated;
 - (2) The several Statutes of New South Wales and Queensland mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent in the said Schedule indicated;

- (3) The several Statutes of New South Wales and Queensland mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall be amended in the manner in the said Schedule indicated, and shall be read and construed as being so amended accordingly.

Saving.

Provided as follows:—

- (1) The repeal of any Statute or part of a Statute set forth in the said Schedules shall not affect the construction of any other Statute, or of any other part of the same Statute, whether as regards the past or the future: 1
- (2) When any enactment not mentioned in the said Schedules has been repealed, confirmed, revived, or perpetuated, by any enactment hereby repealed, such repeal, confirmation, revivor, or perpetuation, shall not be affected by the repeal effected by this Act: 1
- (3) This Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect, or consequences, of anything already done or suffered, or any existing status or capacity, or any right, title, obligation, or liability, civil or criminal, already acquired, accrued, or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in 2 respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim, or demand, or any indemnity, or the proof of any past act or thing; and any action, prosecution, or other proceeding, begun before the coming into operation of the Code, may, 2 subject to the provisions of the Code, be continued as if this Act had not been passed; and any action, prosecution, or other proceeding, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the coming into operation of the Code, may, subject to the provisions of the Code, be 3 brought, taken, and prosecuted, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed:
- (4) This Act shall not, except as expressly therein declared, affect any principle or rule of law or equity, or established jurisdiction, or form or course of pleading, practice, or 3 procedure, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised, or derived, by, in, or from, any enactment hereby repealed:
- (5) This Act shall not revive or restore any jurisdiction, duty, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, 4 exemption, usage, practice, procedure, form of punishment, or other matter or thing, not now existing or in force.

Construction of Statutes, Statutory Rules, and other instruments.

4. From and after the coming into operation of the Code, the following rules shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, apply 4 with respect to the construction of Statutes, Statutory Rules, By-laws, and other instruments, that is to say,—

- (1) When in any Statute, Statutory Rule, By-law, or other instrument, public or private, the term "felony" is used, or reference is made to an offence by the name of 51 felony, it shall be taken that reference is intended to an offence which is a crime under the provisions of the Code:
- (2) When in any Statute, Statutory Rule, By-law, or other instrument, public or private, the term "murder" is 5 used, it shall be taken that reference is intended to the ~~crime~~ crimes of wilful murder ~~or~~ and murder and each of them:

- (3) When in any Statute, Statutory Rule, By-law, or other instrument, public or private, the term "larceny" is used, it shall be taken that reference is intended to the crime of stealing :
- 5 (4) When in any Statute, Statutory Rule, By-law, or other instrument, public or private, reference is made to any offence by any specific name, it shall be intended that reference is intended to the offence which, under the provisions of the Code, is constituted by the act or omission that would heretofore have constituted the offence referred to :
- 10 (5) When in any Statute, Statutory Rule, By-law, or other instrument, public or private, reference is made to any of the statutory provisions hereby repealed, it shall be taken that reference is intended to the corresponding provisions or substituted provisions of the Code.
- 15
5. From and after the coming into operation of the Code, no person shall be liable to be tried or punished in Queensland as for an indictable offence ~~or simple offence~~ except under the express provisions of the Code or some other Statute Law of Queensland, or under the express provisions of some Statute of the United Kingdom which is expressly applied to Queensland, or which is in force in Queensland, ^{Provisions of Code exclusive with certain exceptions.} all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions not expressly excepted from its operation, or which authorises the trial and punishment in Queensland of offenders who have at places not in Queensland committed offences against the laws of the United Kingdom.
- 20
6. When by the Code any act is declared to be lawful, no action ^{Civil remedies.} can be brought in respect thereof.
- 30 Except as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall not affect ^{Saving.} any right of action which any person would have had against another if this Act had not been passed ; nor shall the omission from the Code of any penal provision in respect of any act or omission which before the time of the coming into operation of the Code constituted an actionable wrong affect any right of action in respect thereof.
- 35
7. When an offender is punishable under the provisions of the Code, and also under the provisions of some other Statute, he may be prosecuted and convicted under the provisions either of the Code or ^{Offender may be prosecuted under Code or other Statute.} of such other Statute ; so that he is not twice punished for the same offence.
- 40
8. Nothing in this Act or in the Code shall affect the authority ^{Contempt of Court.} of Courts of Record to punish a person summarily for the offence commonly known as "Contempt of Court" ; but so that a person cannot be so punished and also punished under the provisions of the Code for the same act or omission.
- 45
9. Whenever any amendment is made in the Code, all copies ^{Printing of amendments.} thereof printed by the Government Printer after the amendment shall be so printed as to set forth the actual provisions of the Code after omitting all repealed provisions or words, and embodying all newly enacted or substituted provisions or words.
- 50
10. At any time after the passing of this Act the Judges of ^{General Rules.} the Supreme Court may make General Rules, to take effect on the coming into operation of the Code, with respect to the several matters specified in the Code as matters with respect to which they may make General Rules.
- 55

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE CRIMINAL CODE OF QUEENSLAND.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

INTERPRETATION: APPLICATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

CHAPTER I.—INTERPRETATION.		5
Sect		
1.	Construction of terms	
2.	Definition of offence	
3.	Division of offences	
4.	Attempts to commit offences	10
5.	Arrest without warrant	
6.	Carnal knowledge	
CHAPTER II.—PARTIES TO OFFENCES.		
7.	Principal offenders	
8.	Offences committed in prosecution of common purpose	15
9.	Mode of execution immaterial	
10.	Accessories after the fact	
CHAPTER III.—APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.		
11.	Effect of changes in law	
12.	Application of Code as to offences wholly or partially committed in Queensland	20
13.	Offences procured or counselled by persons out of Queensland	
14.	Offences procured in Queensland to be committed out of Queensland	
15.	Defence Force	
16.	Person not to be twice punished for same offence	25
17.	Former conviction or acquittal	
CHAPTER IV.—PUNISHMENTS.		
18.	Kinds of punishment	
19.	Construction of provisions of Code as to punishments	
20.	Calculation of term of sentence: Cumulative sentences: Escaped prisoners	30
21.	Prerogative	
CHAPTER V.—CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.		
22.	Ignorance of law: <i>Bonâ fide</i> claim of right	
23.	Intention: Motive	
24.	Mistake of fact	35
25.	Extraordinary emergencies	
26.	Presumption of sanity	
27.	Insanity	
28.	Intoxication	
29.	Immature age	40
30.	Judicial officers	
31.	Justification and excuse: Compulsion	
32.	Compulsion of husband	
33.	No conspiracy between husband and wife alone	
34.	Offences by partners and members of companies with respect to partnership or corporate property	45
35.	Liability of husband and wife for offences committed by either with respect to the other's property	
36.	Application of rules	

PART II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.

CHAPTER VI.—TREASON AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN'S PERSON AND AUTHORITY.

5	Sect.	37.	Treason	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38.	Concealment of treason	...	...	...	...	...	...
		39.	Treasonable crimes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		40.	Time for proceeding in cases of treason or concealment of treason: Two witnesses necessary	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		41.	Inciting to mutiny	...	...	...	...	...	...
		42.	Assisting escape of prisoners of war	...	...	...	...	...	...
		43.	Overt act	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VII.—SEDITION.

		44.	Definition of seditious intention	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		45.	Innocent intentions	...	...	...	...	...	...
		46.	Definition of seditious enterprises, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		47.	Unlawful oaths to commit capital offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
		48.	Other unlawful oaths to commit offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
		49.	Compulsion, how far a defence	...	...	...	...	...	...
20		50.	Effect of prosecution	...	...	...	...	...	...
		51.	Unlawful drilling	...	...	...	...	...	...
		52.	Sedition	...	...	...	...	...	...
		53.	Defamation of foreign princes	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE POWER.

25		54.	Interference with Governor or Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		55.	Interference with the Legislature	...	...	...	...	...	...
		56.	Disturbing the Legislature	...	...	...	...	...	...
		57.	False evidence before Parliament	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		58.	Witnesses refusing to attend or give evidence before Parliament or parliamentary committee	...	...	...	...	...	...
		59.	Member of Parliament receiving bribes	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60.	Bribery of Member of Parliament	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IX.—UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES: BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

		61.	Definitions	...	...	...	...	...	...
35		62.	Punishment of unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...
		63.	Punishment of riot	...	...	...	...	...	...
		64.	Rioters remaining after Proclamation ordering them to disperse	...	...	...	...	...	...
		65.	Rioters demolishing buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		66.	Rioters injuring building, machinery, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		67.	Smuggling or rescuing goods under arms	...	...	...	...	...	...
		68.	Smuggling under arms or in disguise	...	...	...	...	...	...
		69.	Going armed so as to cause fear	...	...	...	...	...	...
		70.	Forcible entry	...	...	...	...	...	...
		71.	Forcible detainer	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		72.	Affray	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73.	Challenge to fight a duel	...	...	...	...	...	...
		74.	Prize fight	...	...	...	...	...	...
		75.	Threatening violence	...	...	...	...	...	...
		76.	Assembling for the purpose of smuggling	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		77.	Unlawful processions	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES AGAINST POLITICAL LIBERTY.

		78.	Interfering with political liberty
--	--	-----	------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CHAPTER XI.—PIRACY.

		79.	Definition of piracy in general	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		80.	Further definition of pirates	...	...	...	...	...	...
		81.	Punishment of piracy	...	...	...	...	...	...
		82.	Attempted piracy with personal violence	...	...	...	...	...	...
		83.	Aiding pirates	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART III.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER XII.—DISCLOSING OFFICIAL SECRETS.

		84.	Disclosure of secrets relating to defences by public officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		85.	Obtaining disclosure of secrets relating to defences	...	...	...	...	...	...
65		86.	Disclosure of other official secrets	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XIII.—CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF OFFICE.

Sect.		
87.	Official corruption	
88.	Extortion by public officers	
89.	Public officers interested in contracts	5
90.	Officers charged with administration of property of a special character or with special duties	
91.	False claims by officials	
92.	Abuse of office	
93.	Corruption of surveyor and valuator	10
94.	False certificates by public officers	
95.	Administering extra-judicial oaths	
96.	False assumption of authority	
97.	Personating public officers	

CHAPTER XIV.—CORRUPT AND IMPROPER PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

Sect.		
98.	Definitions	15
99.	Personation	
100.	Double voting	
101.	Treating	
102.	Undue influence	20
103.	Bribery	
104.	Further penalty for corrupt practices	
105.	Illegal practices	
106.	Other illegal practices	
107.	Corrupt and illegal practices: Time	25
108.	Interference at elections	
109.	Electors attempting to violate secrecy of ballot	
110.	Other attempts of like kind	
111.	Stuffing ballot-boxes	
112.	Offences by presiding officers at elections	30
113.	False answers to questions at elections	
114.	Interfering with secrecy at elections	
115.	Breaking seal of packets used at elections	
116.	Offences at elections when voting is by post	
117.	False claims	35

CHAPTER XV.—SELLING AND TRAFFICKING IN OFFICES.

118.	Bargaining for offices in Public Service	
------	--	--

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Sect.		
119.	Definition of judicial proceeding	
120.	Judicial corruption	40
121.	Official corruption not judicial but relating to offences	
122.	Corrupting or threatening jurors	
123.	Perjury	
124.	Punishment of perjury	
125.	Evidence on charge of perjury	45
126.	Fabricating evidence	
127.	Corruption of witnesses	
128.	Deceiving witnesses	
129.	Destroying evidence	
130.	Preventing witnesses from attending	50
131.	Conspiracy to bring false accusation	
132.	Conspiring to defeat justice	
133.	Compounding crimes	
134.	Compounding penal actions	
135.	Advertising a reward for the return of stolen property, &c....	55
136.	Justices acting oppressively or when interested	
137.	Delay to take person arrested before magistrate	
138.	Bringing fictitious action on penal statute	
139.	Inserting advertisement without authority of court	
140.	Attempting to pervert justice	60
141.	Maintenance of litigation	
142.	Champerty	
143.	Buying and selling disputed titles	

CHAPTER XVII.—ESCAPES: RESCUES: OBSTRUCTING OFFICERS OF COURTS.

Sect.		
144.	Forcibly rescuing capital offenders	65
145.	Aiding prisoners to escape	
146.	Escape by prisoner	
147.	Permitting escape	
148.	Harbouring escaped prisoners	
149.	Rescuing insane persons	70
150.	Removing, &c., property under lawful seizure	
151.	Obstructing officers of courts of justice	

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE COIN.

Sect.	
152.	Definitions
153.	Counterfeiting gold and silver coin
154.	Preparation for coining gold and silver coin
155.	Clipping
156.	Possession of clippings
157.	Uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin
158.	Repeated uttering of counterfeit current gold or silver coin, or possession of several such coins
159.	Offences after previous conviction
160.	Counterfeiting copper coin
161.	Uttering base copper coin
162.	Defacing coin by stamping words thereon
163.	Uttering foreign coin, medals, &c., as current coin with intent to defraud
164.	Exporting counterfeit coin
165.	Having possession of more than five pieces of counterfeit foreign coin
166.	Tender of defaced coin not legal tender: Penalty for uttering

CHAPTER XIX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

167.	Stopping mails
168.	Intercepting things sent by post or telegraph
169.	Tampering with things sent by post or telegraph
170.	Wilful misdelivery of things sent by post or telegraph
171.	Obtaining letters by false pretences
172.	Secreting letters
173.	Fraudulent issue of money orders and postal notes
174.	Fraudulent messages respecting money orders
175.	Sending dangerous or obscene things by post
176.	Retarding delivery of mails, &c.
177.	Obstructing mails
178.	Penalty on mail-coach driver or guards loitering
179.	Fraudulently removing stamps
180.	Fraudulent evasion of postal laws
181.	Carrying letters otherwise than by post
182.	Illegally making postal envelopes or setting up post office or office for sale of stamps, or obstructing post office
183.	Destroying or damaging letter receivers
184.	Placing injurious substances in or against letter boxes
185.	Obstructing post and telegraph offices
186.	Obstructing post and telegraph officers in the execution of duty, &c.
187.	Interference with telegraphs
188.	Attempt to injure telegraphs
189.	Negligently injuring telegraphs
190.	Violation of secrecy
191.	Making charges for use of telegraph line without authority
192.	Erection or maintenance of telegraph lines without authority
193.	Obstructing possession of post and telegraph officers, &c.
194.	Resisting officers

CHAPTER XX.—MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY.

195.	False declaration as to execution of sentence of death
196.	False statements in statements required to be under oath or solemn declaration
197.	False declarations and statements
198.	Evidence
199.	Shooting at Customs boats or officers
200.	Resisting officers engaged in preventing smuggling
201.	Resisting Customs officers
202.	Resisting public officers
203.	Refusal by public officer to perform duty
204.	Neglect of officers to suppress riot
205.	Neglect to aid in suppressing riot
206.	Neglect to aid in arresting offenders
207.	Disobedience to statute law
208.	Disobedience to lawful order issued by statutory authority

PART IV.—ACTS INJURIOUS TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER XXI.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

209.	Offering violence to officiating ministers of religion	...	...	...	...
210.	Public attacks on religious creeds	...	...	...	...
211.	Disturbing religious worship	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XXII.—OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY.

212.	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
213.	Attempt to commit unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
214.	Indecent treatment of boys under fourteen	...	...	...	...
215.	Indecent practices between males	...	...	...	...
216.	Defilement of girls under twelve	...	...	...	...
217.	Householder permitting defilement of young girls on his premises	...	...	...	...
218.	Attempt to abuse girls under ten	...	...	...	...
219.	Defilement of girls under fourteen and of idiots	...	...	...	...
220.	Indecent treatment of girls under fourteen	...	...	...	...
221.	Procuration	...	...	...	...
222.	Procuring defilement of woman by threats, or fraud, or administering drugs	...	...	...	...
223.	Abduction of girl under eighteen with intent to have carnal knowledge	...	...	...	...
224.	Unlawful detention with intent to defile or in a brothel	...	...	...	...
225.	Conspiracy to defile	...	...	...	...
226.	Incest by man	...	...	...	...
227.	Incest by adult female	...	...	...	...
228.	Attempts to procure abortion	...	...	...	...
229.	The like by women with child	...	...	...	...
230.	Supplying drugs or instruments to procure abortion	...	...	...	...
231.	Indecent acts	...	...	...	...
232.	Obscene publications and exhibitions	...	...	...	...
233.	Knowledge of age immaterial	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XXIII.—NUISANCES : MISCONDUCT RELATING TO CORPSES.

234.	Common nuisances	...	...	...	...
235.	Bawdy houses	...	...	...	...
236.	Gaming houses	...	...	...	...
237.	Betting houses	...	...	...	...
238.	Lotteries	...	...	...	...
239.	Acting as keeper of bawdy houses, gaming houses, betting houses, and lotteries	...	...	...	...
240.	Misconduct with regard to corpses	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XXIV.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

241.	False information as to health of foreign ships	...	...	...	...
242.	Exposing for sale things unfit for food	...	...	...	...
243.	Dealing in diseased meat	...	...	...	...
244.	Adulterating liquor	...	...	...	...
245.	Adulteration of beverages	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.

246.	Frauds on land laws	...	...	...	...
247.	Dealing with land fraudulently acquired from the Crown	...	...	...	...
248.	Fraudulent destruction or removal of goods liable to duty	...	...	...	...

PART V.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND RELATING TO MARRIAGE AND PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND AGAINST THE REPUTATION OF INDIVIDUALS.

CHAPTER XXVI.—ASSAULTS AND VIOLENCE TO THE PERSON GENERALLY : JUSTIFICATION AND EXCUSE.

249.	Definition of assault	...	...	...	...
250.	Assaults unlawful	...	...	...	...
251.	Execution of sentence	...	...	...	...
252.	Execution of process	...	...	...	...
253.	Execution of warrants	...	...	...	...
254.	Erroneous sentence or process or warrant	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XXIX.—OFFENCES ENDANGERING LIFE OR HEALTH.		
Sect.		
319.	Disabling in order to commit indictable offence	...
320.	Stupefying in order to commit indictable offence	...
321.	Acts intended to cause grievous bodily harm or prevent apprehension	5
322.	Preventing escape from wreck	...
323.	Intentionally endangering safety of persons travelling by railway	...
324.	Grievous bodily harm	...
325.	Attempting to injure by explosive substances	...
326.	Maliciously administering poison with intent to harm	10
327.	Wounding and similar acts	...
328.	Failure to supply necessaries	...
329.	Endangering life or health of apprentices or servants	...
330.	Endangering life of children by exposure	...
331.	Setting man-traps	15
332.	Negligent acts causing harm	...
333.	Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway	...
334.	Sending or taking unseaworthy ships to sea	...
335.	Endangering steamships by tampering with machinery	...
336.	The like by engineers	20
337.	Evading laws as to equipment of ships and shipping dangerous goods	...
338.	Landing explosives	...
CHAPTER XXX.—ASSAULTS.		
339.	Common assault	...
340.	Assault with intent to commit unnatural offence	25
341.	Indecent assault on males	...
342.	Assaults on persons protecting wrecks	...
343.	Assaults occasioning bodily harm	...
344.	Serious assaults	...
CHAPTER XXXI.—ASSAULTS PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION.		
345.	Jurisdiction of justices	30
346.	Some assaults not to be so dealt with	...
347.	Common assaults	...
348.	Aggravated assaults	...
349.	Effect of summary conviction or dismissal	35
350.	Assaults in interference with freedom of trade or work	...
CHAPTER XXXII.—ASSAULTS ON FEMALES: ABDUCTION.		
351.	Definition of rape	...
352.	Punishment of rape	...
353.	Attempt to commit rape	...
354.	Indecent assaults on females	40
355.	Abduction	...
356.	Abduction of girls under sixteen	...
357.	Rule of evidence	...
CHAPTER XXXIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST LIBERTY.		
358.	Kidnapping	45
359.	Deprivation of liberty	...
360.	False certificates by officers charged with duties relating to liberty	...
361.	Concealment of matters affecting liberty	...
362.	Unlawful custody of insane person	50
363.	Threats	...
CHAPTER XXXIV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE AND PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.		
364.	Bigamy	...
365.	Unlawful celebration of marriage	...
366.	Unqualified persons procuring registration as persons qualified to celebrate marriages	55
367.	Child-stealing	...
368.	Desertion of children	...
CHAPTER XXXV.—DEFAMATION.		
369.	Definition of "periodical"	60
370.	Definition of defamatory matter	...
371.	Questions of fact and law	...
372.	Definition of defamation	...
373.	Publication	...
374.	Publication of defamatory matter <i>prima facie</i> unlawful	65
375.	Absolute protection: Privilege of Parliament	...

Sect.	
376.	Absolute protection: Privileges of Judges, witnesses, and others in courts of justice
377.	Absolute protection: Reports of official inquiries
5 378.	Protection: Reports of matters of public interest
379.	Protection: Fair comment
380.	Protection: Truth
381.	Qualified protection: Excuse
382.	Good faith
10 383.	Relevancy and public benefit questions of fact
384.	Unlawful publication of defamatory matter
385.	Defamation of Members of Parliament by strangers
386.	Defence in case of delamation by words, sounds, signs, signals, or gestures
387.	Publishing or threatening to publish defamatory matter with intent to extort money
15 388.	Liability of proprietor, publisher, and editor of periodicals
389.	Protection of innocent sellers of periodicals
390.	Protection of innocent sellers of books
391.	Protection of employers
20 392.	Prosecution of newspapers to be by sanction of a Judge after notice
393.	Summary jurisdiction in trivial cases of defamation

PART VI.—OFFENCES RELATING TO PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS.

DIVISION I.—STEALING AND LIKE OFFENCES.

25 CHAPTER XXXVI.—STEALING.

394.	Things capable of being stolen
395.	Definition of stealing
396.	Special cases
397.	Funds, &c., held under direction
30 398.	Funds, &c., received by agents for sale
399.	Money received for another
400.	Stealing by persons having an interest in the thing stolen
401.	Husband and wife
402.	Punishment of stealing
35	<i>Punishment in Special Cases.</i>
I.	Stealing wills
II.	Stealing things sent by post
III.	Stealing cattle
IV.	Stealing from the person; stealing goods in transit, &c.
40 V.	Stealing by persons in the public service
VI.	Stealing by clerks and servants
VII.	Stealing by directors or officers of companies
VIII.	Stealing by agents, &c.
IX.	Stealing property of value of £500
45 X.	Stealing by tenants or lodgers
XI.	Stealing after previous conviction

CHAPTER XXXVII.—OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING.

403.	Concealing registers
404.	Concealing wills
50 405.	Concealing deeds
406.	Killing animals with intent to steal
407.	Severing with intent to steal
408.	Using registered brands with criminal intention
409.	Fraudulently dealing with minerals in mines
55 410.	Bringing stolen goods into Queensland
411.	Hunting deer in enclosed land or after previous conviction
412.	Taking or killing hares in a warren in the night time
413.	Fraudulent disposition of mortgaged goods
414.	Fraudulent appropriation of power

60 CHAPTER XXXVIII.—STEALING WITH VIOLENCE: EXTORTION BY THREATS.

415.	Definition of robbery
416.	Loaded arms
417.	Punishment of robbery
418.	Attempted robbery: Accompanied by wounding or in company
65 419.	Stealing animals at night with violence

420.	Assault with intent to steal	...	...	...	...	...
421.	Demanding property with menaces with intent to steal	...	...	...	...	...
422.	Demanding property by written threats	...	...	...	...	...
423.	Attempts at extortion by threats	...	...	...	...	...
424.	Procuring execution of deeds, &c., by threats	...	...	...	...	...
CHAPTER XXXIX.—BURGLARY; HOUSEBREAKING; AND LIKE OFFENCES.						
425.	Definitions	...	...	...	...	...
426.	Housebreaking; Burglary	...	...	...	...	...
427.	Entering dwelling-house with intent to commit crime	...	...	...	...	10
428.	Breaking into buildings and committing crime	...	...	...	...	...
429.	Breaking into buildings with intent to commit crime	...	...	...	...	...
430.	Breaking into place of worship and committing crime	...	...	...	...	...
431.	Breaking into place of worship with intent to commit a crime	...	...	...	...	...
432.	Persons found armed, &c., with intent to commit crime	...	...	...	...	15
CHAPTER XL.—OBTAINING PROPERTY OR CREDIT BY FALSE PRETENCES: CHEATING.						
433.	Definition	...	...	...	...	...
434.	Obtaining goods by false pretences	...	...	...	...	...
435.	Obtaining execution of a security by false pretences	...	...	...	...	20
436.	Obtaining credit by fraud	...	...	...	...	...
437.	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...
438.	Conspiracy to defraud	...	...	...	...	...
439.	Frauds on sale or mortgage of property	...	...	...	...	...
440.	Pretending to exercise witchcraft or tell fortunes	...	...	...	...	25
CHAPTER XLI.—RECEIVING PROPERTY STOLEN OR FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED AND LIKE OFFENCES.						
441.	Receiving stolen property, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
442.	Receiving after recovery by owner	...	...	...	...	...
443.	Taking reward for recovery of property obtained by means of indictable offences	...	...	...	...	30
CHAPTER XLII.—FRAUDS BY TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS: FALSE ACCOUNTING.						
444.	Trustees fraudulently disposing of trust property	...	...	...	...	...
445.	Directors and officers of corporations or companies fraudulently appropriating property, or keeping fraudulent accounts, or falsifying books or accounts	...	...	...	...	35
446.	False statements by officials of public companies	...	...	...	...	...
447.	Defence	...	...	...	...	...
448.	Misappropriation by members of local authorities	...	...	...	...	40
449.	Fraudulent false accounting	...	...	...	...	...
450.	False accounting by public officer	...	...	...	...	...
CHAPTER XLIII.—SUMMARY CONVICTION FOR STEALING AND LIKE INDICTABLE OFFENCES.						
451.	Indictable offences which may be dealt with summarily	...	...	...	...	45
452.	Procedure	...	...	...	...	...
CHAPTER XLIV.—OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION.						
453.	Unlawfully using cattle	...	...	...	...	...
454.	Suspicion of stealing cattle	...	...	...	...	50
455.	Illegal branding	...	...	...	...	...
456.	Defacing brands	...	...	...	...	...
457.	Time for prosecution	...	...	...	...	...
458.	Committal for trial	...	...	...	...	...
459.	Attempting to take animals by night	...	...	...	...	55
460.	Hunting deer: First offence	...	...	...	...	...
461.	Snares for taking deer: Venison	...	...	...	...	...
462.	Setting engines for taking deer, or pulling down fences	...	...	...	...	...
463.	Killing hares in the daytime	...	...	...	...	...
464.	Unlawful possession of shipwrecked goods	...	...	...	...	60
465.	Offering shipwrecked goods for sale	...	...	...	...	...
466.	Unlawfully dredging for oysters	...	...	...	...	...
467.	Unlawfully taking fish	...	...	...	...	...
468.	Arrest without warrant	...	...	...	...	...
469.	Warrant in first instance	...	...	...	...	65
470.	Effect of summary conviction and of civil proceedings	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISION II.—INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Sect.	CHAPTER XLV.—DEFINITIONS.
471.	Unlawful acts
472.	Acts done with intent to defraud
5 473.	Damage

CHAPTER XLVI.—OFFENCES.

474.	Arson
475.	Attempts to commit arson
476.	Setting fire to crops and growing plants
10 477.	Attempting to set fire to crops, &c.
478.	Casting away ships
479.	Attempts to cast away ships
480.	Obstructing and injuring railways
481.	Injuring animals
15 482.	Malicious injuries in general

Punishment in Special Cases.

	I. Destroying or damaging an inhabited house or a vessel with explosives...
	II. Sea bank, or sea wall, navigation works, or bridges
	III. Wills and registers
20	IV. Wrecks
	V. Railways
	VI. Other things of special value
	VII. Deeds and records
	VIII. Trees, shrubs, &c.
25	IX. Works of art, &c.
	X. Trees, &c., damaged to the amount of one shilling: Third offence
	483. Attempts to destroy property by explosives
	484. Attempts to injure mines
	485. Interfering with marine signals
30 486.	Interfering with navigation works
	487. Communicating infectious diseases to animals
	488. Travelling with infected animals
	489. Removing boundary marks
	490. Obstructing railways
35 491.	Sending letters threatening to burn or destroy
	492. Arrest without warrant

CHAPTER XLVII.—SUMMARY CONVICTION FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES.

	493. Offences which may be dealt with summarily
	494. Procedure
40 495.	Trivial charges
	496. Effect of summary conviction and of civil proceedings

DIVISION III.—FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES. PERSONATION.

CHAPTER XLVIII.—FORGERY IN GENERAL: DEFINITIONS.

	497. Definitions
45 498.	Further definitions
	499. Definition of forgery
	500. Certain matters immaterial

CHAPTER XLIX.—PUNISHMENT OF FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES.

501.	Punishment of forgery in general
50	<i>Punishment in Special Cases.</i>
	I. Public seals, &c.
	II. Securities, titles, registers, &c.
	III. Documents relating to revenue and acts of State, &c.
	IV. Court seals, records, process, evidence, &c.
55	V. Telegrams
	502. Uttering false documents and counterfeit seals
	503. Uttering cancelled or exhausted documents
	504. Uttering cancelled stamps
	505. Procuring execution of documents by false pretences
60 506.	Obliterating crossings on cheques
	507. Making documents without authority
	508. Demanding property upon forged instruments
	509. Purchasing forged bank notes

Sect.		
510.	False certificate of message received by telegraph	
511.	Falsifying warrants for money payable under public authority	
512.	Falsification of registers	5
513.	Sending false certificate of marriage to registrar	
514.	False statements for the purpose of registers of births, deaths, and marriages	
515.	Attempts to procure unauthorised status	
516.	Counterfeiting trade marks	
517.	Circulating false copies of rules or lists of members of societies or companies	

CHAPTER L.—FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY
CONVICTION. 10

518.	Sending false telegrams	
519.	Forgery of seamen's tickets or documents under Factories and Shops Act	
520.	Fraudulent use of adhesive stamps	15
521.	False warranties or labels relating to the sale of food	
522.	Provisions of this chapter alternative	

CHAPTER LI.—PREPARATION FOR FORGERY.

523.	Instruments and materials for forgery	
524.	Counterfeit stamps	
525.	Paper for postal purposes	20
526.	Paper and dies for postage stamps	

CHAPTER LII.—PERSONATION.

527.	Personation in general	
528.	Falsely acknowledging deeds, recognizances, &c.	
529.	Personation of a person named in a certificate	25
530.	Lending certificates for personation	

DIVISION IV.—OFFENCES CONNECTED WITH TRADE AND BREACH
OF CONTRACT.

CHAPTER LIII.—FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

531.	Definition	30
532.	Absconding with property in contemplation of or immediately after insolvency	
533.	Frauds by insolvents	
534.	Other frauds by insolvents	
535.	Falsification of books by insolvents	
536.	Frauds by insolvents in course of insolvency proceedings	35
537.	Failure by insolvents to discover property	
538.	Failure to keep proper books	
539.	Concealing documents	
540.	Receiving insolvent's property with intent to defraud	
541.	Making false claim in insolvency	40
542.	Concealing property of insolvents	
543.	Fraudulent dealing with property by debtors	

CHAPTER LIV.—OTHER OFFENCES.

544.	Concealment by officers of companies on reduction of capital	
545.	Falsification of books of companies	45
546.	Mixing uncertified with certified articles	
547.	Intimidation of workmen and employers	

PART VII.—PREPARATION TO COMMIT OFFENCES: CON-
SPIRACY: ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT.

CHAPTER LV.—ATTEMPTS AND PREPARATION TO COMMIT OFFENCES. 50

548.	Attempts to commit offences	
549.	Punishment of attempts to commit crimes	
550.	Punishment of attempts to commit misdemeanours	
551.	Reduction of punishment	
552.	Attempts to procure commission of criminal acts	55
553.	Preparation to commit crimes with explosives, &c.	

CHAPTER LVI.—CONSPIRACY.

Sect.	Conspiracy to commit crime	...	...	...	...	...	...
554.	Conspiracy to commit other offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 555.	Other conspiracies	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER LVII.—ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT.

557.	Accessories after the fact to crimes	...	...	...	...	...	...
558.	Accessories after the fact to misdemeanours and some other offences	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART VIII.—PROCEDURE.

10 CHAPTER LVIII.—ARREST.

559.	Arrest without warrant generally	...	...	...	...	...	...
560.	Arrest without warrant in special cases	...	...	...	...	...	...
561.	Arrest of persons found committing offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
562.	Arrest of offender committing indictable offences by night	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 563.	Arrest during flight	...	...	...	...	...	...
564.	Arrest of persons offering stolen property for sale, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
565.	Duty of persons arresting	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER LIX.—JURISDICTION: PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS: BAIL.

566.	Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 567.	Preliminary proceedings on charges of indictable offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
568.	Bail	...	...	...	...	...	...
569.	Summary convictions: Time	...	...	...	...	...	...
570.	Place of trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
571.	Persons brought before wrong court	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 572.	Change of place of trial	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER LX.—INDICTMENTS.

573.	Nature of indictments	...	...	...	...	...	...
574.	<i>Ex officio</i> informations	...	...	...	...	...	...
575.	Arrest of person charged in <i>ex officio</i> information	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 576.	<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
577.	Form of indictment	...	...	...	...	...	...
578.	General rules applicable to indictments	...	...	...	...	...	...
579.	Particular indictments	...	...	...	...	...	...
580.	Indictment to contain one matter of charge only	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 581.	Cases in which several charges may be joined...	...	...	...	...	...	...
582.	Accessories	...	...	...	...	...	...
583.	Statement of previous conviction	...	...	...	...	...	...
584.	Formal defects	...	...	...	...	...	...
585.	Amendment of indictments	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 586.	Particulars	...	...	...	...	...	...
587.	Summary convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER LXI.—EFFECT OF INDICTMENT.

588.	Offences involving circumstances of aggravation	...	...	...	...	...	...
589.	Charge of murder or manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 590.	Charge of homicide of child	...	...	...	...	...	...
591.	Charge of rape and like offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
592.	Charge of specific injury: Charge of injury with specific intent	...	...	...	...	...	...
593.	Charge of injury to property	...	...	...	...	...	...
594.	Stealing, false pretences, and cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 595.	Charge of procuring commission of offence or wrongful act...	...	...	...	...	...	...
596.	Conviction for attempt to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...
597.	When evidence shows offence of similar nature	...	...	...	...	...	...
598.	Effect of conviction	...	...	...	...	...	...
599.	Corrupt practices...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 600.	Illegal practices	...	...	...	...	...	...
601.	Charge of stealing cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...
602.	Indictment for joint receiving	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER LXII.—TRIAL: ADJOURNMENT: PLEAS: PRACTICE.

603.	Right to be tried	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 604.	Accelerating trial of persons not under committal	...	...	...	...	...	...
605.	Adjournment of trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
606.	On adjournment of trial accused may be remanded to another court having jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER LXV.—COSTS.

Sect.	
674.	Costs of prosecution in certain cases
675.	Costs in cases of defamation
5 676.	Taxation
677.	Enforcement of judgment of Circuit Court

CHAPTER LXVI.—EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.

678.	Execution of sentence of death
679.	Commutation of capital sentence
10 680.	Whipping
681.	Levy of fine and costs on conviction for defamation

CHAPTER LXVII.—APPEAL: PARDON.

682.	Reservation of points of law
683.	Hearing
15 684.	Effect of order of Full Court
685.	Certain errors not to avoid conviction
686.	Appeal from arrest of judgment
687.	Appeals from summary conviction to Supreme Court
688.	Appeal from summary convictions to District Court
20 689.	Conditional remission of sentence by Governor
690.	Pardon in case of imprisonment for non-payment of money
691.	Effect of pardon

CHAPTER LXVIII.—SUMMARY TRIAL OF CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE.

692.	Summary jurisdiction of justices in case of indictable offences committed by children not more than twelve years of age
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CHAPTER LXIX.—SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH OFFENCES: CUSTODY OF WOMEN UNLAWFULLY DETAINED FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES: RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY UNLAWFULLY ACQUIRED.

693.	Search warrant
30 694.	Property found on offenders on arrest
695.	Seizure of counterfeit coin, tools for coining, &c.
696.	Disposal of property seized
697.	Explosives
698.	Women detained for immoral purposes
35 699.	Fishing tackle
700.	Restitution of property

CHAPTER LXX.—INFORMATIONS BY PRIVATE PERSONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES: *EX OFFICIO* INDICTMENTS.

701.	Information by leave of the court by private prosecutors
40 702.	Security to be given by prosecutor for costs of defence
703.	Service of information
704.	Plea
705.	Default of plea
706.	Time and place of trial
45 707.	Effect and judgment for prosecutor on demurrer
708.	Effect of judgment by default
709.	Costs of defence
710.	Practice to be applied on <i>ex officio</i> informations

CHAPTER LXXI.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

50 711.	Names of jury to be given to person charged with treason or concealment of treason
712.	Court may direct certain persons to be prosecuted for perjury
713.	Committal of fraudulent debtors
714.	Staying prosecution for publication of parliamentary paper
55 715.	Certificate of dismissal by justices
716.	Custody of girls under sixteen
717.	Saving of civil remedies
718.	Limitation of proceedings
719.	No court fees in criminal cases
60 720.	Copies of depositions to be allowed to persons committed for trial
721.	Inspection of depositions at trial
722.	Forms of criminal proceedings

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

INTERPRETATION: APPLICATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

CHAPTER I.

INTERPRETATION.

Construction of Terms.

1. In this Code, unless the context otherwise indicates—

The term “bodily harm” means any bodily injury which interferes with health or comfort;

The term “circumstance of aggravation” means and includes any circumstance attending the commission of an offence, whether it be a circumstance of time, place, value, sex, age, intention, manner, office or employment of the offender, condition of the offender as to being armed or in company, previous conviction of the offender, or a circumstance relating to any other matter whatever, by reason whereof the offender is liable to a greater punishment than that to which he would be liable if the offence were committed without the existence of that circumstance;

The terms “clerk” or and “servant” includes any person employed for any purpose as or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, or as a collector of money, although temporarily only, or although employed also by other persons than the person alleged to be his employer, or although employed to pay as well as receive money, and any person employed as or in the capacity of a commission agent for the collection or disbursement of money, or in any similar capacity, although he has no authority from his employer to receive money or other property on his account;

It also includes any person who acts in the capacity of an officer of a Friendly Society or branch of a Friendly Society; [Transposed from S. 404 (VI).]

The term “company” means an incorporated company;

The term “criminally responsible” means liable to punishment as for an offence; and the term “criminal responsibility” means liability to punishment as for an offence;

The term “Crown Law Officer” means the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General;

The term “dwelling-house” includes any building or structure, or part of a building or structure, which is permanently for the time being kept by the owner or occupier for the residence therein of himself, his family, or servants, or any of them: It is immaterial that it is from time to time uninhabited;

A building or structure adjacent to, and occupied with, a dwelling-house is deemed to be part of the dwelling-house if there is a communication between such building or structure and the dwelling-house, either immediate or by means of a covered and enclosed passage leading from the one to the other, but not otherwise;

The term “explosive substance” includes a gaseous substance in such a state of compression as to be capable of explosion;

The term “grievous bodily harm” means any bodily injury of such a nature as to endanger or be likely to endanger life, or to cause or be likely to cause permanent injury to health;

Lawry Act of 1865

The term "have in possession" includes having under control in any place whatever, whether for the use or benefit of the person of whom the term is used or of another person, and although another person has the actual possession or custody of the thing in question;

5 The term "indictment" means a written charge preferred against an accused person in order to his trial before some court other than justices exercising summary jurisdiction;

The term "liable," used alone, means liable on conviction upon indictment;

10 The term "mail" includes anything sent by post which is in actual course of transmission from one place to another;

The term "mail conveyance" includes any conveyance of any kind by which a mail is carried, and also any vessel employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department, or the Postal Authority of 15 any other country, or the Admiralty, for the conveyance of mails, whether under contract or not, and also a ship of war or other vessel in the service of Her Majesty in respect of letters conveyed by it; [Transposed from S. 168 (omitted).]

20 The term "money" includes bank notes, bank drafts, cheques, and any other orders, warrants, authorities, or requests, for the payment of money;

The term "night" or "night-time" means the interval between nine o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning;

25 The terms "person" and "owner," and other like terms, when used with reference to property, include corporations of all kinds, and any other associations of persons capable of owning property: They also, when so used, include Her Majesty;

30 The term "person employed in the Public Service" includes officers and men of the Defence Force and police officers, and persons employed to execute any process of a court of justice: It also includes the Queensland Railway Commissioner for Railways, and persons employed by him;

The term "police officer" includes any constable or officer of police;

35 The term "Post and Telegraph Department" means the Department of State charged with the execution of the laws relating to public Posts and Telegraphs;

The term "Postmaster-General" means the Minister charged with the administration of that Department;

40 The terms "Post Office" and "Telegraph Office," respectively, mean and include any structure, room, place, or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster-General for the receipt, despatch, or delivery, of anything sent by post or telegraph, or for the transaction of the business of the Department relating to Posts and 45 Telegraphs respectively; [Transposed from S. 168 (omitted).]

The term "property" includes every thing, animate or inanimate, capable of being the subject of ownership;

50 The term "railway" includes every kind of way on which vehicles are borne upon a rail or rails, whatever may be the means of propulsion;

The terms "registered brand" and "registered mark" mean respectively a brand or mark which is registered under the authority of the laws relating to brands; [Second paragraph of S. 410 transposed as amended.]

55 The term "ship" includes every kind of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars;

Forgery Act of 1865 s. 48
Coinage Offences Act of 1866
S. 1.

Larceny Act 1865 s. 1.
Post and Telegraph Act 1891 s. 44.
Criminal Code Amendment Act of 1894 s. 3.

Larceny Act of 1865 s. 1.

Larceny Act of 1865 s. 47.
Post and Telegraph Act of 1891 s. 44.

Larceny Act of 1865 s. 1.
The Post and Telegraph Act of 1891 s. 44.
The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1894 s. 3.

The term "summary conviction" means summary conviction before two justices in petty sessions;

The term "telegraph" includes a telephone;

The terms "telegram" and "thing sent by telegraph" mean and include any written or printed or partly written and partly printed message delivered at a telegraph office or post office for transmission by electric telegraph, or delivered or prepared for delivery from a telegraph office or post office as a message transmitted by electric telegraph for delivery;

The term "thing sent by post" includes any letter, newspaper, packet, parcel, or other thing, authorised by law to be transmitted by post, which has been posted or received at a post office for delivery or transmission by post, and which is in course of transmission by post, and any moveable receptacle which contains any such thing, and which is in course of transmission by post;

A thing is deemed to be in course of transmission by post or telegraph from the time of its being delivered to a post office or telegraph office to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed;

A delivery at the house or office of the person to whom anything sent by post or telegraph is addressed, either to him or to some person apparently authorised to receive it according to the usual manner of delivering that person's letters or telegrams, is deemed a delivery to the person addressed; [*Transposed from S. 168 (omitted).*]

The term "uncorroborated testimony" means testimony which is not corroborated in some material particular by other evidence implicating the accused person;

The term "utter" means and includes using or dealing with, and attempting to use or deal with, and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with, or act upon, the thing in question;

The term "knowingly," used in connection with any term denoting uttering or using, implies knowledge of the character of the thing uttered or used; [*Transposed from S. 504.*]

The term "valuable security" includes any document which is the property of any person, and which is evidence of the ownership of any property or of the right to recover or receive any property;

The term "vessel" includes a ship, a boat, and every other kind of vessel used in navigation.

Definition of Offence.

2. An act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment is called an offence.

Division of Offences.

3. Offences are of three kinds, namely, Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Simple Offences.

Crimes and Misdemeanours are indictable offences; that is to say, the offenders cannot, unless otherwise expressly stated, be prosecuted or convicted except upon indictment.

A person guilty of a simple offence may be summarily convicted by two justices in petty sessions.

An offence not otherwise designated is a simple offence.

Attempts to commit Offences.

4. When a person, intending to commit an offence, begins to put his intention into execution by means adapted to its fulfilment, and manifests his intention by some overt act, but does not fulfil his intention to such an extent as to commit the offence, he is said to attempt to commit the offence.

*"Larceny Act 1865" S. 1
"Post & Telegraph Act 1891" S. 69.
"Criminal Law Amendment
Act 1894" S. 3.*

*"The Offences against
the Person Act 1865"
S. 7.*

It is immaterial, except so far as regards punishment, whether the offender does all that is necessary on his part for completing the commission of the offence, or whether the complete fulfilment of his intention is prevented by circumstances independent of his will, or whether he desists of his own motion from the further prosecution of his intention.

It is immaterial that by reason of circumstances not known to the offender it is impossible in fact to commit the offence.

The same facts may constitute one offence and an attempt to commit another offence.

Arrest without Warrant.

5. The expression "The offender may be arrested without warrant" means that the provisions of this Code relating to the arrest of offenders or suspected offenders without warrant are applicable to the offence in question, either generally or subject to such conditions, if any, as to time, place, or circumstance, or as to the person authorised to make the arrest, as are specified in the particular case.

Except when otherwise stated, the definition of an offence as a crime imports that the offender may be arrested without warrant.

20 The expression "The offender cannot be arrested without warrant" means that the provisions of this Code relating to the arrest of offenders or suspected offenders without warrant are not applicable to the crime in question, except subject to such conditions, if any, as to time, place, or circumstance, or as to the person authorised to make the arrest as are specified in the particular case.

[6. Transposed to follow S. 42.]

Carnal Knowledge.

7. 6 When the term "carnal knowledge" or the term "carnal connection" is used in defining an offence, it is implied that the offence, so far as regards that element of it, is complete upon penetration.

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865"
164.

CHAPTER II.

PARTIES TO OFFENCES.

Principal Offenders.

8. 7. When an offence is committed, each of the following persons is deemed to have taken part in committing the offence and to be guilty of the offence, and may be charged with actually committing it, that is to say—

- (a) Every person who actually does the act or makes the omission which constitutes the offence;
- 40 (b) Every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence;
- (c) Every person who aids another person in committing the offence;

45 9. (d) Any person who counsels or procures any other person to commit an offence, which is actually committed after such counsel or procurement, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if he had himself committed the offence.

"Accessories Act of 1865"
"General Law of Piracy"
"Adopting Piracy Act"
"Forgery Act of 1865"
"Swearing Offences Act of 1865"
"Injuries to Property Act of 1865"
"Larceny Act of 1865"
"Offences against the Person Act of 1865"
"Punishment for Mischief"
re. "In person"

"Accessories Act of 1865" S. 5

do S. 8.

"Larceny Act of 1865" S. 62

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" S. 58

"Larceny Act of 1865" S. 65

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" S. 68

"The Jurisdiction Act of 1865" S. 41

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" S. 65

"Larceny Act of 1865" S. 65

In the fourth case he may be charged either with himself committing the offence or with counselling or procuring its commission.

A conviction of counselling or procuring the commission of an offence entails the same consequences in all respects as a conviction of committing the offence. [*Part of S. 9 Transposed and Amended.*]

Any person who procures another to do or omit to do any act of such a nature that, if he had himself done the act or made the omission, the act or omission would have constituted an offence on his part, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if he had himself done the act or made the omission; and he may be charged with himself doing the act or making the omission.

Accessories before the Fact to Offences.

9. When an offence is such that a person who commits it after having been previously convicted of committing any offence or offences is liable, whether on conviction upon indictment or on summary conviction, to an increased punishment, any person who counsels or procures the commission of that offence after having been previously convicted of committing, or of counselling or procuring the commission of, any offence or offences, is liable to the same increased punishment to which a person who commits the offence after having been previously convicted of committing the same offence or offences is liable.

Offences committed in prosecution of Common Purpose.

10. 8. When two or more persons form a common intention to prosecute an unlawful purpose in conjunction with one another, and in the prosecution of such purpose an offence is committed of such a nature that its commission was a probable consequence of the prosecution of such purpose, each of them is deemed to have committed the offence.

Mode of Execution Immaterial.

11. 9. When a person counsels another to commit an offence, and an offence is actually committed after such counsel by the person to whom it is given, it is immaterial whether the offence actually committed is the same as that counselled or a different one, or whether the offence is committed in the way counselled, or in a different way, provided in either case that the facts constituting the offence actually committed are a probable consequence of carrying out the counsel.

In either case the person who gave the counsel is deemed to have counselled the other person to commit the offence actually committed by him.

Accessories after the Fact.

12. 10. A person who receives or assists another who is, to his knowledge, guilty of an offence, in order to enable him to escape punishment, is said to become an accessory after the fact to the offence.

But A married woman does not become an accessory after the fact to an offence of which her husband is guilty, by receiving or assisting him in order to enable him to escape punishment; nor by receiving or assisting, in her husband's presence and by his authority, another person who is guilty of an offence in the commission of which her

husband has taken part, in order to enable that other person to escape punishment: **Nor does a husband become accessory after the fact to an offence of which his wife is guilty by receiving or assisting her in order to enable her to escape punishment.**

CHAPTER III.

APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW

Effect of Changes in Law.

13. **11.** A person cannot be punished for doing or omitting to do an act unless the act or omission constituted an offence under the law in force when it occurred; nor unless doing or omitting to do the act under the same circumstances would constitute an offence under the law in force at the time when he is charged with the offence.

If the law in force when the act or omission occurred differs from that in force at the time of the conviction, the offender cannot be punished to any greater extent than was authorised by the former law, or to any greater extent than is authorised by the latter law.

Application of Code as to Offences Wholly or Partially Committed in Queensland.

14. **12.** This Code applies to every person who is in Queensland at the time of his doing any act or making any omission which constitutes an offence.

With regard to offences which are of such a nature that they comprise several elements, if any acts or omissions or events actually occur which, if they all occurred in Queensland, would constitute an offence, and any of such acts or omissions or events occurs in Queensland, although all or some of the other acts or omissions or events which, if they occurred in Queensland, would be elements of the offence occur elsewhere than in Queensland; then—

(1) If the act or omission which, in the case of an offence wholly committed in Queensland, would be the initial element of the offence, occurs in Queensland, the person who does that act or makes that omission is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if all the subsequent elements of the offence had occurred in Queensland; and

(2) If that act or omission occurs elsewhere than in Queensland, and the person who does that act or makes that omission afterwards comes into Queensland, he is by such coming into Queensland guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if that act or omission had occurred in Queensland, and he had been in Queensland when it occurred:

But in any such case it is a defence to the charge to prove that the accused person did not intend that the act or omission should have effect in Queensland.

This section does not extend to the case when in which the only material event which that occurs in Queensland is the death in Queensland of a person whose death is caused by an act done or omitted to be done at a place not in Queensland, and at a time when he was not in Queensland.

Offences procured or counselled ~~or procured~~ by Persons out of Queensland.

15- 13. Any person who, having while out of Queensland procured another to do or omit to do in Queensland an act of such a nature that, if he had himself done the act or made the omission in Queensland, he would have been guilty of an offence, afterwards comes into Queensland, is by such coming into Queensland guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if he had himself done the act or made the omission in Queensland. 5

Any person who, having while out of Queensland counselled 10 or procured the commission of an offence which is actually committed in Queensland, afterwards comes into Queensland, is by such coming into Queensland guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if he had been in Queensland when the offence was committed. 15

[These paragraphs have been Transposed.]

Offences procured in Queensland to be committed out of Queensland.

16- 14. Any person who while in Queensland procures another to do an act or make an omission at a place not in Queensland of such a nature that, if he had himself done the act or made the omission in Queensland, he would have been guilty of an offence, and that, if he had himself done the act or made the omission, he would have been guilty of an offence under the laws in force in the place where the act or omission is done or made, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, 25 and is liable to the same punishment, as if the act had been done or the omission had been made in Queensland, but so that the punishment does not exceed that which he would have incurred under the laws in force in the place where the act was done or the omission was made, if he had himself done the act or made the omission. 30

A prosecution cannot be instituted under the provisions of this section except at the request of the Government of the State having jurisdiction in the place where the act or omission occurs.

Defence Force.

17- 15. Officers and men of the Land and Marine Defence Force 35 are, while on duty or in uniform, subject to the special laws relating to that Force, but are not exempt from the provisions of this Code.

Person not to be Twice Punished for Same Offence.

18- 16. A person cannot be twice punished either under the provisions of this Code or under the provisions of any other law for 40 the same act or omission, except in the case where the act or omission is such that by means thereof he causes the death of another person, in which case he may be convicted of the offence of which he is guilty by reason of causing such death, notwithstanding that he has already been convicted 45 of some other offence constituted by the act or omission.

Former Conviction or Acquittal.

19- 17. It is a defence to a charge of any offence to show that the accused person has already been tried, and convicted or acquitted upon an indictment on which he might have been convicted of the 50 offence with which he is charged, or has already been acquitted upon indictment, or has already been convicted, of an offence of which he might be convicted upon the indictment or complaint on which he is charged,

"The Defence Act of 1864"
No 60. 61. 62. 64. 73.

CHAPTER IV.

PUNISHMENTS.

Kinds of Punishment.

20- 18. The punishments which may be inflicted under this Code
5 are as follows:—

- Death;
Imprisonment with hard labour;
Imprisonment in irons;
10 Imprisonment without hard labour;
Detention in an industrial or reformatory school;
Solitary confinement;
Whipping;
Fine;
15 Finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.
The punishment of whipping cannot be inflicted upon a female.

Construction of provisions of Code as to Punishments.

21- 19. In the construction of this Code it is to be taken that,
except when it is otherwise expressly provided,—

- 20 (1) A person liable to imprisonment, either with or without
hard labour, for life or for any term of years other
period may be sentenced to similar imprisonment for
any shorter term;
25 (2) A person liable to imprisonment with hard labour may
be sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour;
(3) A person liable to imprisonment, either with or without
hard labour, may be sentenced to pay a fine not
30 exceeding five hundred pounds in addition to, or instead
of, such imprisonment;
(4) A person liable to a fine of any amount may be sentenced
to pay a fine of any lesser amount;
(5) The punishment of solitary confinement or of whipping
35 cannot be inflicted upon a person who is sentenced to
imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a longer
term than two years;
(6) A person sentenced on conviction upon indictment to
pay a fine may be sentenced to be imprisoned until the
fine is paid, in addition to any other punishment to
40 which he is sentenced: but so that the imprisonment for
non-payment of the fine does shall not extend for a
term longer than two years, and shall not, together
with the fixed term of imprisonment, if any,
extend for a term longer than the longest term
45 for which he might be sentenced to be imprisoned
without fine;
(7) A person convicted upon indictment of an offence not
punishable with death may, instead of, or in addition to,
any punishment to which he is liable, be ordered to enter
50 into his own recognisance, with or without sureties, in
such amount as the Court thinks fit, that he shall keep
the peace and be of good behaviour for a time to be fixed
by the Court, and may be ordered to be imprisoned until
such recognisance, with sureties if so directed, is entered
into: but so that the imprisonment for not entering into
55 the recognisance does shall not extend for a term longer
than one year, and shall not, together with the fixed
term of imprisonment, if any, extend for a term
longer than the longest term for which he might
be sentenced to be imprisoned without fine;

"Forgery Act of 1868"
S 64.
"Coinage Offences Act"
of 1868 S 73
"Injuries to Property Act"
of 1868 S 76
"Larceny Act of 1868"
S 122
"Offences against the
Person Act of 1868"
S 71.

The Justice Act of 1886 "2nd 1886-1887."

(8) A person convicted of any offence upon summary conviction may, instead of being sentenced to any punishment to which he is liable, be discharged upon his entering into his own recognisances, with or without sureties, in such amount as the justices think fit, that he shall keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a term not exceeding one year; 5

(9) When a person is convicted of any offence not punishable with death, the Court or Justices may exercise either of the powers following; 10 that is to say:—

(a) The Court or Justices may order that the execution of the whole or a part of the sentence shall be conditionally suspended upon the offender entering into his own recognisance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the Court or Justices may think fit, conditioned that he shall keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a period from the commencement of the suspension equal to the term or part of the term for which the execution of the sentence is suspended, or, if the term of the suspension is less than one year, then for the period of one year: 15 20

(b) The Court or Justices may, instead of passing sentence, discharge the offender upon his entering into his own recognisance, with or without sureties, in such sum as the Court or Justices may think fit, conditioned that he shall appear and receive judgment at some future sittings of the Court or when called upon. 25 30

Calculation of Term of Sentence: Cumulative Sentences: Escaped Prisoners.

The Criminal Practice Act Amendment Act of 1876 "S. 11."

22. 20. When a person who is convicted of an offence is undergoing, or has been sentenced to undergo, for another offence, a sentence involving deprivation of liberty, the punishment to be inflicted upon him for the first-mentioned offence may be directed to take effect from the expiration of the deprivation of liberty for the last-mentioned offence. 35

Except as aforesaid, a sentence of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, upon a conviction on indictment takes effect from the first day of the Sittings of the Court at which the offender is convicted, and a sentence of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, upon a summary conviction takes effect from the commencement of the offender's custody under the sentence. 40 45

The Prisoners Act of 1890

A person who escapes from lawful custody while undergoing a sentence involving deprivation of liberty is liable upon recapture to undergo the punishment which he was undergoing at the time of his escape, for a term equal to that during which he was absent from prison, after the escape and before the expiration of the term of his original sentence, whether at the time of his recapture the term of the original that sentence has or has not expired. 50

Prerogative.

The Criminal Practice Act Amendment Act of 1886 "S. 15."

23. 21. Nothing in this Code affects Her Majesty's Royal Prerogative of Mercy. 55

CHAPTER V.
CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Ignorance of Law: Bona fide Claim of Right.

24. 22. Ignorance of the law does not afford any excuse for an act
5 or omission which would otherwise constitute an offence, unless
knowledge of the law by the offender is expressly declared to be an
element of the offence.

But a person is not criminally responsible, as for an offence
relating to property, for an act done or omitted to be done by him
10 with respect to any property in the exercise of an honest claim of right
and without intention to defraud. [*Transposed from 4th paragraph
of following Section.*]

Intention: Motive. Bona fide Claim of Right.

25. 23. Subject to the express provisions of this Code relating to
15 negligent acts and omissions, a person is not criminally responsible
for an act or omission which occurs independently of the exercise of
his will, or for an event which occurs by accident.

Unless the intention to cause a particular result is expressly
declared to be an element of the offence constituted, in whole or part,
20 by the an act or omission, the result intended to be caused by an act
or omission is immaterial. [*This paragraph has been transposed.*]

Unless otherwise expressly declared, the motive by which a
person is induced to do or omit to do an act, or to form an intention,
is immaterial so far as regards criminal responsibility.

25 *Mistake of Fact.*

26. 24. A person who does or omits to do an act under an honest
and reasonable, but mistaken, belief in the existence of any state of
things is not criminally responsible for the act or omission to any
greater extent than if the real state of things had been such as he
30 believed to exist.

The operation of this rule may be excluded by the express or
implied provisions of the law relating to the subject.

Extraordinary Emergencies.

27. 25. Subject to the express provisions of this Code relating to
35 acts done upon compulsion or provocation or in self-defence, a person
is not criminally responsible for an act or omission done or made
under such circumstances of sudden or extraordinary emergency that
an ordinary person possessing ordinary power of self-control could not
reasonably be expected to act otherwise.

40 *Presumption of Sanity.*

28. 26. Every person is presumed to be of sound mind, and to have
been of sound mind at any time which comes in question, until the
contrary is proved.

Insanity.

45 29. 27. A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission
if at the time of doing the act or making the omission he is in such
a state of mental disease or natural mental infirmity as to deprive him
of capacity to understand what he is doing, or of capacity to control
his actions, or of capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or
50 make the omission.

A person whose mind, at the time of his doing or omitting
to do an act, is affected by delusions on some specific matter or
matters, but who is not otherwise entitled to the benefit of the foregoing
provisions of his section, is criminally responsible for the act or
55 omission to the same extent as if the real state of things had been such
as he was induced by the delusions to believe to exist.

*“Hence against the
“Hence against the
“Hence against the”*

Intoxication.

28. The provisions of the last preceding section apply to the case of a person whose mind is disordered by ~~unintentional~~ intoxication or stupefaction caused **without intention on his part** by drugs or intoxicating liquor or **by** any other cause **means**. 5

They do not apply to the case of a person who has intentionally caused himself to become intoxicated or stupefied, ~~in order to the commission of an offence, whether the offence with which he is charged or not, or whether~~ in order to afford excuse for the commission of an offence **or not**. 10

When an intention to cause a specific result is an element of an offence, intoxication, whether complete or partial, and whether intentional or unintentional, may be regarded for the purpose of ascertaining whether such an intention in fact existed.

Immature Age.

29. A person under the age of seven years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission. 15

A person under the age of fourteen years is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission he had capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission. 20

A male person under the age of fourteen years is presumed to be incapable of having carnal knowledge.

Judicial Officers.

30. Except as expressly provided by this Code, a judicial officer is not criminally responsible for anything done or omitted to be done by him in the exercise of his judicial functions, although the act done is in excess of his judicial authority, or although he is bound to do the act omitted to be done. 25

Justification and Excuse: Compulsion.

31. A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, if he does or omits to do the act under any of the following circumstances, that is to say— 30

- (1) In execution of the law;
- (2) In obedience to the order of a competent authority which he is bound by law to obey, unless the order is manifestly unlawful;
- (3) When the act is reasonably necessary in order to resist actual and unlawful violence threatened to him, or to another person in his presence ~~to another person who is under his immediate care, or to whom he stands in a conjugal, parental, filial, or fraternal relation, or in the relation of master or servant;~~ 40
- (4) When he does or omits to do the act in order to save himself from immediate death or grievous bodily harm threatened to be inflicted upon him by some person actually present and in a position to execute the threats, and believing himself to be unable otherwise to escape the carrying of the threats into execution: 45

But this protection does not extend to an act or omission which would constitute an offence punishable with death, or an offence of which actual danger to the life or grievous bodily harm to the person of another, or an intention to cause such danger or harm, is an element, nor to a person who has by entering into an unlawful association or conspiracy rendered himself liable to have such threats made to him. 50

Whether an order is or is not manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

Compulsion of Husband.

34. 32. A married woman is not free from criminal responsibility for doing or omitting to do an act merely because the act or omission takes place in the presence of her husband.

5 But a married woman is not criminally responsible for doing or omitting to do an act which she is actually compelled by her husband to do or omit to do, and which is done or omitted to be done in his presence, except in the case of an act or omission which would constitute an offence punishable with death, or an offence of which
10 ~~actual danger to the life or~~ grievous bodily harm to the person of another, or an intention to cause such ~~danger or~~ harm, is an element, in which case the presence of her husband is immaterial.

No Conspiracy between Husband and Wife Alone.

35. 33. A husband and wife are not criminally responsible for a
15 conspiracy between themselves alone.

Offences by Partners and Members of Companies with respect to Partnership or Corporate Property.

36. 34. A person who, being a member of a co-partnership, corporation, or joint stock company, does or omits to do any act with
20 respect to the property of the co-partnership, corporation, or company, which, if he were not a member of the co-partnership, corporation, or company, would constitute an offence, is criminally responsible to the same extent as if he were not such member.

"Larceny Act 1877"
s. 1.
"Joint Stock Companies"
Act 1848, s. 23
(2nd Ed.)

25 *Liability of Husband and Wife for Offences committed by either with respect to the other's Property.*

37. 35. When a husband and wife are living together, neither of them incurs any criminal responsibility for doing or omitting to do any act with respect to the property of the other, except in the case of an act or omission of which an intention to injure or defraud some
30 other person is an element, and except in the case of an act done by either of them when leaving or deserting, or when about to leave or desert, the other.

"The Married Women's Property Act, 1870"

35 Subject to the foregoing provisions a husband and wife are, each of them, criminally responsible for any act done by him or her with respect to the property of the other, which would be an offence if they were not husband and wife, and to the same extent as if they were not husband and wife.

But neither of them can institute criminal proceedings against the other while they are living together.

40 Upon the prosecution of a husband on the complaint of his wife for an offence committed with respect to her property, and upon the prosecution of a wife on the complaint of her husband for an offence committed with respect to his property, the wife or husband, as the case may be, is a competent and compellable witness.

45 In this section the term "property" used with respect to a wife means her separate property.

to s. 17.

Application of Rules.

38. 36. The provisions of this Chapter apply to all persons charged with any offence against the Statute Law of Queensland.

50 PART II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.

CHAPTER VI.

TREASON AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN'S PERSON AND AUTHORITY.

Treason.

55 39. 37. Any person who—

- (1) Kills the Sovereign, or does Her any bodily harm tending to Her death, or maim or wounding, or imprisonment or restraint; or

"Crim. Criminal Law"
Treason, s. 2
(Imperial C.)
"Criminal Law (Treason)"
s. 26, s. 27, s. 28
"Criminal Law (Treason)"
s. 27, s. 28, s. 29
(Imperial C.)

- (2) Kills the eldest son and heir-apparent for the time being of the Sovereign, or the Queen Consort of a the reigning King; or
- (3) Forms an intention to do any such act as aforesaid, and manifests such intention by any overt act; or
- (4) Conspires with any other person to kill the Sovereign or to do Her any bodily harm tending to Her death, or maim or wounding, or imprisonment or restraint; or
- (5) Levies war against the Sovereign—
 - (a) With intent to depose the Sovereign from the style, honour, and royal name, of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions; or
 - (b) In order by force or constraint to compel the Sovereign to change Her measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe, any House of Parliament of any of Her Majesty's dominions; or
- (6) Conspires with any other person to levy war against the Sovereign with any such intent or purpose as last aforesaid; or
- (7) Instigates any foreigner to make an armed invasion of any part of Her Majesty's dominions; or
- (8) Assists by any means whatever any public enemy at war with the Sovereign; or
- (9) Violates, whether with her consent or not, a Queen Consort, or the wife of the eldest son and heir-apparent for the time being of the Sovereign;

is guilty of a crime, which is called treason, and is liable to the punishment of death.

Concealment of Treason.

- Down. Tortious* 40. 38. Any person who—
1st VI. C 12 S 20. Imperial (1) Becomes an accessory after the fact to treason; or
Criminal Law Treason. (2) Knowing that any person intends to commit treason, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a justice or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the crime;
516 Et VI. C 11 S 11 Imperial 35
do 112 Pl. 101. C 10 S 10 Imperial to a justice or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the crime;
Preservation of Navy. Shore. is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.
12 Geo. III. C 24 Imperial.

Treasonable Crimes.

41. 39. Any person who forms an intention to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say—
Act for security (a) To depose the Sovereign from the style, honour, and royal name, of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions; or
Queen Government (b) To levy war against the Sovereign within any part of Her dominions in order by force or constraint to compel the Sovereign to change Her measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe, any House of Parliament of any of Her Majesty's dominions; or
United Kingdom Imperial. (c) To instigate any foreigner to make an armed invasion of any of Her Majesty's dominions;

and manifests such intention by any overt act, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

A person charged with any of the crimes defined in this section is not entitled to be acquitted on the ground that any act proved to have been committed by him constitutes the crime of treason; but a person who has been tried, and convicted or acquitted, on a charge of any such crime cannot be afterwards prosecuted for treason in respect of the same facts.

*Time for Proceeding in cases of Treason or Concealment of Treason :
Two Witnesses necessary.*

42. 40. A person cannot be tried for treason or for either any of the crimes defined in the two last preceding sections unless the indictment is presented within two years after the crime is committed :

Nor can a person charged with treason or with either any of such crimes be convicted, except on his own plea of guilty, or on the evidence in open Court of two witnesses at the least to one overt act of the kind of treason alleged, or the evidence of one witness to one overt act, and one other witness to another overt act of the same kind of treason.

This section does not apply to cases in which the overt act of treason alleged is the killing of the Sovereign, or a direct attempt to endanger the life or injure the person of the Sovereign.

15 *Inciting to Mutiny.*

43. 41. Any person who advisedly attempts to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say—

- (a) To seduce any person serving in Her Majesty's Forces by sea or land from his duty and allegiance to Her Majesty ; or
- (b) To incite any such person to commit an act of mutiny or any traitorous or mutinous act ; or
- (c) To incite any such persons to make or endeavour to make a mutinous assembly ;

25 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

A person who has been tried, and convicted or acquitted, on a charge of any of the crimes defined in this section cannot be afterwards prosecuted for any other crime defined in this Chapter in respect of the same facts.

Assisting Escape of Prisoners of War.

44. 42. Any person who—

- (1) Knowingly and advisedly aids an alien enemy of Her Majesty, being a prisoner of war in Queensland, whether such prisoner is confined in a prison or elsewhere or is suffered to be at large on his parole, to escape from his prison or place of confinement, or, if he is at large on his parole, to escape from Queensland ; or
- (2) Being a person who owes allegiance to Her Majesty, after any such prisoner has escaped by sea from any part of Her Majesty's dominions, knowingly and advisedly upon the high seas within the territorial waters of Queensland aids him in his escape to or towards any other dominion or place ;

45 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Overt Act.

4. 43. In the case of any of the offences defined in this Chapter, when the manifestation by an overt act of an intention to effect any purpose is an element of the offence, every act of conspiring with any person to effect that purpose, and every act done in furtherance of the purpose by any of the persons conspiring, is deemed to be an overt act manifesting the intention. [S. 6 transposed.]

CHAPTER VII.
SEDITION.

55

Definition of Seditious Intention.

45. 44. An intention to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say—

- (a) To bring the Sovereign into hatred or contempt ;

"Punishment of
Treasons Act."
5 & 6 Ed. VI. c. 11
Act for regulating trials
in cases of Treason."
7 & 8 Wm. III. c. 3
15 & 16 Wm. III. c. 5
"Safety and preservation
of the Majesty's person
and Government."
3 & 4 Geo. III. c. 7
"Regulating Trials for
High Treason."
39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93.
Act for better security
against & punishment
of persons
in the Kingdom
of the
17 & 18 Geo. III. c. 12.

"Mutiny Act."
17 Geo. III. c. 70 15 & 16 Wm. III. c. 3.
"Criminal Practice Act
Amendment Act of 1876"
2

"Act for more effectual
punishment of persons
aiding prisoners of war
to escape from His Majesty's
Dominions."
52 Geo. 3 c. 156
15 & 16 Wm. III. c. 5.
"Criminal Practice Act
Amendment Act of 1876"

- (b) To excite disaffection against the Sovereign or the Government or Constitution of the United Kingdom or of Queensland as by law established, or against either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Queensland, or against the administration of justice; 5
- (c) To excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure the alteration of any matter in the State as by law established otherwise than by lawful means;
- (d) To raise discontent or disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects; 10
- (e) To promote feelings of ill-will and enmity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects;
- is a seditious intention, unless it is justified by the provisions of the next following section.

Innocent Intentions.

46. 45. It is lawful for any person—

- (a) To endeavour in good faith to show that the Sovereign has been mistaken in any of Her counsels;
- (b) To point out in good faith errors or defects in the government or Constitution of the United Kingdom or of Queensland as by law established, or in legislation, or in the administration of justice, with a view to the reformation of such errors or defects;
- (c) To excite in good faith Her Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the State as by law established; or 25
- (d) To point out in good faith in order to their removal any matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of ill-will and enmity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. 30

Definition of Seditious Enterprises, &c.

47. 46. A seditious enterprise is an enterprise which is undertaken in order to the carrying out of a seditious intention. Seditious words are words expressive of a seditious intention. The term "seditious writing" includes anything intended to be 35 read, and any sign or visible representation, which is expressive of a seditious intention.

Unlawful Oaths to commit Capital Offences.

48. 47. Any person who—

- (1) Administers, or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath, purporting to bind the person who takes it to commit any crime punishable with death; or 40
- (2) Takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so; or 45
- (3) Attempts to induce any person to take any such oath or engagement;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

Other Unlawful Oaths to commit Offences.

49. 48. Any person who—

- (1) Administers, or is present at and consents to the administering of, any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath, purporting to bind the person who takes it to act in any of the ways following, that is to say,— 55
- (a) To engage in any mutinous or seditious enterprise;
- (b) To commit any indictable offence not punishable with death;

- (c) To disturb the public peace;
- (d) To be of any association, society, or confederacy, formed for the purpose of doing any such act as aforesaid;
- 5 (e) To obey the order or commands of any committee or body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander or other person not having authority by law for that purpose;
- 10 (f) Not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person;
- (g) Not to reveal or discover any unlawful association, society, or confederacy, or any illegal act done or to be done, or any illegal oath or engagement that may have been administered or tendered to or taken by himself or any other person, or the import of any such oath or engagement; or
- 15 (2) Takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so; or
- 20 (3) Attempts to induce any person to take any such oath or engagement;
- is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Compulsion, how far a Defence.

50. 49. A person who takes any such oath or engagement as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections cannot set up as a defence that he was compelled to do so, unless within fourteen days after taking it, or, if he is prevented by actual force or sickness, within fourteen days after the termination of such prevention, he declares by information on oath before some member of the Executive Council or justice of the peace, or, if he is on actual service in Her Majesty's Forces by sea or land, either by such information or by information to his commanding officer, the whole of what he knows concerning the matter, including the person or persons by whom and in whose presence, and the place where, and the time when, the oath or engagement was administered or taken.

Effect of Prosecution.

51. 50. A person who has been tried, and convicted or acquitted, on a charge of any of the crimes hereinbefore in this Chapter defined, cannot be afterwards prosecuted upon the same facts for the crime of treason, or for the crime of failing, when he knows that any person intends to commit treason, to give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a justice or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the crime.

Unlawful Drilling.

52. 51. (1.) Any person who in contravention of the directions of a Proclamation by the Governor in Council in that behalf—
- (a) ~~Without lawful authority~~ Trains or drills any other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions; or
- 50 (b) Is present at any meeting or assembly of persons held ~~without lawful authority~~ in contravention of the directions of any such Proclamation, for the purpose of there training or drilling any other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions;
- 55 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

"An Act for more effectually preventing the administering or taking of unlawful Oaths"
37 Geo III C 173 S 2.

"An Act to render more effectual an Act for preventing the administering or taking of unlawful Oaths"
52 Geo III C 104 S 2.

"An Act for more effectually preventing the administering or taking of unlawful Oaths"
37 Geo III C 173.
"An Act to render more effectual an Act for preventing the administering or taking of unlawful Oaths"
52 Geo III C 104 S 2.

"An Act to prevent the bearing of persons to the use of Arms &c"
6 Geo III & 1 Geo IV C 1
S 1.
"Criminal Practice Act Amendment Act of 1876"

(2.) Any person who, at any meeting or assembly held ~~without~~ **lawful authority, in contravention of the directions of a Proclamation of the Governor in Council in that behalf,** is trained or drilled to the use of arms or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, or who is present at any such meeting or assembly for the purpose of being so trained or drilled, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

The offender may be arrested without warrant.

(3.) A prosecution for any of the offences defined in this section must be begun within six months after the offence is committed.

Sedition.

"The Act for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government against Treason and sedition"
"Section 40 of 1867"
"Section 41 of 1867"
"Section 42 of 1867"
"Section 43 of 1867"
"Section 44 of 1867"
"Section 45 of 1867"
"Section 46 of 1867"
"Section 47 of 1867"
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"Section 90 of 1867"
"Section 91 of 1867"
"Section 92 of 1867"
"Section 93 of 1867"
"Section 94 of 1867"
"Section 95 of 1867"
"Section 96 of 1867"
"Section 97 of 1867"
"Section 98 of 1867"
"Section 99 of 1867"
"Section 100 of 1867"

52. Any person who—

(1) Conspires with any person to carry into execution a seditious enterprise; or

(2) Advisedly publishes any seditious words or writing;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

If he has been previously convicted of any such offence he is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

A prosecution for any of the offences defined in this section must be begun within six months after the offence is committed.

A person cannot be convicted of any of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

Defamation of Foreign Princes.

53. Any person who, without such justification or excuse as would be sufficient in the case of the defamation of a private person, publishes anything intended to be read, or any sign or visible representation, tending to expose to hatred or contempt in the estimation of the people of any Foreign State any Prince or person exercising sovereign authority over that State, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Interference with Governor or Ministers.

54. Any person who advisedly—

(1) Does any act calculated to interfere with the free exercise by the Governor of the duties or authority of his office; or

(2) Does any act calculated to interfere with the free exercise by a member of the Executive Council of the duties or authority of his office as a member of the Executive Council or as a Minister of State;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

The term "Governor" includes any officer administering the Government.

Interference with the Legislature.

55. Any person who advisedly, by force or fraud, interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise by either House of Parliament of their authority, or with the free exercise by any member of either House of his duties or authority as such member, or as a member of a Committee of either House, or of a joint Committee of both Houses, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Disturbing the Legislature.

57- 56. Any person who **advisedly**—

- (1) ~~Advisedly~~ Disturbs either House of Parliament while in session; or
 5 (2) Commits any disorderly conduct in the immediate view and presence of either House of Parliament while in session, tending to interrupt its proceedings or to impair the respect due to its authority;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three 10 years.

[Special attention invited.]

False Evidence before Parliament.

58- 57. Any person who in the course of an examination before either House of Parliament, or before a Committee of either House, **or before a joint Committee of both Houses**, knowingly gives a 15 false answer to any lawful and relevant question put to him in the course of the examination is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

A person cannot be convicted of the offence defined in this 20 section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

"Constitution Act of 1867" s 53.

Witnesses Refusing to Attend or Give Evidence before Parliament or Parliamentary Committee.

59- 58. Any person who—

- (1) Being duly summoned to attend as a witness or to produce 25 any book, document, or other thing, in his possession, before either House of Parliament, or before a Committee of either House, **or before a joint Committee of both Houses**, authorised to summon witnesses or to call for the production of such thing, refuses or neglects without 30 lawful excuse to attend pursuant to the summons or to produce anything which he is summoned to produce, and which is relevant and proper to be produced; or
 (2) Being present before either House of Parliament, or before 35 a Committee of either House authorised to summon witnesses, refuses to answer any lawful and relevant question;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

[Special attention invited.]

Member of Parliament receiving Bribes.

60- 59. Any person who, being a member of either House of Parlia- 40 ment, asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person upon any understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment, or action, in the House of which he is a member, or in any Committee thereof, **or in any joint Committee of both Houses**, shall be influenced 45 thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or in favour of any particular side of any question or matter, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, and is disqualified from sitting or voting as a member of either House of Parliament for seven years.

50 The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Bribery of Member of Parliament.

61- 60. Any person who—

- (1) In order to influence a member of either House of Parliament in his vote, opinion, judgment, or action, upon any question or matter arising in the House of which he is a member or in any Committee thereof, **or in any joint Committee of both Houses**, or in order to induce him to absent himself from the House or from any such Committee thereof, gives, confers, or procures, 55

or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, any property or benefit of any kind to, upon, or for, such member, or to, upon, or for, any other person; or

- (2) Attempts, directly or indirectly, by fraud, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, to influence a member of either House of Parliament in his vote, opinion, judgment, or action, upon any such question or matter, or to induce him to so absent himself;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for 10 seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES; BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

Definitions.

62. 61. When three or more persons, with intent to carry out some common purpose, assemble in such a manner, or, being assembled, conduct themselves in such a manner, as to cause persons in the neighbourhood to fear on reasonable grounds that the persons so assembled will tumultuously disturb the peace, or will by such assembly needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons tumultuously to disturb the peace, they are an unlawful assembly.

It is immaterial that the original assembling was lawful if, being assembled, they conduct themselves with a common purpose in such a manner as aforesaid.

An assembly of three or more persons who assemble for the purpose of protecting the house of any one of them against persons threatening to break and enter the house in order to commit an indictable offence therein is not an unlawful assembly.

When an unlawful assembly has begun to act in so tumultuous a manner as to disturb the peace, the assembly is called a riot, and the persons assembled are said to be riotously assembled.

63. [*Transposed to follow S. 70.*]

Punishment of Unlawful Assembly.

64. 62. Any person who takes part in an unlawful assembly is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Punishment of Riot.

65. 63. Any person who takes part in a riot is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Rioters remaining after Proclamation ordering them to disperse.

66. 64. Whenever any persons, to the number of twelve or more, are riotously assembled together, it is the duty of some one of the following persons, that is to say, the sheriff or under-sheriff or a justice of the peace, or, if the assembly is in a municipality, the mayor, to go amongst them, or as near as he can safely come to them, and to command or cause to be commanded with a loud voice that silence be kept while the proclamation next hereinafter mentioned is made, and then openly and with a loud voice to make proclamation, or cause proclamation to be made, in these words or to the like effect:

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen charges and commands all persons here assembled immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, or they will be guilty of a crime, and will be liable to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for life. God Save the Queen!

"An Act to provide for the more effectual punishment of certain offences by imprisonment with hard labour."
3 Geo. IV. c. 114.

64. "An Act to prevent riotous assemblies."
1 Geo. IV. c. 5, s. 1.
"Criminal Practice Act"
Amendment Act of 1876.

Any person who wilfully and knowingly, and by force, opposes, obstructs, or hurts, any person who goes to make, or begins to make, any such proclamation, and thereby prevents the proclamation from being made, is guilty of a crime.

5 Any persons who, being so assembled, continue together to the number of twelve or more, and do not disperse themselves within the space of an hour after the making of the proclamation, are guilty of a crime.

When the making of the proclamation is prevented, any persons who, being so assembled, and to whom the proclamation would or ought to have been made if the making thereof had not been so prevented, and who, knowing of such prevention, continue together to the number of twelve or more, and do not disperse themselves within the space of an hour after the time of such prevention, are guilty of 15 a crime.

Any person who commits any of the crimes defined in this section is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

A prosecution for any of the crimes defined in this section must 20 be begun within a year after the crime is committed.

Rioters demolishing Buildings, &c.

67. 65. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully pull down or destroy, or begin to pull down or destroy—

- 25 (a) Any building whatever; or
- (b) Any machinery whatever, whether fixed or moveable; or
- (c) Any structure used in farming land, or in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or in conducting the business of a mine; or
- 30 (d) Any bridge, wagon-way, or trunk, for conveying materials from a mine;

are guilty of a crime: and each of them is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

Rioters injuring Building, Machinery, &c.

68. 66. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, 35 unlawfully damage any of the things in the last preceding section mentioned, are guilty of a crime: and each of them is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Smuggling or Rescuing Goods under Arms.

69. 67. Any persons who assemble together, to the number of three 40 or more, armed with firearms or other **dangerous or** offensive weapons, in order to effect or aid in effecting any of the following purposes, that is to say,—

- 45 (a) The unlawful shipping, unshipping, loading, moving, or carrying away, of any goods the importation of which is prohibited, or any goods liable to Customs duties which duties have not been paid or secured;
- (b) The rescuing or taking of any such goods from any person authorised to seize them, or from any person employed by him or assisting him, or from any place where any such 50 person has put them;
- (c) The rescuing of any person who has been arrested on a charge of any crime relating to the Customs;
- (d) The prevention of the arrest of any person guilty of any such crime, or of any person aiding in effecting any of 55 the purposes in this section mentioned;

are guilty of a crime: and each of them is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

1 Geo 1 St 2 c 5
Do S 5
"Criminal Practice
Act Amendment Act
of 1876" S 46.

Do
1 Geo 1 St 2 c 5.

"Injuries to property
Act of 1865"

do S 12

"The Customs Act
1875" S 199.

*"The Customs Act
1873" s. 198.*

Smuggling under Arms or in Disguise.

70. 68. Any persons who are found assembled together, to the number of six or more, having with them any goods liable to forfeiture under any law relating to the Customs, and carrying firearms or other **dangerous or** offensive weapons, or disguised, are guilty of a crime: and each of them is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years. 5

*"No man shall come before
the justice, or go on side
armed" 2 Ed. III. c. 3.*

Going Armed so as to Cause Fear.

69. 69. Any person who goes armed in public without lawful occasion in such a manner as to cause terror to any person is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years. [S. 68 transposed.] 10

*"It is an offence for
unlawful entry on
lands with force."
5 Rich. II. c. 7.*

Forcible Entry.

71. 70. Any person who, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace or reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace, enters on land which is in the actual and peaceable possession of another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year. 15
It is immaterial whether he is entitled to enter on the land or not.

Forcible Detainer.

72. 71. Any person who, being in actual possession of land without colour of right, holds possession of it, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace or reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace, against a person entitled by law to the possession of the land is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year. 20

Affray.

73. 72. Any person who takes part in a fight in a public highway, or takes part in a fight of such a nature as to alarm the public in any other place to which the public have access, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year. 25

Challenge to fight a Duel.

74. 73. Any person who challenges another to fight a duel, or attempts to provoke another to fight a duel, or attempts to provoke any person to challenge another to fight a duel, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~one year~~ three years. 30

Prize Fight.

75. 74. Any person who fights in a prize fight, or subscribes to or promotes a prize fight, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year. 35

Threatening Violence.

564. 75. Any person who— 40
(1) With intent to intimidate or annoy any person, threatens to break or injure a dwelling-house; or
(2) With intent to alarm any person in a dwelling-house, discharges loaded firearms or commits any other breach of the peace; 45
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~two years~~ one year.

If the offence is committed in the night the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~three~~ two years. [S. 564 amended and transposed.] 50

*"The Customs Act 1873"
s. 197.*

Assembling for the purpose of Smuggling.

76. Any persons who assemble together, to the number of three or more, for the purpose of unshipping, carrying, or concealing, any goods subject to Customs duty and liable to forfeiture under any

law relating to the Customs, are guilty of an offence, and each of them is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

Unlawful Processions.

5 **77. (1.)** ~~Whenever~~ Any persons **who assemble together**, to the number of three or more, ~~are assembled together~~ under any of the following circumstances, that is to say,—

- (a) Bearing or wearing or having amongst them any fire-arms or other offensive weapon; or
 10 (b) Publicly exhibiting any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the displaying of which is calculated to promote animosity between Her Majesty's subjects of different religious faiths; or
 15 (c) Being accompanied by any music of a like nature or tendency;

and, being so assembled, they join in any parade or procession for the purpose of celebrating or commemorating any festival, anniversary, or political event, relating to or connected with any religious or political distinction or difference between any classes of Her Majesty's subjects,
 20 or of demonstrating any such religious or political distinction or difference, **are guilty of an offence; and each of them is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for one month.**

If the offender is himself bearing or wearing firearms or any other offensive weapon, he is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for six months.

(2.) **When three or more persons are so assembled together,** it is the duty of a justice of the peace to read or repeat aloud, or cause some other person to read or repeat aloud, to the persons assembled a command in these words or to the like effect:—

30 Our Sovereign Lady the Queen charges and commands all persons here assembled immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, or they will be liable to be imprisoned. God Save the Queen!

35 Any persons who, being so assembled, continue together to the number of three or more, and do not disperse themselves within the space of a quarter of an hour after the giving of the command are guilty of an offence: and each of them is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for ~~one month~~ **three months.**

40 ~~Any person who commits any such offence after having been previously convicted of a like offence is liable on like summary conviction to imprisonment for three months.~~

(3.) A justice may issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of any such offender, either on the oath of a credible person or on
 45 his own view.

(4.) This section does not apply to a parade or procession held in the course of an election for any office or place of a public character.

CHAPTER X.

OFFENCES AGAINST POLITICAL LIBERTY.

Interfering with Political Liberty.

50 **78.** Any person who by violence, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, hinders or interferes with the free exercise of any political right by another person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

55 If the offender is a public officer, and commits the offence in abuse of his authority as such officer, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Party processions Act of 1846" S. 1. 2. 3.

"Party processions Act Amendment Act of 1857"

"Preventing offences in obstructing destroying or damaging ships or other vessels" 33 Geo. III. c. 67 S. 1. 3. 5. 6. The Criminal Practice Act Amendment Act of 1876"

CHAPTER XI.

PIRACY.

Definition of Piracy in General.

79. In this Chapter the term "pirate" includes any person who on the high seas commits, otherwise than as an act of war and under the authority of some Foreign Prince or State, any act with respect to a ship, or any goods or merchandise belonging to a ship or laden upon it, which, if the act were committed on land, would be constitute robbery as hereinafter defined; is called a pirate, and his act is called piracy, and any person who, having on the high seas obtained possession of a ship by means of any such act, retains possession thereof. The term also includes any person who is declared by any Statute to be a pirate.

The act of any such person is called piracy.

Further Definition of Pirates.

80. Any person who does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

- (1) Being a British subject, and being at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, commits, under colour of a commission from a Foreign State or Prince, whether such State or Prince is at war with the Sovereign or not, or under pretence of authority from any person whatever, any act of hostility, or any act which, if it were committed on land, would be robbery as hereinafter defined, against another British subject; or
- (2) Being a British subject, is in any way adherent to or gives aid to Her Majesty's enemies at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, during any war; or
- (3) Whether being a British subject or not, forcibly enters a British ship at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and throws overboard or destroys any part of the goods or merchandise belonging to the ship or laden upon it; or
- (4) Being on board a British ship at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty—
 - (a) Turns pirate, enemy, or rebel, and piratically runs away with the ship, or any boat, ordnance, ammunition, or goods belonging to it or laden upon it; or
 - (b) Voluntarily yields up the ship or any such thing as last mentioned to a pirate; or
 - (c) Brings a seducing message from a pirate, enemy, or rebel; or
 - (d) Consults or conspires with, or attempts to corrupt, any master or officer of a ship, or any seaman, with intent that he should run away with or yield up any ship, goods, or merchandise, or turn pirate, or go over to pirates; or
 - (e) Lays violent hands on the master of the ship, with intent to hinder him from fighting in defence of the ship and goods committed to his trust; or
 - (f) Confines the master of the ship; or
 - (g) Makes, or endeavours to make, a revolt in the ship; or
- (5) Being a British subject in any part of the world, or, whether being a British subject or not, being in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or on board a British ship in any part of the world, knowingly—
 - (h) Trades with a pirate in any manner whatever; or

"An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the crime of Piracy"
7 Wm IV c 116
SS 2. 4.

"Adopting Piracy Act"
2 Wm IV c 10.

"Suppression of Piracy" 11 & 12 Wm III c 7
"Suppression of Piracy" 8 Geo I c 24
"Piracy Amendment Act"
7 Wm IV c 116
"Adopting Act" (Act) 2 Wm IV c 10.
"Criminal Practice Act 1865" s 65
"Suppression of Piracy" 18 Geo II c 30

- (i) Furnishes a pirate with ammunition, provisions, or stores of any kind; or
 (j) Fits out a ship or vessel with a design to trade with or supply or correspond with, a pirate; or
 5 (k) Conspires or corresponds with a pirate;
 is also deemed to be a pirate, and his act is also called piracy.

Punishment of Piracy.

81. Any person who, within the territorial jurisdiction of Queensland, commits piracy, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to 10 imprisonment with hard labour for life.

If the crime is committed with respect to a ship ~~or vessel~~, and if at or immediately before or **immediately** after the time of committing the crime the offender—

- 15 (a) Assaults any person on board of or belonging to the ship ~~or vessel~~, with intent to kill him or to kill any other person; or
 (b) Wounds any such person; or
 (c) Unlawfully does any act by which the life of any such person is endangered;
 20 the offender is liable to the punishment of death.

Attempted Piracy with Personal Violence.

82. Any person who, within the territorial jurisdiction of Queensland, does any of the acts following with intent to commit the crime of piracy with respect to a ship ~~or vessel~~, that is to say,—

- 25 (1) Assaults any person on board of or belonging to the ship ~~or vessel~~, with intent to kill him or to kill any other person; or
 (2) Wounds any such person; or
 (3) Unlawfully does any act by which the life of any such person is endangered;
 30 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the punishment of death.

Aiding Pirates.

83. Any person who—

- 35 (1) Brings a seducing message from a pirate; or
 (2) Consults or conspires with, or attempts to corrupt, any master or officer of a ship or any seaman, with intent that he should run away with or yield up any ship, goods, or merchandise, or turn pirate, or go over to pirates; ~~or~~
 40 (3) ~~Knowingly—~~
 (a) ~~Trades with a pirate in any manner whatever; or~~
 (b) ~~Furnishes a pirate with ammunition, provisions, or stores of any kind; or~~
 (c) ~~Fits out a ship or vessel with a design to trade with, or supply or correspond with, a pirate; or~~
 45 (d) ~~Conspires or corresponds with a pirate;~~
 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

PART III.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION
 OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND AGAINST PUBLIC
 50 AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER XII.

DISCLOSING OFFICIAL SECRETS.

Disclosure of Secrets relating to Defences by Public Officers.

84. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, 55 communicates to any person otherwise than in the course of his official duty any plans, documents, or other information, relating to any battery, field work, or fortification, in Queensland, or relating to any other defence of Queensland, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

*The Defence of Defences
 Act of 1890 "*

If he does so advisedly, he is liable to imprisonment for three years, or to a fine of two hundred pounds.

If he does so by negligence, he is liable to imprisonment for one year, or to a fine of one hundred pounds.

Obtaining Disclosure of Secrets relating to Defences.

85. Any person who procures any person employed in the Public Service to make any such communication as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or without lawful authority obtains information as to any such matter as is therein mentioned, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years, or to a fine of two hundred pounds.

Disclosure of other Official Secrets.

86. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, publishes or communicates any fact which comes to his knowledge by virtue of his office and which ought to be kept secret, or any document which comes to his possession by virtue of his office and which ought to be kept secret, except to some person to whom he is bound to publish or communicate it, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for ~~one year~~ **two years**.

"The Post and
Telegraph 27. 11. 1897"

CHAPTER XIII.

CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF OFFICE.

Official Corruption.

87. Any person who—

- (1) Being employed in the Public Service, and being charged with the performance of any duty by virtue of such employment, not being a duty touching the administration of justice, corruptly asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person on account of any thing already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by him in the discharge of the duties of his office; or
 - (2) Corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person employed in the Public Service, or to, upon, or for, any other person, any property or benefit of any kind on account of any such act or omission on the part of the person so employed;
- is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Extortion by Public Officers.

88. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, takes or accepts from any person, for the performance of his duty as such officer, any reward beyond his proper pay and emoluments, or any promise of such reward, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

"one of the King's
Officers shall commit
a extortion"
3 Edw 1 c 26.
The Goldfields Act 1874

Public Officers interested in Contracts.

89. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, knowingly acquires or holds, directly or indirectly, otherwise than as a member of a registered joint stock company consisting of more than twenty persons, a private interest in any contract or agreement which is made on account of the Public Service with respect to any matter concerning the department of the Service in which he is employed, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

"The Railways Act
of 1888"
ss 13-70.

Officers charged with Administration of Crown Property of a Special Character or with Special Duties.

90. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, and being charged by virtue of his employment with any judicial or administrative duties respecting property of a special character, or respecting the carrying on of any manufacture, trade, or business, of a special character, ~~acquires or holds~~ **and having acquired or holding**, directly or indirectly, a private interest in any such property, manufacture, trade, or business, ~~of that character, and which is so situated~~ **discharges any official such duties with respect to it** ~~or which is carried on in such a place that he may be called upon to discharge his~~ **the property, manufacture, trade, or business, in which he has such interest,** or with respect to the conduct of any person concerned in it, **in relation thereto,** is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

"The Gold Fields
Act 1874" S. 88.
"The Mineral Lands
Act of 1882" S. 39.
"The Mines Regulation
Act of 1889" S. 6.

False Claims by Officials.

91. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service in such a capacity as to require him or to enable him to furnish returns or statements touching any remuneration payable or claimed to be payable to himself or to any other person, or touching any other matter required by law to be certified for the purpose of any payment of money or delivery of goods to be made to any person, makes a return or statement touching any such matter which is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Defence Act of 1884"
S. 74, 75, 76, 85.

Other Abuse of Office.

92. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, does or directs to be done, in abuse of the authority of his office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

If the act is done or directed to be done for purposes of gain, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

[S. 94 Transposed.]

Corruption of Surveyor and Valuator.

93. Any person who, being duly appointed under any Statute to be a valuator for determining the compensation to be paid to any person for land compulsorily taken from him under the authority of any Statute, or for permanent injury done to any land under the authority of any Statute—

- (1) Acts as such valuator while he has, to his knowledge, an interest in the land in question; or
- (2) Executes unfaithfully, dishonestly, or with partiality, or otherwise than according to the best of his skill and ability, the duty of making a valuation of the land or of the extent of the injury;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

False Certificates by Public Officers.

94. Any person who, being authorized or required by law to give any certificate touching any matter by virtue whereof the rights of any person may be prejudicially affected, gives a certificate which is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Railway Act of
1864" S. 45.
"Public Works
Lands Resumption
Act of 1873" S. 41.

"Rockhampton Harbor
Board Act 1892"
S. 37 (14)

Administering Extra-judicial Oaths.

"Oaths Act of 1867"
S. 12.

95. Any person who administers an oath, or takes a solemn declaration or affirmation or affidavit, touching any matter with respect to which he has not by law any authority to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for ~~two years, and~~ 5
~~to be fined at the discretion of the Court.~~ **one year.**

This section does not apply to an oath, **declaration**, affirmation, or affidavit, administered or taken before a justice in any matter relating to the preservation of the peace or the punishment of offences, or relating to inquiries respecting sudden death, or to proceedings before either 10
 House of Parliament or a Committee of either House; nor to an oath, **declaration**, affirmation, or affidavit, administered or taken for some purpose which is lawful under the laws of another country, or for the purpose of giving validity to an instrument in writing which is intended to be used in another country. 15

False Assumption of Authority.

96. Any person who—

- (1) Not being a justice assumes to act as a justice; or
- (2) Without authority assumes to act as a person having authority by law to administer an oath or take a solemn 20
declaration or affirmation or affidavit, or to do any other act of a public nature which can only be done by persons authorised by law to do so; or
- (3) Represents himself to be a person authorised by law to sign a document testifying to the contents 25
 of any register or record kept by lawful authority, or testifying to any fact or event, and signs such document as being so authorised, when he is not, and knows that he is not, in fact, so authorised; 30

[S. 511 Amended and Transposed.]
 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Personating Public Officers.

97. Any person who—

- (1) Personates any person employed in the Public Service on 35
 an occasion when the latter is required to do any act or attend in any place by virtue of his employment; or
- (2) Falsely represents himself to be a person employed in the Public Service, and assumes to do any act or to attend in any place for the purpose of doing any act by virtue 40
 of such employment;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant. 45

CHAPTER XIV.

CORRUPT AND IMPROPER PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

Definitions.

98. In this Chapter—

The term "election" includes any election held under the 50
 authority of any Statute providing for the choice of persons to fill any office or place of a public character;

The term "elector" includes any person entitled to vote at an election;

The term "municipal election" includes any election held under 55
 any laws relating to local government;

The term "ballot-box" includes any receptacle in which voting-papers are put before being counted at an election;

The term "polling-booth" includes any room or place in which voting at an election is conducted or in which the votes are counted. 60

Personation.

99. Any person who votes or attempts to vote in the name of another person at an election, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

"Electoral Act
1885"
ss 5. 91. 94.

Double Voting.

100. Any person who, being an elector, votes or attempts to vote at an election oftener than he is entitled to vote at the election is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

"Public Bodies Act
1876"
2nd Schedule s. 37.

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Treating.

101. Any person who—

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(1) Corruptly, before, during, or after, an election, provides, or pays in whole or part the expense of providing, any food, drink, or lodging, to or for any person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by an elector at the election in the capacity of an elector; or

(2) Being an elector, corruptly receives any food, drink, or lodging, on account of any such act or omission;

20 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, or to a fine of two hundred pounds.

Undue Influence.

102. Any person who—

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(1) Uses or threatens to use any force or restraint, or does or threatens to do any temporal or spiritual injury, or causes or threatens to cause any detriment of any kind, to an elector in order to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at an election, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting at an election; or

30

(2) By force or fraud prevents or obstructs the free exercise of the franchise by an elector, or by any such means compels or induces an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, or to a fine of two hundred pounds.

"Electoral Act
1885"
ss 5. 88. 89. 90. 94.

Bribery.

103. Any person who—

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(1) Gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person any property or benefit of any kind on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by an elector at an election in the capacity of an elector, or on account of any person acting or joining in a procession during an election, or in order to induce any person to endeavour to procure the return of any person at an election, or the vote of any elector at an election; or

45

(2) Being an elector, asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by him at an election in the capacity of an elector; or

50

- (3) Asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, on account of a promise made by him or any other person to endeavour to procure the return of any person at an election, or the vote of any person at an election; or
- (4) Advances or pays any money to or to the use of any other person with the intent that such money shall be applied for any of the purposes hereinbefore in this section mentioned, or in discharge or repayment of money wholly or in part applied for any such purpose; or
- (5) Corruptly transfers or pays any property or money to any person for the purpose of enabling that person to be registered as an elector, and thereby of influencing the vote of that person at a future election; or
- (6) Is privy to any such transfer or payment as last-mentioned which is made for his benefit; or
- (7) Being a candidate at an election, convenes or holds a meeting of electors or of his committee in a ~~house licensed for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors~~ **any part of any premises on which the sale by retail of any intoxicating liquor is authorized by a license;**

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, or to a fine of two hundred pounds.

Further Penalty for Corrupt Practices.

"Electors Act of 1885"
S 94.
104. Any person convicted of any of the offences defined in the five last preceding sections committed with respect to a parliamentary election becomes incapable, for three years from the date of the conviction, of being registered as an elector or of voting at any parliamentary election or of holding any judicial office; and, if he holds any such office, the office is vacated.

~~If the offence is one which has reference to a particular parliamentary election, He also becomes also incapable for the like period of being appointed to or of sitting in the Legislative Council, and of being elected to or of sitting in the Legislative Assembly; and, if at the time of the conviction he is a member of either House, his seat is vacated.~~

Any person convicted of any such offence committed with respect to a municipal election becomes incapable, for two years from the date of the conviction, of holding any municipal office, and, if he holds any such office, the office is vacated.

Illegal Practices.

105. Any person who—

- (1) Being prohibited by law from voting at an election, and knowing that he is so prohibited, votes at the election; or
- (2) Procures any person who is, and whom he knows to be, prohibited from voting at an election to vote at the election; or
- (3) Before or during an election, and for the purpose of procuring or procuring the choice of any candidate at the election, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election; or
- (4) Before or during an election, and for the purpose of affecting the return of a candidate at the election, knowingly publishes a false statement of fact respecting the personal character or conduct of the candidate; or

"Electors Act of 1885"
S 95. 96. 98. 99. 100.
101. 102.

- (5) Being a candidate at an election, withdraws from being a candidate in consideration of a payment or promise of payment; or
- 5 (6) Being a candidate or the agent of a candidate at an election, corruptly procures any other person to withdraw from being a candidate at the election in consideration of any payment or promise of payment;
- is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year, or to a fine of two hundred pounds.
- 10 If the offence was committed with respect to a parliamentary election, the offender also becomes incapable, for two years from the date of the conviction, of being registered as an elector for the electoral district for which the election with reference to which the offence was committed was held, and of voting at any election held for that
- 15 district.

*Other Illegal Practices.***106.** Any person who—

- (1) Knowingly provides money for any payment which is contrary to any law relating to elections, or for replacing any money which has been expended in any such payment, and which is not allowed by law to be an exception; or
- 20 (2) Prints, publishes, or posts, any bill, placard, or poster, which has reference to an election, and which does not bear on the face of it the name and address of the printer and publisher; or
- 25 (3) Hires or uses for a committee-room at an election—
- (a) Any part of any premises on which the sale by retail of any intoxicating liquor is authorised by a license; or
- 30 (b) Any part of any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold or supplied to members of a club, society, or association, which is not a permanent political club; unless, in either case, it is a part which has a separate entrance, and has no direct communication with any part of the premises in which intoxicating liquor is sold, and is a part ordinarily let for the purpose of chambers or offices or for holding public meetings or arbitrations; or
- 35 (4) Knowing that the same are intended to be used as a committee-room at an election, lets any part of any such premises, not being such a part as aforesaid, for such use;
- 40 is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred pounds.

- 45 If the offence was committed with respect to a parliamentary election, and the offender was a candidate or the agent of a candidate at the election, he also incurs the same incapacity as a person convicted of any of the offences defined in the last preceding section committed with respect to a parliamentary election.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices: Time.

- 50 **107.** A prosecution for any of the offences hereinbefore defined in this Chapter must be begun within one year after the offence is committed, or, if it is committed with respect to a parliamentary election with respect to which a petition is tried by the Elections Tribunal, within three months after the report of the Elections Tribunal is made, whichever period last expires, so that it is begun within two years after the offence is committed.

*"Elections Act
of 1885"*

*"Elections Act
of 1885"
S 108.*

The service or execution of process on or against the alleged offender is deemed to be the commencement of the prosecution, unless such service or execution is prevented by some act on his part, in which case the issue of the process is deemed to be the commencement of the proceeding.

5

Interference at Elections.

"Elections Act of 1885"
§ 116, 117.

"Local Government Act of 1878"
§ 97.

"Buckhampton Harbour Board Act, 1895"
§ 14.

108. Any person who—

- (1) Intrudes into a polling-booth, not being lawfully entitled to be in it; or
- (2) Wilfully interrupts, obstructs, or disturbs, any proceedings at an election;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant by direction of the presiding officer.

15

Electors attempting to Violate Secrecy of Ballot.

109. Any person who, having received a ballot-paper from the presiding officer at an election—

"Elections Act of 1885 to 1897 (Consolidation)"
§ 73.

"Elections Act of 1892"
§ 19.

- (a) Wilfully makes ~~on the ballot-paper~~ **on the ballot-paper** any mark or writing ~~on the ballot-paper not expressly authorized by law~~ **otherwise than by striking out the names of the candidates for whom he does not intend to vote**; or
- (b) Wilfully fails to fold up the ballot-paper in such a manner as to conceal the names of the candidates; or
- (c) Wilfully fails to deposit the ballot-paper in the ballot-box in the presence of the presiding officer;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Other Attempts of Like Kind.

"Divisional Boards Act of 1887"
§ 66.

"Elections Act of 1888"
§ 78.

"Elections Act of 1892"
§ 19.

"Local Government Act of 1878"
§ 97.

"Divisional Boards Act of 1887"
§ 66.

"Brisbane Traffic Act of 1895"
§ 30.

"Brisbane Traffic Act of 1895"
§ 30.

"Brisbane Traffic Act of 1895"
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"Brisbane Traffic Act of 1895"
§ 30.

110. Any person who—

- (1) Takes or attempts to take a ballot-paper out of a polling-booth; or
- (2) Whilst an elector is preparing his ballot-paper in a compartment provided for the use of electors actually voting, wilfully intrudes into the compartment;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant by direction of the presiding officer.

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Stuffing Ballot-boxes.

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"Elections Act of 1885"
§ 116.

111. Any person who places, or is privy to placing, in a ballot-box a ballot-paper which has not been lawfully handed to and marked by an elector is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Proof that, at the conclusion of a poll, a greater number of ballot-papers is found in a ballot-box in use at a polling-booth, or is returned by the person who acted as presiding officer at a polling-booth as having been received at the polling-booth, than the number of electors who voted at that polling-booth is sufficient evidence that the person who acted as presiding officer at that polling-booth was guilty of either of the offences defined in this section, until the contrary is shown.

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*Offences by Presiding Officers at Elections.***112.** Any person who—

- 5 (1) Being a presiding officer at an election, and being called upon, in the case of an elector who is blind or is unable to read, to strike out from a ballot-paper the name of the candidate or candidates other than the candidate or candidates for whom the elector says that he desires to vote, wilfully fails to do so in the polling-booth, and in the presence and sight of the persons then lawfully present; or
- 10 (2) Being a presiding officer at an election, and whilst an elector is preparing his ballot-paper in a compartment provided for the use of electors actually voting, wilfully allows any other person to be in the compartment;

15 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

*False Answers to Questions at Elections.***113.** Any person who at an election—

- 20 (1) Wilfully makes a false answer to any question which is lawfully put to him by the presiding officer, and which he is required by law to answer; or
- (2) Being lawfully required to make a declaration before voting, wilfully makes a false declaration;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for 25 seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant except by direction of the presiding officer.

*Interfering with Secrecy at Elections.***114.** Any person who—

- 30 (1) At or after an election, knowingly and wilfully, and without the lawful command of some competent court or tribunal, unfastens the fold upon a ballot-paper within which the number of an elector is written, and which fold has been made under the authority of the law; or
- 35 (2) Being a person required by law to discharge duties at an election at which the voting is by ballot, attempts to ascertain or discover, or aids in ascertaining or discovering, the candidate for whom the vote of any person is given at the election, except in the case of a person voting openly; or
- 40 (3) Having in the exercise of his office at an election obtained knowledge or the means of knowledge of the candidate for whom any person has voted at the election, discloses or aids in disclosing such knowledge otherwise than in answer to a question put in the course of proceedings before some competent court or tribunal; or
- 45 (4) Being a person required by law to discharge duties at an election, places upon a ballot-paper any mark or writing not authorised by law;
- 50

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

"Divisional Boards
Act of 1897" S. 75
"Brisbane Traffic
Act 1898"
Sched. S. 37

"Electoral Act of 1895"
S. 123

do S. 124

"Local Government
Act of 1874" S. 110.
"Brockhampton Market
Board Act 1895"
S. 14.
"Divisional Boards
Act of 1897" S. 75.
"Brisbane Traffic Act
of 1898" S. 34.
"Rabbit Boards Act
of 1896"
2nd Sched. S. 37. a

Breaking Seal of Packets used at Elections.

"Elections Act of 1885" 125
"Divisional Boards
Act of 1887" 1382
"Local Government Act
of 1872" 1109

115. Any person who knowingly and wilfully, and without the lawful command of some competent court or tribunal, opens or breaks the seal of a sealed parcel which has been sealed up under the provisions of the laws relating to elections, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years. 5

Offences at Elections when Voting is by Post.

"Divisional Boards
Act of 1887" 1382
"Public Boards Act of 1896"
2nd Ed. 1897

116. Any person who at an election at which the voting is by post—

- (1) Knowing that he is not entitled to vote at the election, signs his name as a voter to a voting-paper; or
- (2) Signs the name of another person to a voting-paper; or
- (3) Attests the signature to a voting-paper of any person who is, to his knowledge, not entitled to vote by means of such voting-paper;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, for one year or to a fine of two hundred pounds. 15

False Claims.

117. Any person who—

- (1) Makes in a claim to be inserted in a list of electors any statement which is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular; or
- (2) Makes, orally or in writing, to a court or tribunal having jurisdiction to deal with the claims of persons to be registered as electors or as persons claiming to be electors, a statement relating to the qualification of any person as an elector which is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years. 20

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

A person cannot be convicted of either of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness. 25

CHAPTER XV.

35

SELLING AND TRAFFICKING IN OFFICES.

Bargaining for Offices in Public Service.

"Note against buying and
selling of offices"
5th Ed. 11 316.

"Further provisions
re and brokerage
offices"
49 Geo. III 1126
1793 - 3. 4. 5.

118. Any person who—

- (1) Corruptly asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by him or any other person, with regard to the appointment or contemplated appointment of any person to any office or employment in the Public Service, or with regard to any application by any person for employment in the Public Service; or
- (2) Corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person any property or benefit of any kind on account of any such act or omission;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court. 40 45 50

CHAPTER XVI.

OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Definition of Judicial Proceeding.

119. In this Chapter the term "judicial proceeding" includes
 5 any proceeding had or taken in or before any court, or tribunal, or
 before any justice, or before an arbitrator or arbitrators, or umpire; and
 includes proceedings taken in order to institute an action, prosecution,
 or other proceeding, **person, in which evidence may be taken on**
 oath.

Judicial Corruption.

10

120. Any person who—

- (1) Being the holder of a judicial office, corruptly asks,
 receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or
 obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself
 15 or any other person on account of any thing already done
 or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted
 to be done, by him in his judicial capacity; or
- (2) Corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers
 to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to,
 20 upon, or for, any person holding a judicial office, or to,
 upon, or for, any other person, any property or benefit
 of any kind on account of any such act or omission on
 the part of the person holding the judicial office;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for
 25 fourteen years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

The term "holder of a judicial office" in this section includes
 an arbitrator or umpire; but in the case of an offence committed by
 or with respect to any such person the longest term of imprisonment
 30 is seven years.

A prosecution for any of the offences firstly defined in this
 section cannot be begun except by the direction of a Crown Law
 Officer.

Official Corruption not Judicial but relating to Offences.

35

121. Any person who—

- (1) Being a justice not acting judicially, or being a person
 employed in the Public Service in any capacity not
 judicial for the prosecution or detention or punishment
 of offenders, corruptly asks, receives, or obtains, or
 40 agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or
 benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, on
 account of anything already done or omitted to be done,
 or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by him,
 with a view to corrupt or improper interference with the
 45 due administration of justice, or the procurement or
 facilitation of the commission of any offence, or the
 protection of any offender or intending offender from
 detection or punishment; or
- (2) Corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers
 50 to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure,
 to, upon, or for, any such person, or to, upon, or for, any
 other person, any property or benefit of any kind, on
 account of any such act or omission on the part of the
 justice or other person so employed;

55 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for
 fourteen years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

*Corrupting or Threatening Jurors.***122. Any person who—**

- (1) Attempts by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by benefits or promises of benefit of any kind, or by other corrupt means, to influence any person, **whether a particular person or not**, in his conduct as a juror in any judicial proceeding, whether he has been sworn as a juror or not; or
- (2) **Threatens to do any injury or cause any detriment of any kind to any person on account of anything done by him as a juror in any judicial proceeding; or**
- (3) Accepts any benefit or promise of benefit on account of anything to be done by him as a juror in any judicial proceeding, whether he has been sworn as a juror or not, or on account of anything already done by him as a juror in any judicial proceeding;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Perjury.

123. Any person who in any judicial proceeding, or for the purpose of instituting any judicial proceeding, knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter which is material to any question then depending in that proceeding, or intended to be raised in that proceeding, is guilty of a crime, which is called perjury.

It is immaterial whether the testimony is given on oath or under any other sanction authorised by law.

The forms and ceremonies used in administering the oath or in otherwise binding the person giving the testimony to speak the truth are immaterial, if he assents to the forms and ceremonies actually used.

It is immaterial whether the false testimony is given orally or in writing.

It is immaterial whether the court or tribunal is properly constituted, or is held in the proper place, or not, if it actually acts as a court or tribunal in the proceeding in which the testimony is given.

It is immaterial whether the person who gives the testimony is a competent witness or not, or whether the testimony is admissible in the proceeding or not.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Punishment of Perjury.

124. Any person who commits perjury is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

If the offender commits the crime in order to procure the conviction of another person for a crime punishable with death or with imprisonment with hard labour for life, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Evidence on Charge of Perjury.

125. A person cannot be convicted of committing perjury or of counselling or procuring the commission of perjury upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

Fabricating Evidence.

126. Any person who, with intent to mislead any tribunal in any judicial proceeding—

- (1) Fabricates evidence by any means other than perjury or counselling or procuring the commission of perjury; or
- (2) Knowingly makes use of such fabricated evidence;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

"Jury Act of 1867" No.

"Criminal Act of 1867" S. 23
"Deserted Officer & Children Act" S. 15
"Distilled Spirits Act" S. 31
"Distilled Spirits Act of 1869" S. 117
"Companies Act 1862" S. 170
"Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction Act of 1864" S. 45-64
"Criminal Procedure Act of 1865" S. 27
"Action from Sugar Act" S. 6
"Act of 1867" S. 6
"Act of 1867" S. 145
"Act Amendment Act 1867" S. 2
"Tribunal Act of 1866" S. 27
"Amendment Act of 1867" S. 1

Bribery Corruption of Witnesses.

127. Any person who—

- 5 (1) Gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, any property or benefit of any kind to, upon, or for, any person, upon any agreement or understanding that the testimony of any person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding shall be thereby influenced; **give false testimony or withhold true testimony;**
- 10 or
- (2) Attempts by any other means to induce a person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding to give false testimony or to withhold true testimony; or
- 15 (3) Asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, upon any agreement or understanding that any person shall as a witness in any judicial proceeding give false testimony or withhold true testimony;

20 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Deceiving Witnesses.

25 128. Any person who practises any fraud or deceit, or knowingly makes or exhibits any false statement, representation, token, or writing, to any person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding, with intent to affect the testimony of such person as a witness, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

30 *Destroying Evidence.*

129. Any person who, knowing that any book, document, or other thing of any kind, is or may be required in evidence in a judicial proceeding, wilfully destroys it or renders it illegible or undecipherable or incapable of identification, with intent thereby to prevent it from
35 being used in evidence, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Preventing Witnesses from Attending.

130. Any person who wilfully prevents or attempts to prevent any person who has been duly summoned to attend as a witness
40 before any court or tribunal from attending as a witness, or from producing anything in evidence pursuant to the subpoena or summons, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Conspiracy to bring False Accusation.

45 131. Any person who conspires with another to charge any person or cause any person to be charged with any offence defined in this Code, **whether alleged to have been committed in Queensland, or elsewhere,** knowing that such person is innocent of the alleged offence, or not believing him to be guilty of the alleged
50 offence, is guilty of a crime.

If the offence is such that a person convicted of it is liable to be sentenced to death or to imprisonment with hard labour for life, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

55 If the offence is such that a person convicted of it is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, but for a term less than life, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Conspiring to Defeat Justice.

132. Any person who conspires with another to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat, the course of justice is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years. 5

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Compounding Crimes.

133. Any person who asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, upon any agreement or understanding that he will compound or conceal a crime, or will abstain from, discontinue, or delay, a prosecution for a crime, or will withhold any evidence thereof, is guilty of an indictable offence. 15

If the crime is such that a person convicted of it is liable to be sentenced to death or imprisonment with hard labour for life, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

~~If the crime is such that a person convicted of it is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.~~ 20

In any other case the offender is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~two~~ three years. 25

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Compounding Penal Actions.

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Justices acting oppressively or without Jurisdiction when Interested.

136. Any person who—

- (1) Being a justice and being required or authorised by law to admit an accused person to bail, without reasonable excuse, and in abuse of his office, requires excessive and unreasonable bail; or
- (2) Being a justice, wilfully and perversely exercises jurisdiction in any matter in which he has a personal interest;
- is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

Delay to take Person Arrested before Magistrate.

137. Any person who, having arrested another upon a charge of an offence, wilfully delays to take him before a justice to be dealt with according to law is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Bringing Fictitious Action on Penal Statute.

138. Any person who, in the name of a fictitious plaintiff, or in the name of a real person but without his authority, brings an action against another person upon a penal statute for the recovery of a penalty for any offence committed or alleged to have been committed by him is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

"In Act to reduce Disorders in Common Informers"
15 Clp C 5 St.
"Bullocky abolition of"
16 Clp C 128
St. 1. 2

Inserting Advertisement without Authority of Court.

139. Any person who, without authority, or knowing the advertisement to be false in any material particular, inserts or causes to be inserted in the *Gazette* or in any newspaper an advertisement purporting to be published under the authority of any Court or tribunal is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

"Successory Act of 1870"
St. 5. 214

Attempting to Pervert Justice.

140. Any person who attempts, in any way not specially defined in this Code, to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat, the course of justice is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Maintenance of Litigation.

141. Any person who, having no valuable interest in the subject-matter of a litigation, assists the plaintiff in the litigation by providing money for carrying it on is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the plaintiff in the litigation was a relative of the accused person or stood in some relation to him which rendered the giving of such assistance reasonable and proper, or that the assistance was given without any desire to harass the defendant and in the honest belief that the plaintiff was seeking redress for some wrong or breach of contract sustained by him, and was unable to obtain it without such assistance.

[Special attention invited.]

Champerty.

142. Any person who, having no valuable interest in the subject-matter of a litigation assists the plaintiff in the litigation by providing money for carrying it on upon the terms that the subject-matter of the litigation shall be divided between them, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

[Special attention invited.]

Buying and Selling Disputed Titles.[Special
attention
invited.]

143. Any person who buys or sells any land of which the title is known by him to be in dispute, to the intent that the buyer may institute or carry on legal proceedings for its recovery in place of the seller, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years. 5

CHAPTER XVII.

ESCAPES; RESCUES; OBSTRUCTING OFFICERS OF COURTS.

Forcibly Rescuing Capital Offenders.

144. Any person who by force rescues or attempts to rescue from lawful custody an offender under sentence of death, or a person committed to prison on a charge of a crime punishable with death, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement. 10

"Better execution of
Prisoners Act"
1854
"Criminal Character"
Act of 1865" 146.

Aiding Prisoners to Escape.

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"Amendment of the Law
of Rescue"
1825
Act for the better improvement of
Administration of Justice in
England"
1825
"Criminal Character Act
of 1865"
Prisoners Act 1890" 143

145. Any person who—

- (1) Aids a prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody; or
- (2) Conveys anything or causes anything to be conveyed into a prison with intent to facilitate the escape of a prisoner; 20

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Escape by Prisoner.

146. Any person who, being a prisoner in lawful custody under sentence after conviction for an indictable offence, escapes from such custody is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~two~~ **three** years. 25

The offender may be tried, convicted, and punished, notwithstanding that at the time of his apprehension or trial the ~~original~~ term of his **original** sentence has expired. 30

[Omission re-
commended.]*Permitting Escape.*

147. Any person who, being an officer of a prison or police officer, and being charged, for the time being, with the custody of a prisoner or a person under arrest upon a charge of an offence, wilfully permits him to escape from custody is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 35

Harbouring Escaped Prisoners.

148. Any person who harbours, maintains, or employs, a person who is, to his knowledge, an offender under sentence of such a kind as to involve deprivation of liberty, and illegally at large, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or to a fine of two hundred pounds. 40

Rescuing Insane Persons.

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149. Any person who—

- (1) Rescues any person during his conveyance as an insane person to a hospital or reception house for the insane, or to a house licensed under the laws relating to insane persons for the reception of patients, or to a prison, or rescues any person during his confinement as an insane person in any such place; or 50

"Criminal Character Act of 1865"
1865

- (2) Being in charge of a person during his conveyance as an insane person to any such place, wilfully permits him to escape from custody; or
- 5 (3) Being a superintendent of, or person employed in, any such place, wilfully permits a person confined therein as an insane person to escape therefrom; or
- (4) Conceals any such person as aforesaid who has, to his knowledge, been rescued during such conveyance or confinement, or has, to his knowledge, escaped during
- 10 such conveyance, or from such confinement;
- is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Removing, &c., Property under Lawful Seizure.

150. Any person who, when any property has been attached or taken under the process or authority of any court or ~~under a lawful distress, of justice,~~ knowingly, and with intent to hinder or defeat the attachment, ~~or process, or distress,~~ receives, removes, retains, conceals, or disposes of, such property, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Seizure of 1874"
S. 211

Obstructing Officers of Courts of Justice.

151. Any person who wilfully obstructs or resists any person lawfully charged with the execution of an order or warrant of any court of justice is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, or to a fine of one hundred pounds.
- 25 Or he may be summarily convicted before two justices, in which case he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for six months, or to a fine of fifty pounds.

S. 212

Obstructing Officers of Mineral Fields.

152. Any person who—
- 30 (1) ~~Assaults, obstructs, or resists any person in the performance of his duty or exercise of his powers under the provisions of the laws relating to mining tenements; or~~
- (2) ~~Forcibly or clandestinely retakes or retains possession of a mining tenement from which he has been removed by order of a Court, or any part thereof or share therein; or~~
- 35 (3) ~~Resists the enjoyment by any person of a mining tenement to which that person has been declared by a Court to be entitled; or~~
- (4) ~~Assaults or threatens to assault any person who has been a successful party in a proceeding in any Court relating to a mining tenement on account of such success;~~
- 40 is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OFFENCES RELATING TO THE COIN.

Definitions.

153. 152. In this Chapter—
- The term "current," applied to coin, includes coin of any of
- 50 the kinds or denominations of coin which are coined in any of Her Majesty's Mints, or are lawfully current by virtue of any Proclamation or otherwise in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, whether within the United Kingdom or elsewhere;
- The term "metal" includes any mixture or alloy of metals;

"Coinage Offences Act of 1865" S. 10

The term "copper," applied to coin, includes any metal of less value than the silver or alloy of silver used in the silver coin of the country in question ;

The term "counterfeit," applied to coin, means coin not genuine but resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for genuine coin, and includes genuine coin which has been prepared or altered so as to resemble or be apparently intended to resemble or pass for coin of a higher denomination, and also genuine coin which has been clipped or filed, or the size or weight of which has been otherwise diminished, and which has been prepared or altered so as to conceal such clipping, filing, or diminution : it includes any such coin whether it is or is not in a fit state to be uttered, and whether the process of preparation or alteration is or is not complete ;

The terms "gild" and "silver," applied to coin, include producing the appearance of gold or silver respectively by any means whatever ;

The term "utter" means and includes using, dealing with, or acting upon, and attempting to use, deal with, or act upon, and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with, or act upon, the thing in question as if it were genuine. 20

Counterfeiting Gold and Silver Coin.

154. 153. Any person who makes or begins to make any counterfeit gold or silver coin is guilty of a crime.

If the crime is committed with respect to current coin, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement. 25

If the crime is committed with respect to coin of a Foreign Prince or State, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

Preparation for Coining Gold and Silver Coin.

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155. 154. Any person who—

- (1) Gilds or silvers any piece of metal of a fit size or figure to be coined, with intent that it shall be coined into counterfeit gold or silver coin ; or
- (2) Makes any piece of metal into a fit size or figure to facilitate the coining from it of any counterfeit gold or silver coin, with intent that such counterfeit coin shall be made from it ; or
- (3) Without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him—
 - (a) Buys, sells, receives, pays, or disposes of, any counterfeit gold or silver coin at a lower rate than it imports or is apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such thing ; or
 - (b) Brings or receives into Queensland any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit ; or
 - (c) Makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of, any stamp or mould which is adapted to make the resemblance of both or either of the sides of any gold or silver coin, or any part of either side thereof, knowing the same to be such a stamp or mould, or to be so adapted ; or

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Forgery Offences
Act 1903
ss 2, 3, 4, 7, 24-25

- 5 (d) Makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of, any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted and intended to be used for marking coin round the edges with marks or figures apparently resembling those on the edges of any gold or silver coin, knowing the same to be so adapted and intended; or
- 10 (e) Makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of, any press for coinage, or any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted for cutting round blanks out of gold, silver, or other metal, knowing such press, tool, instrument, or machine, to have been used or to be intended to be used for making any counterfeit gold or silver coin; or
- 15 (f) Knowingly conveys out of any of Her Majesty's mints any stamp, mould, tool, instrument, machine, or press, used or employed in coining, or any useful part of any of such things, or any coin, bullion, or metal;

"Coinage Offences"
 Part of 1868
 20 18 19

20 is guilty of a crime.

If the crime is committed with respect to current coin, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

If the crime is committed with respect to the coin of a Foreign Prince or State, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

Clipping.

156. 155. Any person who deals with any current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight, with intent that when so dealt with it may pass as current gold or silver coin, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

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Possession of Clippings.

157. 156. Any person who unlawfully has in his possession or disposes of any filings or clippings of gold or silver, or any gold or silver in bullion, dust, solution, or any other state, obtained by dealing with current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight, knowing the same to have been so obtained, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

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Uttering Counterfeit Gold or Silver Coin.

158. 157. Any person who utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

20 26 7-10-11-12

If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, with or without solitary confinement.

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If the offence is committed with respect to coin of a Foreign Prince or State, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

50 A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

Repeated Uttering of Counterfeit Current Gold or Silver Coin, or Possession of several such Coins.

159. 158. Any person who—

- (1) Utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and at the time of such uttering has in his possession any other counterfeit gold or silver coin; or 5
- (2) Utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and either on the same day or on any of the ten days next ensuing utters any other counterfeit current gold or silver coin knowing it to be counterfeit; or 10
- (3) Has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current gold or silver coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, with or without solitary confinement. 15

A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

Offences after Previous Conviction.

160. 159. Any person who commits any of the offences defined in the two last preceding sections, after having been previously convicted of any of those offences committed with respect to current coin or of any crime committed with respect to current coin, or after having been twice previously convicted of any of those offences committed with respect to coin of a Foreign Prince or State, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or 25 without solitary confinement.

Counterfeiting Copper Coin.

161. 160. Any person who—

- (1) Makes or begins to make any counterfeit copper coin; or 30
- (2) Without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, knowingly makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of, any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted and intended for making any counterfeit copper coin; or 35
- (3) Buys, sells, receives, pays, or disposes of, any counterfeit copper coin at a lower rate of value than it imports or was apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such act; 40

is guilty of an offence.

If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

If the offence is committed with respect to coin of a Foreign Prince or State, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable on conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months. If found committing the offence, he may be arrested without warrant.

If the offence is committed with respect to coin of a Foreign Prince or State, and the offender has been previously convicted of any such offence, he is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

Uttering Base Copper Coin.

162. 161. Any person who—

- (1) Utters any counterfeit current copper coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or
 5 (2) Has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current copper coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, with or without solitary confinement.

10 A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

Defacing Coin by Stamping Words thereon.

163. 162. Any person who defaces any current coin by stamping thereon any name or word, whether the weight of the coin is or is
 15 not thereby diminished, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

[Special attention invited.]

Uttering Foreign Coin, Medals, &c., as Current Coin with intent to Defraud.

20 164. 163. Any person who, with intent to defraud, utters as and for current gold or silver coin—

- (a) Any coin which is not current coin; or
 25 (b) Any medal or piece of metal, whether a coin or not, which is of less value than the current coin as and for which it is uttered;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, with or without solitary confinement.

30 A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

Exporting Counterfeit Coin.

165. 164. Any person who without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, exports or puts on board of a vessel or vehicle of any kind, for the purpose of being exported from Queens-
 35 land, any counterfeit current coin whatever, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, with or without solitary confinement.

A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

40 *Having Possession of more than Five Pieces of Counterfeit Foreign Coin.*

166. 165. Any person who without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, has in his possession more than five pieces of counterfeit coin of any Foreign Prince or State is guilty of an
 45 offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings and not less than ten shillings for every such counterfeit coin found in his possession, and to forfeiture of the counterfeit coin, which is to be destroyed by order of the justices.

50 In default of immediate payment of the fine, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three months, unless the fine is sooner paid.

Tender of Defaced Coin not Legal Tender: Penalty for Uttering.

167. 166. Any person who utters any current coin which is defaced by the stamping of any name or word thereon is guilty of an offence,
 55 and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of forty shillings.

A prosecution for any such offence cannot be commenced without the consent of a Crown Law Officer.

A tender of payment in money made in any coin so defaced is not a legal tender.

Forgery Offences
Act 2/1865
S 15.

S. 16

S. 13

S. 8.

S. 23
(143 Geo III c 139 S. 1)

S. 17

CHAPTER XIX.

OFFENCES RELATING TO POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Definition of Terms.

168. [*Transposed to S. 1.*]*Stopping Mails.*

169. 167. Any person who stops a mail conveyance, or stops any person engaged in conveying or delivering a mail, with intent to search the mail, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Intercepting things sent by Post or Telegraph.

170. 168. Any person who unlawfully secretes or destroys, anything which is in course of transmission by post or telegraph, or any part of any such thing, is guilty of a crime, and is liable on conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Tampering with Things sent by Post or Telegraph.

171. 169. Any person who, being employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department, does with respect to anything which is in course of transmission by post or telegraph any act which he is not authorised to do by virtue of his employment, or knowingly permits any other person to do any such act with respect to any such thing, is guilty of a 20 misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Wilful Misdelivery of Things sent by Post or Telegraph.

172. 170. Any person who, being charged, by virtue of his employment, or by virtue of any contract, with the delivery of anything sent by post or telegraph, wilfully delivers it to a person other than the person to whom it is addressed, or his authorised agent in that behalf, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Obtaining Letters by False Pretences.

174. 171. Any person who by means of any false pretence induces any person employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department to deliver to him anything sent by post or telegraph which is not addressed to him, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ~~one year~~ two years.

Secreting Letters.

173. 172. Any person who wilfully secretes or detains anything sent by post or telegraph which is found by him, or which is wrongly delivered to him, and which, in either case, ought, to his knowledge, to have been delivered to another person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~three~~ two years.

[SS. 173 and 174 have been Transposed.]

Fraudulent Issue of Money Orders and Postal Notes.

175. 173. Any person who, being employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department, and being charged by virtue of his employment with any duty in connection with the issue of money orders or postal notes, unlawfully, and with intent to defraud, issues a money order or postal note, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Fraudulent Messages respecting Money Orders.

176. 174. Any person who, being employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department, and being charged by virtue of his employment with any duty in connection with money orders, sends to any other person, with intent to defraud, any false or misleading letter, telegram, or message, concerning a money order, or concerning any money payable under a money order, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Sending Dangerous or Obscene Things by Post.

~~177.~~ 175. Any person who knowingly sends, or attempts to send, by post—

- 5 (a) Anything which encloses anything, whether living or inanimate, of such a nature as to be likely to injure any other thing in the course of conveyance, or to injure any person; or
- 10 (b) Anything which encloses an indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, card, or article, or which has on it, or in it, or on its cover, any indecent, obscene, or grossly offensive words, marks, or designs;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

Retarding Delivery of Mails, &c.

~~178.~~ 176. Any person who—

- (1) Being required by law or by virtue of his employment to do any act with respect to the receipt, despatch, or delivery, of anything which is or may be transmitted by post or telegraph—
- 20 (a) Neglects or refuses to do such act; or
- (b) Wilfully detains or delays, or permits the detention or delay of, any such thing; or
- 25 (2) Being employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department, negligently loses anything sent by post or telegraph, or negligently detains or delays, or permits the detention or delay of, anything sent by post or telegraph;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred pounds.

Obstructing Mails.

~~179.~~ 177. Any person who wilfully obstructs or delays the conveyance or delivery of a mail is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

Penalty on Mail-coach Driver or Guards Loitering.

35 ~~180.~~ 178. Any person who, being a driver of a vehicle used for the conveyance of mails, or being a person in charge of a mail, whether conveyed by a vehicle, or on horseback, or foot—

- 40 (1) Loiters on the road; or
- (2) Wilfully misspends or loses time; or
- (3) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor; or
- (4) Does not convey the mail at the speed fixed by the Postmaster-General for the conveyance thereof, unless prevented by some cause beyond his control, the proof whereof lies on the person charged;
- 45

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of ten pounds.

Fraudulently Removing Stamps.

~~181.~~ 179. Any person who, with intent to defraud—

- 50 (1) Removes from anything sent by post any stamp affixed thereon; or
- (2) Removes from any stamp previously used, any mark made thereon at a post office; or

"Post & Telegraph
Act 1871" s. 98

20 s. 50, 52, 55.
99. 100. 101.
60. 61. 64. 65.

20 s. 107.

20 s. 107.

20 s. 107.

(3) Knowingly uses a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a post office; is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, or to a fine of fifty pounds.

On the trial of a person charged with the offence of knowingly using a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a post office, proof that the person charged is the writer of the address of anything sent by post on which the stamp is affixed is sufficient evidence that he is the person who used the stamp, until the contrary is shown.

Fraudulent Evasion of Postal Laws.

182. 180. Any person who—

- (1) Knowingly and fraudulently puts into a post office anything in or upon which, or in or upon the cover of which, there is any letter, newspaper, or other thing, or any writing or mark, not allowed by law to be there placed; or
- (2) Wilfully subscribes on the outside of anything sent by post a false statement of its contents; or
- (3) Knowingly and fraudulently puts into a post office any thing which falsely purports to be a thing falling within any exemption or privilege declared by the laws relating to Posts and Telegraphs;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

Carrying Letters otherwise than by Post.

183. 181. Any person who, not being authorised by the Postmaster-General to do so—

- (1) Sends or conveys a letter for hire or reward otherwise than by post; or
- (2) Takes charge of a letter for conveyance for hire or reward;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

Every letter sent, conveyed, or taken charge of to be conveyed otherwise than by post, is deemed to have been so sent, conveyed, or taken charge of, for hire or reward, until the contrary is proved.

This section does not extend to a letter exceeding the weight prescribed by law for letters sent by post, nor to a letter concerning goods sent and to be delivered with it, or containing process of, or proceedings or pleadings in, a court of justice, or briefs or cases or instructions for counsel and their opinions thereon, or containing a deed, affidavit, or power of attorney, nor to a letter sent by a special messenger and concerning the private affairs of the sender, nor to a letter sent or carried to or from the nearest post office.

Illegally making Postal Envelopes or Setting up Post Office or Office for Sale of Stamps, or Obstructing Post Office.

184. 182. Any person who—

- (1) Without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him—
- (a) Makes any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper, in imitation of one issued by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General of Queensland or of the Postal Authority of any other country, or having thereon any word, letter, or mark, which signifies or implies, or may

- reasonably induce a person receiving it to believe, that a letter, newspaper, packet, or parcel, bearing such word, letter, or mark, is sent on Her Majesty's service, or on the public service of another country; or
- 5 (b) Makes on any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper, in order to its being issued or sent by post or otherwise, any stamp or mark in imitation of a stamp or mark of any post office under the control of the Postmaster-General of Queensland or of the Postal Authority of
- 10 any other country, or any other stamp or mark, or any word or letter, which signifies or implies, or may reasonably induce a person receiving it to believe, that a letter, newspaper, packet, or parcel, bearing such stamp, mark, word, or letter, is sent on Her Majesty's
- 15 service, or on the public service of another country; or
- (c) Issues or sends by post or otherwise, any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper, so marked; or
- (2) Without the authority of the Postmaster-General, the proof of which lies on the person charged—
- 20 (d) Places or maintains, or permits to be placed or maintained, or to remain in, on, or near, any place under his control, the words, "post office," or any word, letter, or mark, which signifies or implies, or may reasonably induce any person to believe that the place is a post office; or
- 25 (e) Places, or permits to be placed or to remain, on any vehicle under his control the words "Royal mail," or any word, letter, or mark, which signifies or implies, or may reasonably induce any person to believe that the vehicle is used for the conveyance of mails; or
- 30 (3) Without the license of the Postmaster-General, the proof of which lies on the person charged—
- (f) Sells, or offers or exposes for sale, any postage stamp; or
- 35 (g) Places, or permits to be placed or to remain, on or near to his house or premises the words "licensed to sell stamps," or any word, letter, or mark, which signifies or implies, or may reasonably induce any person to believe, that he is duly licensed to sell postage stamps;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of 40 five pounds.

Destroying or Damaging Letter Receivers.

185. 183. Any person who wilfully destroys or damages any receptacle provided by authority of the Postmaster-General for the reception of anything intended to be sent by post, or any card or notice relating to

45 the postal service or telegraph service set up by authority of the Postmaster-General, or obliterates any letter or figure on any such thing, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

Placing Injurious Substances in or against Letter Boxes.

50 186. 184. Any person who places in or against any receptacle provided by authority of the Postmaster-General for the reception of anything intended to be sent by post, or telegraph, any fire or match, or any explosive, dangerous, noxious, or deleterious, substance, or any fluid or filth, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary

55 conviction to a fine of twenty pounds.

*"Post Telegraph
Act 1891" 311.*

20 112

Obstructing Post and Telegraph Offices.

Obst. Telegraph Act 189
S 108. 185. Any person who, by stopping or loitering opposite to or on the premises of a post office or telegraph office, obstructs the business of the office, or any person lawfully going to the office, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five pounds. 5

Obstructing Post and Telegraph Officers in the Execution of Duty, &c.

186. Any person who—

- (1) Wilfully obstructs a person employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department in the execution of the duties of his employment; or 10
- (2) Being in a post office or telegraph office, or within any premises appertaining to a post office or telegraph office, or used therewith, wilfully obstructs the business of the office :

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two pounds. 15

Any person employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department may require any person committing any of the offences defined in this section to leave the post office, or telegraph office, or premises. 20

Any person who refuses or fails to comply with such request is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a further fine of five pounds, and may be removed by any person authorized to make the request; and all police officers are required, on demand, to remove or assist in removing such person. 25

Interference with Telegraphs.

187. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully—

- (1) Destroys, damages, or removes, any part of any apparatus used in the working of, or in connection with, an electric telegraph under the control of the Postmaster-General; or 30
- (2) Prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of a communication by any such telegraph ;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

[Special
attention
invited.]

Any justice before whom a person is charged with any such offence may, if he thinks fit, direct the charge to be dealt with summarily; and in that case the offender is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for three months, or to a fine of twenty pounds. 35

A person found committing or attempting to commit any such offence may be arrested without warrant. 40

Attempt to Injure Telegraphs.

188. Any person who attempts to commit any of the offences defined in the last preceding section, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for three months, or to a fine of ten pounds. 45

Negligently Injuring Telegraphs.

189. Any person who negligently destroys or damages any post, wire, or material, used in connection with an electric telegraph under the control of the Postmaster-General, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two pounds. 50

Violation of Secrecy.

192. **190.** Any person who, being employed in a telegraph office, publishes or communicates the contents or substance of a telegram, except to some person to whom he is authorised to deliver the telegram, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for six months, or to a fine of one hundred pounds.

*Post Telegraph
Act 1871" s 118*

Making Charges for Use of Telegraph Line without Authority.

193. **191.** Any person who, having become entitled under an agreement with the Postmaster-General to the use of a telegraph line, demands or receives any payment or valuable consideration from any other person for the use of the line, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

s 120.

Erection or Maintenance of Telegraph Lines without Authority.

194. **192.** Any person who, without the authority of the Postmaster-General, the proof of which lies on the person charged—

(1) Sets up, maintains, or uses, a telegraph line on any Crown Lands, or on any public road, street, or highway; or

(2) Knowingly uses a telegraph line that has been set up in or on any such lands or place;

and in either case neglects to comply with a notice from the Postmaster-General to pay such charges, if any, in respect of the line as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five pounds for every day during which the line continues to be so set up, maintained, or used.

The Postmaster-General may at any time authorise any person to take absolute possession of, and to cut down and destroy, the whole or any part of any telegraph line that has been set up in or on any such lands or place.

s 117

Obstructing Possession of Post and Telegraph Officers, &c.

195. **193.** Any person who wilfully obstructs or delays any person duly authorised by the Postmaster-General to enter into a post office or telegraph office, and to take possession of anything therein which belongs or appertains to the Post and Telegraph Department, in so entering or taking possession, or wilfully interferes with any such person who has so entered while he is remaining in the post office or telegraph office, or on the premises where the post office or telegraph office is situated, for a reasonable time for the purpose of taking such possession, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty pounds.

s 121

Resisting Officers.

196. **194.** Any person who resists a person employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department while engaged in the execution of his duty under the laws relating to Posts and Telegraphs is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for three months, or to a fine of twenty pounds.

s 122

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY.

197. **195.** Any person who subscribes a certificate or declaration as to the execution of a sentence of death, which, in any material particular, is to his knowledge false in any material particular, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

*Criminal Procedure
Act 1855"*

False Statements in Statements required to be under Oath or Solemn Declaration.

- Printing Act 1827 (No. 10) § 90. 11. 1827.*
Claims to Grants of Land "500" 11. 1827.
Banking Companies Accounts Act (No. 10) 1837.
Registration of Deeds Act (No. 10) 1843-4.
Marriage Act 1844 § 26.
Unrecorded Registrations Act 1847 " 3.
Medical Act 1867 " 56.
Proctor's Law Act 1867 " 56.
198. 196. Any person who, on any occasion on which a person making a statement touching any matter is required by law to make it on oath or under some sanction which may by law be substituted for an oath, or is required to verify it by solemn declaration or affirmation, makes a statement touching such matter which, **in any material particular**, is to his knowledge false in any material particular, and verifies it on oath or under such other sanction or by solemn declaration or affirmation, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years. 5 10

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

False Declarations and Statements.

- Preferable Loans Extension Act 1870 " 5.*
Public Act 1876 " 44.
Livingstonian Commission 1876 " 26.
197. " 1874 " 11. 1876.
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" 2378 " 11. 1876.
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" 2380 " 11. 1876.
" 2381 " 11. 1876.
" 2382 " 11. 1876.

204. 202. Any person who in any manner obstructs or resists any public officer while engaged in the discharge or attempted discharge of the duties of his office **under any Statute**, or obstructs or resists any person while engaged in the discharge or attempted discharge of any duty imposed on him by ~~law~~, **any Statute**, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

"Distillation from
Sugar Act" § 11.
"Slaughtering of Cattle
Act 1874 (R. S. W.) § 17.
"Post Roberts Act 1893"
§ 1.
"Chamber of Commerce Act
1840" (R. S. W.) § 13.
"Warren Act" § 14. Act
Amendment 1843 (R. S. W.) § 15.

205. 203. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, or
10 as an officer of any court or tribunal, wilfully perversely and without
lawful excuse omits or refuses to do any act which he is bound it
is his duty to do by virtue of his employment is guilty of a
misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years, and to be
fined at the discretion of the Court.

206. 204. Any person who, being a sheriff, under sheriff, justice, mayor, or police officer, and having notice that there is a riot in his neighbourhood, without reasonable excuse omits to do his duty in suppressing such riot, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

207. 205. Any person who, having reasonable notice that he is required to assist any sheriff, under sheriff, justice, mayor, or police officer, in suppressing a riot, without reasonable excuse omits to do so, 25 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

208. 206. Any person who, having reasonable notice that he is required to assist any sheriff, under sheriff, justice, mayor, or police officer, in arresting any person, or in preserving the peace, without
30 reasonable excuse omits to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

200. Any person who, having charge of any waterworks, the property of a Water Authority, refuses on lawful demand to give up
35 peaceable and quiet possession thereof to any person entitled to demand possession thereof from him, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year, and to a fine of two hundred pounds.

~~A prosecution for the offence defined in this section must be begun within six months after the offence is committed.~~

210. 207. Any person who without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on him, does any act which he is, by the provisions of any Public Statute in force in Queensland, forbidden to do, or omits to do any act which he is, by the provisions of any such Statute, required to do, is 45 guilty of a misdemeanour, unless some mode of proceeding against him for such disobedience is expressly provided by Statute, and is intended to be exclusive of all other punishment.

The offender is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Disobedience to Lawful Order Issued by Statutory Authority.

211. 208. Any person who without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on him, disobeys any lawful order issued by any court of justice, or by any person authorised by any Public Statute in force in Queensland to make the order, is guilty of a misdemeanour, unless some mode of proceeding against him for such disobedience is expressly provided by Statute, and is intended to be exclusive of all other punishment. 5

The offender is liable to imprisonment for one year.

PART IV.—ACTS INJURIOUS TO THE PUBLIC IN
GENERAL. 10

CHAPTER XXI.

OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Offering Violence to Officiating Ministers of Religion.

Offence against the Person Act of 1864 "134"

212. 209. Any person who—

- (1) By threats or force prevents or attempts to prevent any minister of religion from lawfully officiating in any place of religious worship, or from performing his duty in the lawful burial of the dead in any cemetery or other burial place; or 15
- (2) By threats or force obstructs or attempts to obstruct any minister of religion while so officiating or performing his duty; or 20
- (3) Assaults, or, upon or under the pretence of executing any civil process, arrests, any minister of religion who is engaged in, or is, to the knowledge of the offender, about to engage in, any of the offices or duties aforesaid, or who is, to the knowledge of the offender, going to perform the same or returning from the performance thereof; 25

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years. 30

Public Attacks on Religious Creeds.

[Special attention invited.]

213. 210. Any person who, with intent to excite ill-will amongst offer offence to any of Her Majesty's subjects, by words publicly spoken, or by any writing, sign, or visible representation, publicly exhibited, holds up the doctrines or practices of any religious faith to public derision or contempt, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year. 35

Disturbing Religious Worship.

Religious worship Act of 1877

Blasphemy and Profaneness Act of 1864 "134"

Rel to relieve persons who impugn doctrine of Holy Trinity "53" 1860

214. 211. 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, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for two months, or to a fine of five pounds. 40

CHAPTER XXII.

OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY.

Unnatural Offences.

215. 212. Any person who—

Offences against the Person Act of 1861 "162"

- (1) Has carnal knowledge of any person against the order of nature; or 50
- (2) Has carnal knowledge of an animal; or
- (3) Permits a male person to have carnal knowledge of him or her against the order of nature; 55

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Attempt to commit Unnatural Offences.

216. 213. Any person who attempts to commit any of the crimes defined in the last preceding section is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~ten~~ **fourteen** years.

5 The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Indecent Treatment of Boys under Fourteen.

217. 214. Any person who unlawfully and indecently deals with a boy under the age of fourteen years is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~ten~~ **seven** years.

10 The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

The term "deal with" includes doing any act which, if done without consent, would constitute an assault as herein-after defined.

Indecent Practices between Males.

15 218. 215. Any male person who, whether in public or private, commits any act of gross indecency with another male person, or procures another male person to commit any act of gross indecency with him, or attempts to procure the commission of any such act by any male person with himself or with another male person, whether in
20 public or private, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~two~~ **three** years.

Defilement of Girls under Twelve.

219. 216. Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of twelve years is guilty of a crime, and is liable to
25 imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without whipping.

Any person who attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of twelve years is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~two~~ **three** years, with or without whipping.

30 In the case of an offender whose age does not exceed sixteen years, the Court, instead of sentencing him to any term of imprisonment, may, in addition to the sentence of whipping, or without such sentence, order him to be sent to an industrial or reformatory school, and to be there detained for a period not exceeding three years.

35 A prosecution for either of the offences defined in this section must be begun within two months after the offence is committed.

A person cannot be convicted of either of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

40 The wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

Householder permitting Defilement of Young Girls on his Premises.

220. 217. Any person who, being the owner or occupier of any premises, or having, or acting or assisting in, the management or control of any premises, induces or knowingly permits any girl of such
45 age as is in this section mentioned to resort to or be in or upon such premises for the purpose of being unlawfully carnally known by any man, whether a particular man or not, is guilty of an indictable offence.

50 If the girl is under the age of fourteen years, and ~~of or above the age of twelve years~~, he is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, with or without whipping.

55 If the girl is under the age of twelve years, he is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without whipping.

[These two paragraphs have been transposed.]

"Offences against the person
Act of 1865" S 63.

"Criminal Law Act
Amendment Act 1891"
S 21.

"Criminal Law Act
Amendment Act 1885"
Imperial 48-1011-669
S 11

"Criminal Law Amendment
Act 1891" S 4.

S. 19.

S. 7.

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the girl was of or above the age of fourteen years.

The husband or wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

Attempt to Abuse Girls under Ten.

~~221.~~ 218. Any person who attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of ten years is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without whipping, which may be inflicted once, twice, or thrice.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

The wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

Defilement of Girls between Twelve and under Fourteen and of Idiots.

~~222.~~ 219. Any person who—

- (1) Has or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of fourteen years ~~and of or above the age of twelve years~~; or
- (2) Knowing a woman or girl to be an idiot or imbecile, has or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

It is a defence to a charge of either of the offences firstly defined in this section to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the girl was of or above the age of fourteen years.

A prosecution for ~~either of the offence~~ offences firstly defined in this section must be begun within two months after the offence is committed.

A person cannot be convicted of any of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

The wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

Indecent Treatment of Girls under Fourteen.

~~223.~~ 220. Any person who unlawfully and indecently deals with a girl under the age of fourteen years is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

If the girl is under the age of twelve years he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, with or without whipping, ~~which may be inflicted once, twice, or thrice.~~

It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the girl was of or above the age of fourteen years.

The wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

The term "deal with" includes doing any act which, if done without consent, would constitute an assault as hereinafter defined.

Procuration.

~~224.~~ 221. Any person who—

- (1) Procures a girl or woman who is under the age of twenty-one years, and is not a common prostitute or of known immoral character, to have unlawful carnal connection with a man, either in Queensland or elsewhere; or
- (2) Procures a woman or girl to become a common prostitute, either in Queensland or elsewhere; or
- (3) Procures a woman or girl to leave Queensland, with intent that she may become an inmate of a brothel elsewhere; or

"Criminal Law Amendment Act 1891" S. 19.

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" S. 62, 70.

"Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1891" S. 19.

Sec. 56.

Sec. 59

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" S. 52, 70.

"Criminal Law Amendment Act 1891" S. 21.

Sec. 59

Sec.

(4) Procures a woman or girl to leave her usual place of abode in Queensland, such place not being a brothel, with intent that she may, for the purposes of prostitution, become an inmate of a brothel, either in Queensland or elsewhere;
 5 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

A person cannot be convicted of any of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

The husband or wife of the accused person is a competent but
 10 not a compellable witness.

See Criminal Law Amendment Act 1891

Procuring Defilement of Woman by Threats, or Fraud, or Administering Drugs.

225. 222. Any person who—

- 15 (1) By threats or intimidation of any kind procures a woman or girl to have unlawful carnal connection with a man, either in Queensland or elsewhere; or
- (2) By any false pretence procures a woman or girl, who is not a common prostitute or of known immoral character, to have unlawful carnal connection with a man, either in
 20 Queensland or elsewhere; or
- (3) Administers to a woman or girl, or causes a woman or girl to take, any drug or other thing with intent to stupefy or overpower her in order to enable any man, whether a particular man or not, to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her;
 25

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

A person cannot be convicted of any of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

30 The husband or wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

See S. 3

See S. 7

Abduction of Girl under Eighteen with intent to have Carnal Knowledge.

226. 223. Any person who, with intent that an unmarried girl under
 35 the age of eighteen years may be unlawfully carnally known by any man, whether a particular man or not, takes her or causes her to be taken out of the possession **custody or protection** of her father or mother, or ~~any~~ other person having the lawful care or charge of her, and against the will of such father or mother or other person, is guilty
 40 of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the girl was of or above the age of eighteen years.

45 The husband or wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

See S. 8

Unlawful Detention with Intent to Defile or in a Brothel.

227. 224. Any person who—

- 50 (1) Detains a woman or girl against her will in or upon any premises in order to her being unlawfully carnally known by any man, whether a particular man or not; or
- (2) Detains a woman or girl against her will in a brothel;
 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

See S. 9

Amended and Amending
Sec 187A 17. The husband or wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

When a woman or girl is in or upon any premises in order to her being unlawfully carnally known by any man, whether a particular man or not, or is in a brothel, a person is deemed to detain such woman or girl in or upon such premises in order to her being so unlawfully carnally known, or to detain her in such brothel, if, with intent to compel or induce her to remain in or upon the premises or in the brothel, he withholds from her any wearing apparel or other property belonging to her, or if, after wearing apparel has been lent or otherwise supplied to the woman or girl by or by the direction of such person or any other person, he threatens the woman or girl with legal proceedings if she takes away with her the wearing apparel so lent or supplied.

It is lawful for a woman or girl to take any such wearing apparel as may be necessary to enable her to leave a brothel or any premises in or upon which she is in order to her being unlawfully carnally known by any man.

Conspiracy to Defile.

223. 225. Any person who conspires with another to induce any woman or girl, by means of any false pretence or other fraudulent means, to permit any man to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Incest by Man.

224. 226. Any person who carnally knows a woman or girl who is, to his knowledge, his daughter or other lineal descendant, or his sister, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Any person who attempts to have carnal knowledge of a woman or girl who is, to his knowledge, his daughter or other lineal descendant, or his sister, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~ten~~ **seven** years.

It is immaterial that the carnal knowledge was had, or that the attempt was made, with the consent of the woman or girl.

The wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

Incest by Adult Female.

224. 227. Any woman or girl of or above the age of eighteen years who permits her father or other lineal ancestor, or her brother, to have carnal knowledge of her, knowing him to be her father or other lineal ancestor, or her brother, as the case may be, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~five~~ **seven** years.

It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section that the woman or girl was, at the time when she permitted her father or other lineal ancestor, or her brother, to have carnal knowledge of her, acting under his coercion.

The husband of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

Attempts to Procure Abortion.

231. 228. Any person who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to her or causes her to take any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

The like by Women with Child.

229. Any woman who, with intent to procure her own miscarriage, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to herself any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, or permits any such thing or means to be administered or used to her, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Offences against the Person Act 1861
s. 59

Supplying Drugs or Instruments to Procure Abortion.

230. Any person who unlawfully supplies to or procures for any person any thing whatever, knowing that it is intended to be unlawfully used to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

See

Indecent Acts in Public.

231. Any person who—

- (1) Wilfully **and without lawful excuse** does any indecent act in any place to which the public are permitted to have access, whether on payment of a charge for admission or not; or
 - (2) Wilfully does any indecent act in any place with intent to insult or offend any person;
- is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Obscene Publications and Exhibitions.

232. Any person who knowingly, and without lawful justification or excuse,—

- (1) Publicly sells or exposes for sale any obscene book or other obscene printed or written matter, or any obscene picture, photograph, drawing, or model, or any other object tending to corrupt morals; or
- (2) Exposes to view in any place to which the public are permitted to have access, whether on payment of a charge for admission or not, any obscene picture, photograph, drawing, or model, or any other object tending to corrupt morals; or
- (3) Publicly exhibits any indecent show or performance, whether on payment of a charge for admission to see the show or performance or not;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that it was for the public benefit that the act complained of should be done.

Whether the doing of any such act is or is not for the public benefit is a question of fact.

Knowledge of Age Immaterial.

233. Except as otherwise expressly stated, it is immaterial, in the case of any of the offences defined in this Chapter committed with respect to a woman or girl under a specified age, that the accused person did not know that the woman or girl was under that age, or believed that she was not under that age.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NUISANCES: MISCONDUCT RELATING TO CORPSES.

Common Nuisances.

237. 234. Any person who—

- (1) Without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, does any act, or omits to do any act with respect to any property under his control, by which act or omission danger is caused to the lives, safety, or health, of the public; or
- (2) Without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, does any act, or omits to do any act with respect to any property under his control, by which act or omission danger is caused to the property or comfort of the public, or the public are obstructed in the exercise or enjoyment of any right common to all Her Majesty's subjects, and by which injury is caused to the person of some person;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Bawdy Houses.

20

Not to proceed for the more effectual punishment of certain offences by imprisonment with hard labour. Section 3 of the Criminal Code Bill.

238. 235. Any person who keeps a house, room, set of rooms, or place of any kind whatever, for purposes of prostitution, ~~whether of one woman or more~~, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Gaming Houses.

25

239. 236. A person who—

- (1) Keeps for gain any place to which persons resort for the purpose of playing at any game of chance; or
- (2) Keeps any place which is kept or used for playing therein at any game of chance, or any game of mixed chance and skill, and in which—
 - (a) A bank is kept by one or more of the players exclusively of the others; or
 - (b) Any game is played the chances of which are not alike favourable to all the players, including the banker or other persons by whom the game is managed, or against whom the other players stake, play, or bet;

is said to keep a common gaming house.

Any person who keeps a common gaming house is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Betting Houses.

240. 237. (1.) Any ~~structure~~ house, room, or place, which is used for any of the purposes following, that is to say,—

- (1) For the purpose of bets being made therein between persons resorting to the place and—
 - (a) the owner, occupier, or keeper of the place, or any person using the place; or
 - (b) any person procured or employed by or acting for or on behalf of any such owner, occupier, or keeper, or person using the place; or
 - (c) any person having the care or management, or in any manner conducting the business, of the place; or

Suppression of Gambling. Act of 1875 No 15.

- (2) For the purpose of any money or other property being paid or received therein by or on behalf of any such owner, occupier, or keeper, or person using the place, as or for the consideration—
- 5 (d) for an assurance, undertaking, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to pay or give thereafter any money or other property on any event or contingency of or relating to any horse race, or other race, fight, game, sport, or exercise, or
- 10 (e) for securing the paying or giving by some other person of any money or other property on any such event or contingency;

is called a common betting house.

Any person who opens, keeps, or uses, a common betting house is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Or he may be summarily convicted before two justices, in which case he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, and to a fine of five hundred pounds.

- 20 (2.) Any person who, being the owner or occupier of any structure, house, room, or place, knowingly and wilfully permits it to be opened, kept, or used, as a common betting house by another person, or who has the use or management, or assists in conducting the business, of a common betting house, is guilty of an offence, and is
- 25 liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, and to a fine of five hundred pounds.

Lotteries.

241. 238. Any person who opens, keeps, or uses, any place for carrying on a lottery of any kind whatever, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

The term "lottery" includes any scheme or device for the sale, gift, disposal, or distribution, of any property depending upon or to be determined by lot or chance, whether by the throwing or casting of dice, or the drawing of tickets, cards, lots, numbers, or figures, or by means of a wheel or trained animal, or otherwise, howsoever.

This section does not apply to persons acting as members of or under the authority of a voluntary association which is formed for the purpose of the purchase and distribution, by chance or otherwise, of works of art, or for the distribution, by chance or otherwise, of money to be applied in the purchase of works of art, amongst the members of the association, and any lottery which has obtained the sanction of the Governor in Council or a Crown Law Officer.

45 Acting as Keeper of Bawdy Houses, Gaming Houses, Betting Houses, and Lotteries.

242. 239. Any person who appears, acts, or behaves, as master or mistress, or as the person having the care or management, of any such house, room, set of rooms, structure, or place, as is mentioned in the four last preceding sections, is to be taken to be the keeper thereof, whether he is or is not the real keeper.

Misconduct with regard to Corpses.

243. 240. Any person who, without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on him—

- 55 (1) Neglects to perform any duty imposed upon him by law, or undertaken by him, whether for reward or otherwise, touching the burial or other disposition of a human body or human remains; or

"Suppression of Lotteries Act 10-10m 11-12 C 23 S 1"
"Preventing exercise and even the gaming"
12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-242

- (2) Improperly or indecently interferes with, or offers any indignity to, any dead human body or human remains, whether buried or not;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

5

CHAPTER XXIV.

OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

False Information as to Health of Foreign Ships.

- "Caribbean Act 1886"*
SS. 11, 12, 13, 16. 244. 241. Any person who, being the master or medical officer of a ship arriving from beyond sea, neglects or refuses to give to any officer employed in the Public Service any information which he is required by law to give to him, or gives to any such officer, either verbally or in writing, any information touching any matter as to which he is required by law to give him information, which information is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, and to a fine of three hundred pounds.

Exposing for Sale things unfit for Food.

245. 242. Any person who knowingly exposes for sale for the food of man, or has in his possession with intent to sell it for the food of man, any article which he knows to be unfit for the food of man, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Dealing in Diseased Meat.

246. 243. Any person who—

- "Cattle Slaughtering Act 1857"*
SS. 5, 7. (1) Knowingly takes into a slaughter house used for the slaughter of any animals intended for the food of man the whole or any part of the carcass of any animal which has died of any disease; or
(2) Knowingly sells or exposes for sale the whole or part of the carcass of any animal which has died of any disease or which was diseased when slaughtered;
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Adulterating Liquor.

35

247. 244. Any person who—

- "Liquor Adulteration Act (of 1855)"*
SS. 1, 2. (1) Puts any deleterious or poisonous substance into any spirituous or fermented liquor, or mixes any such substance with any such liquor; or
(2) Sells or otherwise disposes of, or keeps for sale, any spirituous or fermented liquor into which any such substance has been put, or with which any such substance has been mixed;
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable on conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, or to a fine of two hundred pounds.

Adulteration of Beverages.

248. 245. Any person who, being a public brewer or maker of any liquor intended to be used as a beverage for man—

- "Brewers Act of 1855"*
SS. 1, 2. (1) Uses in the brewing or making of the liquor any deleterious or poisonous substance; or
(2) Puts any such substance into, or mixes any such substance with, the liquor, whether before or after the brewing or making is complete;
is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of 500 pounds and to forfeiture of the liquor.

If the offender, before committing the offence, had been previously convicted of any such offence, he is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years, and to a fine of five hundred pounds, as well as to forfeiture of the liquor.

5

CHAPTER XXV.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.
Frauds on Land Laws.

240-246. Any person who, for the purpose of acquiring land from the Crown, fraudulently evades or attempts to evade any of the provisions of the Statutes relating to the sale or leasing of Crown lands, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years. *Crown Lands Act 1874 s 134.*

And all his interest, if any, in the land is forfeited to Her Majesty. *do s 135.*

15 *Dealing with Land Fraudulently Acquired from the Crown.*

250-247. Any person who buys or takes on lease any land, or any estate in any land, from any person who has acquired the land or the estate by means of any fraudulent evasion of the laws relating to the sale or leasing of Crown lands, knowing that the seller or lessor has so acquired the same, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year. *do s 136.*

And all his estate in the land is forfeited to Her Majesty.

~~Clandestine Removal of Uncustomed Goods from Warehouse.~~

Fraudulent Destruction or Removal of Goods Liable to Duty.

251-248. Any person who fraudulently destroys, or takes from their lawful place of deposit or detention, any goods which are liable to the payment of duty, and which are deposited or detained for the purpose of securing payment thereof, *"Customs Act 1874" s 95.*

(1.) Without payment of duty takes out of a Warehouse any goods on which Customs duty is payable and has not been paid; or

(2.) Wilfully destroys or makes away with any goods on which Customs duty is payable and has not been paid, and which are duly warehoused;

35 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

40 PART V.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND RELATING TO MARRIAGE AND PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND AGAINST THE REPUTATION OF INDIVIDUALS.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ASSAULTS AND VIOLENCE TO THE PERSON GENERALLY: JUSTIFICATION AND EXCUSE.

Definition of Assault.

45 252-249. A person who strikes, touches, or moves, or otherwise applies force of any kind to, the person of another, either directly or indirectly, without his consent, or with his consent if the consent is obtained by fraud, or who by any bodily act or gesture attempts or threatens to apply force of any kind to the person of another without his consent, under such circumstances that the person making the attempt or threat has actually or apparently a present ability to effect his purpose, is said to assault that other person, and the act is called an assault.

55 The term "applies force" includes the case of applying heat, light, and electrical force, gas, odour, or any other substance or thing whatever if applied in such a degree as to cause injury or personal discomfort.

Assaults Unlawful.

~~253.~~ 250. An assault is unlawful and constitutes an offence unless it is authorised or justified or excused by law.

The application of force by one person to the person of another may be unlawful, although it is done with the consent of that other person. 5

Execution of Sentence.

~~254.~~ 251. It is lawful for a person who is charged by law with the duty of executing or giving effect to the lawful sentence of a Court to execute or give effect to that sentence. 10

Execution of Process.

~~255.~~ 252. It is lawful for a person who is charged by law with the duty of executing the lawful process of a Court, and who is required to arrest or detain another person under such process, and for every person lawfully assisting a person so charged, to arrest or detain that other person according to the terms of the process. 15

Execution of Warrants.

~~256.~~ 253. It is lawful for a person who is charged by law with the duty of executing a lawful warrant issued by any Court or justice or other person having jurisdiction to issue it, and who is required to arrest or detain another person under such warrant, and for every person lawfully assisting a person so charged, to arrest or detain that other person according to the directions of the warrant. 20

Erroneous Sentence or Process or Warrant.

~~257.~~ 254. If the sentence was passed, or the process was issued, by a Court having jurisdiction under any circumstances to pass such a sentence or to issue such process, or if the warrant was issued by a Court or justice or other person having authority under any circumstances to issue such a warrant, it is immaterial whether the Court or justice or person had or had not authority to pass the sentence or issue the process or warrant in the particular case; unless the person executing the same knows that the sentence or process or warrant was in fact passed or issued without authority. 25

Sentence or Process or Warrant without Jurisdiction.

~~258.~~ 255. A person who executes or assists in executing any sentence, process, or warrant, which purports to be passed or issued by a Court, justice, or other person, and who would be justified, under the provisions of the four last preceding sections, in executing the same if it had been passed or issued by a Court, justice, or person having authority to pass or issue it, is not criminally responsible for any act done in such execution, notwithstanding that the Court, justice, or person, had no authority to pass the sentence or issue the process or warrant, if in such execution he acted in good faith and in the belief that the sentence, process, or warrant, was that of a Court, justice, or other person, having such authority. 30 45

Arrest of Wrong Person.

~~259.~~ 256. A person who, being duly authorised to execute a warrant to arrest one person, arrests another person, believing in good faith and on reasonable grounds that the person arrested is the person named in the warrant, is not criminally responsible for doing so to any greater extent than if the person arrested had been the person named in the warrant. 50

Any person who lawfully assists in making such an arrest, believing that the person arrested is the person named in the warrant, or who, being required by the warrant to receive and detain the person named in it, receives and detains the person so arrested, is not
 5 criminally responsible for doing so, to any greater extent than if the person arrested had been the person named in the warrant.

Irregular Process or Warrant.

260. 257. When any process or warrant is bad in law by reason of some defect in substance or in form apparent on the face of it, a person
 10 who, in good faith and believing that it is good in law, acts in the execution of the process or warrant, is not criminally responsible for anything done in such execution to any greater extent than if the process or warrant were good in law.

Force used in executing Process or in Arrest.

261. 258. It is lawful for a person who is engaged in the lawful execution of any sentence, process, or warrant, or in making any arrest, and for any person lawfully assisting him, to use such force as may be
 reasonably necessary to overcome any force used in resisting such execution or arrest; ~~unless the sentence or process can be executed or the~~
 20 ~~arrest can be made by reasonable means in a less forcible manner.~~

Duty of persons arresting.

262. 259. It is the duty of a person executing any process or warrant to have it with him, and to produce it if required.

It is the duty of a person arresting another, whether with or
 25 without warrant, to give notice, if practicable, of the process or warrant under which he is acting or of the cause of the arrest.

A failure to fulfil either of the aforesaid duties does not of itself make the execution of the process or warrant or the arrest unlawful, but is relevant to the inquiry whether the process or warrant might
 30 not have been executed or the arrest made by reasonable means in a less forcible manner.

Police Officer preventing Escape from Arrest.

263. 260. When a police officer is proceeding lawfully to arrest, with or without warrant, a person for ~~a crime~~ **an offence** which is
 35 such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, and the person sought to be arrested takes to flight in order to avoid arrest, it is lawful for the police officer, and for any person lawfully assisting him, to use such force as may be **reasonably** necessary to prevent the escape of the person sought to be arrested; ~~unless such escape can be prevented~~
 40 ~~by reasonable means in a less forcible manner.~~

But this section does not authorise the use of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm, until the person sought to be arrested has been called upon to surrender.

Other cases of preventing Escape from Arrest.

45 264. 261. When a person who is not a police officer is proceeding lawfully to arrest, without warrant, another person for ~~a crime~~ **an offence** which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, and when any person is proceeding lawfully to arrest another person for any cause other than such ~~a crime~~, **an offence**, and, in
 50 either case, the person sought to be arrested takes to flight in order to avoid arrest, it is lawful for the person seeking to arrest him to use such force as may be **reasonably** necessary to prevent his escape, ~~unless such escape can be prevented by reasonable means in a less forcible manner.~~

55 But this section does not authorise the use of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

Preventing Escape or Rescue after Arrest.

265. **262.** When any person has lawfully arrested another person for any offence, it is lawful for him to use such force as he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary to prevent the escape or rescue of the person arrested.

But, if the offence is not a crime which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, this section does not authorise the use of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

Examination of Person of Accused Persons in Custody.

266. **263.** When a person is in lawful custody upon a charge of committing any offence, it is lawful for a police officer to search his person, and to take from him anything found upon his person, and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for that purpose.

When a person is in lawful custody upon a charge of committing any offence of such a nature and alleged to have been committed under such circumstances that there are reasonable grounds for believing that an examination of his person will afford evidence as to the commission of the offence, it is lawful for a legally qualified medical practitioner, acting ~~under the written authority of a justice,~~ **at the request of a police officer,** and for any person acting in good faith in his aid and under his direction, to make such an examination of the person of the person so in custody as is reasonably necessary in order to ascertain the facts which may afford such evidence, and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for that purpose.

Preventing a Breach of the Peace.

267. **264.** It is lawful for any person who witnesses a breach of the peace to interfere to prevent the continuance or renewal of it, and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for such prevention and is reasonably proportioned to the danger to be apprehended from such continuance or renewal, and to detain any person who is committing or who is about to join in or to renew the breach of the peace **for such time as may be reasonably necessary** in order to give him into the custody of a police officer. [*Paragraph has been transposed.*]

It is lawful for a police officer who witnesses a breach of the peace, and for any person lawfully assisting him, to arrest any person whom he finds committing it, or whom he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be about to join in or renew the breach of the peace.

It is lawful for a police officer to receive into custody and detain in custody any person given into his charge as having been a party to a breach of the peace by a person whom the police officer believes, on reasonable grounds, to have witnessed the breach of the peace.

Suppression of Riot.

268. **265.** It is lawful for any person to use such force as is necessary to suppress a riot, and is reasonably proportioned to the danger to be apprehended from its continuance.

Suppression of Riot by Magistrates and Police Officers.

269. **266.** It is lawful for a justice to use or order to be used, and for a police officer to use, such force as he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary in order to suppress a riot, and as is reasonably proportioned to the danger which he believes, on reasonable grounds, is to be apprehended from its continuance.

Suppression of Riot by Person acting under Lawful Orders.

270. 267. It is lawful for any person acting in good faith in obedience to orders, not manifestly unlawful, given by a justice for the suppression of a riot, to use such force as he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary for carrying such orders into effect.

Whether any particular order so given is or is not manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

Suppression of Riot by Person acting without Order in case of Emergency.

10 271. 268. When any person, whether subject to military law or not, believes, on reasonable grounds, that serious mischief will arise from a riot before there is time to procure the intervention of a justice, it is lawful for him to use such force as he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary for the suppression of the riot, and as is reasonably
15 proportioned to the danger which he believes, on reasonable grounds, is to be apprehended from its continuance.

Riot: Persons subject to Military Law.

272. 269. It is lawful for a person who is bound by military law to obey the lawful commands of his superior officer to obey any command
20 given him by his superior officer in order to the suppression of a riot, unless the command is manifestly unlawful.

Whether any particular command is or is not manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

25 *Prevention of Crimes and Offences for which an Offender may be Arrested without Warrant: Prevention of Violence by Persons of Unsound Mind.*

273. 270. It is lawful for any person to use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to prevent the commission of an offence which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, and ~~the commission of which would be likely to cause immediate and grievous injury to the person or property of any person;~~ or in order to prevent any act from being done as to which he believes, on reasonable grounds, that it would, if done, amount to any such offence; or in order to prevent a person whom he believes, on reasonable grounds,
35 to be of unsound mind from doing violence to any person or property.

Defence of Dwelling-house.

274. 271. It is lawful for any person who is in peaceable possession of a dwelling-house, and for any person lawfully assisting him or acting by his authority, to use such force as he believes, on reasonable
40 grounds, to be necessary in order to prevent the forcible breaking and entering of the dwelling-house, either by night or day, by any person whom he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be attempting to break and enter the dwelling-house with intent to commit any indictable offence therein.

45 *Provocation.*

275. 272. The term "provocation," used with reference to an assault, offence of which an assault is an element, means and includes, except as hereinafter stated, any wrongful act or insult of such a nature as to be likely, when done to an ordinary person, or in
50 the presence of an ordinary person to another person who is under his immediate care, or to whom he stands in a conjugal, parental, filial, or fraternal, relation, or in the relation of master or servant, to deprive him of the power of self-control, and to induce him to assault the person by whom the act or insult is done or offered.

When such an act or insult is done or offered by one person to another, or in the presence of another to a person who is under the immediate care of that other, or to whom the latter stands in any such relation as aforesaid, the former is said to give to the latter provocation for an assault.

5

A lawful act is not provocation to any person for an assault.

An act which a person does in consequence of incitement given by another person in order to induce him to do the act, and thereby to furnish an excuse for committing an assault, is not provocation to that other person for an assault.

10

An arrest which is unlawful is not necessarily provocation for an assault, but it may be evidence of provocation to a person who knows of the illegality.

Defence of Provocation.

273. A person is not criminally responsible for an assault committed upon a person who gives him provocation for the assault, if he is in fact deprived by the provocation of the power of self-control, and acts upon it on the sudden and before there is time for his passion to cool; provided that the force used is not disproportionate to the provocation, and is not intended, and is not such as is likely, to cause death or to do any bodily injury of such a nature as to be likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

15

Whether any particular act or insult is such as to be likely to deprive an ordinary person of the power of self-control and to induce him to assault the person by whom the act or insult is done or offered, and whether, in any particular case, the person provoked was actually deprived by the provocation of the power of self-control, and whether any force used is or is not disproportionate to the provocation, are questions of fact.

25

Prevention of Repetition of Insult.

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274. It is lawful for any person to use such force as is reasonably necessary to prevent the repetition of an act or insult of such a nature as to be provocation to him for an assault; provided that the force used is not intended, and is not such as is likely, to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

35

Self-defence against Unprovoked Assault.

275. When a person is unlawfully assaulted, and has not provoked the assault, it is lawful for him to use such force to the assailant as is reasonably necessary to make effectual defence against the assault, provided that the force used is not intended, and is not such as is likely, to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

40

If the nature of the assault is such as to cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous bodily harm, and the person using force by way of defence believes, on reasonable grounds, that he cannot otherwise preserve the person defended from death or grievous bodily harm, it is lawful for him to use any such force to the assailant as is necessary for defence, even though such force may cause death or grievous bodily harm.

45

Self-defence against Provoked Assault.

276. When a person has unlawfully assaulted another or has provoked an assault from another, and that other assaults him with such violence as to cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous bodily harm, and to induce him to believe, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary for his preservation from death or grievous bodily harm to use force in self-defence, he is not criminally responsible for using any such force as is reasonably necessary for such preservation, although such force may cause death or grievous bodily harm.

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This protection does not extend to a case in which the person using force which causes death or grievous bodily harm first began the assault with intent to kill or to do grievous bodily harm to some person; nor to a case in which the person using force which causes death or grievous bodily harm endeavoured to kill or to do grievous bodily harm to some person before the necessity of so preserving himself arose; nor, in either case, unless, before such necessity arose, the person using such force declined further conflict, and quitted it or retreated from it as far as was practicable.

10

Aiding in Self-defence.

280. 277. In any case in which it is lawful for any person to use force of any degree for the purpose of defending himself against an assault, it is lawful for any other person acting in good faith in his aid to use a like degree of force for the purpose of defending such first-mentioned person.

15

Defence of Moveable Property against Trespassers.

281. 278. It is lawful for any person who is in peaceable possession of any moveable property, and for any person acting by his authority, to use **such force as is reasonably necessary** in order to resist the taking of such property by a trespasser, or in order to retake it from a trespasser, provided that he does not strike or do bodily harm to the trespasser.

20

Defence of Moveable Property with Claim of Right.

282. 279. When a person is in peaceable possession of any moveable property under a claim of right, it is lawful for him, and for any person acting by his authority, to use **such force as is reasonably necessary** in order to defend his possession of the property, even against a person who is entitled by law to possession of the property, provided that he does not strike or do bodily harm to such other person.

25

30

Defence of Moveable Property without Claim of Right.

283. 280. When a person who is entitled by law to the possession of moveable property attempts to take it from a person who is in possession of the property, but who neither claims right to it, nor acts by the authority of a person who claims right, and the person in possession resists him, it is lawful for the person so entitled to possession to use force in order to obtain possession of the property, provided that he does not strike or do bodily harm to the person in possession.

35

40 *Defence of Premises against Trespassers: Removal of Disorderly Persons.*

284. 281. It is lawful for a person who is in peaceable possession of any land, structure, vessel, or place, or who is entitled to the control or management of any land, structure, vessel, or place, and for any person acting by his authority, to use **such force as is reasonably necessary** in order to prevent any person from wrongfully entering upon such land, structure, vessel, or place, or in order to remove therefrom a person who wrongfully remains therein, provided that he does not strike or do bodily harm to such person.

45

50

It is lawful for a person who is in peaceable possession of any land, structure, vessel, or place, or who is entitled to the control or management of any land, structure, vessel, or place, and for any person acting by his authority, to use force in order to remove therefrom any person who conducts himself in a disorderly manner therein, provided that he does not strike him or do him bodily harm.

55

The term "place" includes any part of an enclosure or structure, whether separated from the rest of the enclosure or structure by a partition, fence, rope, or any other means, or not.

~~Assertion of Right to Real Property.~~**Defence of Possession of Real Property or Vessel with Claim of Right.**

~~285. It is lawful for any person to enter peaceably in the daytime to take possession of any house, land, or vessel, to the possession of which he, or some person under whose authority he acts, is lawfully entitled.~~ 5

If any person who is not himself, and does not act by the authority of some person who is, in peaceable possession of the house, land, or vessel, with a claim of right, resists a person so entering, it is lawful for the person so entering to use force in order to obtain possession of the property, 10 provided that he does not strike or do bodily harm to the person resisting him.

284. 282. If When a person is in peaceable possession of the house, any land, structure, or vessel, with a claim of right, it is lawful for him, and for any person acting by his authority, to use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to defend his possession, even 15 against a person who is entitled by law to the possession of the property, provided that he does not strike or do bodily harm to the such person entering.

Exercise of Right of Way or Easement.

~~286. 283. It is lawful for any~~ **When a person who is lawfully 20** entitled to enter upon land for the exercise of a right of way or other easement or profit ~~to enter~~ **enters peaceably** upon the land for the purpose of exercising such right of way, easement, or profit, ~~But, if he enters or persists in his entry upon the land after notice that his right to use such way or easement or to take such profit is disputed by the~~ 25 **person in possession of the land, or having entered persists in his entry after such notice,** it is lawful for the person in possession, and for any person acting by his authority, to use **such force as is reasonably necessary** for the purpose of making the person so entering desist from the entry, provided that he does not ~~strike him or~~ 30 **do him bodily harm.**

Domestic Discipline.

~~287. 284. It is lawful for a parent or a person in the place of a parent, or for a schoolmaster or master, to use, by way of correction, towards a child, pupil, or apprentice, under his care such force as is~~ 35 **reasonable under the circumstances.**

Discipline of Ship.

~~288. 285. It is lawful for the master or other person in command of a vessel on a voyage to use, for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline on board of the vessel, such force as he believes,~~ 40 **on reasonable grounds, to be necessary, and as is reasonable under the circumstances.**

Surgical Operations.

~~289. 286. A person is not criminally responsible for performing in good faith and with reasonable care and skill a surgical operation~~ 45 **upon any person for his benefit, or upon an unborn child for the preservation of the mother's life, if the performance of the operation is reasonable, having regard to the patient's state at the time and to all the circumstances of the case.**

Excessive Force.

~~290. 287. In any case in which the use of force by one person to another is lawful the use of more force than is justified by law under the circumstances is unlawful.~~ 50

Consent to Death Immaterial.

291. 288. Consent by a person to the causing of his own death does not affect the criminal responsibility of any person by whom such death is caused.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

DUTIES RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

Duty to provide Necessaries.

292. 289. It is the duty of every person having charge of another who is unable by reason of age, sickness, unsoundness of mind, 10 detention, or any other cause, to withdraw himself from such charge, and who is unable to provide himself with the necessaries of life, whether the charge is undertaken under a contract, or is imposed by law, or arises by reason of ~~the unlawful act~~ **any act, whether lawful or unlawful**, of the person who has such charge, to provide for that 15 other person the necessaries of life: and he is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of the other person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

Duty of Head of Family.

293. 290. ~~A It is the duty of every person who, as head of a~~ 20 ~~family, is bound by law to provide the necessaries of life for~~ **has the charge of a child under the age of sixteen fourteen years, being a member of his household, to provide the necessaries of life for such child; and he** is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of the child by reason of any omission to 25 perform that duty, whether the child is helpless or not.

Duty of Masters.

294. 291. It is the duty of every person who as a master or mistress has contracted to provide necessary food, clothing, or lodging, for any servant or apprentice under the age of sixteen years to provide the 30 same: and he or she is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of the servant or apprentice by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

Duty of Persons doing Dangerous Acts.

295. 292. It is the duty of every person who, except in a case of 35 necessity, undertakes to administer surgical or medical treatment to any other person, or to do any other lawful act which is or may be dangerous to human life or health, to have reasonable skill and to use reasonable care in doing such act: and he is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of any person by 40 reason of any omission to observe or perform that duty.

Duty of Persons in Charge of Dangerous Things.

296. 293. It is the duty of every person who has in his charge or under his control anything, whether living or inanimate, and whether moving or stationary, of such a nature that, in the absence of care or 45 precaution in its use or management, the life, safety, or health, of any person may be endangered, to use reasonable care and take reasonable precautions to avoid such danger: and he is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of any person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

50

Duty to do certain acts.

297. 294. When a person undertakes to do any act the omission to do which is or may be dangerous to human life or health, it is his duty to do that act: and he is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of any person by 55 reason of any omission to perform that duty.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOMICIDE: SUICIDE: CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

Killing of a Human Being Unlawful.

298. 295. It is unlawful to kill any person unless such killing is authorised or justified or excused by law. 5

When a Child becomes a Human Being.

299. 296. A child becomes a person capable of being killed when it has completely proceeded in a living state from the body of its mother, whether it has breathed or not, and whether it has an independent circulation or not, and whether the navel-string is severed 10 or not.

Definition of Killing.

300. 297. Except as hereinafter set forth, any person who causes the death of another, directly or indirectly, by any means whatever, is deemed to have killed that other person. 15

~~But a person who by means of false evidence procures the death of a person by the sentence of the law is not deemed to have killed him.~~

Death by Acts done at Childbirth.

301. 298. When a child dies in consequence of an act done or omitted to be done by any person before, or during, or after its birth, 20 the person who did or omitted to do such act is deemed to have killed the child.

Causing Death by Threats.

302. 299. A person who, by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by deceit, causes another person to do an act or make an omission 25 which results in the death of that other person, is deemed to have killed him.

Killing by Mental Influence.

303. ~~A person who by influence on the mind of another person causes any disorder or disease which results in the death of that other 30 person is deemed to have killed him.~~

Acceleration of Death.

304. 300. A person who does any act or makes any omission which hastens the death of another person who, when the act is done or the omission is made, is labouring under some disorder or disease 35 arising from another cause, is deemed to have killed that other person.

When Injury or Death might be prevented by Proper Precaution.

305. 301. When a person causes a bodily injury to another from which death results, it is immaterial that the injury might have been avoided by proper precaution on the part of the person injured, or that 40 his death from that injury might have been prevented by proper care or treatment.

Injuries causing Death in consequence of Subsequent Treatment.

306. 302. **A When a person who causes a bodily injury does grievous bodily harm to another which is of such a nature as to endanger his 45 life or health, and such other person has recourse to surgical or medical treatment, and from which death results either from the injury or the treatment, he is deemed to have killed that other person, although the immediate cause of death was the surgical or medical treatment, whether proper or improper, provided that the treat- 50 ment was reasonably proper under the circumstances, and was applied in good faith.**

Limitation as to Time of Death.

307. 303. A person is not deemed to have killed another if the death of that other person does not take place within a year and a day of the cause of death.

5 Such period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the last unlawful act contributing to the cause of death was done.

When the cause of death is an omission to observe or perform a duty, the period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the omission ceased.

10 When the cause of death is in part an unlawful act, and in part an omission to observe or perform a duty, the period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the last unlawful act was done or the day on which the omission ceased, whichever is the later.

Unlawful Homicide.

15 308. 304. Any person who unlawfully kills another is guilty of a crime, which is called wilful murder, murder, or manslaughter, according to the circumstances of the case.

Definition of Wilful Murder.

309. 305. Except as hereinafter set forth, a person who unlawfully kills another, intending to cause his death or that of some other person, is guilty of wilful murder.

Definition of Murder.

310. 306. Except as hereinafter set forth, a person who unlawfully kills another under any of the following circumstances, that is to say,—

- (1) If the offender intends to do to the person killed or to some other person some grievous bodily harm ;
- (2) If death is caused by means of an act done in the prosecution of an unlawful purpose, which act is of such a nature as to be likely to endanger human life ;
- 30 (3) If the offender intends to do grievous bodily harm to some person for the purpose of facilitating the commission of a crime which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, or for the purpose of facilitating the flight of an offender who has committed
- 35 or attempted to commit any such crime ;
- (4) If death is caused by administering any stupefying or overpowering thing for either of the purposes last aforesaid ;
- 40 (5) If death is caused by wilfully stopping the breath of any person for either of such purposes ;

is guilty of murder.

In the first case it is immaterial that the offender did not intend to hurt the particular person who is killed.

45 In the second case it is immaterial that the offender did not intend to hurt any person.

In the three last cases it is immaterial that the offender did not intend to cause death or did not know that death was likely to result.

50 *Definition of Manslaughter.*

311. 307. A person who unlawfully kills another under such circumstances as not to constitute wilful murder or murder is guilty of manslaughter.

Killing on Provocation.

312. 308. When a person who unlawfully kills another under circumstances which, but for the provisions of this section, would constitute wilful murder or murder, does the act which causes death in the heat of passion caused by sudden provocation, and before there is time for his passion to cool, he is guilty of manslaughter only.

Punishment of Murder.

Offences against the person Act 1861 s. 2.

313. 309. Any person who commits the crime of wilful murder or murder is liable to the punishment of death.

Attempt to Murder.

10

314. 310. Any person who—

S. 238, 239, 240, 241, 242

- (1) Attempts unlawfully to kill another; or
- (2) With intent unlawfully to kill another does any act, or omits to do any act which it is his duty to do, such act or omission being of such a nature as to be likely to endanger human life;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

Accessory after the Fact to Murder.

S. 238, 239.

315. 311. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to wilful murder or murder is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Written Threats to Murder.

S. 238, 239.

316. 312. Any person who, knowing the contents thereof, directly or indirectly causes any person to receive any writing threatening to kill any person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~ten~~ seven years, with or without solitary confinement, and, if a male under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

Conspiring to Murder.

30

S. 238, 239.

317. 313. Any person who conspires with any other person to kill any person, whether such person is in Queensland or elsewhere, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~ten~~ fourteen years.

Punishment of Manslaughter.

35

S. 238, 239.

318. 314. Any person who commits the crime of manslaughter is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Aiding Suicide.

[Special attention invited.]

319. 315. Any person who—

- (1) Procures another to kill himself; or
- (2) Counsels another to kill himself and thereby induces him to do so; or
- (3) Aids another in killing himself;

40

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Attempting to Commit Suicide.

45

320. 316. Any person who attempts to kill himself is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

Killing Unborn Child.

321. 317. Any person who, when a woman is about to be delivered of a child, prevents the child from being born alive by any act or omission of such a nature that, if the child had been born alive and had then died, he would be deemed to have unlawfully killed the child, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Concealing the Birth of Children.

322. 318. Any person who, when a woman is delivered of a child, endeavours, by any secret disposition of the dead body of the child, to conceal the birth, whether the child died before, at, or after, its birth, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Offence against the Person Act of 1861. S 61.

CHAPTER XXIX.

15

OFFENCES ENDANGERING LIFE OR HEALTH.

Disabling in order to Commit Indictable Offence.

323. 319. Any person who, by any means of violence calculated to choke, suffocate, or strangle, of any kind, and with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an indictable offence, or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of an indictable offence, renders or attempts to render any person incapable of resistance, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without whipping, which may be inflicted once, twice, or thrice.

S. 25 18. 70.

25

Stupefying in order to Commit Indictable Offence.

324. 320. Any person who, with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an indictable offence, or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of an indictable offence, administers, or attempts to administer, any stupefying or overpowering drug or thing to any person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

S. 25 25. 26.

30

Acts Causing or intended to Cause Grievous Bodily Harm or Prevent Apprehension.

325. 321. Any person who, with intent to maim, disfigure, or disable, any person, or to do some grievous bodily harm to any person, or to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detention of any person—

S. 26 14. 15
[26 Sec II
C 19 S 1]

- (1) Unlawfully wounds or causes does any grievous bodily harm to any person by any means whatever; or
- (2) Unlawfully attempts in any manner to strike any person with any kind of projectile; or
- (3) Unlawfully causes any explosive substance to explode; or
- (4) Sends or delivers any explosive substance or other dangerous or noxious thing to any person; or
- (5) Causes any such substance or thing to be taken or received by any person; or
- (6) Puts any corrosive fluid or any destructive or explosive substance in any place; or
- (7) Unlawfully casts or throws any such fluid or substance at or upon any person, or otherwise applies any such fluid or substance to the person of any person;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

Preventing Escape from Wreck.

*Offences against
the Person Act of 1865*
s. 19.

326. 322. Any person who unlawfully—

- (1) Prevents or obstructs any person who is on board of or is escaping from a vessel which is in distress or wrecked or cast ashore, in his endeavours to save his life; or
 - (2) Obstructs any person in his endeavours to save the life of any person so situated;
- is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

Intentionally Endangering Safety of Persons Travelling by Railway.

327. 323. Any person who, with intent to injure or to endanger the safety of any person travelling by any railway, whether a particular person or not—

- (1) Deals with ~~any object~~ **the railway, or with any thing** whatever upon or near the railway in such a manner as to affect or endanger the free and safe use of the railway or the safety of any such person; or
- (2) Shows any light or signal, or in any way deals with any existing light or signal, upon or near the railway; or
- (3) **By any omission to do any act which it is his duty to do causes the safety of any such person to be endangered;**

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without whipping, which may be inflicted once, twice, or thrice.

Grievous Bodily Harm.

324. Any person who unlawfully does grievous bodily harm to another is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Attempting to Injure by Explosive Substances.

328. 325. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to do any bodily harm to another, puts any explosive substance in any place whatever, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

Maliciously Administering Poison with Intent to Harm.

329. 326. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to injure or annoy another, causes any poison or other noxious thing to be **administered to, or taken by, any person, and thereby endangers his life, or does him some grievous bodily harm, is guilty of a crime,** and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~ten~~ **seven** years.

Wounding and Similar Acts.

330. 327. Any person who—

- (1) Unlawfully wounds ~~or inflicts any grievous bodily harm upon any person~~ **another;** or
- (2) Unlawfully, and with intent to injure or annoy any person, causes any poison or other noxious thing to be **administered to, or taken by any person;**

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Failure to Supply Necessaries.

331. 328. Any person who, being charged with the duty of providing for another the necessaries of life, without lawful excuse fails to do so, whereby the life of that other person is **or is likely to be endangered or his health is or is likely to be permanently injured,** is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Endangering Life or Health of Apprentices or Servants.

332. 329. Any person who, being charged as a master or mistress with the duty of providing necessary food, clothing, or lodging, for a servant or apprentice under the age of sixteen years, unlawfully fails to perform that duty, or in any other manner does any bodily harm or causes any bodily harm to be done to such servant or apprentice, whereby, in either case, the life of such servant or apprentice is or is likely to be endangered, or his health is or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Offences against the Person Act 1861" s. 20.

Endangering Life of Children by Exposure.

333. 330. Any person who unlawfully abandons or exposes a child under the age of two years, whereby the life of such child is or is likely to be endangered, or his health is or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

do s. 24.

Setting Mantraps.

334. 331. Any person who sets or places any spring-gun, man-trap, or other engine calculated to destroy human life or to inflict grievous bodily harm, or causes any such thing to be set or placed, in any place with the intent that it may kill or inflict grievous bodily harm upon a trespasser or other person coming in contact with it, or sets or places any such thing in any such place and in any such manner that it is likely to cause any such result, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

do s. 28.

Any person who knowingly permits any such spring-gun, man-trap, or other engine, which has been set or placed by another person in any such place and in any such manner that it is likely to cause any such result, to continue so set or placed in any place which is then in, or afterwards comes into, his possession or occupation, is deemed to have set and placed the gun, trap, or engine, with the intent aforesaid.

This section does not make it unlawful to set any gin or trap such as is usually set for the purpose of destroying vermin; or to set any spring-gun, man-trap, or engine, ~~between sunset and sunrise~~ at night in a dwelling-house for the protection of the dwelling-house.

Negligent Acts causing Harm.

335. 332. Any person who unlawfully does any act, or omits to do any act which it is his duty to do, by which act or omission bodily harm is actually caused to any person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

do s. 27.

Endangering Safety of Persons Travelling by Railway.

336. 333. Any person who by any unlawful act, or by any omission to do any act which it is his duty to do, causes the safety of any person travelling by any railway to be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Sending or Taking Unseaworthy Ships to Sea.

337. 334. Any person who—
(1) Sends or attempts to send a ship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered; or

"Navigation"

- (2) Being a master of a British ship, knowingly takes or attempts to take the ship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 5

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the going of the ship to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable.

It is a defence to a charge of **either of** the offences firstly defined in this section to show that the accused person used all reasonable means to ensure the ship being sent to sea in a seaworthy state. 10

A prosecution for any of the offences defined in this section cannot be begun without the consent of a Crown Law Officer.

Endangering Steamships by Tampering with Engines Machinery. 15

333. 335. Any person who, being a person having actual control over a steam vessel, is privy to any act or omission with respect to the machinery of the vessel, whereby, **to his knowledge**, the safety of any person on board the vessel is, **or is likely to be**, endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 20

The like by Engineers.

339. 336. Any person who is engineer, or one of the engineers, in charge of the machinery of a steam vessel at any time when any act is done or omitted to be done with respect to the machinery of the vessel, whereby the safety of any person on board the vessel is, **or is likely to be**, endangered, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred pounds. 25

It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the act **or omission** was done **or made** without the knowledge of the accused person, and without any neglect or default on his part. 30

Evading Laws as to Equipment of Ships and Shipping Dangerous Goods.

340. 337. Any person who— 35

- (1) Being a person having actual control over a vessel on board of which any article has been placed with his knowledge or consent in order to the obtaining of permission or authority to leave a port, removes or allows the removal of such article from the vessel after such permission or authority has been obtained; or 40
- (2) Knowingly sends by any vessel, or carries in any vessel, any explosive substance, or any acid or other thing of a dangerous or destructive nature, under a false description of the substance or thing, or with a false description of the sender thereof; 45

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Landing Explosives.

341. 338. Any person who— 50

- (1) Being charged by law with any duty respecting the landing or delivery of any explosive substance, or of any acid or other thing of a dangerous or destructive nature, from any vessel, fails to perform that duty; or
- (2) Being concerned in the landing of any such substance or thing from any vessel, violates the provisions of the laws relating to such landing; 55

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

This section does not apply to gunpowder the property of Her Majesty while it is under the control of an officer of Her Majesty's army or navy, or ordnance, or of the Defence Force of Queensland.

CHAPTER XXX.

ASSAULTS.

Common Assault.

342. 339. Any person who unlawfully assaults another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable, if no greater punishment is provided, to imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" S. 45.

Assault with Intent to Commit Unnatural Offence and Indecent Assault on Males.

343. 340. Any person who (1) assaults another with intent to have carnal knowledge of him or her against the order of nature; or is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~ten~~ fourteen years.

(2) Unlawfully and indecently assaults any male person; The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

S. 16.

20 *Indecent Assault on Males.*

341. Any person who unlawfully and indecently assaults any male person is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Assaults on Persons protecting Wrecks.

25 344. 342. Any person who unlawfully assaults and uses actual violence to a justice or any other person while acting in the execution of his duty in or concerning the preservation of a vessel in distress, or of any vessel or goods wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or lying under water, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

S. 55

Assaults occasioning Actual Bodily Harm.

345. 343. Any person who unlawfully assaults any person another and thereby causes does him actual bodily harm is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

S. 45.

Serious Assaults.

346. 344. Any person who—

- 40 (1) Assaults any person another with intent to commit a crime, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful arrest or detention of himself or of any other person; or
- (2) Assaults, resists, or wilfully obstructs, a police officer while acting in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in aid of a police officer while so acting; or
- 45 (3) Unlawfully assaults, resists, or obstructs, any person engaged in the lawful execution of any process against any property, or in making a lawful distress, while so engaged; or
- (4) Assaults, resists, or obstructs, any person engaged in such lawful execution of process, or in making a lawful distress, with intent to rescue any property lawfully taken under such process or distress; or
- 50 (5) Assaults any person on account of any act done by him in the execution of any duty imposed on him by law; or

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" S. 36.

Criminal Procedure Act of 1865" S. 57.

*“Offences against the person
Act of 1861” S. 37.*

(5) (6) Assaults any person in pursuance of any unlawful conspiracy respecting any manufacture, trade, business, or occupation, or respecting any person or persons concerned or employed in any manufacture, trade, business, or occupation, or the wages of any such person or persons; 5
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ASSAULTS PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION. 10

Jurisdiction of Justices.

S. 340. 347. 345. Any person who unlawfully assaults another may, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be summarily convicted before two justices.

Some Assaults not to be so dealt with. 15

S. 340. 348. 346. If the justices find that the assault complained of was accompanied by an attempt to commit a crime, or if for any reason the justices are of opinion that the charge is a fit subject for prosecution by indictment, they are required to abstain from dealing with the case summarily. 20

Common Assaults.

S. 340. 349. 347. Any person who unlawfully assaults another is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five pounds, inclusive of costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment with hard labour for two months unless the fine and costs are sooner paid, or to imprisonment with hard labour for two months in the first instance. 25

S. 341. If the justices are of opinion that the assault was so trifling as not to deserve any punishment, they may dismiss the complaint, convict the defendant, and discharge him without inflicting any punishment. 30

This section does not authorise justices to deal summarily with a charge of assault on which a question arises as to the title to land, or an estate in land, or to any interest in or accruing from land, or as to any insolvency, or as to the execution of the process of any court of justice. 35

Aggravated Assaults.

S. 341. 350. 348. If the person assaulted is a male child whose age does not in the opinion of the justices exceed fourteen years, or is a female, and the justices are of opinion that the assault is of such an aggravated nature that the offender cannot be sufficiently punished under the provisions of the last preceding section, the offender is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty pounds, inclusive of costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment for six months unless the fine and costs are sooner paid, or to imprisonment with hard labour for six months in the first instance. 40

The justices may also, if they think fit, require the offender to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for any term not exceeding six months from the expiration of the sentence. 45

Effect of Summary Conviction or Acquittal. Dismissal. 50

S. 342. 351. 349. When a complaint of an assault has been heard upon the merits before justices, on complaint by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, under either of the two last preceding sections, and they are of opinion that the offence is not proved, or that the assault was so trifling as not to deserve any punishment, and accordingly dismiss the complaint, they are required forthwith to make out a certificate of the fact of such dismissal and to give it to the accused person. 55

Any person who has obtained such a certificate of dismissal, or who ~~having~~ **has** been convicted, **and** has paid the fine **and costs** or **has** endured the punishment adjudged, **if any**, is released from all further proceedings, civil or criminal, for the same cause.

Offences against the person Act of 1868
S 143.

5 *Assaults in Interference with Freedom of Trade or Work.*

352. 350. Any person who assaults another with intent to hinder or prevent him from working at or exercising his lawful trade, business, or occupation, or from buying, selling, or otherwise dealing, with any property intended for sale, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on
10 summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

Preventing Offences in obstructing, destroying or damaging ships or other vessels
S 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

Criminal Practice Act 1865

Offences against the person Act 1868 S 145.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ASSAULTS ON FEMALES: ABDUCTION.

Definition of Rape.

15 353. 351. Any person who has carnal knowledge of a woman, not his wife, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force, or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false and fraudulent representations as to the nature of the act, or, in the case of a married
20 woman, by personating her husband, is guilty of a crime, which is called rape.

Principal Law Amendment Act 1871 S 5.

Punishment of Rape.

354. 352. Any person who commits the crime of rape is liable to ~~the punishment of death.~~ **imprisonment with hard labour for life.**

Offences against the person Act 1868 S 146.

Attempt to Commit Rape.

25 355. 353. Any person who attempts to commit the crime of rape is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

S 51

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Indecent Assaults on Females.

30 356. 354. Any person who unlawfully and indecently assaults a woman or girl is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable ~~on conviction~~ to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

S 53.

Abduction.

35 357. 355. Any person who—

(1) With intent to marry or carnally know a woman, or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any other person, takes her away, or detains her, against her will; or

S 55.

40 (2) From motives of gain, and with any such intent as aforesaid, takes or entices away, or detains, a woman who is under the age of twenty-one years, and who has any interest, whether legal or equitable, present or future, absolute, conditional, or contingent, in any property, or who is a presumptive heiress or co-heiress, or the presumptive next of kin, or one of the presumptive next of kin, to any person who has such an interest, out of the custody or protection of her father or mother, or other person having the lawful care or charge of her, and against the will of such father or mother or other
45 person;
50

S 54.

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

A person convicted of either **any** of the offences defined in this section, which was committed with respect to a woman who has any such interest in property, or who is a presumptive heiress or co-heiress, or the presumptive next of kin, or one of the presumptive next of kin, to any person who has such an interest as aforesaid, is incapable of taking 5 any estate or interest, legal or equitable, in any property of such woman, or in which she has any interest, or which comes to her as such heiress, co-heiress, or next of kin as aforesaid; and, if he has married the woman, such property is, upon his conviction, to be settled in such manner as the Supreme Court may, upon an information at the suit 10 of a Crown Law Officer, appoint.

Abduction of Girls under Sixteen.

"Offences against the Person Act 1861" s 56. 358. 356. Any person who unlawfully takes an unmarried girl under the age of sixteen years out of the custody or protection of her father or mother, or other person having the lawful care or charge of 15 her, and against the will of such father or mother or other person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

It is immaterial that the offender believed the girl to be of or above the age of sixteen years. 20

It is immaterial that the girl was taken with her own consent or at her own suggestion.

Rule of Evidence.

"Criminal Law Amendment Act 1891" s 19 359. 357. Upon a charge of any of the offences defined in this Chapter, the wife of the accused person is a competent but not a com- 25 pellable witness.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OFFENCES AGAINST LIBERTY.

Kidnapping.

360. 358. Any person who forcibly takes or detains another with 30 intent to compel that other person to work for him against his will is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Deprivation of Liberty.

361. 359. Any person who unlawfully confines or detains another in 35 any place against his will, or otherwise unlawfully deprives another of his personal liberty, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

~~If the offender is a person employed in the Public Service, and commits the offence in abuse of his authority, he is liable to imprisonment 40 with hard labour for five years.~~

False Certificates by Officers Charged with Duties Relating to Liberty.

"Act of 1894" s 57, ss. 362. 360. Any person who—
 (1) Being required by law to give any certificate touching 45 any matter by virtue whereof the liberty of any person may be affected, gives a certificate which, **in any material particular**, is to his knowledge false ~~in any material particular~~; or
 (2) Not being a person authorised by law to give such a 50 certificate as aforesaid, gives such a certificate, and represents himself to be a person authorised to give the same;
 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 55

Concealment of Matters affecting Liberty.

363. 361. Any person who—

- (1) Being required by law to keep any record touching any matter relating to any person in confinement, refuses or neglects to keep such record, or makes in such record an entry which, **in any material particular**, is to his knowledge false ~~in any material particular~~; or
- (2) Being required by law to give any information to any person touching any person in confinement, or to show to any person any person in confinement, or any place in which a person is confined—
 - (a) Refuses or neglects to give such information, or to show such person or place, to any person to whom he is so required to give the information or show the person or place; or
 - (b) Gives to any person to whom he is so required to give it, information touching any such matter which, **in any material particular**, is to his knowledge false ~~in any material particular~~;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Unlawful Custody of Insane Person.

364. 362. Any person who detains or assumes the custody of an insane person contrary to the provisions of the laws relating to insane persons is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Threats.

365. 363. Any person who threatens to do any injury, or cause any detriment, of any kind to another with intent to prevent or hinder that other person from doing any act which he is lawfully entitled to do, or with intent to compel him to do any act which he is lawfully entitled to abstain from doing, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE AND PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

Bigamy.

366. 364. Any person who—

- (1) Being married, goes through the form of marriage with any other person during the life of his or her wife or husband; or
- (2) Goes through the form of marriage with any person whom he or she knows to be married;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

It is a defence to a charge of either of the offences defined in this section to prove that at the time of committing the alleged offence the wife or husband of the person already married had been continually absent from him or her for the space of seven years then last past, unless it is shown that the accused person knew that such wife or husband was living within that time.

Unlawful Celebration of Marriage.

367. 365. Any person who—

- (1) Celebrates, or attempts or professes to celebrate, the marriage of any person who, to his knowledge, is under the age of twenty-one years, and is not a widower or widow, without the written consent of some person authorised by law to give such consent, or with a written consent which, to his knowledge, is not given by a person authorised by law to give it; or

"Insanity Act of 1864"
§ 1. 16. 8. 170.

§ 18. 22. 41.

"Offences against the Person Act 1865"
§ 58.

"Marriage Act 1864"
§ 25.
"Marriage Act 1872"
§ 4.

Marriage Act 1864 s. 27.

- (2) Celebrates, or attempts or professes to celebrate, any marriage contrary to the provisions of the laws relating to the solemnization of marriage; or
 - (3) Celebrates, or attempts or professes to celebrate, any marriage in any case in which any provision of those laws has not been complied with, knowing that it has not been complied with; or
 - (4) Induces, or attempts to induce, any person to celebrate the marriage of any person who is to the knowledge of the offender under the age of twenty-one years, and is not a widower or widow, without such consent as aforesaid, or with a consent which, to his knowledge, is not given by a person authorised by law to give it, or to celebrate any marriage contrary to or without compliance with the laws relating to the solemnization of marriage; or
 - (5) Marries a person who is, to his or her knowledge, under the age of twenty-one years, and is not a widow or widower, without such consent as aforesaid, or with a consent which, to his or her knowledge, is not given by a person authorised by law to give it;
- is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for ~~five~~ **three** years, and to a ~~fine of five hundred pounds.~~

Unqualified Persons procuring Registration as Persons Qualified to Celebrate Marriages.

20. 18.

~~368.~~ **366.** Any person who, not being a person entitled to be registered under the laws relating to the solemnization of marriage as a person authorized to celebrate marriages, and knowing that he is not such a person, procures his name to be registered as a person so entitled, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years, and to a fine of two hundred pounds.

Child-stealing.

Offences against the Person Act 1861 s. 37.

~~369.~~ **367.** Any person who, with intent to deprive any parent, guardian, or other person who has the lawful care or charge, of a child under the age of fourteen years, of the possession of such child, or with intent to steal any article upon or about the person of any such child—

- (1) Forcibly or fraudulently takes or entices away, or detains, the child; or
- (2) Receives or harbours the child, knowing it to have been so taken or enticed away or detained;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person claimed a right to the possession of the child, or, in the case of an illegitimate child, is its mother or claimed to be its father.

Desertion of Children.

Infants and Children Act 1868 s. 9.

~~370.~~ **368.** Any person who, being the parent of a child under the age of ~~sixteen~~ **fourteen** years, and being able to maintain such child, wilfully and without lawful or reasonable cause deserts the child and leaves it without means of support, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

CHAPTER XXXV.

DEFAMATION.

Definition of "Periodical."

371. 369. In this Chapter the term "periodical" includes any newspaper, review, magazine, or other writing or print, published periodically.

Definition of Defamatory Matter.

372. 370. Any imputation concerning any person, or any member of his family, whether living or dead, by which the reputation of that person is likely to be injured, or by which he is likely to be injured in his profession or trade, or by which other persons are likely to be induced to shun or avoid or ridicule or despise him, is called defamatory, and the matter of the imputation is called defamatory matter.

An imputation may be expressed either directly or by insinuation or irony.

Questions of Fact and Law.

373. 371. The question whether any matter is or is not defamatory is a question of fact.

The question whether any matter alleged to be defamatory is or is not capable of bearing a defamatory meaning is a question of law.

Definition of Defamation.

374. 372. Any person who, by spoken words or audible sounds, or by words intended to be read either by sight or touch, or by signs, signals, gestures, or visible representations, publishes any defamatory imputation concerning any person is said to defame that person.

Publication.

375. 373. Publication is, in the case of spoken words or audible sounds, the speaking of such words or making of such sounds in the presence and hearing of any other person than the person defamed, and, in the case of signs, signals, or gestures, the making of such signs, signals, or gestures, so as to be seen or felt by, or otherwise come to the knowledge of, any person other than the person defamed, and, in the case of other defamatory matter, the exhibiting of it in public, or causing it to be read or seen, or showing or delivering it, or causing it to be shown or delivered, with a view to its being read or seen by any other person than the person defamed.

Publication of Defamatory Matter prima facie Unlawful.

376. 374. It is unlawful to publish defamatory matter unless such publication is protected, or justified, or excused by law.

Absolute Protection: Privilege of Parliament.

377. 375. (1.) A member of either House of Parliament does not incur any liability as for defamation by the publication of any defamatory matter in the course of a speech made by him in Parliament.

(2.) A person who presents a petition to either House of Parliament does not incur any liability as for defamation by the publication to that House of Parliament of any defamatory matter contained in the petition.

(3.) A person does not incur any liability as for defamation by publishing, by order or under the authority of either House of Parliament, a paper containing defamatory matter.

*"Defamation Law of
Scotland" p. 3.*

S. S. H.

S. S. H.

S. S. H.

S. S. H.

S. S. H.

S. S. H.

Absolute Protection : Privileges of Judges, Witnesses, and Others in Courts of Justice.

378. 376. A person does not incur any liability as for defamation by publishing, in the course of a proceeding held before or under the authority of any court of justice, or in the course of an inquiry made under the authority of a Statute, or under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Governor in Council, or of either House of Parliament, any defamatory matter. 5

Absolute Protection : Reports of Official Inquiries.

379. 377. A person appointed under the authority of a Statute, or by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Governor in Council, to hold any inquiry, does not incur any liability as for defamation by publishing any defamatory matter in an official report made by him of the result of such inquiry. 10

Protection : Reports of Matters of Public Interest.

380. 378. It is lawful—

- (1) To publish in good faith for the information of the public a fair report of the proceedings of either House of Parliament, or of any Committee of either House, or of any joint Committee of both Houses ; 20
- (2) To publish in good faith for the information of the public a copy of, or an extract from or abstract of, any paper published by order or under the authority of either House of Parliament ;
- (3) To publish in good faith for the information of the public a fair report of the public proceedings of any court of justice, whether such proceedings are preliminary or interlocutory or final, or of the result of any such proceedings, unless, in the case of proceedings which are not final, the publication has been prohibited by the court, or unless the matter published is blasphemous or obscene ; 25
- (4) To publish in good faith for the information of the public a fair report of the proceedings of any inquiry held under the authority of a Statute, or by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Governor in Council, or an extract from or abstract of any such proceedings, or a copy of, or an extract from or abstract of, an official report made by the person by whom the inquiry was held ; 30
- (5) To publish in good faith for the information of the public at the request of any Government Department, officer of State, or ~~officer of police~~ officer, any notice or report issued by such department or officer for the information of the public ; 40
- (6) To publish in good faith for the information of the public a fair report of the proceedings of any local authority, board, or body of trustees or other persons, duly constituted under the provisions of any Statute for the discharge of public functions, so far as the matter published relates to matters of public concern ; 45
- (7) To publish in good faith for the information of the public a fair report of the proceedings of any public meeting, so far as the matter published relates to matters of public concern. 55

A publication is said to be made in good faith for the information of the public if the person by whom it is made is not actuated in making it by ill-will to the person defamed, or by any other improper motive, and if the manner of the publication is such as is ordinarily and fairly used in the case of the publication of news.

The term "public meeting" means and includes any meeting lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the furtherance or discussion in good faith of a matter of public concern, or for the advocacy of the candidature of any person for a public office, whether the admission to the meeting was open or restricted.

In the case of a publication of a report of the proceedings of a public meeting in a periodical, it is evidence of want of good faith if the proprietor, publisher, or editor, has been requested by the person defamed to publish in the periodical a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of the defamatory matter, and has refused or neglected to publish the same.

Protection: Fair Comment.

381. 379. It is lawful—

- 20 (1) To publish a fair comment respecting any of the matters with respect to which the publication of a fair report in good faith for the information of the public is by the last preceding section declared to be lawful;
- 25 (2) To publish a fair comment respecting the public conduct of any person who takes part in public affairs, or respecting the character of any such person, so far as his character appears in that conduct;
- 30 (3) To publish a fair comment respecting the conduct of any public officer or public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting the character of any such person, so far as his character appears in that conduct;
- 35 (4) To publish a fair comment respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by any court of justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a judge, party, witness, counsel, solicitor, or officer of the court, in any such case, or respecting the character of any such person, so far as his character appears in that conduct;
- 40 (5) To publish a fair comment respecting any published book or other literary production, or respecting the character of the author, so far as his character appears by such book or production;
- 45 (6) To publish a fair comment respecting any composition or work of art, or performance publicly exhibited, or respecting the character of the author or performer or exhibitor, so far as his character appears from the matter exhibited;
- 50 (7) To publish a fair comment respecting any public entertainment or sports, or respecting the character of any person conducting or taking part therein, so far as his character appears from the matter of the entertainment or sports, or the manner of conducting the same;
- (8) To publish a fair comment respecting any communication made to the public on any subject.

Whether a comment is or is not fair is a question of fact. If it is not fair, and is defamatory, the publication of it is unlawful.

*Defamation Law
of Queensland
p. 14.*

200 1/5.

*Defamation of Law
of Queensland
p. 16*

Protection : Truth.

~~382.~~ **380.** It is lawful to publish defamatory matter if the matter is true, and if it is for the public benefit that the publication complained of should be made.

Qualified Protection : Excuse.

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~~383.~~ **381.** It is a lawful excuse for the publication of defamatory matter—

- (1) If the publication is made in good faith by a person having over another any lawful authority in the course of a censure passed by him on the conduct of that other 10 in matters to which such lawful authority relates ;
- (2) If the publication is made in good faith for the purpose of seeking remedy or redress for some private or public wrong or grievance from a person who has, or whom the person making the publication believes, on reason- 15 able grounds, to have, authority over the person defamed with respect to the subject-matter of such wrong or grievance ;
- (3) If the publication is made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making the publication, 20 or of some other person, or for the public good ;
- (4) If the publication is made in good faith in answer to an inquiry made of the person making the publication relating to some subject as to which the person by whom or on whose behalf the inquiry is made has, or is believed, 25 on reasonable grounds, by the person making the publication to have, an interest in knowing the truth ;
- (5) If the publication is made in good faith for the purpose of giving information to the person to whom it is made with respect to some subject as to which that person has, 30 or is believed, on reasonable grounds, by the person making the publication to have, such an interest in knowing the truth as to make his conduct in making the publication reasonable under the circumstances ;
- (6) If the publication is made in good faith on the invitation 35 or challenge of the person defamed ;
- (7) If the publication is made in good faith in order to answer or refute some other defamatory matter published by the person defamed concerning the person making the publication or some other person ; 40
- (8) If the publication is made in good faith in the course of, or for the purposes of, the discussion of some subject of public interest, the public discussion of which is for the public benefit, and if, so far as the defamatory matter consists of comment, the comment is fair. 45

For the purposes of this section, a publication is said to be made in good faith if the matter published is relevant to the matters the existence of which may excuse the publication in good faith of defamatory matter ; if the manner and extent of the publication does not exceed what is reasonably sufficient for the occasion ; and if the 50 person by whom it is made is not actuated by ill-will to the person defamed, or by any other improper motive, and does not believe the defamatory matter to be untrue.

Good Faith.

384. 382. When any question arises whether a publication of defamatory matter was or was not made in good faith, and it appears that the publication was made under circumstances which would afford lawful excuse for the publication if it was made in good faith, the burden of proof of the absence of good faith lies upon the party alleging such absence.

*Defamation Law
of Queensland
s 18*

Relevancy and Public Benefit Questions of Fact.

385. 383. Whether any defamatory matter is or is not relevant to any other matter, and whether the public discussion of any subject is or is not for the public benefit, are questions of fact.

s 19

Unlawful Publication of Defamatory Matter.

386. 384. Any person who unlawfully publishes any defamatory matter concerning another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for twelve months, and to a fine of three hundred pounds.

s 27

If the offender knows the defamatory matter to be false, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, and to a fine of five hundred pounds.

s 25

Defamation of Members of Parliament by Strangers.

387. 385. Any person who, not being a member of either House of Parliament, unlawfully publishes any false or scandalous defamatory matter touching the conduct of any member or members of either House of Parliament as such member or members, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, and to a fine of five hundred pounds.

s 26

Defence in Case of Defamation by Words, Sounds, Signs, Signals, or Gestures.

388. 386. In any case other than that of words intended to be read, it is a defence to a prosecution for publishing defamatory matter to prove that the publication was made on an occasion and under circumstances when the person defamed was not likely to be injured thereby.

s 20

Publishing or Threatening to Publish Defamatory Matter with Intent to Extort Money.

389. 387. Any person who publishes, or directly or indirectly threatens to publish, or directly or indirectly proposes to abstain from publishing, or directly or indirectly offers to prevent the publication of, any defamatory matter concerning another, with intent to extort any property from such person or any other person, or with intent to induce any person to give or confer or procure, or to attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person any property or benefit of any kind, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

s 32

Liability of Proprietor, Publisher, and Editor of Periodicals.

390. 388. Upon a charge against a proprietor, publisher, or editor, of a periodical, of the unlawful publication in the periodical of defamatory matter, it is a defence to prove that the matter complained of was inserted in the periodical without his knowledge and without negligence on his part.

s 33

General authority given to the person who actually inserted the defamatory matter to manage or conduct the periodical as editor or otherwise, and to insert therein what in his discretion he thinks fit, is not negligence within the meaning of this section, unless it is proved that the proprietor or publisher or editor, when giving such general authority, meant that it should extend to and authorise the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, or continued such general authority, knowing that it had been exercised by unlawfully publishing defamatory matter in any number or part of the periodical. 5

Protection of Innocent Sellers of Periodicals.

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381. 389. A person is not criminally responsible as for the unlawful publication of defamatory matter merely by reason of selling any number or part of a periodical containing the defamatory matter, unless he knows that such number or part contains the defamatory matter, or that defamatory matter is habitually or frequently contained 15 in that periodical.

Protection of Innocent Sellers of Books.

392. 390. A person is not criminally responsible as for the unlawful publication of defamatory matter merely by reason of selling a book, pamphlet, print, or writing, or other thing not forming 20 part of a periodical, although it contains the defamatory matter, if at the time of the sale he does not know that the defamatory matter is contained therein.

Protection of Employers.

393. 391. An employer is not responsible as for the unlawful 25 publication of defamatory matter merely by reason of the sale by his servant of a book, pamphlet, print, writing, or other thing, whether a periodical or not, containing the defamatory matter, unless it is proved that he authorised the sale, knowing that the book, pamphlet, print, writing, or other thing, contained the defamatory matter, or, in the 30 case of a number or part of a periodical, that defamatory matter was habitually or frequently contained in that periodical.

Prosecution of Newspapers to be by sanction of a Judge after Notice.

394. 392. A criminal prosecution cannot be begun before justices against the proprietor, or publisher, or editor, or any person respon- 35 sible for the publication, of any periodical, for the unlawful publication of any defamatory matter contained therein, without the order of a judge of the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, made after notice to the person accused, and after that person has had an opportunity of being heard in opposition to the application for the order. 40

Summary Jurisdiction in Trivial Cases of Defamation.

395. 393. If, on the hearing before a justice of a charge of the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, the justice is of opinion that a case has been made out against the defendant, accused person but that the case is of a trivial nature, he may ask the defendant 45 him whether he desires to be tried by a jury, or consents to the charge being dealt with summarily: And if the defendant accused person consents to the charge being dealt with summarily, he may be summarily convicted before two justices, and is liable on such conviction to a fine of fifty pounds. 50

PART VI.—OFFENCES RELATING TO PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS.

DIVISION I.—STEALING AND LIKE OFFENCES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

STEALING.

5

Things capable of being Stolen.

396. 394. Every inanimate thing whatever which is the property of any person, and which is moveable, is capable of being stolen.

Every inanimate thing which is the property of any person, and which is capable of being made moveable, is capable of being stolen as soon as it becomes moveable, although it is made moveable in order to steal it.

Every tame animal, whether tame by nature or wild by nature and tamed, which is the property of any person, is capable of being stolen: But tame pigeons are not capable of being stolen except while they are in a pigeon-house or on their owner's land.

Animals wild by nature, of a kind which is not ordinarily found in a condition of natural liberty in Queensland, which are the property of any person, and which are usually kept in a state of confinement, are capable of being stolen, whether they are actually in confinement or have escaped from confinement.

Animals wild by nature, of a kind which is ordinarily found in a condition of natural liberty in Queensland, which are the property of any person, are capable of being stolen while they are in confinement and while they are being actually pursued after escaping from confinement, but not at any other time.

An animal wild by nature is deemed to be in a state of confinement so long as it is in a den, cage, sty, tank, or other small enclosure, or is otherwise so placed that it cannot escape and that its owner can take possession of it at pleasure.

The term "animal" includes any living creature other than mankind.

Oysters and oyster brood are capable of being stolen while in oyster beds, layings, or fisheries, which are the property of any person, and which are sufficiently marked out, or are known by general repute as his property.

Wild animals in the enjoyment of their natural liberty are not capable of being stolen, but their dead bodies are capable of being stolen.

Everything produced by or forming part of the body of an animal capable of being stolen is capable of being stolen.

Definition of Stealing.

397. 395. (1.) A person who fraudulently takes anything capable of being stolen, or fraudulently converts to his own use or to the use of any other person anything capable of being stolen, is said to steal that thing.

(2.) A person who takes or converts anything capable of being stolen is deemed to do so fraudulently if he does so with any of the following intents, that is to say,—

- (a) An intent to permanently deprive the owner of the thing of it;
- (b) An intent to permanently deprive any person who has any special property or interest in the thing of such property or interest;

*Larceny Act 1865
S 2*

- (c) An intent to use the thing as a pledge or security;
- (d) An intent to part with it on a condition as to its return which the person taking or converting it may be unable to perform;
- (e) An intent to deal with it in such a manner that it cannot be returned in the condition in which it was at the time of the taking or conversion;
- (f) In the case of money, an intent to use it at the will of the person who takes or converts it, although he may intend to afterwards repay the amount to the owner.

The term "special property" includes any charge or lien upon the thing in question, and any right arising from or dependent upon holding possession of the thing in question, whether by the person entitled to such right or by some other person for his benefit.

"Forcing the Will"
See S. 80-82 (3.) The taking or conversion may be fraudulent, although it is effected without secrecy or attempt at concealment.

(4.) In the case of conversion, it is immaterial whether the thing converted is taken for the purpose of conversion, or whether it is at the time of the conversion in the possession of the person who converts it. It is also immaterial that the person who converts the property is the holder of a power of attorney for the disposition of it, or is otherwise authorised to dispose of the property.

(5.) When a thing converted has been lost by the owner and found by the person who converts it, the conversion is not deemed to be fraudulent if at the time of the conversion the person taking or converting the thing does not know who is the owner, and believes, on reasonable grounds, that the owner cannot be discovered.

(6.) The act of stealing is not complete until the person taking or converting the thing actually moves it or otherwise actually deals with it by some physical act.

Special Cases.

398. 396. (1.) When a wild animal in the enjoyment of its natural liberty has been killed by any person, the taking of the dead body of the animal by that person, or by any person acting under his orders, before it has been reduced into actual possession by the owner of the land on which the animal was killed or on which it died, is not deemed to be stealing.

(2.) When a factor or agent pledges or gives a lien on any goods or document of title to goods entrusted to him for the purpose of sale or otherwise for any sum of money not greater than the amount due to him from his principal at the time of pledging or giving the lien, together with the amount of any bill of exchange or promissory note accepted or made by him for or on account of his principal, such dealing with the goods or document of title is not deemed to be stealing.

(3.) When a servant, contrary to his master's orders, takes from his possession any food in order that it may be given to an animal belonging to or in the possession of his master, such taking is not deemed to be stealing.

Funds, &c., held under Direction.

399. 397. When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any money or valuable security, or a power of attorney for the sale, mortgage, pledge, or other disposition, of any property, whether capable of being stolen or not, with a direction in either case that such money or any part thereof, or any other money received in exchange for it, or any part thereof, or the proceeds or any part

of the proceeds of such security, or of such mortgage, pledge, or other disposition, shall be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction, such money and proceeds are deemed to be the property of the person from whom the money, security, or power of attorney, was received until the direction has been complied with :

Provided that if the person receiving the money, security, or power of attorney, and the person from whom he receives it ordinarily deal with each other on such terms that in the absence of any special direction all money paid to the former on account of the latter would be properly treated as an item in a debtor and creditor account between them, the former cannot be charged with stealing the money or any such proceeds unless the direction is in writing.

Funds, &c., received by Agents for Sale.

400. **398.** When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any property from another on terms authorising or requiring him to sell it or otherwise dispose of it for valuable consideration, and requiring him to pay or account for the proceeds of the property, or any part of such proceeds, or to deliver anything received in exchange for the property, to the person from whom it is received, or some other person, then the proceeds of the property, and anything so received in exchange for it, are deemed to be the property of the person from whom the property was so received, until they have been disposed of in accordance with the terms on which the property was received, unless it is a part of those terms that the proceeds, if any, shall form an item in a debtor and creditor account between him and the person to whom he is to pay them or account for them, and that the relation of debtor and creditor only shall exist between them in respect thereof.

Money received for Another.

401. **399.** When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any money on behalf of another, the money is deemed to be the property of the person on whose behalf it is received, unless the money is received on the terms that it shall form an item in a debtor and creditor account, and that the relation of debtor and creditor only shall exist between the parties in respect of it.

Stealing by Persons having an Interest in the thing Stolen.

402. **400.** When any person takes or converts anything capable of being stolen, under such circumstances as would otherwise amount to stealing, it is immaterial that he himself has a special property or interest therein, or that he himself is the owner of the thing taken or converted subject to some special property or interest of some other person therein; or that he is lessee of the thing, and that another person is entitled to the reversion thereof; or that he himself is one of two or more joint owners of the thing; or that he is a director or officer of a corporation or joint-stock company or society who are the owners of it.

Husband and Wife.

403. **401.** A person who, while a man and his wife are living together, assists **procures** either of them in dealing to deal with anything which is, to his knowledge, the property of the other in a manner which would be stealing if they were not married, or receives from either of them anything which is, to his knowledge, the property of the other, and which has, to his knowledge, been obtained from the other by dealing with it in any such manner, is deemed to have stolen the thing, and may be charged with stealing it.

"*Larceny Act 1865*"
 184, 16, 26, 31, 32, 33, 36.

37 [26 *Ge. III. c. 60*]
 38 28, 27, 77.
 39 1840, 1847.

"*Penal Code 1849*" 119, 20.
 "Criminal Practice Act 1865" 565
 "Act for protection of stocking frames"
 28 *Ge. III. c. 55* 52

"Act for punishment of stealing of household goods"
 16 *Geo. II. c. 24* 17.

"*Larceny Act 1865*" 549.
 "Insolvency Act 1876" 544.
 "Larceny Act 1865" 546

Punishment of Stealing.

404-402. Any person who steals anything capable of being stolen is guilty of a crime, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

PUNISHMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

Stealing Wills.

I. If the thing stolen is a testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

Stealing things sent by Post.

II. If the thing stolen is anything in course of transmission by post, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Stealing Cattle. or Woven Goods in Process of Manufacture.

III. If the thing stolen is any of the things following, that is to say,—(a) A horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, or wether, goat, or pig, or the young of any such animal;—or (b) Any woven article, or any material for making a woven article, exposed during any process of manufacture, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

Stealing from the Person; Stealing Goods in Transit, &c.

IV. If the offence is committed under any of the circumstances following, that is to say,—

- (1) If the thing is stolen from the person of another;
- (2) If the thing is stolen in a dwelling-house, and its value exceeds five pounds, or the offender at or immediately before or after the time of stealing uses or threatens to use violence to any person in the dwelling-house;
- (3) If the thing is stolen from any kind of vessel or vehicle or place of deposit used for the conveyance or custody of goods in transit from one place to another;
- (4) If the thing is stolen from a vessel which is in distress or wrecked or stranded;
- (5) If the thing is stolen from a public office in which it is deposited or kept;
- (6) If the offender, in order to commit the offence, opens any locked room, box, or other receptacle, by means of a key or other instrument;

the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

Stealing by Persons in the Public Service.

V. If the offender is a person employed in the Public Service, and the thing stolen is the property of Her Majesty, or came into the possession of the offender by virtue of his employment, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

Stealing by Clerks and Servants.

VI. If the offender is a clerk or servant, and the thing stolen is the property of his employer, or came into the possession of the offender on account of his employer, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

[Definition of "Clerk or Servant" transposed to S. 1.]

Stealing by Directors or Officers of Companies.

VII. If the offender is a director or officer of a ~~body corporate~~ **corporation** or public company, and the thing stolen is the property of the ~~body corporate~~ **corporation** or company, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Stealing by Agents, &c.

VIII. If the thing stolen is any of the things following, that is to say,—

- 10 (a) Property which has been received by the offender with a power of attorney for the disposition thereof;
- (b) Money received by the offender with a direction that the same should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction;
- 15 (c) The whole or part of the proceeds of any valuable security which has been received by the offender with a direction that the proceeds thereof should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction;
- 20 (d) The whole or part of the proceeds arising from any disposition of any property which have been received by the offender by virtue of a power of attorney for such disposition, such power of attorney having been received by the offender with a direction that such proceeds should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction;
- 25 (e) ~~The whole or part of the proceeds of any property received by the offender on terms authorising or requiring him to sell it or otherwise dispose of it for valuable consideration, and requiring him to pay or account for the proceeds or any part of the proceeds, or to deliver anything received in exchange for the property, to any person;~~
- 30 (f) ~~Anything received by the offender in exchange for anything received by him on such terms as last aforesaid.~~

the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Stealing Property of Value of £500.

IX. If the thing stolen is of the value of five hundred pounds or upwards, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Stealing by Tenants or Lodgers.

40 ~~IX.~~ X. If the thing stolen is a fixture or chattel let to the offender to be used by him with a house or lodging, and its value exceeds five pounds, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Stealing after Previous Conviction.

45 ~~X.~~ XI. If the offender, before committing the offence, had been convicted upon indictment of any of the indictable offences defined in this Division of this Part of this Code, or had been twice previously summarily convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction under this Division of this Part of this Code, whether each of the convictions was in respect of an offence of the same character or not, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

"Larceny Act 1865"
S. 86, 85.

"S. 80, 81, 83"
84-85.

"Larceny Act 1865"
S. 77.

"S. 7, 8, 9."
"Larceny Act 1865"
S. 196.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING.

Concealing Registers.

"Forgery Act 1865" S 40. 405. 403. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals or takes from its place of deposit any register which is authorised or required by law to be kept for authenticating or recording the title to any property, or for recording births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, or a copy of any part of any such register which is required by law to be sent to any public officer, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement. 5 10

Concealing Wills.

406. 404. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals any testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement. 15

Concealing Deeds.

407. 405. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals the whole or part of any document which is evidence of title to any land or estate in land is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 20

Killing Animals for the purpose of Stealing, with intent to Steal.

"Act 1865" S 11 408. 406. Any person who kills any animal capable of being stolen with intent to steal the skin or carcass, or any part of the skin or carcass, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had stolen the animal. 25

Severing with Intent to Steal.

v. S 29 409. 407. Any person who makes anything moveable with intent to steal it is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had stolen the thing after it became moveable. 30

Using Registered Brands with Criminal Intention.

"Brands Act 1872" S 20 410. 408. Any person who, with intent to facilitate the commission of any a crime, brands or marks any animal with a registered brand or registered mark without the permission of the owner of the brand or mark is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 35

The term "registered brand" means a brand which is registered under the authority of the laws relating to brands. [Paragraph Amended and Transposed to S. 1.]

Concealing Goods.

40

Fraudulently Dealing with Minerals in Mines.

"Larceny Act 1865" S 40. 411. 409. Any person who fraudulently takes, conceals, or otherwise disposes of, anything capable of being stolen, any ore of any metal or mineral in or about a mine, with intent thereby to deprive some person, other than the owner of the thing of any pecuniary benefit which might arise from the possession thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years. 45

Bringing Stolen Goods into Queensland.

412. 410. Any person who, having at any place not in Queensland obtained any property by any act which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted the crime of stealing, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, brings such property into Queensland, or has it in his possession in Queensland, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the same punishment as if he 50 55

had stolen it in Queensland; but so that the punishment does not exceed that which would be incurred for the same act under the laws in force in the place where the act by which he obtained the property was done.

5 *Hunting Deer in Enclosed Land or after Previous Conviction.*

413. 411. Any person who unlawfully—

- (1) Courses, hunts, snares, kills, or wounds, or attempts to kill or wound, any deer, in any enclosed land where deer are usually kept; or
- 10 (2) Does any such act with regard to any deer kept or being in any unenclosed land, after having been previously convicted of any offence relating to deer for which a fine may be imposed under any of the provisions of this Code, whether the second offence is or is not of the same character as the first;

15 is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable on conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

The offender may be arrested without warrant.

Taking or Killing Hares in a Warren in the Night Time.

- 20 414. 412. Any person who, between the end of the first hour after sunset and the beginning of the last hour before sunrise, unlawfully takes or kills a hare in any warren or ground lawfully used for the breeding or keeping of hares, whether enclosed or not, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for
- 25 two years.

The offender may be arrested without warrant.

~~Taking Fish in Water situate in Land belonging to a Dwelling-house.~~

- ~~415. Any person who, otherwise than by angling between the beginning of the last hour before sunrise and the end of the first hour after~~
- 30 ~~sunset, unlawfully takes or destroys any fish in any water which runs through or is in any land adjoining or belonging to the dwelling-house of any person who is the owner of the water, or has a right of fishery therein, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.~~

35 ~~The offender may be arrested without warrant.~~

Fraudulent Disposition of Mortgaged Goods.

416. 413. Any person who, being the mortgagor of mortgaged goods, removes or disposes of the goods without the consent of the mortgagee, and with intent to defraud, is guilty of a misdemeanour,
- 40 and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

The term "mortgaged goods" includes any goods and chattels of any kind, and any live animals, and any progeny of any animals, and any crops or produce of the earth, whether growing or severed, which are subject for the time being to the provisions of any written instrument by which a valid charge or lien is created upon them by

45 way of security for any debt or obligation.

The consent of the mortgagee may be either express or implied from the nature of the property mortgaged.

Fraudulent Appropriation of Power.

- 50 417. 414. Any person who fraudulently abstracts or diverts to his own use or to the use of any other person any mechanical, illuminating, or electrical, power derived from any machine, apparatus, or substance, the property of another person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 13.

[Special
attention
invited.]

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 17.

[Special
attention
invited.]

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 24.

"The Bills of Sale Act
of 1871"

s. 18.

"The Mercantile Act of 1863"

s. 35. 42.

"The Mercantile Act Amendment
Act of 1870" s. 5.

"The Electric Light
Power Act 186"

s. 5

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

STEALING WITH VIOLENCE: EXTORTION BY THREATS.

Definition of Robbery.

418. 415. Any person who steals anything, and, at or immediately before or **immediately** after the time of stealing it, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen, is said to be guilty of robbery.

Loaded Arms.

421. 416. Any arm which is loaded in the barrel or chamber with 10 any explosive substance, and with any solid substance capable of being projected, is deemed to be loaded arms, although an attempt to discharge the same may fail from want of proper appliances or from any other cause. [*S. 421 transposed.*]

Punishment of Robbery.

419. 417. Any person who commits the crime of robbery is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

~~If the offender is armed with any kind of loaded arms, and at or immediately before or after the time of the robbery he wounds any person by discharging the loaded arms, he is liable to the punishment of death.~~ 20

If the offender is armed with any **dangerous or** offensive weapon or instrument, or is in company with one or more other person or persons, or if, at or immediately before or **immediately** after the time of the robbery, he wounds or uses any other personal violence to any person, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour 25 for life, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping, which may be inflicted once, twice, or thrice.

Attempted Robbery: Accompanied by Wounding, or in Company.

420. 418. Any person who assaults any person with intent to steal anything, and, at or immediately before or **immediately** after the time 30 of the assault, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing intended to be stolen, or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

If the offender is armed with any **dangerous or** offensive 35 weapon or instrument, or is in company with one or more other person or persons, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~life~~, **fourteen years**, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping, which may be inflicted once, twice, or thrice.

If the offender is armed with any kind of loaded arms, and at 40 or immediately before or **immediately** after the time of the assault he wounds any person by discharging the loaded arms, he is liable to ~~the punishment of death~~, **imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping, which may be inflicted once, twice or thrice.** 45

[*These two paragraphs have been Transposed.*]

Stealing Animals at Night with Violence.

422. 419. Any person who, between the end of the first hour after sunset and the beginning of the last hour before sunrise, being armed with any **dangerous or** offensive weapon or instrument— 50

(a) Unlawfully takes or destroys in any enclosed land any animal capable of being stolen; or

(b) Enters or is on any enclosed land with any gun, net, engine, or other instrument, for the purpose of taking or destroying any such animal; 55

and assaults any person who, being the owner or occupier of the land, or the servant of either, or any person assisting such owner,

"Larceny Act of 1865."
S. 45
"Offences against the
Person Act of 1865."
S. 16.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 44. 48. 124.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
S. 41.
"Law Act to take away
Act of Robbery from certain
for Robbery" S. 2.
"Unlawful Practice Act of 1865"
S. 65.

"the more effectual
of persons going armed
for the destruction of
s. 2. 4. 12. 13.

D. [Special
attention
invited.]
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occupier, or servant, finds the offender on the land where the act is done or in any place to which the offender is pursued, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

[Special attention invited.]

A prosecution for any of the offences defined in this section must be begun within twelve months after the offence is committed.

Assault with Intent to Steal.

420. Any person who assaults any person with intent to steal anything is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, with or without solitary confinement.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
S. 43.

10 *Demanding Property with Menaces with Intent to Steal.*

421. Any person who, with intent to steal anything, demands it from any person with threats of any injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to him, either by the offender or by any other person, if the demand is not complied with, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, with or without solitary confinement.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 50, 54.

Demanding Property by Written Threats.

422. Any person who, with intent to extort or gain anything from any person, and knowing the contents of the writing, causes any person to receive any writing demanding anything from any person without reasonable or probable cause, and containing threats of any injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to any person, either by the offender or any other person, if the demand is not complied with, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 49, 51, 52.

"Obtaining money by false pretences" (Imperial)
S. 1.

"Obtaining goods &c. under false pretences" (Imperial)

Attempts at Extortion by Threats.

423. Any person who, with intent to extort or gain anything from any person—

- 30 (1) Accuses or threatens to accuse any person of committing any **indictable** offence, or of offering or making any solicitation or threat to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any **indictable** offence; or
- 35 (2) Threatens that any person shall be accused by any other person of any **indictable** offence or of any such act; or
- (3) Knowing the contents of the writing, causes any person to receive any writing containing any such accusation or threat as aforesaid;

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 49, 51, 52.

"Obtaining money by false pretences &c" (Imperial)
S. 1.

"Obtaining goods &c. under false pretences" (Imperial)

is guilty of a crime.

40 If the accusation or threat of accusation is of—

- (a) An offence for which the punishment of death or imprisonment for life may be inflicted; or
- (b) Any of the offences defined in Chapter XXII., or an attempt to commit any of such offences; or
- 45 (c) An assault with intent to have carnal knowledge of any person against the order of nature, or an unlawful and indecent assault upon a male person; or
- (d) An attempt to commit the crime of rape, or an assault with intent to commit the crime of rape, or an unlawful and indecent assault upon a woman or girl; or
- 50

(e) A solicitation or threat offered or made to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any of the offences aforesaid; the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven ~~seven~~ three years.

It is immaterial whether the person accused or threatened to be accused has or has not committed the offence or act of which he is accused or threatened to be accused.

Procuring Execution of Deeds, &c., by Threats.

427. 424. Any person who, with intent to defraud, and by means of any unlawful violence to, or restraint of, the person of another, or by means of any threat of violence or restraint to be used to the person of another, or by means of accusing or threatening to accuse any person of committing any indictable offence, or of offering or making any solicitation or threat to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any indictable offence, compels or induces any person—

(a) To execute, make, accept, indorse, alter, or destroy, the whole or any part of any valuable security; or

(b) To write, impress, or affix, any name or seal upon or to any paper or parchment, in order that it may be afterwards made or converted into or used or dealt with as a valuable security;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BURGLARY: HOUSEBREAKING: AND LIKE OFFENCES.

Definitions.

428. 425. A person who breaks any part, whether external or internal, of a building, or opens, by unlocking, pulling, pushing, lifting, or any other means whatever, any door, window, shutter, cellar, flap, or other thing, intended to close or cover an opening in a building, or an opening giving passage from one part of a building to another, is said to break the building.

A person is said to enter a building as soon as any part of his body or any part of any instrument used by him is within the building.

A person who obtains entrance into a building by means of any threat or artifice used for that purpose, or by collusion with any person in the building, or who enters any chimney or other aperture of the building permanently left open for any necessary purpose, but not intended to be ordinarily used as a means of entrance, is deemed to have broken and entered the building.

Housebreaking: Burglary.

429. 426. Any person who—

(1) Breaks and enters the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit a crime therein; or

(2) Having entered the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit a crime therein, or having committed a crime in the dwelling-house of another, breaks out of the dwelling-house;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 53.

by Act of 1865
s. 55. 56. 57.

If the offence is committed in the night, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

Entering Dwelling-house with Intent to Commit Crime.

- 5 430. 427. Any person who enters or is in the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit a crime therein, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

If the offence is committed in the night, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without
10 solitary confinement.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 60, 61.

Breaking into Buildings and Committing Crime.

431. 428. Any person who—

- 15 (1) Breaks and enters a schoolhouse, shop, warehouse, or counting-house, or a building which is adjacent to a dwelling-house and occupied with it but is not part of it, and commits a crime therein; or
(2) Having committed a crime in a schoolhouse, shop, warehouse, or counting-house, or in any such other building as last mentioned, breaks out of the building;
20 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 59, 62.

Breaking into Buildings with Intent to Commit Crime.

432. 429. Any person who breaks and enters a schoolhouse, shop, warehouse, or counting-house, or a building which is adjacent to a
25 dwelling-house and occupied with it but is not part of it, with intent to commit a crime therein, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

Breaking into Place of Worship and Committing Crime.

- 30 433. 430. Any person who breaks and enters a building ordinarily used for religious worship and commits a crime therein, or having committed a crime in any such building breaks out of it, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

35 *Breaking into Place of Worship with Intent to Commit a Crime.*

434. 431. Any person who breaks and enters a building ordinarily used for religious worship, with intent to commit a crime therein, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

40 *Persons found Armed, &c., with Intent to Commit Crime.*

435. 432. Any person who is found under any of the circumstances following, that is to say,—

- 45 (a) Being armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, and being so armed with intent to break or enter a dwelling-house, and to commit a crime therein;
(b) Being armed as aforesaid by night, and being so armed with intent to break or enter any building whatever, and to commit a crime therein;
50 (c) Having in his possession by night without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on him, any instrument of house-breaking;

"Larceny Act"
ss. 6

- (d) Having in his possession by day any such instrument with intent to commit a crime ;
- (e) ~~Having his face blackened or being otherwise disguised by night without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on him;~~
- (f) (e) Having his face masked or blackened or being otherwise disguised by day, with intent to commit a crime ; or
- (g) (f) Being in any building whatever by night with intent to commit a crime therein ;
- is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

If the offender has been previously convicted of a crime relating to property, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

CHAPTER XL.

OBTAINING PROPERTY OR CREDIT BY FALSE PRETENCES: CHEATING.

Definition.

436. 433. Any representation made by words or otherwise of a matter of fact, either past or present, which representation is false in fact, and which the person making it knows to be false or does not believe to be true, is a false pretence.

Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.

437. 434. Any person who by any false pretence, and with intent to defraud, obtains from any other person any thing capable of being stolen, or induces any other person to deliver to any person any thing capable of being stolen, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, with or without solitary confinement.

If the thing is of the value of five hundred pounds or upwards, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

It is immaterial whether that the thing is obtained or its delivery is induced directly or through the medium of a contract induced by the false pretence.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant unless found committing the offence.

Obtaining Execution of a Security by False Pretences.

438. 435. Any person who by any false pretence, and with intent to defraud, induces any person to execute, make, accept, indorse, alter, or destroy, the whole or any part of any valuable security, or to write, impress, or affix, any name or seal upon or to any paper or parchment, in order that it may be afterwards made or converted into or used or dealt with as a valuable security, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, with or without solitary confinement.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant unless found committing the offence.

Obtaining Credit by Fraud.

439. 436. Any person who, when incurring any debt or liability, obtains credit by a false pretence or by means of any other fraud, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Cheating.

440. 437. Any person who by means of any fraudulent trick or device obtains from any other person anything capable of being stolen, or induces any other person to deliver to any person anything capable of being stolen, or to pay or deliver to any person any money

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ing money by
re pretences &c (Imperial)
S. 1.
"Obtaining bond &c under
false pretences (Imperial)

The Insolvency Act of 1874
S. 208
[Omission recommended.]

or goods, or any greater sum of money or greater quantity of goods than he would have paid or delivered but for such trick or device, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

- 5 A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

Conspiracy to Defraud.

441. 438. Any person who conspires with another by deceit or any fraudulent means to affect the market price of anything publicly sold, or to defraud the public, or any person, whether a particular person or not, or to extort any property from any person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Frauds on Sale or Mortgage of Property.

- 15 442. 439. Any person who, being a seller or mortgagor of any property, or being the solicitor or agent of any such seller or mortgagor, with intent to induce the purchaser or mortgagee to accept the title offered or produced to him, and with intent to defraud—

*"Trustees and Mortgagees
Persons Act of 1867"*
s. 27.

- 20 (1) Conceals from the purchaser or mortgagee any instrument material to the title, or any incumbrance; or
(2) Falsifies any pedigree on which the title depends or may depend;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

- 25 A prosecution for either of the offences defined in this section cannot be begun except by the direction of a Crown Law Officer.

Pretending to Exercise Witchcraft or Tell Fortunes.

- 30 443. 440. Any person who pretends to exercise or use any kind of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration, or undertakes to tell fortunes, or pretends from his skill or knowledge in any occult science to discover where or in what manner anything supposed to have been stolen or lost may be found, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable on conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for one

*"Criminal Law, Witchcraft
(Imperial) s. 4.*
*"Criminal Law" (Imperial)
ss. 1, 2.*

35 year.

CHAPTER XLI.

RECEIVING PROPERTY STOLEN OR FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED AND LIKE OFFENCES.

Receiving Stolen Property, &c.

- 40 444. 441. Any person who receives anything which has been obtained by means of any act constituting an indictable offence, or by means of any act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted an indictable offence, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 76.

- 45 where it was done, knowing the same to have been so obtained, is guilty of a crime.

If the offence by means of which the thing was obtained is a crime, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement.

- 50 In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

- For the purpose of proving the receiving of anything it is sufficient to show that the accused person has, either alone or jointly with some other person, had the thing in his possession, or has aided

- 55 in concealing it or disposing of it.

Receiving after Recovery by Owner.

445. 442. When a thing has been obtained by means of any act constituting an indictable offence, or by means of an act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland

would have constituted an indictable offence, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, ~~has been restored to the owner, or~~ and another person has acquired a lawful title to it, a subsequent receiving of the thing is not an offence although the receiver knows that the thing had previously been so obtained. 6

Taking Reward for Recovery of Property obtained by means of Indictable Offences.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
S.S. 106. 120.

446. 443. Any person who **corruptly** receives or obtains, or **corruptly** agrees to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind upon an agreement or understanding that he will help any person to recover anything which has been obtained by means of any **act constituting an** indictable offence, or by means of any act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted an indictable offence, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, 15 is, unless he has used all due diligence to cause the offender to be brought to trial for the offence, guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

CHAPTER XLII.

20

FRAUDS BY TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS:
FALSE ACCOUNTING.

Trustees Fraudulently Disposing of Trust Property.

"Act of 1865"
80. 85.

447. 444. Any person who, being a trustee of any property, destroys the property with intent to defraud, or with intent to defraud converts 25 the property to any use not authorised by the trust, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

If civil proceedings have been taken against a trustee in respect 30 of any act done by him which is an offence under the provisions of this section, he cannot be afterwards prosecuted for the same cause, as for an offence, on the complaint of the person by whom the civil proceedings were taken, without the sanction of the court or judge before whom the civil proceedings were had or are pending. 35

For the purposes of this section the term "Trustee" includes the following persons and no others, that is to say,—

Trustees upon express trusts created by a deed, will, or instrument in writing, whether for a public or private or charitable purpose; 40

Trustees appointed by or under the authority of a Statute for any such purpose;

Persons upon whom the duties of any such trust as aforesaid devolve;

Executors and administrators; 45

Liquidators, trustees, and other like officers, acting under any law relating to joint stock companies or to insolvent debtors, by whomsoever appointed or elected.

Directors and Officers of Bodies-Corporate Corporations or Public Companies Fraudulently Appropriating Property, or Keeping 50 Fraudulent Accounts, or Falsifying Books or Accounts.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 87. 88

448. 445. Any person who—

- (1) Being a director or officer of a body-corporate **corporation** or public company, receives or possesses himself as such of any of the property of the body-corporate 55 **corporation** or public company otherwise than in payment of a just debt or demand, and, with intent to

- defraud, omits either to make a full and true entry thereof in the books and accounts of the ~~body-corporate~~ **corporation** or public company, or to cause or direct such an entry to be made therein; or
- 5 (2) Being a director, officer, or member, of a ~~body-corporate~~ **corporation** or public company, does any of the following acts with intent to defraud, that is to say,—
- 10 (a) Destroys, alters, mutilates, or falsifies, any book, document, valuable security, or account, which belongs to the ~~body-corporate~~ **corporation** or public company, or any entry in any such book, document, or account, or is privy to any such act; or
- 15 (b) Makes or is privy to making any false entry in any such book, document, or account; or
- (c) Omits or is privy to omitting any material particular from any such book, document, or account;
- is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

- 20 *False Statements by Officials of Public Companies.*
449. **446.** Any person who, being a promoter, director, or officer, or auditor of a ~~body-corporate~~ **corporation** or public company, either existing or intended to be formed, makes, circulates, or publishes, or concurs in making, circulating, or publishing, any written statement or account which, in any material particular, is to his knowledge false, in any material particular with intent thereby to effect any of the purposes following, that is to say,—

- 25 (a) To deceive or defraud any member, shareholder, or creditor, of the ~~body-corporate~~ **corporation** or public company, whether a particular person or not;
- 30 (b) To induce any person, whether a particular person or not, to become a member of, or to intrust or advance any property to, the ~~body-corporate~~ **corporation** or public company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof;

35 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Defence.

- 40 450. **447.** It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences hereinbefore in this Chapter defined to prove that the accused person, before being charged with the offence, and in consequence of the compulsory process of a court of justice in an action or proceeding instituted in good faith by a party aggrieved, or in a compulsory examination or deposition before a court of justice, disclosed on oath the act alleged to constitute the offence.

A person is not entitled to refuse to answer any question or interrogatory in any civil proceeding in any court, on the ground that his doing so might tend to show that he had committed any such

50 offence.

Misappropriation by Members of Local Authorities.

451. **448.** Any person who, being a member of a Local Authority—
- (1) Advisedly applies any money forming part of any fund under the control of the Local Authority to any purpose to which, to his knowledge, it cannot lawfully be applied; or
- 55 (2) Advisedly concurs in any such application of any such money;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 89.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 90. 92.

"The Larceny Act of 1887" s. 283.

"The Larceny Act of 1895" s. 35.

The term "Local Authority" includes any corporation or board constituted or appointed under the authority of a Statute, and charged with the administration of moneys for any purposes of local concern.

*The Criminal Law
Amendment Act of 1899,
S. 14.*

Fraudulent False Accounting.

452. 449. Any person who, being a clerk or servant, or being employed or acting in the capacity of a clerk or servant, does any of the acts following with intent to defraud, that is to say,—

- (a) Destroys, alters, mutilates, or falsifies, any book, document, valuable security, or account, which belongs to 10 or is in the possession of his employer, or has been received by him on account of his employer, or any entry in any such book, document, or account, or is privy to any such act; or
- (b) Makes or is privy to making any false entry in any such 15 book, document, or account; or
- (c) Omits or is privy to omitting any material particular from any such book, document, or account;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour 20 for seven years.

*Law;
new
"accountant"
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False Accounting by Public Officer.

453. 450. Any person who, being an officer charged with the receipt, custody, or management of any part of the public revenue or property, knowingly furnishes any false statement or return of any money or property received by him or entrusted to his care, or of any 25 balance of money or property in his possession or under his control, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

CHAPTER XLIII.

SUMMARY CONVICTION FOR STEALING AND LIKE INDICTABLE OFFENCES. 30

Indictable Offences which may be dealt with Summarily.

*The Justice Act of 1886,
S. 179, 181, 184,
186, 187.*

454. 451. When a person is charged before two justices with any of the indictable offences following, that is to say,—

- (a) Stealing anything, ~~without circumstances of aggravation;~~ of such a kind and under such circumstances 35 that the greatest punishment to which an offender convicted of the offence is liable does not exceed imprisonment for three years with hard labour;
- (d) (b) Killing, ~~an animal~~ with intent to steal the skin or 40 carcass or any part of the skin or carcass, ~~without circumstances of aggravation; or~~ any animal of such a kind that the greatest punishment to which an offender convicted of the offence of stealing the animal is liable does not exceed imprisonment 45 for three years with hard labour; [Subsection (d) transposed.]
- (b) (c) Stealing anything from the person of another;
- (e) (d) Stealing by a clerk or servant of anything which is the property of his employer, or which came into his 50 possession on account of his employer; or
- (e) Making anything moveable with intent to steal it, without ~~circumstances~~ circumstances of aggravation; or
- (f) Obtaining or procuring the delivery of anything by a false pretence with intent to defraud; 55
- (g) Obtaining by means of a fraudulent trick or device anything capable of being stolen, or inducing, by means of any such trick or device, the delivery or payment of any money or goods or other thing capable of being stolen;
- (h) Attempting to commit any of the offences aforesaid; 60

- (i) Receiving anything which has been obtained by means of a crime or misdemeanour of such a nature, or committed under such circumstances, that the offender who committed the crime or misdemeanour might be summarily convicted under the provisions of this section;
- (j) Counselling or procuring the commission of any of the offences aforesaid;

then, if the age of the accused person at the time of the alleged commission of the offence was in the opinion of the justices greater than twelve years, and if—

- (1) The value of the property in question does not exceed ~~two~~ **five** pounds; or
- (2) The age of the accused person at the time of the alleged commission of the offence did not in the opinion of the justices exceed sixteen years; or
- (3) The accused person admits that he is guilty of the offence, and it appears to the justices that the nature of the offence is such, whatever may be the value of the property in question, that the offender may be adequately punished upon summary conviction;

the justices may deal with the charge summarily.

The offender is liable on such summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for six months, or to a fine of twenty-five pounds.

Procedure.

455. 452. Before the accused person is asked to show cause why he should not be convicted, the justices are required to explain to him that he is entitled to be tried by a jury, and is not obliged to make any defence before them, and to ask him whether he objects to the charge being dealt with summarily.

If the accused person, or, in a case where the age of the accused person at the time of the alleged commission of the offence did not, in the opinion of the justices, exceed sixteen years, his parent or guardian, does not object to the justices dealing with the charge summarily, the justices are required to reduce the charge to writing and to read it to the accused person, and then to ask him whether he is guilty or not guilty of the offence; and if he says that he is guilty they are to convict him of the offence, but if he says that he is not guilty they are required to hear his defence, and then deal with the charge summarily.

If the justices find that the charge is proved, they may, whether they impose any punishment or not, order the offender to make restitution of the property, if any, in respect of which the offence was committed, to the owner thereof; and if the property is not at once restored, they may order the offender to pay the amount of its value, to be assessed by them, to the owner, either in one sum or by such instalments, and at such times, as they think fit.

If—

- (1) The age of the accused person at the time of the alleged commission of the offence did not in the opinion of the justices exceed sixteen years, and his parent or guardian objects to the charge being dealt with summarily; or
- (2) If the age of the accused person at that time in their opinion exceeded sixteen years, and it appears that, by reason of his having been previously convicted of some offence on indictment, he is liable, on conviction of the offence charged, to imprisonment for a term of more than three years; or

"The Justices Act of 1886"
s. 182.

"Larceny Act of 1865", s. 102

do. do. do.

"The Justices Act of 1886"
s. 184.

"The Justices Act of 1886"
s. 190. 191.

"The Justices Act"
s. 188.

"The Justice Act of 1886"
S. 185.

(3) If for any reason the justices are of opinion that the charge is a fit subject for prosecution by indictment; the justices are required to abstain from dealing with the case summarily.

CHAPTER XLIV.

5

OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION.

Unlawfully using Cattle.

Larceny (Cattle Stealing)
S. 6.

453. Any person who unlawfully uses a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, goat, or pig, or the young of any such animal, without the consent of the owner, or of the person in lawful possession thereof, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for ~~twelve months~~ **one year**, or to a fine of twenty pounds for every animal so used.

Suspicion of Stealing Cattle or Deer.

15

(Cattle Stealing)
S.

454. When any horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, goat, or pig, or the young of any such animal, is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been stolen, any person in whose possession or custody the skin or carcass, or any part of the skin or carcass, of the animal so suspected to have been stolen, is found, is guilty of an offence, unless he proves that he came lawfully by the thing in question; and he is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the thing ~~found in his possession or custody~~ **in question**.

Illegal Branding.

"The Brands Act
of 1878"
S. 27.

455. Any person who, knowing that he is not the owner of an animal, brands or marks it, or knowingly permits it to be branded or marked, with his authorised **registered** brand or his authorised **registered** mark, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

The terms "~~his authorised brand~~" and "~~his authorised mark~~" mean, respectively, any brand or mark which the offender is authorised by law to use for denoting his ownership of animals of the kind of the animal ~~in question~~.

Defacing Brands.

"The Brands Act
of 1878"
S. 28.

456. Any person who—

- (1) Alters, defaces, or otherwise renders undistinguishable, any authorised **registered** brand or **registered** mark upon an animal; or
- (2) Knowingly permits any such act to be done by any person over whom he has control;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty pounds for every animal with respect to which the act is done.

The terms "~~authorised brand~~" and "~~authorised mark~~" mean, respectively, any brand or mark which is authorised by law to be used for denoting the ownership of the animal in question.

Time for Prosecution.

"The Brands Act
of 1878 Amendment
Act." S. 2.

457. A prosecution for any of the offences defined in the two last preceding sections may be begun within six months after the offence is committed, or within one month after the discovery of the offence, whichever is the later period.

Committal for Trial.

461. 458. If the justices before whom any person is brought, charged with any of the offences hereinbefore in this Chapter defined, are of opinion that there ought to be a prosecution for an indictable offence, they may abstain from dealing with the case summarily, and commit the defendant to take his trial for the indictable offence.

"Larceny (bottle stealing)
S. 8.
"The Frauds Act of 1872
S. 38.

Attempting to take Animals by Night.

466. 459. Any person who, between the end of the first hour after sunset and the beginning of the last hour before sunrise—

- 10 (1) Unlawfully destroys in any enclosed land any animal capable of being stolen; or
(2) Enters or is in any enclosed land, having with him any gun, net, engine, or other instrument, with intent to steal or destroy any such animal;
15 is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

[Transposed.]

"Criminal Law" Game
(Imperial)

[Omission recommended.] ss. 1. 12. 15

Hunting Deer: First Offence.

467. 460. Any person who unlawfully courses, hunts, snares, kills, or wounds, or attempts to kill or wound, any deer in any unenclosed land, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

[Transposed.]

"Larceny Act of 1865
S. 12.
[Omission recommended.]

Snares for Taking Deer: Venison.

- 25 462. 461. Any person who—
(1) Knowingly has in his possession, except for some lawful purpose, the proof of which lies on him, any snare or engine for taking or killing deer; or
30 (2) Knowingly has in his possession any part of the skin or carcass of a deer which is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been unlawfully obtained;

is guilty of an offence, unless, in the latter case, he proves that he came lawfully by the part of the skin or carcass in question; and he is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty pounds.

35 It is a defence to a charge of the offence secondly defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the part of the skin or carcass in question.

"Larceny Act of 1865
S. 14.

[Special attention invited.]

Setting Engines for Taking Deer, or Pulling Down Fences.

- 40 463. 462. Any person who—
(1) Unlawfully sets or uses any snare or engine for the purpose of taking or killing deer in enclosed land where deer are usually kept, or in any fence or bank dividing any such land from any land adjoining; or
45 (2) Unlawfully destroys any part of the fence of any land where any deer are then kept;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty pounds.

"Larceny Act of 1865
S. 15.

[Special attention invited.]

Killing Hares in the Daytime.

- 50 470. 463. Any person who—
(1) Unlawfully sets or uses in a warren or ground lawfully used for the breeding or keeping of hares, whether enclosed or not, any snare or engine for taking hares; or
(2) Between the beginning of the last hour before sunrise and the end of the first hour after sunset, unlawfully takes or kills a hare in any such warren or ground;
55 is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five pounds.

[Transposed.]

"Larceny Act of 1865
S. 17.

[Omission recommended.]

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 70.

Unlawful Possession of Shipwrecked Goods.

464. Any person in whose possession or on whose premises any thing which belongs to a vessel in distress, or wrecked, or stranded, is found, and which is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been unlawfully taken from the vessel, is guilty of an offence 5 unless he proves that he came lawfully by the thing in question; and he is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for six months, or to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the thing so found, and twenty pounds in addition.

The justices are required to order the thing in question to be 10 delivered up to the rightful owner.

It is an answer a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the thing in question.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 71.

Offering Shipwrecked Goods for Sale.

15

465. Any person who offers or exposes for sale any thing which is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been unlawfully taken from a vessel in distress, or wrecked, or stranded, is guilty of an offence unless he proves that he came lawfully by the thing in question; and he is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment 20 with hard labour for six months, or to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the thing in question, and twenty pounds in addition.

Any person employed in the Public Service may seize any such thing so offered for sale.

If the accused person is convicted, the justices before whom 25 the charge is tried are required to order the thing in question to be delivered up to the rightful owner thereof upon payment of a reasonable reward, to be ascertained by the justices, to the person who seized the same.

It is a defence to a charge of either of the offences defined in 30 this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the thing in question.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 76.

Unlawfully Dredging for Oysters.

468. 466. Any person who unlawfully, and otherwise than in the course of catching or fishing for floating fish with a net or other 35 instrument adapted for taking floating fish only,—

- (1) Uses, for the purpose of taking oysters or oyster brood, any net or other instrument within the limits of an oyster bed, laying, or fishery, which is the property of any other person, and which is sufficiently marked out, or 40 is known by general repute as his property, whether any oysters or oyster brood are actually taken or not; or
- (2) Drags upon the ground or soil of any such fishery with any net or instrument;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprison- 45 ment with hard labour for three months.

Unlawfully taking Fish.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 74.

469. 467. (1.) Any person who, otherwise than by angling between the beginning of the last hour before sunrise and the end of the first hour after sunset, unlawfully takes or destroys, or attempts to 50 take or destroy, any fish in any water which is private property, or in which there is a private right of fishery, but which is not water lying in or running through land which adjoins or belongs to the dwelling house of a person who is the owner of the water or has a right of fishery therein, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the fish 55 taken or destroyed, if any, and five pounds in addition.

(2.) Any person who, by angling between the beginning of the last hour before sunrise and the end of the first hour after sunset, unlawfully does any such act as aforesaid in any such water as is hereinbefore in this section described, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the fish taken or destroyed, if any, and two pounds in addition.

(3.) Any person who, by angling between the beginning of the last hour before sunrise and the end of the first hour after sunset, unlawfully takes or destroys, or attempts to take or destroy, any fish in any water lying in or running through land which adjoins or belongs to the dwelling-house of a person who is the owner of the water, or has a right of fishery therein, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the fish taken or destroyed, if any, and five pounds in addition.

15 Suspicion of Stealing Wood, &c.

471. Any person in whose possession or on whose premises the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, or shrub, or any underwood, or any part of any live or dead fence, or any post, pole, wire, rail, stile, or gate, or any part of any such thing, which is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been stolen, is found, is guilty of an offence unless he proves that he came lawfully by the thing in question; and he is liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the thing so found, and two pounds in addition.

It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the thing in question.

Killing or Taking Pigeons.

472. Any person who unlawfully kills or takes a pigeon under such circumstances as not to constitute the offence of stealing, or of killing the pigeon with intent to steal the carcass, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the pigeon, and two pounds in addition.

Arrest without Warrant.

473. 468. A person found committing any of the offences defined in this Chapter may be arrested without warrant by a police officer, or by the owner of the property in question or his servant, or by any person authorised by such owner or servant.

Warrant in First Instance.

474. 469. A justice may issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of any person charged with any of the offences defined in this Chapter.

Effect of Summary Conviction and of Civil Proceedings.

475. 470. A person who has been summarily convicted of any of the offences defined in this Chapter, except those defined in the first four sections thereof, and who has paid the fine or sum adjudged to be paid under the conviction, together with the costs, if any, or has suffered the imprisonment adjudged for non-payment thereof, or has suffered the imprisonment adjudged in the first instance, or has received the Royal mercy, or has been discharged from without punishment as a first offender, upon making satisfaction to the person aggrieved, or whose sentence has been conditionally suspended, is not liable to any civil proceedings for the same cause at the suit of the person on whose complaint he was convicted.

"Injuries to Property
of 1865" s. 64.

"Larceny Act of 1861
s. 110

"Larceny (Cattle
s. 7

"Injuries to
Act of 1865"

"Larceny Act
s.

If civil proceedings have been taken against any person in respect of any act done by him which is an offence under any of the provisions of this Chapter, he cannot be afterwards prosecuted for the same cause, as for an offence, on the complaint of the person by whom the civil proceedings were taken. 5

DIVISION II.—INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

CHAPTER XLV.

DEFINITIONS.

Unlawful Acts.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 60. 476. 471. An act which causes injury to the property of another, 10 and which is done without his consent, is unlawful unless it is authorized or justified or excused by law.

It is immaterial that the person who does the injury is in possession of the property injured, or has a partial interest in it.

A person is not criminally responsible for an injury 15 caused to property by the use of such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of defending or protecting himself, or any other person, or any property, from injury which he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be imminent.

Acts done with Intent to Defraud.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 61. 477. 472. When an act which causes injury to property, and which would be otherwise lawful, is done with intent to defraud any person, it is unlawful. 20

When an act which causes injury to property is done with intent to defraud any person, it is immaterial that the property in 25 question is the property of the offender himself.

Damage.

478. 473. The term "damage" used in relation to a document, or to a writing or inscription, includes obliterating and rendering illegible, either in whole or in part. 30

CHAPTER XLVI.

OFFENCES.

Arson.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 5. 479. 474. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to any of the things following, that is to say,— 35

(a) Any building or structure whatever, whether completed or not;

(b) Any vessel, whether completed or not;

(c) Any stack of cultivated vegetable produce, or of mineral or vegetable fuel; 40

(d) A mine, or the workings, fittings, or appliances of a mine;

"Arson Act of 1866" is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without whipping.

Attempts to Commit Arson.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 7 480. 475. Any person who— 45

(1) Attempts unlawfully to set fire to any such thing as is mentioned in the last preceding section; or

(2) Wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to anything which is so situated that any such thing as is mentioned in the 50 last preceding section is likely to catch fire from it;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without whipping.

Setting Fire to Crops and Growing Plants.

481. 476. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to any of the things following, that is to say,—

- 5 (a) A crop of cultivated vegetable produce, whether standing or cut;
 (b) A crop of hay or grass, whether the natural or indigenous product of the soil or not, and whether under cultivation or not, and whether standing or cut;
 10 (c) Any standing trees, saplings, or shrubs, whether indigenous or cultivated;
 (d) Any heath, gorse, furze, or fern;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 17.

"Injuries to Property Explanation."

Attempting to Set Fire to Crops, &c.

15 482. 477. Any person who attempts unlawfully to set fire to any such thing as is mentioned in the last preceding section is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 19.

"Atton Act of 1866"

"Injuries to Property Explanation."

Casting away Ships.

20 483. 478. Any person who—

- (1) Wilfully and unlawfully casts away or destroys any vessel, whether complete or not; or
 25 (2) Wilfully and unlawfully does any act which tends to the immediate loss or destruction of a vessel in distress; or
 (3) With intent to bring a vessel into danger interferes with any light, beacon, mark, or signal; used for purposes of navigation, or for the guidance of seamen, or exhibits any false light or signal;

30 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 49.

Attempts to Cast Away Ships.

35 484. 479. Any person who attempts unlawfully to cast away or destroy a vessel, whether completed or not, or attempts unlawfully to do any act tending to the immediate loss or destruction of a vessel in distress, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

Obstructing and Injuring Railways.

40 485. 480. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to obstruct the use of a railway or to injure any valuable property upon a railway, deals with any object **the railway or with any thing** whatever on or near the railway in such a manner as to affect or endanger the free and safe use of the railway, or unlawfully shows any light or signal, or deals with any existing light or signal upon or near the railway, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without whipping, which may be inflicted once, twice, or thrice.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 36.

s. 78.

Injuring Animals.

50 486. 481. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully kills, maims, or wounds, any animal capable of being stolen is guilty of an indictable offence.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865"

If the animal in question is a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, or wether, deer, goat, or pig, or the young of any such animal, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement. 5

In any other case the offender is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, or, if the offence is committed by night, to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Malicious Injuries in General. 10

*injuries to Property Act
1865" s. 20.*

487. 482. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully destroys or damages any property is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour, and he is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, or, if the offence is committed by night, to imprisonment with hard labour for 15 three years.

PUNISHMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

Destroying or Damaging an Inhabited House or a Vessel with Explosives.

I. If the property in question is a dwelling-house or a vessel, 20 and the injury is caused by the explosion of any explosive substance, and if—

66"

- (a) Any person is in the dwelling-house or vessel; or
- (b) The destruction or damage actually endangers the life 25 of any person;

the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

Sea Bank, or Sea Wall, Navigation Works, or Bridges.

*"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" II.—
ss. 31, 34*

- (1) If the property in question is a bank or wall of the sea or of a river, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or a work which appertains to a port, harbour, dock, reservoir, or inland water, and the injury causes actual danger of inundation or damage to any land or building; 35 or
- (2) If the property in question is a railway, or is a bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, which is constructed over a highway, railway, or canal, or over which a highway, railway, or canal, passes, and the property is destroyed; or 40
- (3) If the property in question, being a railway or being any such bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to render the railway, bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, or the highway, railway, or canal, passing over or under the same, or any part 45 thereof, dangerous or impassable, and the same or any part thereof is thereby rendered dangerous or impassable; the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping. 50

Wills and Registers.

*"Forgery Act of 1865"
ss. 39, 40.*

III. If the property in question is a testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, or a register which is authorised or required by law to be kept for authenticating or recording the title to any property, or for recording births, baptisms, marriages, 55

deaths, or burials, or a copy of any part of any such register which is required by law to be sent to any public officer, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

5

Wrecks.

IV. If the property in question is a vessel in distress, or wrecked, or stranded, or any thing which belongs to such a vessel, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement.

"Injuries to Property
Act of 1865" S. 51.

10

Railways.

V. If the property in question is any part of a railway, or any work connected with a railway, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

"Railways Act of 1864"
S. 137.

"Criminal Piracies Act
Amendment Act of 1865" S. 65

Other things of Special Value.

15

VI.—

- (1) If the property in question, being a vessel, whether complete or not, is destroyed; or
- (2) If the property in question, being a vessel, whether complete or not, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to destroy it or render it useless; or
- (3) If the property in question is a light, beacon, buoy, mark, or signal, used for purposes of navigation, or for the guidance of seamen; or
- (4) If the property in question is a bank or wall of the sea, or of a river, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or a work which appertains to a port, harbour, dock, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or which is used for the purpose of lading or unlading goods; or
- (5) If the property in question, being a railway, or being a bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, which is constructed over a highway, railway, or canal, or over which a highway, railway, or canal passes, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to render the railway, bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, or the highway, railway, or canal, passing over or under the same, or any part thereof, dangerous or impassable; or
- (6) If the property in question, being anything in process of manufacture, or an agricultural or manufacturing machine, or a manufacturing implement, or a machine or appliance used or intended to be used for performing any process connected with the preparation of any agricultural or pastoral produce, is destroyed; or
- (7) If the property in question, being any such thing, machine, implement, or appliance, as last aforesaid, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to destroy the thing in question or to render it useless; or
- (8) If the property in question is a shaft or passage of a mine, and the injury is done with intent to damage the mine or to obstruct its working; or
- (9) If the property in question is a machine, appliance, apparatus, building, erection, bridge, or road, appertaining to or used with a mine, whether the thing in question is completed or not; or

"Injuries to Property Act
of 1865" S. 48.

"Arson Act of 1866"

"Injuries to Property Act
of 1865" S. 14, 15, 16, 29
30, 32, 50.

"Manufactories of Cumbria
and Lancashire" (Imperial)
S. 16.

"Criminal Piracies Act
of 1865" S. 45.

"Protection of Stock
Fences" (Imperial)
S. 4.

- (10) If the property in question, being a rope, chain, or tackle, of whatever material, which is used in a mine, or upon any way or work appertaining to or used with a mine, is destroyed; or
- (11) If the property in question, being any such rope, chain, or tackle, as last aforesaid, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to destroy the thing in question or to render it useless; or
- (12) ~~If the property in question is the dam, floodgate, or sluice, of a fishpond, or of any water which is private property, or in which there is a private right of fishery, and~~
- (a) ~~The injury causes the loss or destruction of any of the fish therein; or~~
- (b) ~~The injury is done with intent to take or destroy any fish in the pond or water; or~~ 15
- (13) ~~If the property in question is such a pond or water as last aforesaid, and the act consists in putting lime or any other noxious material in the pond or water, and the injury is done with intent to destroy any fish then being or thereafter to be put in the pond or water; or~~ 20
- (14) (12) If the property in question is a well, or bore for water, or the dam, bank, wall, or floodgate of a reservoir, millpond or pool;
- the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement, 25 and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

Deeds and Records.

VII. If the property in question is a document which is deposited or kept in a public office, or which is evidence of title to any land or estate in land, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is 30 liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

Trees, Shrubs, &c.

VIII.—

- (1) If the property in question is the whole or part of a 35 tree, sapling, or shrub, or any underwood, wherever growing, and the amount of the injury done exceeds five pounds; or
- (2) If the property in question is the whole or part of a tree, sapling, or shrub, or any underwood, which is 40 growing in a park, pleasure ground, garden, orchard, or avenue, or in any ground adjoining or appertaining to a dwelling-house, and the amount of the injury done exceeds one pound; or
- (3) If the property in question is anything growing in a 45 garden, orchard, nursery ground, hot-house, greenhouse, or conservatory, and the offender has been previously convicted of any such offence committed with respect to any such property;

the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with 50 hard labour for three years, with or without solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

is to Property
(1865"
21. 22. 24

[Omission recommended.]

Works of Art, &c.

IX. If the property in question is a book, manuscript, or work of art, or anything kept for the purposes of art, science, or literature, or painted glass, or a statue or monument, or an ornament, railing, or fence, surrounding any such statue or monument, the offender, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

"Injuries to Property
Act of 1865" s 41.

Trees, &c., Damaged to the Amount of One Shilling: Third Offence.

X. If the property in question is the whole or part of a tree, sapling, or shrub, or any underwood, wherever growing, and the amount of the injury done exceeds one shilling, and the offender has been twice previously convicted of any such offence committed with respect to any such property, he is also liable to solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

"Injuries to Property
Act of 1865" s 33.
[Omission recommended.]

Attempts to Destroy Property by Explosives.

488. 483. Any person who, unlawfully, and with intent to destroy or damage any property, puts any explosive substance in any place whatever, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

"Injuries to Property
Act of 1865" s 10. 247
"Arson Act of 1866"

Attempts to Injure Mines.

489. 484. Any person who, with intent to injure a mine or to obstruct the working of a mine—

- (1) Unlawfully, and otherwise than by an act done underground in the course of working an adjoining mine,—
 - (a) Causes water to run into the mine or into any subterranean passage communicating with the mine; or
 - (b) Obstructs any shaft or passage of the mine; or
- (2) Unlawfully obstructs the working of any machine, appliance, or apparatus, appertaining to or used with the mine, whether the thing in question is completed or not; or
- (3) Unlawfully, and with intent to render it useless, unfastens a rope, chain, or tackle, of whatever material, which is used in the mine or upon any way or work appertaining to or used with the mine;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

Interfering with Marine Signals.

490. 485. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully removes, defaces, or renders invisible, any light, beacon, buoy, mark, or signal, used for purposes of navigation, or for the guidance of seamen, or unlawfully attempts to remove, deface, or render invisible, any such thing, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

Interfering with Navigation Works.

491. 486. Any person who—

- (1) Wilfully and unlawfully removes or disturbs any fixed object or materials used for securing a bank or wall of the sea, or of a river, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland

water, or for securing any work which appertains to a port, harbour, dock, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or which is used for purposes of navigation or lading or unlading goods; or

- (2) Unlawfully does any act with intent to obstruct the carrying on, completion, or maintenance, of the navigation of a navigable river or canal, and thereby obstructs such carrying on, completion, or maintenance;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

Communicating Infectious Diseases to Animals.

Diseases in Sheep Act of 1867 s. 55

492. 487. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully causes, or is concerned in causing, or attempts to cause, any infectious disease to be communicated to or among any animal or animals capable of being stolen, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Travelling with Infected Animals.

Diseases in Sheep Act of 1867 ss. 1. 63.

493. 488. Any person who causes any four-footed animal which is infected with an infectious disease to travel, or, being the owner or one of two or more joint owners of any four-footed animal which is infected with an infectious disease, permits or connives at the travelling of any such animal, contrary to the provisions of the laws **any Statute** relating to infected animals of that kind, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Removing Boundary Marks.

The Common Lands Act of 1884 s. 126.

494. 489. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully, **and with intent to defraud**, removes or defaces any object or mark which has been lawfully erected or made as an indication of the boundary of any land is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Obstructing Railways.

Injuries to Property Act of 1865 s. 37.

495. 490. Any person who, by any unlawful act, or by any intentional omission to do any act which it is his duty to do, causes any **engine or vehicle** in use upon a railway to be obstructed in its passage on the railway, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Sending Letters threatening to Burn or Destroy.

Injuries to Property Act of 1865 s. 59.

Act of 1866

496. 491. Any person who, knowing the contents of the writing, causes any person to receive any writing threatening that any building or vessel, whether complete or not, or any stack of cultivated vegetable produce, or any such produce that is in or under a building, shall be burnt or destroyed, ~~or that any four-footed animal capable of being stolen shall be killed, maimed, or wounded,~~ is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without whipping.

Arrest without Warrant.

Injuries to Property Act of 1865 s. 63.

497. 492. A person found committing any of the misdemeanours defined in this Chapter may be arrested without warrant by a police officer, or by the owner of the property injured or his servant, or by any person authorised by such owner or servant.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SUMMARY CONVICTION FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES.

Offences which may be dealt with summarily.

498. **493.** When a person is charged before two justices with any
5 of the indictable offences following, that is to say,—

(a) Wilfully and unlawfully destroying or damaging any
property, ~~without circumstances of aggravation; under~~
10 ~~such circumstances that the greatest punishment~~
~~to which an offender convicted of the offence is~~
~~liable, does not exceed imprisonment for three~~
~~years with hard labour;~~

(b) Wilfully and unlawfully killing, maiming, or wounding,
an ~~any~~ animal capable of being stolen, ~~without circum-~~
stances of aggravation;

15 then, if the age of the accused person at the time of the alleged
commission of the offence was in the opinion of the justices greater
than twelve years, and if—

(1) The amount of the injury done does not exceed five
pounds; or

20 (2) The age of the accused person at the time of the alleged
commission of the offence did not in the opinion of the
justices exceed sixteen years; or

(3) The accused person admits that he is guilty of the
25 offence, and it appears to the justices that the nature of
the offence is such, whatever may be the amount of
the injury done, that the offender may be adequately
punished upon summary conviction;

the justices may, except as hereinafter stated, deal with the charge
summarily.

30 The offender is liable on such summary conviction to imprison-
ment with hard labour for six months, or to a fine of an amount
equal to the amount of the injury done, to be assessed by the
justices, and twenty-five pounds in addition.

The justices may order the offender to pay the amount awarded
35 in respect of the injury either in one sum or by such instalments
and at such times as they think fit.

If it appears that the injury complained of was done in the
course of hunting or fishing, or in the pursuit of game, and was not
done with an intention to destroy or damage the property injured,
40 the justices cannot deal with the case summarily.

Procedure.

499. **494.** Such summary jurisdiction is to be exercised in the
manner **and subject to the conditions** prescribed in Chapter XLIII.
with respect to the summary trial and punishment of offenders who
45 may be summarily convicted of indictable offences under the provi-
sions of that Chapter.

If the age of the accused person at the time of the commission of
the alleged offence did not in the opinion of the justices exceed sixteen
years, and his parent or guardian objects to the charge being dealt with
50 summarily, or if for any reason the justices are of opinion that the charge
is a fit subject for prosecution by indictment, they are required to abstain
from dealing with the case summarily.

Trivial Charges.

500. **495.** If on the trial of any person under the provisions of this
55 Chapter the justices are of opinion that the injury is of so trivial a
nature as not to deserve any punishment, they may ~~dismiss the complaint~~
convict the defendant and discharge him without inflicting
any punishment.

*Injuries to Property Act of
1865" S. 43.*

*"Injuries to Property Act of 1865
ss. 26, 28, 24, 25, 54, 52*

Effect of Summary Conviction and of Civil Proceedings.

501. 496. A person who has been summarily convicted of any offence under the provisions of this Chapter, and who has paid the fine or sum adjudged to be paid under the conviction, **if any**, together with the costs, if any, or has suffered the imprisonment adjudged for non-payment thereof, or has suffered the imprisonment adjudged in the first instance, or has received the Royal mercy, or has been discharged ~~from~~ **without** punishment as a first offender, **or whose sentence has been conditionally suspended**, is not liable to any civil proceedings for the same cause at the suit of the person on whose complaint he was convicted. 5 10

If civil proceedings have been taken against any person in respect of any act done by him which is an offence of which he might have been convicted under the provisions of this Chapter, he cannot be afterwards prosecuted for the same cause, as for an offence, on the complaint of the person by whom the civil proceedings were taken. 15

DIVISION III.—FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES.

PERSONATION.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

FORGERY IN GENERAL: DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.

502. 497. In this Division of this Part of this Code—

The term “document” includes a register or register-book or part of either, and any other book, and any paper, parchment, or other material whatever, used for writing or printing, which is marked with any letters or marks denoting words, or with any other signs capable of conveying a definite meaning to persons conversant with them; but does not include trade marks on articles of commerce; 25

The term “writing” includes an inscription on wood, stone, metal, or other material: It also includes a mere signature **and a mark of any kind**; 30

The term “seal” includes any stamp, die, or other thing, of whatever material, from which an impression can be taken by means of pressure or of ink, or by any other means; 35

The term “bank note” includes any negotiable instrument issued by or on behalf of any person or corporation in any part of the world, or issued by the authority of any State, Prince, or Government, and intended to be used as equivalent to money, either immediately on issue or at any time afterwards: It also includes a bank bill or bank post bill. 40

Further Definitions.

503. 498. A document or writing is said to be false—

(a) In the case of a document which is a register or record kept by lawful authority, or an entry in any such register, or which purports to be issued by lawful authority as testifying to the contents of any register or record kept by lawful authority, or as testifying to any fact or event, if any material particular stated in the document is untrue; 45 50

(b) If the whole or some material part of the document or writing purports to be made by or on behalf of some person who did not make it or authorise it to be made, or if, in a case when the time or place of making is material, although the document or writing is made by or by the authority of the person by whom it purports to be made, it is **with a fraudulent intent** falsely dated as to the time or place of making; 55

"Forgery act of 1865"
S. 42.

- (c) If the whole or some material part of the document or writing purports to be made by or on behalf of some person who does not, in fact, exist; or
- 5 (d) If the document or writing is made in the name of an existing person, either by that person himself or by his authority, with the fraudulent intention that it should pass as being made by some person, real or fictitious, other than the person who makes it or authorises it to be made.

10 A seal or mark is said to be counterfeit if it is made without lawful authority, and is in such a form as to resemble a genuine seal or mark, or, in the case of a seal, in such a form as to be capable of producing impressions resembling those produced by a genuine seal.

A representation of the impression of a seal is said to be
15 counterfeit if it is not in fact made by the seal.

The term "resemble," applied to any thing, includes the case where the thing is made to resemble, or is apparently intended to resemble, the object spoken of.

Definition of Forgery and of Uttering.

20 504. 499. A person who makes a false document or writing, knowing it to be false, and with intent that it may in any way be used or acted upon as genuine, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, to the prejudice of any person, or with intent that any person may, in the belief that it is genuine, be induced to do or refrain from doing
25 any act, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, is said to forge the document or writing.

A person who makes a counterfeit seal or mark, or makes an impression of a counterfeit seal knowing the seal to be counterfeit, or makes a counterfeit representation of the impression of a genuine
30 seal, or makes without lawful authority an impression of a genuine seal, with intent in either case that the thing so made may in any way be used or acted upon as genuine, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, **to the prejudice of any person**, or with intent that any person may, in the belief that it is genuine, be induced to do or refrain
35 from doing any act, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, is said to forge the seal or mark.

The term "make a false document or writing" includes altering a genuine document or writing in any material part, either by erasure, obliteration, removal, or otherwise; and making any material
40 addition to the body of a genuine document or writing; and adding to a genuine document or writing any false date, attestation, seal, or other material matter.

It is immaterial in what language a forged document or writing is expressed.

45 It is immaterial that the forger of anything forged may not have intended that any particular person should use or act upon it, or that any particular person should be prejudiced by it, or be induced to do or refrain from doing any act.

It is immaterial that the thing forged is incomplete, or does
50 not purport to be a document, writing, or seal, which would be binding in law for any particular purpose, if it is so made, and is of such a kind, as to indicate that it was intended to be used or acted upon.

[Definitions of "utter" and "knowingly" transposed to S. 1.]

Certain Matters Immaterial.

"Forgery Act of 1865," 505. 500. In the case of an offence which involves the forging or uttering of a document or writing relating to the payment of money, or to the delivery or transfer of any property, or to the creation or performance of any obligation, it is immaterial in what country the money or property is, or purports to be, payable, deliverable, or transferable, or the obligation is, or purports to be, to be performed; and, if the money or the property purports to be payable, deliverable, or transferable, or the obligation purports to be an obligation to be performed, in some country out of Queensland, it is immaterial whether the document or writing is under seal or not.

CHAPTER XLIX.

PUNISHMENT OF FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES.

Punishment of Forgery in General.

"Real Property Act of 1861," 506. 501. Any person who forges any document, writing, or seal is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a crime, and he is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

PUNISHMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

Public Seals, &c.

20

"Forgery Act of 1865," S. 1. I. If the thing forged—

- (a) Purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, the great seal of the United Kingdom or of Queensland, or Her Majesty's privy seal, or any privy signet of Her Majesty, or Her Majesty's royal sign manual, or the seal of the Governor, or any public seal lawfully appointed to be used for authenticating an act of State in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions; or
- (b) Is a document having on it or affixed to it any such seal, signet, or sign manual, or anything which purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be, any such seal, signet, or sign manual;

the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement.

35

Securities, Titles, Registers, &c.

II. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, any of the things following, that is to say,—

- "Forgery Act of 1865,"* S. 3. (a) A document which is evidence of title to any portion of 40 the public debt of any of Her Majesty's Dominions or of any Foreign State, or to any dividend or interest payable in respect of any such debt, or a transfer or assignment of any such document, or a receipt or certificate for any interest or money payable or accruing on or in respect of any such public debt;

See
Clause 501(g)
page 139.

"The Treasury Bills Act of 1890," S. 10.
"The District Courts Act of 1891," S. 10.
"The Treasury Bills Act of 1893," S. 11.
"The Treasury Notes Act of 1893," S. 9.
"The Treasury Bills Act of 1893," S. 9.
"The Government Savings Bank Stock Act of 1894," S. 13.

- (b) A transfer or assignment of a share in any body corporate, *"Forgery act of 1865,"*
corporation, company, or society, whether domestic or *s. 8.*
 foreign, or of any share or interest in the capital stock of
 any such body corporate, **corporation**, company, or
 society, or in the debt of any such body corporate,
corporation, company, or society, or a receipt or certifi-
 cate for any interest or money payable or accruing
 on or in respect of any such share, interest, or debt;
- (c) A document acknowledging or being evidence of the *"Forgery act of 1865,"*
 indebtedness of the Government of Queensland or of *s. 9.*
 the Government of any of Her Majesty's dominions, or
 of any foreign Prince or State, to any person;
- (d) ~~A document which is evidence of title to any land or~~
~~estate in land, whether situate in Queensland or else-~~
~~where;~~
- (e) (d) A document which by the law of Queensland or any *"Forgery act of 1865,"*
 other country is evidence of the title to any land or *s. 33.*
 estate in land in Queensland or that other country, or an
 entry in any register or book which is such evidence;
- (f) (e) A document which by law is required for procuring the
 registration of any title to any land or estate in land;
- (g) (f) A testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living *"Forgery act of 1865,"*
 or dead, or a probate or letters of administration, *s. 24.*
 whether with or without a will annexed; *"Plaud. Treasury Note Act of 1866"*
"Forgery act of 1865,"
Deeds of England Dec. 15. 2.
- (h) (g) A bank note, bill of exchange, or promissory note, or *"Forgery act of 1865,"*
 an acceptance, indorsement, or assignment of either; *(s. 11)*
"Forgery Act. s. 23"
- (i) (h) A deed, bond, or writing obligatory, or a warrant, order, *"Criminal Law Act of 1865"*
 or other security for the payment of money, or for the *"Criminal Law (Imperial)"*
 delivery or transfer of a valuable security, or for pro-
 curing or giving credit, whether negotiable or not, or
 an indorsement or assignment of any such document;
- (j) (i) An accountable receipt, or an acknowledgment of the *"Deeds of Registrations"*
 deposit, receipt, payment, or delivery, of money or *Principal Act. 1843*
 goods, or of any valuable security, or an indorsement or *s. 28.*
 assignment of any such document;
- (k) (j) A bill-of-lading, dock warrant, warehousekeeper's certi-
 ficate, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, or any
 other document used in the ordinary course of business
 as proof of the possession or control of goods, or as
 authorising, or purporting to authorise, either by
 indorsement or by delivery, the possessor of the docu-
 ment to transfer or receive the goods represented by the
 document, or an indorsement or assignment of any such
 document; *"Forgery act of 1865"*
s. 66.
- (l) (k) A charter-party, or a shipping document accompanying
 a bill-of-lading, or an indorsement or assignment of
 either;
- (m) (l) A policy of insurance of any kind;
- (n) (m) A power of attorney or other authority to execute any
 such document as is hereinbefore in this section men-
 tioned;
- (o) (n) The signature of a witness to a deed, bond, or writing
 obligatory; **any of the documents hereinbefore in**
this section mentioned to which attestation is by
law required;
- (p) (o) A register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or *"Forgery Act."*
 burials, authorised or required by law to be kept, or any *s. 5.*
 entry in any such register;
- (q) (p) A copy of any such register or entry as last aforesaid,
 which is authorised or required by law to be given or
 sent to or by any person;

(x) (q) A seal used by a registrar appointed to keep any such register as is hereinbefore mentioned, or the impression of any such seal, or the signature of any such registrar; the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement. 5

Documents relating to Revenue and Acts of State, &c.

The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction Act of 1864 s. 63.

Criminal Practice Act of 1865 s. 65.

Forgery Land Tax - (Imperial) ss. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Forgery Act of 1865 s. 57.

III. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be, understood to be or to be used as, any of the things following, that is to say,—

- (a) The signature of the Governor, or of a member of the 10 Executive Council, or of any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or Under Secretaries of State, upon any grant, commission, warrant, or order;
- (b) A seal or stamp used for the purposes of the public revenue in Queensland or of any other part of Her 15 Majesty's dominions or in any foreign State;
- (c) A document relating to the obtaining or receiving of any money payable on account of the public service of Queensland or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or any other property of Her Majesty in any 20 part of Her dominions, or a power of attorney or other authority to execute any such document;
- (d) ~~A document made, signed, or issued, by an officer of a Court of Record in Queensland or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions by virtue of his office;~~ 25

the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement.

Court Seals, Records, Process, Evidence, &c.

IV. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, any of the things 30 following, that is to say,—

- (a) *"Common Law Process Act of 1867"* s. 24, The seal of a Court of Record in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or a seal used at the Chambers of a Judge of the Supreme Court for stamping or sealing summonses or orders; 35
- (b) *"The Equity Act of 1867"* s. 147, A seal or signature by virtue whereof any document can by law be used as evidence;
- (c) *"The Evidence & Discovery Act of 1867"* s. 75, Any process of any court of justice in any part of Her Majesty's dominions;
- (d) *"Forgery Act of 1865"* s. 30, A document issued or made by or out of or by the 40 authority of any such court as last aforesaid;
- (e) A document or copy of a document of any kind, which document or copy is intended by the offender to be used as evidence in any such court as last aforesaid;
- (f) A record or other document of or belonging to a Court 45 of Record in any part of Her Majesty's dominions;
- (g) *"Act of 1865"* s. 31, A copy or certificate of any record of any such Court as last aforesaid;
- (h) *"Act of 1865"* s. 32, An instrument, whether written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, which is made evidence by 50 any Statute in force in Queensland;
- (i) A document which a justice is required or authorised by law to make, attest, or issue, and purporting to be made, attested, or issued, by a justice;
- (j) *"Act of 1876"* s. 25, A stamp used for denoting the payment of fees or per- 55 centages in any court of justice;
- (k) A license or certificate required or authorised by law to be given for the celebration of a marriage;
- (l) A consent to the marriage of a minor given by a person authorised by law to give it; 60

- (m) A certificate of marriage given under the provisions of the laws relating to the solemnisation of marriage ;
 (n) A copy of the registry of a marriage ;
 5 (o) A stamp issued or made under the laws relating to the Post Office ;
 (p) A power of attorney or letter of attorney ;
 (q) The signature of a witness to a power of attorney or letter of attorney ;
 10 (r) A contract, or a writing which with other writings constitutes a contract or is evidence of a contract ;
 (s) An authority or request for the payment of money or for the delivery of property ;
 15 (t) An acquittance or discharge, or a voucher of having received any property, or any document which is evidence of the receipt of any property ;
 (u) Any mark which under the authority of any law Statute is impressed upon or otherwise attached to or connected with any article for the purpose of denoting the quality of the article or the fact that it has been examined or
 20 approved by or under the authority of some public body or public officer ;
 (v) A certificate given under the provisions of the laws relating to quarantine ;
 the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven
 25 years, with or without solitary confinement.

Telegrams.

V. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, a message to be sent by telegraph, or a message received by telegraph, the offender is liable
 30 to the same punishment as if he had forged a document to the same effect as the message.

Post and Telegraph Act, 1891. S. 115.

Uttering False Documents and Counterfeit Seals.

507. 502. Any person who knowingly and fraudulently utters a false document or writing, or a counterfeit seal, is guilty of an
 35 offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the thing in question.

It is immaterial whether the false document or writing, or counterfeit seal, was made in Queensland or elsewhere.

The term "fraudulently" means an intention that the
 40 thing in question shall be used or acted upon as genuine, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, to the prejudice of some person, whether a particular person or not, or that some person, whether a particular person or not, shall, in the belief that the thing in question is genuine, be induced to do or
 45 refrain from doing some act, whether in Queensland or elsewhere.

Uttering Cancelled or Exhausted Documents.

508. 503. Any person who knowingly utters as and for a subsisting and effectual document any document which has by any lawful
 50 authority been ordered to be revoked, cancelled, or suspended, or the operation of which has ceased by effluxion of time, or by death, or by the happening of any other event, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document.

Uttering Cancelled Stamps.

55 509. 504. Any person who knowingly utters as and for a valid and uncanceled stamp a stamp, or an impression of a seal used for any purpose connected with the public revenue of Queensland or of any

The Forgery Act 1865 S. 43.

other part of Her Majesty's dominions, which has been already used, or which has been cancelled, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the stamp or seal.

Procuring Execution of Documents by False Pretences.

510. 505. Any person who, by means of any false and fraudulent representation as to the nature, contents, or operation, of a document, procures another to sign or execute the document, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document. 5 10

False Representation of Authority.

511. Any person who represents himself to be a person authorised by law to sign a document testifying to the contents of any register or record kept by lawful authority, or testifying to any fact or event, and signs such document as being so authorised, when he is not, and knows that he is not, in fact so authorised, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document. [Amended and transposed to S. 96 (3).] 15

Obliterating Crossings on Cheques.

"The Forgery Act of 1865"
S. 28.

512. 506. Any person who, with intent to defraud— 20
(1) Obliterates, adds to, or alters, the crossing on a cheque; or
(2) Knowingly utters a crossed cheque, the crossing on which has been obliterated, added to, or altered;
is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, with or without solitary confinement. 25

Making Documents Without Authority.

"The Forgery Act of 1865"
S. 27.

513. 507. Any person who, with intent to defraud—
(1) Without lawful authority or excuse, makes, signs, or executes, for or in the name or on account of another person, whether by procuration or otherwise, any document or writing; or
(2) Knowingly utters any document or writing so made, signed, or executed, by another person;
is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document or writing a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement. 35

Demanding Property upon Forged Instruments.

"The Forgery Act of 1865"
S. 26.

514. 508. Any person who procures the delivery or payment to himself or any other person of any property or money by virtue of anything forged, knowing it to be forged, or by virtue of any probate or letters of administration granted upon a forged testamentary instrument, knowing the testamentary instrument to have been forged, or upon or by virtue of any probate or letters of administration obtained by false evidence, knowing the grant to have been so obtained, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document or thing by virtue whereof he procures the delivery or payment. 40 45

Purchasing Forged Bank Notes.

"The Forgery Act of 1865"
S. 25.

515. 509. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, purchases or receives from any person, or has in his possession, a forged bank note, whether filled up or in blank, knowing it to be forged, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years. 50

False Certificate of Message received by Telegraph.

510. Any person who knowingly signs upon a document, which purports to be a copy of a document the contents whereof have been received by telegraph under the provisions of the laws authorising the transmission by telegraph of the contents of documents requiring signature or seal, a false certificate that it has been duly received under the provisions of those laws is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document of which it purports to be a copy.

"Telegraphic Messages Act of 1872." S. 10.

10 Forging **Falsifying Warrants for Money Payable under Public Authority.**

511. Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, knowingly and with intent to defraud makes out or delivers to any person a warrant for the payment of any money payable by public authority for a greater or less amount than that to which the person on whose behalf the warrant is made out is entitled is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

"The Forgery Act of 1865" S. 7.

Falsification of Registers.

512. Any person who, having the actual custody of any register or record kept by lawful authority, knowingly permits any entry which, **in any material particular**, is to his knowledge false, ~~in any material particular~~ to be made in the register or record is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Sending False Certificate of Marriage to Registrar.

513. Any person who signs or transmits to a person authorised by law to register marriages a certificate of marriage, or any document purporting to be a certificate of marriage, which, **in any material particular**, is to his knowledge false ~~in any material particular~~, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

"The Marriage Act of 1864" S. 28

False Statements for the Purpose of Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

514. Any person who knowingly, and with intent to procure the same to be inserted in a register of births, deaths, or marriages, makes any false statement touching any matter required by law to be registered in any such register, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Registration of Births, Deaths & Marriages Act of 1855." S. 84.

Attempts to Procure Unauthorised Status.

515. Any person who—

- (1) By any false representation procures any authority authorised by law **any Statute** to issue certificates testifying that the holders thereof are entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, to issue to himself or any other person any such certificate; or
- (2) Falsely represents to any person that he has obtained any certificate issued by any such authority; or
- (3) By any false representation procures himself or any other person to be registered on any register kept by lawful authority as a person entitled to such a certificate, or as a person entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Medical Act of 1858" S. 17, 18, 19

"Pharmacy Act" S.

Trade Marks Act 1864

ss. 1. 8. 9. 11. 15. 19.
20. 24.

Counterfeiting Trade Marks.

522. 516. Any person who, with intent to defraud or to enable another person to defraud—

- (1) Makes a counterfeit trade mark; or
- (2) Knowingly uses a trade mark, whether genuine or counterfeit, on any article or on anything containing or connected with any article, in such a manner that the trade mark so used signifies or implies, or may reasonably induce any person to believe, **contrary to the fact**, that the article is such as is designated by the trade mark; ~~when it is not;~~

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

And every thing which he has in his possession to which the trade mark or counterfeit trade mark has been so applied, and every instrument which he has in his possession by means of which any such mark has been so applied, or which is intended for applying any such mark, is forfeited to Her Majesty.

The term "trade mark" includes any word or mark of any kind whatever, which is lawfully used by any person to denote that any article is of his manufacture, workmanship, production, or merchandise, or is a thing of a peculiar or particular description made or sold by him.

Meaning of Counterfeit.

524. In the two last preceding sections The term "counterfeit" includes any imitation of a genuine mark which is not genuine and which resembles the genuine mark. [*Transposed from S. 524.*]

Counterfeiting other Marks.

528. Any person who impresses upon or otherwise attaches to or connects with any article, any counterfeit mark of such a nature that a genuine mark of the same kind is generally understood to denote that the article has been examined by some person, and is certified by him to be of a particular quality, whether such person is expressly authorised by law to so examine and certify or not, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Circulating False Copies of Rules or Lists of Members of Societies or Companies.

525. 517. Any person who knowingly, and with intent to deceive or defraud, or to enable another person to deceive or defraud, utters to any person a document which purports to be a copy of the memorandum or articles of association or other constitution of a corporation or joint stock company, or of the rules or by-laws of any corporation or society recognised by law, **constituted under the authority of any Statute**, but is not a true copy thereof, or a document which purports to be a list of the members of any such corporation, company, or society, but is not a true list of such members, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

CHAPTER L.

FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION

50

Sending False Telegrams.

Telegraph Act 1891
s. 116.

526. 518. Any person who—

- (1) Knowingly and without the authority of the pretended sender, sends or delivers, or causes to be sent or delivered, to any person employed by or under the Post and Telegraph Department, for the purpose of being transmitted as a telegram, a message or writing purporting to be sent by another person; or

- (2) Signs a telegram in the name of another person without that person's authority, or in the name of a fictitious person; or
- (3) Wilfully alters a telegram without the authority of the sender; or
- (4) Writes, issues, or delivers, as and for a telegram received through a telegraph office, a writing purporting to be a telegram so received, and which is not a telegram so received;
- is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months, and to a fine of one hundred pounds.

Forgery of Seamen's Tickets or Documents under Factories and Shops Act.

15 ~~527.~~ 519. Any person who—

- (1) Forges any document purporting to be, or intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, a document required to be obtained or used under the provisions of the laws relating to the engagement or discharge of seamen, or the laws relating to the regulation of factories and shops; or
- (2) Utters any document which is required to be obtained or used under the provisions of these laws, and which has been issued to another person, and falsely represents himself to be the person named in the document;

*Seamen - Wages - 1855.
S. 44.*

*"Factories and Shops Act
of 1896" S. 49.*

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for one year, or to a fine of fifty pounds.

Fraudulent Use of Adhesive Stamps.

30 ~~528.~~ 520. Any person who—

- (1) Fraudulently, and with intent that the stamp may be used again, removes an adhesive stamp, or causes an adhesive stamp to be removed, from any document; or
- (2) Fraudulently, and with intent that the stamp may be used again, affixes an adhesive stamp which has been removed from any document to another document; or
- (3) Knowingly utters an adhesive stamp which has been fraudulently, and with intent that it may be used again, removed from any document; or
- (4) Knowingly utters any document which has on it an adhesive stamp that has been fraudulently, and with intent that it may be used again, removed from another document;

*"Stamp Act, 1894."
S. 19.*

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds.

False Warranties or Labels relating to the Sale of Food.

~~529.~~ 521. Any person who—

- (1) Knowingly gives to a purchaser a false warranty in writing with respect to an article of food or a drug sold by him, whether as principal or agent; or
- (2) Knowingly gives with any article of food or drug sold by him a label which falsely describes the article or drug sold; or

*"Sale of Food & Drug
Act of 1881" S. 21.*

- (3) In any proceedings under the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs knowingly applies to an article of food or a drug a certificate or warranty given with respect to another article or drug ;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty pounds. 5

Provisions of this Chapter Alternative.

530. 522. The provisions of this Chapter are alternative and without prejudice to any other provisions of this Code relating to the same matters, but so that an offender cannot be twice convicted for the same act. 10

CHAPTER LI.

PREPARATION FOR FORGERY.

Instruments and Materials for Forgery.

"Forgery Act of 1865"
s. 13.

531. 523. Any person who without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him,— 15

- (1) Makes, or begins or prepares to make, or uses, or knowingly has in his possession or disposes of, any paper resembling any paper such as is specially provided by the proper authority for the purpose of being used for making any of the things following, that is to say,— 20
 - (a) Any document acknowledging or being evidence of the indebtedness of the Government of Queensland, or of the Government of any of Her Majesty's dominions, or of any foreign Prince or State, or of any person ~~or corporation~~ carrying on the business of banking, to any person ; or 25
 - (b) Any stamp, license, permit, or other document used for the purposes of the public revenue of Queensland, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions ; or 30
 - (c) Any bank note ;
or any machinery or instrument or material for making any such paper, or capable of producing in or on paper any words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, resembling any words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, used in or on any paper specially provided for any such purpose ; or 35
- (2) Impresses or makes upon any plate or material any words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, the print whereof resembles, in whole or part, the words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, used in any such document as aforesaid ; or 40
- (3) Uses, or knowingly has in his possession, or disposes of any plate or material upon which any such words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, are impressed or made ; or 45
- (4) Uses, or knowingly has in his possession or disposes of, any paper on which is written or printed the whole or any part of the usual contents of any such document as aforesaid ;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years. 50

Counterfeit Stamps.

532- 524. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him—

- 5 (1) Makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or uses, or knowingly has in his possession or disposes of, any die, plate, or instrument, capable of making an impression resembling that made by any die, plate, or instrument, used for the purpose of making any stamp, whether impressed or adhesive, which is used for the purposes of the public revenue or of the Post Office in Queensland or any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions or in any foreign State, or capable of producing in or on paper any words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, resembling any words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, used in or on any paper specially provided by the proper authority for any such purpose; or
- 10 (2) Knowingly has in his possession or disposes of any paper or other material which has on it the impression of any such die, plate, or instrument, or any paper which has on it or in it any such words, figures, letters, marks, or lines, as aforesaid; or
- 15 (3) Fraudulently, and with intent that use may be made of any such stamp as aforesaid, or of any part of it, removes the stamp from any material in any way whatever; or
- 20 (4) Fraudulently, and with intent that use may be made of any part of any such stamp, mutilates the stamp; or
- 25 (5) Fraudulently fixes or places upon any material, or upon any such stamp, any stamp or part of a stamp which has been in any way removed from any other material, or out of or from any other stamp; or
- 30 (6) Fraudulently, and with intent that use may be made of any such stamp which has been already impressed upon or attached to any material, erases or otherwise removes, either really or apparently, from such material anything whatever written on it; or
- 35 (7) Knowingly has in his possession or disposes of anything obtained or prepared by any such unlawful act as aforesaid;
- 40 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

"Post & Telegraph Act of 1891"
ss. 89. 90. 91.

"Forgery Act of 1865"
ss. 17. 18.
"Bank of England Notes"
(Imperial)
S. 1.

"Forgery Act of 1865"
S. 5.

Paper for Postal Purposes.

533- 525. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, knowingly has in his possession or disposes of any paper which has been specially provided by the proper authority for the purpose of being used for the purposes of the Post and Telegraph Department **postage stamps, money orders, or postal notes**, before such paper has been lawfully issued for public use, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

"Post & Telegraph Act of 1891"

Paper and Dies for Postage Stamps.

534- 526. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him—

- 55 (1) Makes, or begins or prepares to make, or uses for any postal purpose, or has in his possession, or disposes of any imitation or representation, on paper or any other material, of any stamp used for denoting any rate of postage of Queensland or of any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions or of any foreign country; or

"Post & Telegraph Act of 1891"

- (2) Makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or uses, or has in his possession or disposes of, any die, plate, instrument, or material, for making any such imitation or representation;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to 5 imprisonment with hard labour for one year, or to a fine of fifty pounds: And any stamps, and any other such things as aforesaid, which are found in his possession are forfeited to Her Majesty.

For the purposes of this section a stamp purporting to denote a rate of postage of any country is to be taken to be a stamp used 10 for postal purposes in that country until the contrary is shown.

CHAPTER LII.

PERSONATION.

Personation in General.

Forgery Act of 1865."
S. 4. 51

Machiefs by Forgery from
(Imperial)

National Debt (Imp.)
S. 15.

~~535.~~ 527. Any person who, with intent to defraud any person, or to 15 induce any person to do or omit to do any act to his prejudice, falsely represents himself to be some other person, living or dead, is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour; and he is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 20

If the representation is that the offender is a person 25 entitled by will or operation of law to any specific property, and he commits the offence with intent to obtain any such property or to obtain possession thereof, of any property, he is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

Falsely Acknowledging Deeds, Recognizances, &c.

Act of 1865"
S. 37.

~~536.~~ 528. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, makes, in the name of any other person, before any court or person lawfully authorized to take such an acknowledgment, an acknowledgment of liability of any kind, or an 30 acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

Personation of a Person named in a Certificate.

~~537.~~ 529. Any person who utters any document which has been 35 issued by lawful authority to another person, and whereby that other person is certified to be a person possessed of any qualification recognized by law for any purpose, or to be the holder of any office, or to be entitled to exercise any profession, trade, or business, or to be entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, and 40 falsely represents himself to be the person named in the document, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document.

Lending Certificates for Personation.

Act of 1876"

~~538.~~ 530. Any person who, being a person to whom any document 45 has been issued by lawful authority, whereby he is certified to be a person possessed of any qualification recognised by law for any purpose, or to be the holder of any office, or to be entitled to exercise any profession, trade, or business, or to be entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, lends the document to 50 another person with intent that that other may represent himself to be the person named therein, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

DIVISION IV.—OFFENCES CONNECTED WITH TRADE AND BREACH OF CONTRACT.

CHAPTER LIII.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

5

Definition.

530- 531. In this Chapter the term "an insolvent" means a person with respect to whom any proceedings have been taken under the provisions of the laws relating to insolvent debtors which result in his affairs being administered under the provisions of those laws for the benefit of his creditors.

10

Such a person is deemed to have been an insolvent from the time when the proceedings were taken, whether that result had or had not happened when the unlawful act in question was done.

*"Insolvency Act of 1874
S. 202. (?)*

15 *Abandoning with Property in Contemplation of or immediately after Insolvency.*

540- 532. Any person who—

- (1) Being an insolvent, departs from Queensland and takes with him, or attempts or prepares to depart from Queensland and to take with him, any part of his property to the amount of twenty pounds, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors; or
- (2) Departs from Queensland and takes with him, or attempts or prepares to depart from Queensland and to take with him, any part of his property to the amount of twenty pounds, which ought by law, in the event of his becoming insolvent, to be divided among his creditors, and within four months afterwards becomes an insolvent;

20

25

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

30

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person had no intent to defraud.

*"Insolvency Act of 1874"
S. 207.*

Frauds by Insolvents.

541- 533. Any person who—

35

(1) Being an insolvent—

40

(a) Fraudulently removes any part of his property to the value of ten pounds or upwards; or

(b) Fraudulently parts with, alters, or makes any omission in, or is privy to fraudulently parting with, altering, or making any omission in, any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs; or

(2) Does any such act as aforesaid, and within four months afterwards becomes an insolvent; or

45

(3) Being an insolvent, attempts to account for any part of his property by alleging fictitious losses or expenses; or

(4) Attempts at a meeting of his creditors to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses, and within four months afterwards becomes an insolvent; or

50

(5) By any false representation or other fraud obtains any property on credit and does not pay for the same, and within four months afterwards becomes an insolvent;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

*"Insolvency Act of 1874"
S. 206 (5.11.12)*

"Insolvency Act of 1874"
s. 206 (14, 15)

Other Frauds by Insolvents.

542. 534. Any person who—

- (1) Being an insolvent—
 - (a) Conceals any part of his property to the amount of ten pounds; or 5
 - (b) Conceals any debt due to or from him; or
- (2) Does any of the following acts, that is to say—
 - (a) Conceals any part of his property to the amount of ten pounds; or
 - (b) Conceals any debt due to or from him; or 10
 - (c) Obtains any property on credit under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of trade, and does not pay for the same; or
 - (d) Pawns, pledges, or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of trade, any property which he has 15 obtained on credit and has not paid for;

and within four months afterwards becomes an insolvent; is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in 20 this section to prove that the accused person had no intent to defraud.

Falsification of Books by Insolvents.

"Insolvency Act of 1874"
s. 206 (9, 10)

543. 535. Any person who—

- (1) Being an insolvent—
 - (a) Conceals, destroys, alters, mutilates, or falsifies, any 25 book, document, valuable security, or account, relating to his property or affairs, or any entry in any such book, document, or account, or is privy to any such act; or
 - (b) Makes or is privy to making any false entry in any 30 such book, document, or account; or
- (2) Does or is privy to any such act as aforesaid, and within four months afterwards becomes an insolvent;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 35

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defraud.

Frauds by Insolvents in course of Insolvency Proceedings.

"Insolvency Act of 1874"
s. 206 (7)

544. 536. Any person whose affairs are in course of administration 40 under the provisions of the laws relating to insolvent debtors who—

- (1) Knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person in the course of such administration, fails for the period of a month to give information thereof to the trustee of his property; or 45
- (2) Makes any false representation or commits any other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or to any proceedings taken under or by virtue of such administration; 50

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Failure by Insolvents to Discover Property.

545. 537. Any person whose affairs are in course of administration under the provisions of the laws relating to insolvent debtors who—

"Insolvency Act of 1874"
s. 206. (1)

- 5 (1) Fails to fully and truly discover to the trustee of his property, to the best of his knowledge and belief, all his property, real and personal, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when, he disposed of every part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade, if any, or laid out in the ordinary expense of his family; or
- 10 (2) Fails to deliver to the trustee, or as he directs, any part of his real and personal property which is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver; or
- 15 (3) Fails to deliver to the trustee, or as he directs, any book, document, paper, or writing, which is in his custody or under his control, and which relates to his property or affairs; or
- 20 (4) Omits or is privy to omitting any material particular from any statement relating to his affairs;

do (2)

do (3)

do (6)

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defraud.

Failure to Keep Proper Books.

546. 538. Any person who omits to keep proper books of account showing the true state of his affairs, and who **within three years** afterwards becomes an insolvent debtor, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Insolvency Act of 1874"
s. 206. (17)

It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person had no intention to conceal the state of his affairs or to defraud.

Concealing Documents.

35 547. 539. Any person who, being an insolvent debtor, prevents the production of any book, document, paper, or writing, affecting or relating to his property or affairs, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"Insolvency Act of 1874"
s. 206. (8)

40 It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defraud.

Receiving Insolvent's Property with Intent to Defraud.

548. 540. Any person who, with intent to defraud the creditors of an insolvent, receives any property from the insolvent, or fails to deliver to the trustee of the property of the insolvent any property which forms part of the estate of the insolvent, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Making False Claim in Insolvency.

50 549. 541. Any person who—

- (1) Being a creditor of an insolvent, or being a creditor of a debtor who has taken proceedings for a composition with his creditors under the provisions of the laws relating to insolvent debtors, makes in the insolvency,

or in the proceedings for a composition, with intent to defraud, a proof or declaration of debt or statement of account, which, **in any material particular**, is to his knowledge false in any material particular; or

- (2) Not being a creditor of an insolvent, or of a person who has taken any such proceedings, makes in the insolvency, or in the proceedings for a composition, with intent to defraud, a proof or declaration of debt;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year. 10

Concealing Property of Insolvents.

'Insolvency Act of 1874'
S. 210.

550. 542. Any person who conceals any part of the property of an insolvent, and does not, within forty-two days after the appointment of a trustee of the property of the insolvent, discover such property to the trustee, or to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

~~Or he may be prosecuted summarily before the Supreme Court, in which case he may be summarily convicted by the Court, and is liable to the like punishment, and the Court may also order him to pay to the trustee the sum of one hundred pounds and double the value of the property so concealed.~~

Fraudulent Dealing with Property by Debtors.

'Insolvency Act of 1874'
S. 208

551. 543. Any person who, with intent to defraud his creditors or any of them,— 26

- (1) Makes any gift, delivery, or transfer of his property, or any charge on his property; or
- (2) Conceals or removes any part of his property after or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied judgment or order for payment of money obtained against him; 30

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

CHAPTER LIV.

OTHER OFFENCES.

36

Concealment by Officers of Companies on Reduction of Capital.

*Companies Act Amendment
of 1887.* S. 15

552. 544. Any person who, being a director or officer of a joint stock company, the capital of which is proposed to be reduced,—

- (1) Conceals the name of any creditor of the company who is entitled to object to the proposed reduction; or 40
- (2) Knowingly misrepresents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor of the company; or
- (3) Is privy to any such concealment or misrepresentation as aforesaid; 40

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 45

Falsification of Books of Companies.

Act 1863.
167

553. 545. Any person who, being a director, officer, or contributory, of a company which is in course of being wound up under the provisions of the laws relating to joint stock companies, does any of the following acts with intent to deceive or defraud, or to make another person to deceive or defraud, that is to say,—

- (1) Conceals, destroys, alters, mutilates, or falsifies, any book, document, valuable security, or account, relating to the affairs of the company, or any entry in any such book, 55 document, or account, or is privy to any such act; or

(2) Makes or is privy to making any false entry in any book, document, or account, belonging to the company ;
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

5 ~~Frauds by Members of Limited Partnership.~~

~~554. Any person who, being a member of a limited partnership, commits any fraud in the affairs of the partnership, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.~~

~~Fraudulent Conveyances, &c.~~

10 ~~555. Any person who, being a party or privy to a fraudulent transaction of any kind relating to the acquisition or transfer of property—~~

(1) ~~Knowingly attempts to maintain it as honest to the prejudice of any person who is a purchaser for valuable consideration of the property dealt with by the fraudulent transaction; or~~

15 (2) ~~Assigns or conveys any property which he has acquired by means of the fraudulent transaction;~~

~~is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.~~

Mixing Uncertified with Certified Articles.

20 ~~556.~~ 546. When a mark has been attached to any article, or a certificate has been given with respect to any article, under the authority of any law, **Statute**, for the purpose of denoting the quality of the article, or the fact that it has been examined or approved by or under the authority of some person authorized by law to examine or approve the article, **public body or public officer**, any person who
25 mixes with the article so marked or certified any other article which has not been so examined or approved, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

"The Live Stock & Meat Export Act of 1895" S. 11.

Intimidation of Workmen and Employers.

~~557.~~ 547. Any person who—

30 (1) By violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by besetting the house or place of work of another, or by following another in a disorderly manner in a public highway, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing, another by any
35 physical act in the pursuit of his lawful vocation—

(a) Compels or attempts to compel any person employed in any manufacture, trade, business, or occupation, to depart from his employment, or to return his work before it is finished; or

Combination of Workmen (Imps) §. 3.

40 (b) Prevents, or attempts to prevent, any person who is not employed from accepting employment from any other person; or

(2) Uses violence to the person or property of another, or uses threats or intimidation of any kind to another, or by any physical act molests or in any way obstructs another—

45 (c) For the purpose of inducing any person to belong to any club or association, or to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty; or

Combination of Workmen
(Imperial) S. 14.

- (d) On account of any person not belonging to any particular club or association, or not having contributed or having refused to contribute to any common fund, or having refused to pay any fine or penalty; or
(e) On account of any person not having complied, or refusing to comply, with any rules, orders, resolutions, or regulations, made or pretended to be made by any person, or persons, or club, or association, in order to obtain an advance of wages or to reduce the rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the hours of working in, or to decrease or alter the quantity of work done in, or to regulate the mode of carrying on, any manufacture, trade, or business, or the management thereof; or

Combination of Workmen
(Imperial) S. 5.

- (3) By violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, compels, or endeavours to compel, any person carrying on any manufacture, trade, or business, to make any alteration in his mode of carrying it on, or to limit the number of his apprentices, or the number or description of his journeymen, workmen, or servants;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

Combination of Workmen
(Imperial) S. 13.

A justice who is also a master in the particular manufacture, trade, or business, in or concerning which any of the offences defined in this section is charged to have been committed cannot act as a justice upon a charge of such an offence.

Combination of Workmen
(Imperial) S. 6.

A person cannot refuse to give evidence upon a charge of any of the offences defined in this section on the ground that he is liable to punishment under the provisions thereof, but every person who gives evidence on any such charge is indemnified against any prosecution against himself for having offended in the matter with respect to which he gives evidence.

The action of persons who merely agree together to fix the rate of wages or prices which they will pay or accept for any work or article, or to fix the hours during which they will work in, or carry on, any manufacture, trade, or business, in which they are engaged, or who merely meet together and consult for the purpose of making any such agreement, is not deemed to be a physical act for the purposes of this section.

PART VII.—PREPARATION TO COMMIT OFFENCES: CONSPIRACY: ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT.

CHAPTER LV.

ATTEMPTS AND PREPARATION TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

45

Attempts to Commit Offences.

558. 548. Any person who attempts to commit any indictable offence is guilty of an indictable offence, of the same kind as the offence which he attempted to commit which, unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour.

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When a person who commits an indictable offence is punishable on summary conviction, a person who attempts to commit such an offence may also be summarily convicted.

Punishment of Attempts to Commit Crimes.

559. 549. Any person who attempts to commit a crime of such a kind that a person convicted of it is liable to the punishment of death or of imprisonment with hard labour for a term of fourteen 5 years or upwards, with or without any other punishment, is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Any person who attempts to commit a crime of any other kind is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to a punishment 10 equal to one-half of the greatest punishment to which an offender convicted of the crime which he attempted to commit is liable.

Punishment of Attempts to Commit Misdemeanours and Simple Offences.

560. 550. Any person who attempts to commit a misdemeanour 15 or a simple offence is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to a punishment equal to one-half of the greatest punishment to which an offender convicted of the offence which he attempted to commit is liable.

Reduction of Punishment.

20 561. 551. When a person is convicted of attempting to commit an offence, if it is proved that he desisted of his own motion from the further prosecution of his intention, without its fulfilment being prevented by circumstances independent of his will, he is liable to one-half only of the punishment to which he would otherwise be 25 liable. If that punishment is imprisonment with hard labour for life, the greatest punishment to which he is liable is imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

Attempts to Procure Commission of Criminal Acts.

562. 552. Any person who attempts to procure another to do any 30 act or make any omission, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, of such a nature that, if the act were done or the omission were made, he would be guilty of an offence would thereby be committed, whether by himself or by that other person, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he 35 had himself attempted to do the same act or make the same omission in Queensland.

Provided that if the act or omission is proposed to be done or made at a place not in Queensland, the punishment cannot exceed that which he would have incurred under the laws in force where 40 the act or omission was proposed to be done or made, if he had himself attempted to do the proposed act or make the proposed omission.

Provided also that in the last-mentioned case a prosecution cannot be instituted except at the request of the Government of the State having jurisdiction in the place where the act or omission was 45 proposed to be done or made.

Preparation to Commit Crimes with Explosives, &c.

563. 553. Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession any explosive substance, or any dangerous or noxious engine, instrument, or thing whatever, with intent by means thereof 50 to commit, or for the purpose of enabling any other person to commit, any crime, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years, with or without solitary confinement, and, if under the age of sixteen years, is also liable to whipping.

"Offences against Person Act of 1865."

S. 65.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865." S. 56.

564. [*Amended and transposed to follow S. 74.*]

CHAPTER LVI.

CONSPIRACY, INCITEMENT TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

Conspiracy to Commit Crime.

~~565.~~ 554. Any person who conspires with another to commit any 5
crime, or to do any act in any part of the world which if done in
Queensland would be a crime, and which is an offence under the laws
in force in the place where it is proposed to be done, is guilty of a
crime, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprison-
ment with hard labour for seven years; or, if the greatest punishment 10
to which a person convicted of the crime in question is liable is less
than imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, then to such
lesser punishment.

Conspiracy to Commit other Offences.

~~566.~~ 555. Any person who conspires with another to commit any 15
offence which is not a crime, or to do any act in any part of the world
which if done in Queensland would be an offence but not a crime,
and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it
is proposed to be done, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to
imprisonment with hard labour for three years. 20

Conspiracy to Defeat the Law.

~~567. Any person who conspires with another to defeat or prevent
the execution or enforcement of any law, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and
is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years. [Amended
and inserted as subsection (1) of following Section.]~~ 25

Other Conspiracies.

~~568.~~ 556. Any person who conspires with another to effect any of
the purposes following, that is to say,—

- (1) To prevent or defeat the execution or enforce- 80
ment of any Statute law;
 - (+ (2) To cause any injury to the person or reputation of any
person, or to depreciate the value of any property of
any person; or
 - (2) (3) To prevent or obstruct the free and lawful disposition of
any property by the owner thereof for its fair value; or 35
 - (3) (4) To injure any person in his trade or profession; or
 - (4) (5) To prevent or obstruct, by means of any act or acts which
if done by an individual person would constitute an
offence on his part, the free and lawful exercise by any
person of his trade, profession, or occupation; or 40
 - (5) (6) To effect any unlawful purpose; or
 - (6) (7) To effect any lawful purpose by any unlawful means;
- s guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard
labour for three years.

Incitement to Commit Offences.

569. Any person who incites or attempts to incite any other person to do any act or make any omission, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, of such a nature that, if he had procured the act to be done or the omission to be made, he would be guilty of an offence, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had himself attempted to do the same act or make the same omission in Queensland.

Provided that if the act or omission is proposed to be done or made at a place not in Queensland, the punishment cannot exceed that which he would have incurred under the laws in force where the act or omission was proposed to be done or made, if he had himself attempted to do the proposed act or make the proposed omission.

Provided also that in the last mentioned case a prosecution cannot be instituted except at the request of the Government of the State having jurisdiction in the place where the act or omission was proposed to be done or made.

CHAPTER LVII.

ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT.

Accessories after the Fact to Crimes.

570. 557. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a crime is guilty of a crime, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

Accessories after the Fact to Misdemeanours and some other Offences.

571. 558. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a misdemeanour, or to any offence of such a nature that the offender may be sentenced on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for one year, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to a punishment equal to one-half of the greatest punishment to which the principal offender is liable on conviction.

If the principal offence is such that an offender is punishable on summary conviction, the accessory may also be summarily convicted.

"Accessories Act of 1865" s. 4.

"Adopting Piracy Act of 1883" s. 1.
"Forgery Act of 1865" s. 59.

"Coinage Offences of 1865" s. 34

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 58

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 103

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" s. 68.

"Piracy Act Amendment (Imperial) 53 4. 5.

PART VIII.—PROCEDURE.

CHAPTER LVIII.

ARREST.

Arrest without Warrant generally.

572. 559. When an offence is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant generally:—

(a) It is lawful for a police officer who believes on reasonable grounds that the offence has been committed, and that any person has committed it, to arrest that person without warrant, whether the offence has been actually committed or not, and whether the person arrested committed the offence or not:

(b) It is lawful for any person who is called upon to assist a police officer in the arrest of a person suspected of having committed the offence, and who knows that the person calling upon him to assist is a police officer, to assist him, unless he knows that there is no reasonable ground for the suspicion:

(c) It is lawful for any person who finds another committing the offence to arrest him without warrant:

Criminal Law. Riot. (Imperial) s. 3.

Prisoners Act of 1890 s.

Criminal Law. B

Receivers of Stolen (Imperial) s. 3

- "Criminal Practice Amendment Act of 1865"* ss. 53, 55. (d) If the offence has been actually committed, it is lawful for any person who believes on reasonable grounds that another person has committed the offence to arrest that person without warrant, whether that other person has committed the offence or not: 5
- (e) It is lawful for any person who finds another by night, under such circumstances as to afford reasonable grounds for believing that he is committing the offence, and who does in fact so believe, to arrest him without warrant: 10
- "Injuries to Property Act of 1865"* S. 59. (f) It is lawful for a police officer who finds any person lying or loitering in any place by night, under such circumstances as to afford reasonable grounds for believing that he has committed or is about to commit the offence, and who does in fact so believe, to arrest him without warrant. 15
- "Larceny Act of 1865"* S. 109.
- "Offences against the Person Act of 1865"* S. 67.

Criminal Law - Larceny (Imperial) S. 2.

Arrest without Warrant in Special Cases.
573. 560. When it is provided with respect to an offence that the offender may be arrested without warrant subject to certain conditions, the provisions of the last preceding section apply to the offence in 20 question, subject to those conditions.

"Larceny Act of 1865" S. 108.

Criminal Law - Burgers and Receivers (Imperial) S. 4.

Arrest of persons Found committing Offences.
574. 561. (1.) It is lawful for a justice or police officer to arrest without warrant any person whom he finds committing any indictable offence or committing any simple offence with respect to which it is provided that a person found committing it may be arrested by a police officer without warrant.
(2.) When it is provided with respect to an offence that a person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant generally, it is lawful for any person who finds another committing the 30 offence to arrest him without warrant.
(3.) When it is provided with respect to an offence that a person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant by a specified person, or specified persons, it is lawful for any such person who finds another committing the offence to arrest him with- 35 out warrant.

Arrest of Offender committing Indictable Offences by Night.

575. 562. It is lawful for any person who finds another person by night committing any indictable offence to arrest him without war- 40 rant.

Arrest during Flight.

576. 563. It is lawful for any person to arrest without warrant any other person whom he believes, on reasonable grounds, to have committed an offence and to be escaping from, and to be freshly pursued by, some person whom, on reasonable grounds, he believes to 45 have authority to arrest him for that offence.

Arrest of persons offering Stolen Property for Sale, &c.

Brokers Act of 1849 S. 31. 577. 564. It is the duty of every lawful for any person to whom another offers to sell, pawn, or deliver, any property, is offered to be sold, pawned, or delivered, and who believes, on reasonable grounds, 50 that the property has been acquired by means of an offence with respect to which it is provided that a person found committing it may be arrested without warrant, to arrest the that other person offering it, and it is lawful for him to do so without warrant.

Duty of persons Arresting.

578- 565. It is the duty of a person who has arrested another upon a charge of an offence to take him forthwith before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

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CHAPTER LIX.

JURISDICTION: PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS: BAIL.

Jurisdiction.

579- 566. The jurisdiction of Courts of Justice with respect to the trial of offenders is set forth in the laws relating to the constitution
10 and jurisdiction of those Courts respectively.

Preliminary Proceedings on Charges of Indictable Offences.

580- 567. The practice and procedure relating to the examination and committal for trial of persons charged with indictable offences are set forth in the laws relating to Justices of the Peace, their Powers
15 and Authorities.

Bail.

581- 568. The Supreme Court or a Judge thereof may admit to bail any person who has been committed for trial, **or is in custody**, upon a charge of an indictable offence, **whether** ~~and to whom~~ bail has been
20 refused **or not**, or may reduce the bail of any such person to whom bail has been granted.

Summary Convictions: Time.

582- 569. The procedure upon the prosecution of offenders in order to their summary conviction, and for enforcing summary convictions
25 and orders made by justices upon such prosecutions, ~~is to be such as is~~ set forth with respect to like matters in the laws relating to Justices of the Peace, their Powers and Authorities.

A prosecution for a simple offence, or for an indictable offence in order to the summary conviction of the offender must, unless other-
30 wise expressly provided, be begun within six months after the offence is committed.

Place of Trial.

583- 570. (1.) A person charged with committing an offence may be tried in any jurisdiction within which any act or omission or event
35 which is an element of the offence takes place.

(2.) A person charged with stealing any property may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which he has the stolen property in his possession.

(3.) A person charged with stealing anything while employed in
40 the Public Service may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which he is arrested or is in custody.

(4.) A person charged with an offence which involves the receiving of any property by him may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which he has the property in his possession.

45 (5.) A person charged with forging anything, or with uttering any false document or writing or **anything** counterfeit seal, may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which he is arrested or is in custody.

(6.) A person who is charged with counselling or procuring the commission of an offence, or with becoming an accessory after the
50 fact to an offence, may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which the principal offender might be tried.

(7.) A person who is charged with an offence committed out of Queensland, and who may lawfully be tried in Queensland, may be tried in any jurisdiction within which he is arrested or is in custody.

"Justices Act"
S. 52.
Criminal Law
(Imperial) S. 4.

"Accessories Act of 1865"
S. 7.

"Larceny Act of 1865" S. 119

"Larceny Act of 1865" S. 7

"Larceny Act of 1865" S. 111.

"Forgery Act of 1865" S. 44.

"Justices Act of 1886" S. 4
"Evidence and Discovery Act of 1867" S. 76.

"Admiralty Jurisdiction Act of 1876" S. 3

"Accessories Act of 1865" S. 9.

*"Criminal Practice
Act of 1865" S. 7.*

Persons brought before Wrong Court.

584 571. If on the trial of a person charged with any offence before any Court it appears that he is not properly triable before that Court under any of the provisions of the last preceding section, he is not by reason thereof entitled to be acquitted, but the Court may, at the request of the accused person, discharge the jury from giving a verdict, and direct that he be tried before some proper Court, and may remand him for trial accordingly.

If he does not make such request, the trial is to proceed, and the verdict and judgment have the same effect in all respects as if the Court had originally had jurisdiction to try the accused person.

This section does not affect the right of an accused person to plead to the jurisdiction of a Court.

Change of Place of Trial.

585 572. When a person has been committed for trial for an indictable offence at a Court held at any place, whether he has been admitted to bail or not, the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof may, on the application of the Crown or of the accused person, and upon good cause shown, order that the trial shall be held at some other place, either before the same Court or before some other Court of competent jurisdiction, at a time to be named in the order.

When an indictment has been presented against any person in the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court, the Court may, on the application of the Crown or the accused person, order that the trial shall be held at some place other than that named in the margin of the indictment and at a time to be named in the order.

When an order is made under the provisions of this section, the consequences are the same in all respects, and with regard to all persons, as if the accused person had been committed for trial at the place named in the order and at the Sittings named therein; and, if he has been admitted to bail, the recognizances of bail are to be deemed to be enlarged to that time and place accordingly.

The recognizances of any persons who are bound to attend as witnesses are in like manner to be deemed to be enlarged to the same time and place.

Notice of such time and place must be given to the persons bound by the recognizances, otherwise their recognizances cannot be forfeited.

CHAPTER LX.

INDICTMENTS.

Nature of Indictments.

the Court Act of 1867" S. 27. 586 573. When a person charged with an indictable offence has been committed for trial and it is intended to put him on his trial for the offence, the charge is to be reduced to writing in a document which is called an indictment.

the Court Act 1891" S. 53 & Practice S. 28. The indictment is to be signed and presented to the Court by a Crown Law Officer or some other person appointed in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

Ex Officio Informations.

587 574. A Crown Law Officer may present an indictment in any Court of criminal jurisdiction against any person for any indictable offence, whether the accused person has been committed for trial or not.

An officer appointed by the Governor in Council to present indictments in any Court of criminal jurisdiction may present an

indictment in that Court against any person for any indictable offence within the jurisdiction of the Court, whether the accused person has been committed for trial or not.

Arrest of Person Charged in Ex Officio Information.

- 5 588. 575. When an indictment has been presented against a person who is not in custody, and has not been committed for trial or held to bail to attend to be tried upon the charge set forth in the indictment, a Judge of the Court in which the indictment is presented may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to arrest the accused person
10 and bring him before a justice of the peace; and the justice before whom he is brought may commit him to prison until he can be tried on the indictment, or may, in a proper case, admit him to bail with sufficient sureties to attend to be tried on the indictment.

Proceeding on Indictments
(Imperial) s. 1.

Nolle Prosequi.

- 15 589. 576. A Crown Law Officer may inform any Court, by writing under his hand, that the Crown will not further proceed upon any indictment then pending in the Court.

Criminal Law Amendment Act
of 1892" s. 7.

An officer appointed by the Governor in Council to present indictments in any Court of criminal jurisdiction may inform that
20 Court, by writing under his hand, that the Crown will not further proceed upon any indictment then pending in that Court.

When such information is given to the Court the accused person is to be discharged from any further proceedings upon that indictment.

Form of Indictment.

- 25 590. 577. An indictment is to be intituled with the name of the Court in which it is presented, and must, **subject to the provisions hereinafter contained**, set forth the offence with which the accused person is charged in such a manner, and with such particulars as to the alleged time and place of committing the offence, and as to
30 the person, if any, alleged to be aggrieved, and as to the property, if any, in question, as may be necessary to inform the accused person of the nature of the charge.

Criminal Practice Act of 1864
s. 8.

Criminal Law Amendment Act
of 1892" s. 8

Livage Offences Act of 1865
s. 6.

If any circumstance of aggravation is intended to be relied upon, it must be charged in the indictment.

- 35 It is sufficient to describe an offence in the words of this Code or of the Statute defining it.

The place of trial is to be named in the margin of the indictment.

General Rules applicable to Indictments.

- 40 591. 578. The following rules are applicable to all indictments—

- (1) Any document or other thing may be described by any name or designation by which it is usually known, and any document may be described by its purport without setting out a copy or facsimile of the whole or any part of it:
- 45 (2) A trade-mark may be described by that name, and any other mark may be described in any way which will indicate its nature, without setting out a copy or facsimile of it:
- (3) It is not necessary to set forth the value of any thing mentioned in an indictment unless the value is an essential element of the offence:
- 50 (4) It is not necessary to set forth the means or instrument by which any act is done, unless the means or instrument are an essential element of the offence:
- 55 (5) It is not necessary to set forth any particulars as to any person or thing which need not be proved, nor any other matter which need not be proved.

Criminal Law Amendment Act
of 1865" s. 8.
Criminal Practice Act of 1864
s. 10.

Trade Marks Act of 1864
"Forgery Act of 1865" s. 1

Livage Offences Act of 1865
s. 3.

Offences against the Person Act of 1865" s. 5.

Trade Marks Act of 1864
"Forgery Act of 1865"
"Injuries to Property"
"Criminal Law"

"Criminal Practice"

Particular Indictments.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 36.
 "Criminal Practice Act of 1865"
 s. 13.

592. 579. (1.) An indictment for treason must state overt acts of the treason alleged.

Unlawful Oaths (Imperial)
 37 Geo. 3. c. 123. s. 4.

Unlawful Oaths (Imperial)
 57 Geo. 3. c. 104. s. 5.

(2.) In an indictment for an offence which relates to taking or administering an oath or engagement, or to giving false testimony, or to making a false statement on solemn declaration or otherwise, or to procuring the giving of false testimony or the making of a false statement, it is not necessary to set forth the words of the oath or engagement or testimony or statement, but it is sufficient to set forth the purport thereof, or so much of the purport as is material.

"Criminal Practice Act of 1865" ss. 74, 75.
 "Prosecutions for Perjury (Imperial)"
 23 Geo. 2. c. 11. ss. 1, 2.

(3.) In an indictment for an offence which relates to giving false testimony, or procuring or attempting to procure the giving of false testimony, it is not necessary to allege the jurisdiction of the court or tribunal before which the false testimony was given, or intended or proposed to be given.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 47.
 "Post & Telegraph Act, 1891" s. 128.

(4.) In an indictment for an offence committed with respect to the Post and Telegraph Department, or to the revenue of that department, or to anything sent by post or telegraph, or to anything under the control of the Postmaster-General, any property of which the ownership must be alleged may be alleged to be the property of the Postmaster-General:

And in any such case the Postmaster-General may be described by that term alone, without mentioning his name or using any other addition or description.

"Criminal Practice Act of 1865"
 s. 11.

(5.) In an indictment in which it is necessary to mention money, such money may be described simply as money, without specifying any particular form of money.

Such an averment, so far as regards the description of the property, will be sustained by proof that the offender obtained or dealt with any coin or anything which is included in the term "money," or any portion of the value of either, in such a manner as to constitute the offence, although such coin or thing was delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the person who delivered the same or to some other person, and has been returned accordingly.

"Practice Act of 1865"
 s. 12.

(6.) In an indictment in which it is necessary to mention any co-owners of property it is sufficient to name one of such persons, adding the words "and another" or "and others," as the case may be, and to state that the property belonged to the person so named and another or others, as the case may be.

"Women's Property Act of 1890"
 s. 15.

(7.) In an indictment against a man for an offence committed by him with respect to his wife's separate property, the property may be alleged to be the property of the wife.

"Companies Act of 1848"
 s. 3. (Imp.)
 "Act of 1847"

(8.) In an indictment for an offence relating to any property of a company which is authorised to sue and be sued in the name of a public officer, the property may be alleged to be the property of the public officer.

(9.) In an indictment for an offence relating to any property which by any Statute is to be deemed to be the property of any officer of any institution, the property in question may be alleged to be the property of the officer of the institution for the time being by his name of office.

"s. 28. 29. 30"

(10.) In an indictment for an offence relating to a testamentary instrument, it is not necessary to allege that the instrument is the property of any person.

(11.) In an indictment for an offence relating to anything fixed in a square or street, or in a place dedicated to public use or ornament, or to anything in or taken from a public office, it is not necessary to allege that the thing in respect of which the offence is committed is the property of any person.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 31.

(12.) In an indictment for an offence relating to a document which is evidence of title to land or an estate in land, the document may be described as being evidence of the title of the person or some one of the persons having an estate in the land to which the document relates, the land or some part thereof being described in some manner sufficient to identify it.

"Criminal Procedure Act of 1865" s. 9.

(13.) In an indictment for stealing a chattel or fixture let to the offender, the chattel or fixture may be described as the property of the person who actually let it to hire.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 79.

(14.) In an indictment against a person employed in the Public Service for an offence committed with respect to anything which came into his possession by virtue of his employment, the thing in question may be described as the property of Her Majesty.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 75

(15.) In an indictment for an offence respecting any property, if it is uncertain to which of two or more owners of contiguous land or to which of two or more successive owners of the property in question persons, the property belonged at the time when the offence was committed, the property may be described as being the property of one or other of such ~~owners~~ persons, naming each of them, but without specifying which of them; and the indictment will be sustained, so far as regards the allegation of ownership, upon proof that at the time when the offence was committed the property belonged to one or other of such ~~owners~~ persons without ascertaining which of them.

"Criminal Procedure Act of 1865" s. 30

(16.) In an indictment for the offence of obtaining or procuring the delivery of anything capable of being stolen by a false pretence and with intent to defraud, or of obtaining any property by means of a fraudulent trick or device, or of inducing by means of any such trick or device the payment or delivery of any money or goods, or of attempting to commit, or to procure the commission of, any such offence, it is not necessary to mention the owner of the property in question.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 73

(17.) In an indictment for an offence which involves any fraud or fraudulent pretence or trick or device, it is not necessary to set forth the details of the fraud or pretence or trick or device.

(18.) In an indictment for an offence relating to an insolvent it is not necessary to set forth any debt, act of insolvency, adjudication, or other proceeding in any Court, or any order, warrant, or document, made or issued by or out of, or by the authority of, any Court.

"Insolvency Act of 1874" s. 219.

Indictment to contain One Matter of Charge only.

~~500.~~ 580. Except as hereinafter stated, an indictment must charge one offence only, and not two or more offences:

Provided that when several distinct ~~crimes or several distinct~~ ~~misdemeanours~~ indictable offences are alleged to be constituted by the same acts or omissions, or by a series of acts done or omitted to be done in the prosecution of a single purpose, charges of such distinct ~~crimes or misdemeanours~~ offences may be joined in the same indictment against the same person.

In any such case the several statements of the offences may be made in the same form as in other cases, without any allegation of connection between the offences.

But, if in any such case it appears to the Court that the accused person is likely to be prejudiced by such joinder, the Court may require the prosecutor to elect upon which of the several charges he will proceed, or may direct that the trial of the accused person upon each or any of the charges shall be had separately.

This section does not authorise the joinder of a charge of wilful murder, murder, or manslaughter, with a charge of any other offence.

Cases in which several Charges may be Joined.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 76.
"Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1894" s. 8.

581. (1.) In an indictment against a person for stealing money, 10
which is the property of his employer, or which came into his possession on account of his employer, the accused person may be charged and proceeded against for the amount of a general deficiency, notwithstanding that such general deficiency is made up of any number of specific sums of money the taking of which extended over any space 15
of time. The term "employer" includes Her Majesty.

(2.) In an indictment against a person for stealing he may be charged with two or three distinct acts of stealing the property of the same person, committed by him within the space of six months from the first to the last of such acts.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 5. b.

(3.) If, on the trial of a person charged with stealing, it appears that property alleged to have been stolen at one time was stolen at different times, the prosecutor is not by reason thereof required to elect upon which act of stealing he will proceed, unless it appears that there were more than three acts of stealing, or that more than 25
six months elapsed between the first and the last of such acts :

In either of such last-mentioned cases the prosecutor is to be required to elect to proceed in respect of two or three acts of stealing which appear to have taken place within the period of six months from the first to the last of such acts.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 76.

(4.) Charges of stealing any property and of receiving the same property, or any part thereof, knowing it to have been stolen, may be joined in the same indictment, and the accused person may, according to the evidence, be convicted either of stealing the property or of receiving it, or any part of it, knowing it to have been stolen. 35

When such an indictment is preferred against two or more persons, all or any of the accused persons may, according to the evidence, be convicted either of stealing the property or of receiving it, or any part of it, knowing it to have been stolen; or, according to the evidence, one or more of them may be convicted of stealing the 40
property, and the other or others of them of receiving it, or any part of it, knowing it to have been stolen.

(5.) Any number of persons charged with committing or with procuring the commission of the same offence, although at different 45
times, or of being accessories after the fact to the same offence, although at different times, and any number of persons charged with receiving, although at different times, any property which has been obtained by means of a crime or misdemeanour, or by means of an act which if it had been done in Queensland would be a crime or misdemeanour and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place 50
where it was done, or any part of any property so obtained, may be charged with substantive offences in the same indictment, and may be tried together notwithstanding that the principal offender or the person who so obtained the property is not included in the same indictment, or is not amenable to justice. 55

Accessories.

582. A person who counsels or procures another person to commit an offence, or who aids another person in committing an offence, or who becomes an accessory after the fact to an offence, may be charged

ss 1. 2. 7.
s. 41.
s. 41.
s. 41.

in the same indictment with the principal offender, and may be tried with him or separately, or may be indicted and tried separately, whether the principal offender has or has not been convicted, or is or is not amenable to justice.

5 *Statement of Previous Conviction.*

596. 583. In an indictment for an offence charged to have been committed after a conviction for any offence, it is sufficient, after charging the subsequent offence, to state the substance and effect of the indictment or complaint, and the conviction, for the previous offence, and the time and place of such conviction. "Larceny Act of 1865" s. 171

Formal Defects.

597. 584. An indictment is not open to objection by reason of the designation of any person by a name of office or other descriptive appellation instead of by his proper name, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, unless the time is an essential element of the offence, nor for stating imperfectly the time at which the offence was committed, nor for stating the offence to have been committed on an impossible day, or on a day that never happened or has not yet happened. "Criminal Procedure Act of 1865" s. 15. 16.

20 An objection to an indictment for a formal defect apparent on its face must be taken by motion to quash the indictment before the jury is sworn, and not afterwards.

Amendment of Indictments.

598. 585. If, on the trial of a person charged with an indictable offence, there appears to be a variance between the statement in the indictment and the evidence, with respect to the name or description of any person, place, or thing, mentioned in the indictment, or with respect to the ownership of any property mentioned in the indictment, or it appears that any words that ought to have been inserted in the indictment have been omitted, or that any words that ought to have been omitted have been inserted, the Court may, if it considers that the variance, omission, or insertion, is not material to the merits of the case, and that the accused person will not be prejudiced thereby in his defence on the merits, order the indictment to be amended, so far as it is necessary, on such terms, if any, as to postponing the trial, and directing it to be had before the same jury or another jury, as the Court may think reasonable. "Criminal Procedure Act of 1865" ss. 1. 2. 3.

The indictment is thereupon to be amended in accordance with the order of the Court.

40 When an indictment has been amended, the trial is to proceed, at the appointed time, upon the amended indictment, and the same consequences ensue, in all respects and as to all persons, as if the indictment had been originally in its amended form.

45 If it becomes necessary to draw up a formal record in any case in which an amendment has been made, the record is to be drawn up setting out the indictment as amended, and without taking any notice of the fact of the amendment having been made.

Particulars.

599. 586. The Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, direct particulars to be delivered to the accused person of any matter alleged in the indictment, and may adjourn the trial for the purpose of such delivery.

Summary Convictions.

600. 587. The provisions of this Chapter relating to indictments apply to complaints preferred against offenders upon their trial before justices in order to their summary conviction of an indictable offence. "Justices"

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 12

"Criminal Practice Act of 1865" s. 5

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" s. 93

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 42

CHAPTER LXI.

EFFECT OF INDICTMENT.

Offences involving Circumstances of Aggravation.

601. 588. Except as hereinafter stated, upon an indictment charging a person with an offence committed with circumstances of aggravation, he may be convicted of any offence which is established by the evidence, and which is constituted by any act or omission which is an element of the offence charged, with or without any of the circumstances of aggravation charged in the indictment. 5

Charge of Murder or Manslaughter.

602. 589. Upon an indictment charging a person with the crime of wilful murder, he may be convicted of the crime of murder or of the crime of manslaughter, if either of those crimes is established by the evidence, but not, except as herein expressly provided, of any other offence than that with which he is charged. 10

Upon an indictment charging a person with the crime of murder, he may be convicted of the crime of manslaughter, if that crime is established by the evidence, but not, except as herein expressly provided, of any other offence than that with which he is charged. 15

Upon an indictment charging a person with the crime of manslaughter he cannot, except as herein expressly provided, be convicted of any other offence. 20

Charge of Homicide of Child.

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" s. 61

603. 590. Provided that upon an indictment charging a person with the wilful murder or murder of any person, or with unlawfully killing any person, if upon the evidence it appears that the person alleged to have been killed was a child of which a woman had recently been delivered, the accused person may be convicted of the offence of preventing the child from being born alive by an act or omission of such a nature that, if the child had been born alive and had then died, he would be deemed to have unlawfully killed the child, or of the offence of endeavouring by a secret disposition of the dead body of the child to conceal the birth, if either of those offences is established by the evidence. 25 30 35

Charge of Rape and like Offences.

"Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1891" s. 10

604. 591. Upon an indictment charging a person with the crime of rape or with the crime of having unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of twelve years, he may be convicted of any offence which is established by the evidence, and of which the unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, whether of a particular age or description or not, is an element, and blood relationship is not an element, or of which procuring the woman or girl to have unlawful carnal connection with any man is an element: 40

Or he may be convicted of any of the offences following, that is to say,— 45

- (a) Administering to the woman or girl, or causing her to take, any drug or other thing, with intent to stupefy or overpower her in order to enable any man to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her; or 50
- (b) Unlawfully and indecently assaulting the woman or girl; or
- (c) Unlawfully and indecently dealing with a girl under the age of twelve years or a girl under the age of fourteen years; 55

if any such offence is established by the evidence.

Charge of Specific Injury: Charge of Injury with Specific Intent.

605. 592. Upon an indictment charging a person with an offence of which the causing of some specific result is an element, he may be convicted of any offence which is established by the evidence, and of which an intent to cause that result, or a result of a similar but less injurious nature, is an element.

Upon an indictment charging a person with an offence of which an intent to cause some specific result is an element, he may be convicted of any offence which is established by the evidence and of which the unlawful causing of that result is an element.

"Offences against the Person Act of 1865" s. 37.

"Injury to Property Act 1865" s. 38.

Charge of Injury to Property.

606. 593. Upon an indictment charging a person with an offence of which destruction of property, or wilfully and unlawfully doing any specific damage to property, is an element, he may be convicted of wilfully and unlawfully damaging the property, or of wilfully and unlawfully damaging the property in any lesser degree, if either of such offences is established by the evidence.

Stealing, False Pretences, and Cheating.

607. 594. Upon an indictment charging a person with stealing any property he may be convicted of any of the offences following, that is to say,—

(a) Stealing any property;

- (a) (b) Obtaining or inducing the delivery of the any property in question by a false pretence and with intent to defraud;
- 25 (b) (c) Procuring any other person to commit any such offence with regard to the property in question;
- (e) (d) Obtaining or inducing the delivery or payment of the any property or money in question by means of a fraudulent trick or device;

30 he may be convicted of any other of such offences committed with respect to the same property, if any such other offence is established by the evidence.

Charge of Procuring Commission of Offence or Wrongful Act.

608. 595. Upon an indictment charging a person with procuring the commission of any offence, he may be convicted of procuring the commission of any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging him with committing the offence of which the accused person is alleged to have procured the commission.

40 Upon an indictment charging a person with procuring another to do an act or make an omission of such a nature that if the accused person had himself done the act or made the omission, he would have been guilty of an offence, he may be convicted of procuring that other person to do any other act or make any other omission which is established by the evidence, and which is of such a nature that if the accused person had himself done that act or made that omission he would have been guilty of an offence, such last-named offence being itself of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging him with committing the offence of which the accused person would have been guilty if he had himself done the act or made the omission which he is alleged to have procured to be done or made.

Conviction for Attempt to Commit Offence.

609. 596. Upon an indictment charging a person with committing any offence, he may be convicted of attempting to commit that offence, or of attempting to commit any other offence of which he might be convicted upon the indictment.

"Criminal Code of 1865"

Upon an indictment charging a person with procuring the commission of any offence, he may be convicted of attempting to procure the commission of that offence, or of attempting to procure the commission of any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging him with committing the offence of which the accused person is alleged to have procured the commission. 5

Upon an indictment charging a person with attempting to commit any offence, he may be convicted of attempting to commit any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging him with committing the offence which the accused person is alleged to have attempted to commit. 10

Upon an indictment charging a person with attempting to procure, ~~or with inciting or attempting to incite,~~ the commission of any offence, he may be convicted of attempting to procure, ~~or of inciting or attempting to incite,~~ the commission of any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging him with committing the offence of which the accused person is alleged to have attempted to procure, ~~or to have incited or attempted to incite,~~ the commission. 15 20

Upon an indictment charging a person with attempting to procure another, ~~or with inciting or attempting to incite another,~~ to do an act or make an omission of such a nature that if he had himself done the act **had been done** or made the omission **had been made**, ~~he would have been guilty of an offence would thereby have been committed~~ he may be convicted of attempting to procure that other person, ~~or of inciting or attempting to incite that other person,~~ to do any other act or make any other omission of such a nature that if he had himself done the act **had been done** or made the omission **had been made** ~~he would have been guilty of an offence would thereby have been committed~~, such last-mentioned offence being itself of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging him with doing the act or making the omission which the accused person is alleged in the indictment to have attempted to procure, ~~or to have incited or attempted to incite,~~ that other person 25 30 35 to do or make.

When Evidence shows Circumstances of Aggravation. Offence of Similar Nature.

Practice Act

s. 6.

my Act of 1865"

s. 93.

610. 597. If, on the trial of a person charged with any indictable offence, the evidence establishes that he is guilty of another indictable offence of such a nature that upon an indictment charging him with it he might have been convicted of the offence with which he is actually charged, he may be convicted of the offence with which he is so charged. 40

A person so tried is not liable to be afterwards prosecuted for the offence so established by the evidence, unless the Court before which the trial is had thinks fit to discharge the jury from giving any verdict, and to direct the accused person to be indicted for that offence; in which case he may be dealt with in all respects as if he had not been put upon his trial for the offence with which he is actually charged. 45 50

Effect of Conviction for Offences other than that Charged.

611. 598. A person convicted under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter is liable to the same punishment as if he had been convicted on an indictment charging him with the offence of which he is actually convicted. 55

Corrupt Practices.

612. 599. If, on the trial of a person charged with an indictable offence relating to elections the evidence establishes that he is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of an offence relating to elections and punishable on summary conviction, he may be convicted of such last-mentioned offence, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had been summarily convicted of that offence. [S. 614 Amended and Transposed.]

"Elections Act of 1885"
S. 109.

Illegal Practices.

10 615. 600. If, on the trial of a person charged with an offence relating to elections and punishable on summary conviction, the evidence establishes that he is guilty of an indictable offence relating to elections, he is not entitled to have the charge dismissed if the evidence also establishes that he did any act or acts such as to
15 constitute the offence with which he is actually charged. [S. 615 Transposed.]

"Elections Act of 1885"
S. 109.

Charge of Stealing Cattle.

613. 601. If, on the trial of a person charged with stealing a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, goat, or pig, or the young of any such animal, the evidence establishes that he is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of any of the offences following, that is to say,—

- (a) Unlawfully using the animal without the consent of the owner, or of the person in lawful possession thereof;
- 25 (b) Branding or marking the animal, or knowingly permitting it to be branded or marked, with his authorised registered brand or authorised registered mark, knowing that he is not the owner of the animal;
- (c) Altering or defacing, or otherwise rendering undistinguishable, any authorised registered brand or registered
30 mark upon the animal;
- (d) Knowingly permitting any such act as last aforesaid to be done by any person over whom he has control;

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 1.

"Larceny Act of 1877" s. 38.

"Frauds Act of 1872" s. 3.
"Amend. Act of 1884" s. 3.

he may be convicted of the offence so established by the evidence, and
35 is liable to the same punishment as if he had been summarily convicted of that offence. [S. 613 Amended and Transposed.]

Effect of Conviction.

614. In any of the cases mentioned in the two last preceding sections the offender is liable to the same punishment as if he had been
40 summarily convicted of the offence of which he is actually convicted.

Indictment for Joint Receiving.

616. 602. Upon an indictment charging two or more persons jointly with an offence of which the receiving of any property is an element, if the evidence establishes that one or more of them
45 separately received any part or parts of the property under such circumstances as to constitute an offence, such one or more of the accused persons may be convicted of the offence or offences so established by the evidence.

"Larceny Act of 1865" ss. 77, 99.

CHAPTER LXII.

TRIAL: ADJOURNMENT: PLEAS: PRACTICE

Right to be Tried.

617. 603. A person committed for trial before any Court for any indictable offence may make application in open Court at any time during the first Sittings of the Court held after his committal to be
55 brought to his trial.

"Liberty of Subject & Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas (Imp.)" 31. Car. 2. c. 9. s. 7.

If an indictment is not presented against him at some time during those Sittings, the Court is required, **may**, upon motion made on his behalf on the last day of such Sittings, to admit him to bail, and is required so to do, unless it appears upon oath that the witnesses some material evidence for the Crown could not be produced at those Sittings. 5

Any person committed as aforesaid, who has made such an application to be brought to his trial, and who is not brought to trial at the second Sittings after his committal for trial, is entitled to be discharged. 10

Accelerating Trial of Persons not under Committal.

Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1864.
Sec 5 & 1 Sec 4.
C. H. S. 9.
§18. 604. When an indictment is presented in any Court against any person who has not been committed for trial or held to bail upon the charge set forth in the indictment, and the accused person is not brought to trial within a year after the indictment is presented, the Court may, upon the application of the accused person or any of the accused persons, if more than one, authorise him to bring on the trial, and he may bring on the trial accordingly, unless in the meantime the Court is informed that the Crown will not further proceed upon the indictment. 20

Adjournment of Trial.

Practise
'865" S. 50.
§19. 605. The Court before which an indictment is presented may, in any case, if it thinks fit, adjourn the trial of the accused person. A trial may be adjourned at any period of the trial, whether a jury has or has not been sworn, and whether evidence has or has not been given. 25

On Adjournment of Trial Accused may be Remanded to another Court having Jurisdiction.

Practise
" S. S. 1 30
in Amendment
" S. 6.
§20. 606. When the trial of a person charged with an offence on indictment is adjourned, the Court may direct the trial to be held either at a later Sitting of the same Court or before some other Court of competent jurisdiction, and may remand the accused person accordingly, and may, in a proper case, admit him to bail, or enlarge his bail if he has already been admitted to bail, and may enlarge the recognizances of the witnesses. 35

In any such case, the indictment and other proceedings are to be transmitted to the proper officer of the Court to which the accused person is so remanded, and that Court has the same jurisdiction to try him as if he had been originally committed to be tried before it; and the accused person is bound to attend to be tried, and the witnesses are bound to attend to give evidence, at the time and place to which the trial is adjourned, without entering into any fresh recognizances for that purpose, in the same manner as if they had respectively been originally bound by their recognizances to appear and to attend and give evidence at the time and place to which the trial is adjourned. 40 45

Accused Person to be called upon to Plead to Indictment.

§21. 607. At the time appointed for the trial of an accused person, he is to be informed in open Court of the offence with which he is charged, as set forth in the indictment, and is to be called upon to plead to the indictment, and to say whether he is guilty or not guilty of the charge. 50

The trial is deemed to begin when he is so called upon.

Delivery of Copy of Indictment.

622. 608. When an indictment is presented against any person, the Court is required, upon his application, to order a copy of the indictment to be delivered to him without fee.

Criminal Law
Misdemeanour (Imps).
60 Geo. 3 + 1 Geo. 4.
C. 4. S. 8

Motion to Quash Indictment.

623. 609. The accused person may before pleading apply to the Court to quash the indictment on the ground that it is calculated to prejudice or embarrass him in his defence to the charge, or that it is formally defective.

10 Upon such motion the Court may quash the indictment, or may order it to be amended in such manner as the Court thinks just, or may refuse the motion.

Misnomer.

624. 610. If the accused person says that he is wrongly named in the indictment, the Court may, on being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the error, order the indictment to be amended.

Criminal Proaches Act
of 1865" S. 19.

Pleas.

625. 611. If the accused person does not apply to quash the indictment, he must either plead to it, or demur to it on the ground that it does not disclose any offence cognizable by the Court. If he pleads, he may plead either—

Criminal Proaches Act
of 1865" S. 21.

- (1) That he is guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, or, with the consent of the Crown, of any other offence of which he might be convicted upon the indictment;
- (2) That he is not guilty;
- (3) That he has already been convicted upon an indictment on which he might have been convicted of the offence with which he is charged, or has already been convicted of an offence of which he might be convicted upon the indictment;
- (4) That he has already been acquitted upon an indictment on which he might have been convicted of the offence with which he is charged, or has already been acquitted upon indictment of an offence of which he might be convicted upon the indictment;
- (5) That he has already been tried and convicted or acquitted of an offence committed or alleged to be committed under such circumstances that he cannot under the provisions of this Code be tried for the offence charged in the indictment;
- (6) That he has received the Royal pardon for the offence charged in the indictment; or
- (7) That the Court has no jurisdiction to try him for the offence.

Two or more pleas may be pleaded together, except that the plea of guilty cannot be pleaded with any other plea to the same charge.

An accused person may plead and demur together.

50 *Defence of Truth of Defamatory Matter to be Specially Pleaded.*

626. 612. A person charged with the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, who sets up as a defence that the defamatory matter is true and that it was for the public benefit that the publication should be made, must plead that matter specially, and may plead it with any other plea, except the plea of guilty.

Defamation
Queensland 1.

Persons Committed for Sentence.

~~627.~~ **613.** When a person has been committed by a justice for sentence for an offence, he is to be called upon to plead to the indictment in the same manner as other persons, and may plead either that he is guilty of the offence charged in the indictment or, with the consent of the Crown, of any other offence of which he might be convicted upon the indictment. 5

If he pleads that he is not guilty, the Court, upon being satisfied that he duly admitted before the justice that he was guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, is to direct a plea of guilty to be entered, notwithstanding his plea of not guilty. A plea so entered has the same effect as if it had been actually pleaded. 10

If the Court is not so satisfied, or if, notwithstanding that the accused person pleads that he is guilty, it appears to the Court upon examination of the depositions of the witnesses that he has not in fact committed the offence charged in the indictment or any other offence of which he might be convicted upon the indictment, the plea of not guilty is to be entered, and the trial is to proceed as in other cases when that plea is pleaded. 15

A person who has been committed for sentence may plead any of the other pleas mentioned in the last preceding section but one. 20

Standing Mute.

~~628.~~ **614.** If an accused person, on being called upon to plead to an indictment, will not plead or answer directly to the indictment, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order a plea of not guilty to be entered on behalf of the accused person. A plea so entered has the same effect as if it had been actually pleaded. 25

Plea of Autrefois Convict or Autrefois Acquit.

~~629.~~ **615.** In a plea that the accused person has already been convicted or acquitted, it is sufficient to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted, as the case may be, of the offence charged in the indictment, or of the other offence of which he alleges that he has been convicted or acquitted, and, in the latter case, to describe the offence by any term by which it is commonly known. 30

Trial on Plea to the Jurisdiction.

~~630.~~ **616.** Upon a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court is to proceed to satisfy itself in such manner and upon such evidence as it thinks fit, whether it has jurisdiction or not, and may ascertain the fact by the verdict of a jury or otherwise. 35

Trial by Jury.

~~631.~~ **617.** If the accused person pleads any plea or pleas other than the plea of guilty or a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, he is by such plea, without any further form, deemed to have demanded that the issues raised by such plea or pleas shall be tried by a jury, and is entitled to have them tried accordingly. 40

Demurrer.

~~632.~~ **618.** When an accused person demurs only and does not plead any plea, the Court is to proceed to hear and determine the matter forthwith. If the demurrer is overruled, he is to be called upon to plead to the indictment. 45

When an accused person pleads and demurs together, it is in the discretion of the Court whether the plea or demurrer shall be first disposed of. 50

No joinder in demurrer is necessary.

Separate Trials.

619. When two or more persons are charged in the same indictment, whether with the same offence or with different offences, the Court may, at any time during the trial, on the application of any of the accused persons, 55

"Criminal Practice Act
of 1865" S. 18.

"Persons standing mute on
their arraignment for
Bibbery & Piracy (Imp)
12. Geo. 3. c. 20

"Criminal Practice
1865" S. 20.

at Practice Act
S. 17.

direct that the trial of the accused persons or any of them shall be had separately from the trial of the other or others of them, and for that purpose may, if a jury has been sworn, discharge the jury from giving a verdict as to any of the
5 accused persons.

Juries.

633. 620. The law respecting the qualifications of jurors and the summoning of jurors to attend for the trial of persons charged with indictable offences, and the number of challenges allowed to such
10 persons, is set forth in the Statutes laws relating to Juries and Jurors.

Accused Person to be informed of his Right of Challenge.

634. 621. When an accused person has demanded to be tried by a jury, the proper officer of the Court is to inform him in open Court that the persons whose names are to be called are the jurors to be
15 sworn for his trial, and is further to inform him that if he desires to challenge any of them he must do so before they are sworn.

Challenge to Array.

635. 622. If the accused person desires to object to the whole panel of jurors, he must do so before any juror is sworn for his trial.

20 636. 623. *Challenges to Individual Jurors for Cause.*

The Crown or the accused person may object to a particular juror on either of the following grounds, that is to say,—

- (1) That the juror is not qualified by law to act as a juror;
- (2) That the juror is not impartial indifferent as between
25 the Crown and the accused person.

Such objections are in addition to any peremptory challenges to which an accused person is by law entitled.

Time for Challenging.

637. 624. An objection to a juror, either by way of peremptory
30 challenge or by way of challenge for cause, may be made at any time before the officer has begun to recite the words of the oath to the juror, but not afterwards.

Challenges by the Crown.

638. ~~The Crown is not bound to allege or prove any ground of
35 objection to a juror unless and until it appears that a sufficient number of jurors cannot be obtained for the trial if the objections of the Crown are allowed to prevail.~~

Ascertainment of Facts as to Challenge.

639. 625. If at any time it becomes necessary to ascertain the
40 truth of any matter alleged as cause for challenge, ~~the Court is required to appoint two impartial persons to try the fact~~ the fact shall be tried by the jurors already sworn, if more than one, or, if one juror only has been sworn, by such juror together with some indifferent person chosen by the Court from the panel of
45 jurors, or, if no juror has been sworn, by two indifferent persons chosen by the Court from such panel. The persons so appointed are to be sworn to try the cause for challenge, and their decision on the fact is final and conclusive.

If the persons so appointed cannot agree, the Court may
50 discharge them from giving a decision, and may appoint two other persons to try the fact, to be chosen as in the case when no juror has been sworn.

Want of Understanding of Accused Person.

640. 626. If, when the accused person is called upon to plead
55 to the indictment, it appears to be uncertain, for any reason, whether he is capable of understanding the proceedings at the trial, so as to be able to make a proper defence, a jury, of twelve men, to be chosen from the panel of jurors, are to be impanelled forthwith, who are to be sworn to find whether he is so capable or no.

"Assembly"

If the jury find that he is capable of undertaking the proceedings, the trial is to proceed as in other cases.

If the jury find that he is not so capable, the finding is to be recorded, and the Court may order the accused person to be discharged, or may order him to be kept in strict custody in such place and in such manner as the Court thinks fit, until he can be dealt with under the laws relating to insane persons according to law.

A person so found to be incapable of understanding the proceedings at the trial may be again indicted and tried for the offence. 10

Jury to be Sworn and Informed of Charge.

641. 627. The jury are to be sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence upon the issues to be tried by them.

When the jury have been sworn, the proper officer of the Court is to inform them of the charge set forth in the indictment, and 15 of their duty as jurors upon the trial.

Discharge of Juror by Court.

642. 628. If, after a juror has been sworn, it appears to the Court by from his own admission statement that he is not impartial indifferent as between the Crown and the accused person, or that for any other reason he ought not to be allowed or required to act as a juror on the trial, the Court may, without discharging the whole of the jury, discharge that particular juror, and direct another juror to be sworn in his place.

Defence by Counsel.

643. 629. Every person charged with an offence is entitled to make his defence at his trial and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by his counsel.

The term "counsel" includes any person entitled to audience as an advocate. 25

Presence of Accused.

644. 630. The trial must take place in the presence of the accused person, unless he so conducts himself as to render the continuance of the proceedings in his presence impracticable, in which case the Court may order him to be removed, and may direct the trial to proceed in his absence. 30

Provided that the Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, permit a person charged with a misdemeanour to be absent during the whole or any part of the trial on such conditions as it thinks fit.

If the accused person absents himself during the trial without leave, the Court may direct a warrant to be issued to arrest him and bring him before the Court forthwith. 40

Evidence in Defence.

631. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the proper officer of the Court is required to ask the accused person whether he intends to adduce evidence in his defence. 45

Speeches by Counsel.

645. 632. Before any evidence is given at the trial of an accused person the counsel for the Crown is entitled to address the jury for the purpose of opening the evidence intended to be adduced for the prosecution. 50

When any accused person is defended by counsel, but not otherwise, the proper officer of the Court, at the close of the case for the prosecution, is to ask the counsel for such accused person whether he intends to adduce evidence for the defence, or whether the accused person for whom he appears intends to make a statement, and if the counsel for the accused person or the counsel for any of the accused persons, if more than one, who are defended by counsel, If the accused person or any

High Treason (Imp.)
20 Geo. 2, c. 30
Criminal Practice Act of 1865
S.S. 31. 32.
Justices Act of 1886
S.S. 145. 183.
Evidence Act
1867. S. 44.

Corporation
S. 44.

of the accused persons, if more than one, is defended by counsel, and if such counsel or any of such counsel says that he does not intend to adduce evidence, and ~~that the accused person for whom he appears does not intend to make a statement~~, the counsel
 5 for the Crown is entitled to address the jury a second time for the purpose of summing up the evidence already given against such accused person or persons for whom evidence is not intended to be adduced ~~and by whom no statement is intended to be made~~.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the accused
 10 person, and each of the accused persons, if more than one, may by himself or his counsel address the jury for the purpose of opening the evidence, if any, intended to be adduced for the defence, and after the whole of the evidence is given may again address the jury upon the whole case.

15 ~~When an accused person is defended by counsel, he may make a statement to the jury before his counsel addresses the jury upon the whole case. If evidence is adduced for such accused person, the statement may be made either before or after the evidence is adduced.~~

If evidence is adduced for an accused person, the counsel for the
 20 Crown is entitled to reply.

If evidence is adduced for one or more of several accused persons, but not for all of them, the counsel for the Crown is entitled to reply with respect to the person or persons by whom evidence is so adduced, but not with respect to the other or others of them.

25 When an accused person, being defended by counsel, ~~makes~~ **is allowed by the Court to make** a statement to the jury, the counsel for the Crown is entitled to the same right of reply as if evidence had been adduced for that accused person.

Provided that a Crown Law Officer is entitled to reply in all
 30 cases, whether evidence is adduced by any accused person or not.

Summing up.

646. 633. After the evidence is concluded and the counsel or the accused person or persons, as the case may be, have addressed the jury, it is the duty of the Court to instruct the jury as to the law applicable
 35 to the case, with such observations upon the evidence as the Court thinks fit to make.

After the Court has instructed the jury they are to consider their verdict.

Jury not to Separate.

40 647. 634. Except as hereinafter stated, after the jury have been sworn and the charge has been stated to them by the proper officer, they must not separate until they have given their verdict or are discharged by the Court. *"Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1898" s 5*

And no person except the officer of the Court who has charge
 45 of them is to be allowed to speak to or communicate with any of them without the leave of the Court until they are discharged.

Provided that on the trial of a person charged with any indictable offence other than a crime punishable with death, the Court may, in its discretion, permit the jury to separate before considering
 50 their verdict for such period during any adjournment of the trial as the Court may think fit.

If any person disobeys the directions of this section he may be punished summarily as for contempt of court.

The validity of the proceedings is not affected by any such
 55 disobedience, but, if the fact is discovered before the verdict is given, the Court, if it is of opinion that such disobedience is likely to prejudice the fair trial of the charge, may discharge the jury, and may direct that a fresh jury be sworn during the same Sittings of the Court, or may adjourn the trial.

"Jury Act of 1884"
S. 5.

Confinement of Jury.

648. **635.** While the jury are kept together, and until they have given their verdict, they are to be kept during any adjournment of the Court, and while they are considering their verdict, in some private place under the charge of an officer of the Court, and are to be provided with necessary fire and lights and with such reasonable refreshment, if any, as the Court may allow. 5

View.

649. **636.** The Court may in any case, if it thinks fit, direct that the jury shall view any place or thing which the Court thinks it desirable that they should see, and may give any necessary directions for that purpose. 10

The validity of the proceedings is not affected by disobedience to any such directions, but, if the fact is discovered before the verdict is given, the Court, if it is of opinion that such disobedience is likely to prejudice the fair trial of the charge, may discharge the jury, and may direct that a fresh jury be sworn during the same Sittings of the Court, or may adjourn the trial. 15

Special Verdict.

650. **637.** In any case in which it appears to the Court that the question whether an accused person ought or ought not to be convicted of an offence may depend upon some specific fact, or that the proper punishment to be awarded upon conviction may depend upon some specific fact, the Court may require the jury to find that fact specially. 25

General Verdict on Charge of Defamation.

"Defamation Law of
Queensland 1889"
S. 31

651. **638.** Subject to **Notwithstanding** the provisions of the last preceding section, the jury, on the trial of a person charged with the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, may give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty upon the whole matter in issue, in like manner as in other cases. 30

Discharge of Jury.

652. **639.** When the trial of an accused person is adjourned after the jury have been sworn, the Court may discharge the jury.

If the jury cannot agree as to the verdict to be given, or if any emergency arises of such a nature as to render it in the opinion of the Court necessary or highly expedient for the ends of justice to do so, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the jury without giving a verdict, and may direct that a fresh jury be sworn during the same sittings of the Court, or may adjourn the trial. 40

Such an exercise of discretion is not subject to review by any Court.

Incapacity of Judge.

653. **640.** If the presiding Judge becomes incapable of proceeding with the trial or directing the discharge of the jury, it is the duty of some officer of the Court to discharge the jury. 45

In any such case the accused person must remain in custody, and may be again put on his trial. But he has the same rights with respect to admission to bail as upon an original committal for trial for the offence with which he is charged, and any justice may, in a proper case, admit him to bail accordingly. 50

Incapacity of Juror.

654. **641.** If at any time during the trial a juror dies, or becomes in the opinion of the Court incapable of continuing to act as a juror, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the jury under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or may, if it thinks fit, at the request of the accused person, and with the consent of the 55

Crown and of the accused person, discharge the juror, if any, so becoming incapable, and direct that the trial shall proceed with the remaining jurors. In any such case the verdict of the remaining jurors, not being less than ten, shall have the same effect as if all the jurors had continued present.

Verdict on Sunday.

655. 642. The taking of a verdict or any other proceeding of the Court is not invalid by reason of its happening on a Sunday.

10 *Procedure on Charge of an Offence Committed after Previous Conviction.*

656. 643. The proceedings upon an indictment for committing an offence after a previous conviction or convictions are required to be as follows, that is to say, —

- 15 (1) The accused person is in the first instance to be called upon to plead to so much only of the indictment as charges the subsequent offence: *"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 194.*
- (2) If he pleads any plea which raises an issue to be tried by a jury, the jury are to be charged in the first instance to inquire concerning the subsequent offence only: *"Criminal Practice Act of 1865" s. 22.*
- 20 (3) If he pleads guilty, or if upon trial he is convicted of the subsequent offence, he is then, and not before, to be asked whether he had been previously convicted as alleged in the indictment:
- 25 (4) If he answers that he had been so previously convicted, the Court may proceed to pass sentence upon him accordingly:
- (5) If he denies that he had been so previously convicted, or will not answer directly to the question, the jury are then to be charged to inquire concerning the previous conviction or convictions; and in that case it is not necessary that the jury should be sworn afresh, but the oath already taken by them is deemed to extend to such last-mentioned inquiry. *"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 36.*
- 30

35 Provided that, if on the trial of a person charged with a subsequent offence, he offers evidence of his good character, the Crown may, in answer thereto, and before any verdict is given, offer evidence of his conviction of the previous offence or offences, and in that case the jury are required to inquire concerning the previous conviction or convictions at the same time that they inquire concerning the subsequent offence.

Further Pleas.

45 657. 644. When the issues raised by any plea or pleas, except the plea of not guilty, have been found against an accused person who has not pleaded the plea of not guilty, he is to be called upon to plead afresh, and, if those issues have been tried by a jury, the Court may direct the issues raised by any fresh plea to be tried by the same jury or by another jury. If the Court directs them to be tried by the same jury, it is not necessary that the jury should be sworn afresh, but the oath already taken by them is to be deemed to extend to the trial of such fresh issues.

CHAPTER LXIII.

EVIDENCE: PRESUMPTIONS OF FACT.

Accomplices.

658. 645. A person cannot be convicted of an offence on the 55 uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice or accomplices.

Evidence on Charge of Treason.

659. 646. On the trial of a person charged with treason evidence cannot be admitted of any overt act not alleged in the indictment. *Regulating Treason 748 Wm.*

"Criminal Practice Act
of 1865" s. 96.

Evidence on Trials for Perjury and Subornation.

647. On the trial of a person charged with an offence of which the giving of false testimony by any person at the trial of a person charged with an offence is an element, a certificate setting out the substance and effect only, without the formal parts, of the indictment or complaint, and the proceedings at the trial, and purporting to be signed by the officer having the custody of the records of the Court where the indictment or complaint was tried, or by his deputy, is sufficient evidence of the trial, without proof of the signature or official character of the person who appears to have signed the certificate.

Evidence of Previous Conviction.

"Coinage Offences Act
of 1865" s. 36.

"Injuries to Property Act
of 1865" s. 79.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. s. 117, 121.

648. On the trial of a person charged with an offence alleged to have been committed after a previous conviction, a certificate setting out the substance and effect only, without the formal parts, of the indictment, verdict, and judgment, or of the complaint and conviction, purporting to be signed by the officer having the custody of the records of the Court where the accused person was first convicted, or by his deputy is, upon proof of the identity of the person of the offender, sufficient evidence of the conviction, without proof of the signature or official character of the person who appears to have signed the certificate :

If the previous conviction was a summary conviction, the conviction is presumed not to have been appealed against until the contrary is shown.

Evidence of Relationship on Charge of Incest.

"Criminal Law Amendment
Act of 1891" s. 15.

649. On the trial of a person charged with an offence of which carnal knowledge, or an attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a woman or girl, is an element, and of which blood relationship is also an element—

(1.) It is sufficient to prove that the woman or girl on whose person or by whom the offence is alleged to have been committed is reputed to be the daughter or other lineal descendant, or sister, of the person charged, or of the person with whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, as the case may be, and it is not necessary to prove that such woman or girl, or any person being her parent or ancestor and being a descendant of the person charged, or of the person with whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, as the case may be, was born in lawful wedlock :

(2.) The accused person is, until the contrary is proved, presumed to have had knowledge at the time of the alleged offence of the relationship existing between the woman or girl on whose person or by whom the offence is alleged to have been committed and the person charged, or the person with whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, as the case may be.

Evidence of Gaming.

650. On the trial of a person charged with an offence of such a nature that proof that any place was kept or used or resorted to for playing at any game of chance, or of mixed chance and skill, is necessary, it is not necessary to prove that any person there found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Evidence of Authority.

651. The averment in an indictment that the prosecution is instituted by the direction of a Crown Law Officer, or at the request of the Government of any State, is sufficient evidence of the fact, until the contrary is shown.

Evidence on Charges of Offences against Customs Laws.

664. **652.** On the trial of a person charged with any offence of which the fact that some person was at some particular time an officer of Customs, or was at some particular time employed for the prevention of smuggling, is an element, the averment in the indictment or complaint that any person therein mentioned was an officer of Customs, or was employed for the prevention of smuggling, at any time therein stated is sufficient evidence of the fact, until the contrary is shown.

"Customs Act of 1873"
ss. 246, 247.

Evidence on Trial for Defamation.

665. **653.** On the trial of a person charged with the unlawful publication of defamatory matter which is contained in a periodical, after evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Court has been given of the publication by the accused person of the number or part of the periodical containing the matter complained of, other writings or prints purporting to be other numbers or parts of the same periodical previously or subsequently published, and containing a printed statement that they were published by or for the accused person, are admissible in evidence on either side, without further proof of publication of them.

"Defamation of Queen's Land"
Act of 1889" s. 39.

Evidence on certain Charges of Stealing by Clerks or Servants Money.

666. **654.** On the trial of a person charged with stealing, while employed in the Public Service, money which was the property of Her Majesty, or which came into his possession by virtue of his employment, or charged with stealing, while a clerk or servant, money which was the property of his employer, or which came into his possession on account of his employer, an entry in any book of account kept by the accused person, or kept in, under, or subject to, his charge or supervision, purporting to be an entry of the receipt of any money, is evidence that the money so purporting to have been received was so received by him.

"Criminal Law Amendment
Act of 1894" s. 7.

On the trial of a person charged with any such offence, it is not necessary to prove the stealing by the accused person of any specific sum of money, if, on examination of the books of account or entries kept or made by him, or kept or made in, under, or subject to, his charge or supervision, or by any other evidence, there is proof of a general deficiency, and if the jury are satisfied that the accused person stole the deficient money or any part of it.

Evidence on Charges of Forgery relating to Seals and Stamps.

667. **655.** On the trial of a person charged with any offence relating to any seal or stamp used for the purposes of the public revenue, or of the Post Office, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions or in any foreign State, a despatch from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmitting to the Governor any stamp, mark, or impression, and stating it to be a genuine stamp, mark, or impression, of a die, plate, or other instrument, provided, made, or used, by or under the direction of the proper authority of the country in question for the purpose of expressing or denoting any stamp duty or postal charge, is admissible as evidence of the facts stated in the despatch; and the stamp, mark, or impression, so transmitted may be used by the Court and jury and by witnesses for the purposes of comparison.

"Forgery Act"
s.

Intention to Defraud.

668. **656.** On the trial of a person charged with any offence of which an intent to injure or deceive or defraud, or an intent to enable another person to deceive or defraud, is an element, it is not

"Trade Mar"
"Forgery Act"
"Injuries"
1865" s.
"Larceny"

necessary to prove an intent to injure or deceive or defraud any particular person, or an intent to enable any particular person to deceive or defraud any particular person.

Admissions.

~~660.~~ **657.** An accused person ~~or his counsel~~ may admit **on the trial** any fact alleged against him, and such admission is sufficient proof of the fact without other evidence.

CHAPTER LXIV.

VERDICT: JUDGMENT.

Accused Person Insane during Trial.

10

670. 658. If on the trial of any person charged with an indictable offence it is alleged or appears that he is not of sound mind, the jury are to be required to consider the matter, and if the jury find that he is not of sound mind, the finding is to be recorded, and thereupon the Court is required to order him to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as the Court thinks fit, until he is dealt with under the laws relating to insane persons.

A person so found to be not of sound mind may be again indicted and tried for the offence.

Discharge of Persons Acquitted.

20

~~671.~~ **659.** If the jury find that the accused person is not guilty, or give any other verdict which shows that he is not liable to punishment, he is entitled to be discharged from the charge of which he is so acquitted.

Acquittal on ground of Insanity.

25

"Insanity Act of 1884"
S. 49.

~~672.~~ **660.** Provided that if, on the trial of a person charged with any indictable offence, it is alleged or appears that he was not of sound mind at the time when the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence occurred, the jury are to be required to find specially, if they find that he is not guilty, whether he was of unsound mind at the time when such act or omission took place, and to say whether he is acquitted by them on account of such unsoundness of mind; and if they find that he was of unsound mind at the time when such act or omission took place, and say that he is acquitted by them on account of such unsoundness of mind, the Court is required to order him to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as the Court thinks fit, until Her Majesty's pleasure is known.

In any such case the Governor, in the name of Her Majesty, may give such order for the safe custody of such person during his pleasure, in such place of confinement, and in such manner, as the Governor in Council may think fit.

Convicted Person to be called on to Show Cause.

~~673.~~ **661.** When an accused person pleads that he is guilty of any offence, and when, upon trial, an accused person is convicted of any offence, the proper officer is required to ask him whether he has any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him: But an omission to do so does not invalidate the judgment.

Arrest of Judgment.

~~674.~~ **662.** A person convicted of an indictable offence, whether on his plea of guilty or otherwise, may at any time before sentence move that judgment be arrested on the ground that the indictment does not disclose any offence.

Upon the hearing of the motion the Court may allow any such amendments of the indictment as it might have allowed before verdict.

55

The Court may either hear and determine the motion forthwith or may reserve ~~it~~ **the question of law** for the consideration of the Supreme Court as hereinafter provided.

Sentence.

5 ~~675.~~ **663.** If a motion to arrest the judgment is not made or is dismissed, the Court may either pass sentence upon the offender forthwith or may discharge him on his recognizance, ~~with or without~~ ~~sureties, to~~ **as hereinbefore provided, conditioned that he shall** appear and receive judgment at some future Sittings of the Court, or
10 when called upon.

If the trial was had in a Circuit Court, the recognizance may, in the discretion of the Court, be conditioned to appear and receive judgment before the Supreme Court at some fixed future time, or when called upon.

15 If sentence is not passed forthwith, any Judge of the Court may at any subsequent sitting of the Court at which the offender is present pass sentence upon him.

The Court may, before passing sentence, receive such evidence as it thinks fit in order to inform itself as to the sentence proper to be
20 passed.

Sentence of Death.

~~676.~~ **664.** The sentence to be pronounced upon a person who is convicted of a crime punishable with death is that he be returned to his former custody, and that at a time and place to be appointed by
25 the Governor in Council he be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

Recording Sentence of Death.

~~677.~~ **665.** Provided that when a person is convicted of any crime punishable with death, except treason and wilful murder, if the Court is of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, it is proper
30 that the offender should be recommended for the Royal mercy, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the proper officer, instead of asking the offender whether he has anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, to ask the offender, and thereupon such officer is to ask the offender, whether he has anything to say why
35 judgment of death should not be recorded against him.

In any such case the Court may abstain from pronouncing judgment ~~sentence~~ of death, and may, instead ~~of pronouncing such judgment thereof,~~ order judgment of death to be entered of record.

And thereupon the proper officer is to enter judgment of death
40 on record against the offender in the usual form, as if judgment ~~sentence~~ of death had actually been pronounced by the Court against the offender in open court.

A record of a judgment of death so entered has the same effect in all respects as if ~~judgment~~ **sentence** of death had been pronounced
45 in open court.

Pregnant Women.

~~678.~~ **666.** When sentence of death is passed upon a woman, she may apply for an order to stay execution on the ground that she is with child of a quick child. *"Jury"*

50 If such an application is made, the Court is required to direct one or more legally qualified medical practitioners to be sworn to examine the woman in some private place either together or successively, and to ascertain whether she is with child of a quick child or not.

55 If upon **his** or their report, verified on ~~their oaths,~~ **oath**, it appears that she is with child of a quick child, the Court is required to order that execution of the sentence be respited until she is delivered of a child or until it is no longer possible in the course of nature that she should be delivered.

*"Criminal Practice
Act of 1865" S.3 43.11 et*

"Criminal Practice Act
of 1865" s. 47.

Irons.

670. 667. On a conviction for any crime of which violence to the person of any person, or the circumstance that the offender was armed with any **dangerous or** offensive weapon or instrument, or the circumstance that the offender effected his purpose by means of any threats of violence to any person or property, is an element, the Court may direct that the offender be kept in irons for any term not exceeding the first three years of the term of his imprisonment.

Act of 1865" s. 56.

Solitary Confinement.

Penal Act of 1865" s. 39.

to Property Act of 1865" s. 78.

Act of 1865" s. 124.

Penal Act of 1865" s. 70.

Act of 1865" s. 70.

Criminal Practice Act of 1865" s. 57.

Whipping.

Penal Act of 1865" s. 78.

Penal Act of 1865" s. 124.

Penal Act of 1865" s. 70.

Act of 1865" s. 70.

Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1891" s. 20.

Criminal Practice Act of 1865" s. 57.

680. 668. When an offender is sentenced to solitary confinement, the Court is required to give directions in the sentence as to the confinement, and may direct that the offender be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the term of his imprisonment, whether it is with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month at any one time, and not exceeding three months in any one year.

681. 669. When an offender is sentenced to whipping, the Court is required to give directions in the sentence as to the whipping, and may direct that the offender be once, or, if so provided in the section of this Code defining the offence, once, twice, or thrice, privately whipped. The number of strokes, which may not exceed fifty at each whipping, and, in the case of an offender under the age of sixteen years, may not exceed twenty-five at each whipping, and the instrument with which they are to be given, must be specified in the sentence.

Conditional Suspension of Punishment on First Conviction. Sentence.

Penal Act of 1865" s. 70.

682. 670. When a person who has not been previously convicted in Queensland or elsewhere of an offence of such a nature that, upon conviction, a sentence may be imposed restricting the liberty of the offender for a period of six months or upwards, is convicted of any offence of such a nature that he may be sentenced, upon the conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, then, if in the opinion of the Court or justices, a sentence of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three years is an adequate punishment, the execution of the whole or part of a sentence is ordered to be conditionally suspended, the following provisions have effect, that is to say,—

- (1) The Court is to proceed to pass sentence upon the offender in the usual form;
- (2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, suspend the execution of the sentence, upon the offender entering into a recognizance in such amount as the Court directs, such recognizance being conditioned that the offender shall be of good behaviour for a period from the date of the sentence equal to the term of the sentence, or if the term of the sentence is less than twelve months, then for the period of twelve months, and shall not during the like period do or omit to do any act whereby the recognizance would become liable to be forfeited under the provisions hereinafter contained;
- (3) (1) When such recognizance is entered into the offender is to be discharged from custody, either forthwith or at the expiration of the part of the sentence the execution whereof is not ordered to be suspended, as the case may be, but is liable to be committed to prison to perform his sentence,

or the remainder of the sentence, as the case may be, if, during the period specified in the recognizance, any of the conditions hereinafter specified happens with respect to him:

A written notice must be given to the offender upon his discharge specifying the conditions under which he will become liable to be so committed to prison:

- (4) (2) When an offender is so committed to prison, the term of the sentence or of the unexpired remainder thereof, as the case may be, begins to run from the commencement of his custody upon the commitment, but the term of the imprisonment does not extend beyond the period specified in the recognizance, and at the expiration of that period the offender is entitled to be discharged:
- (5) (3) If the offence has relation to property, or is an offence against the person, the Court or justices may, upon suspending ordering the conditional suspension of the execution of the sentence as hereinbefore provided, order the offender to make restitution of the property in respect of which the offence was committed, or to pay compensation for the injury done to such property, or compensation for the injury done to the person injured, as the case may be, and may assess the amount to be paid by the offender in any such case, and may direct when and to whom and in what instalments the amount ordered to be paid is to be paid:

Any such order may be enforced by any justice in the same manner as orders made by justices upon summary convictions:

The Court or justices may require the offender to give security for the performance of any such order, and may make the discharge of the offender from custody conditional upon such security being given:

- (4) (4) An offender discharged under the provisions of this section must, once at least in every three months during the period specified in the recognizance, report his address and occupation to the principal officer of police at the place in which he was convicted, or at such other place as the Commissioner of Police may appoint:

Such report may be made either by the offender personally attending at the place aforesaid, or by post-letter signed by him and addressed to the principal officer of police at that place, unless in any case the Home Secretary directs that the report shall be made by the offender personally, in which case it must be made in that manner only:

- (7) (5) If, during the period specified in the recognizance, any of the events following happens, that is to say,—
- (a) If it is proved to two justices in petty sessions that an offender so discharged has failed to report his address and occupation to the person, at the times, and in the manner lastly prescribed; or
- (b) If an offender so discharged is charged by a police officer with getting his livelihood by dishonest means, and, on his being brought before two justices in petty sessions, it appears to the justices that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is getting his livelihood by dishonest means; or

- (c) If an offender so discharged is charged with an offence punishable on indictment or summary conviction, and, on his being required by the justices before whom he is charged to give his name and address, he refuses to do so, or gives a false name or a false address; or
- (d) If an offender so discharged is convicted of any indictable offence, whether on indictment or summarily, or of any offence punishable on summary conviction and for which imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may be imposed;

the Court or justices before whom the offender is charged or convicted may forfeit the recognizance and commit him to prison to ~~perform~~ **undergo** his original sentence, or so much thereof, if any, as remains to be ~~performed~~ **undergone** under the provisions hereinbefore contained; and the Court or justices may grant any necessary warrant for his committal:

But if during the period aforesaid none of the aforesaid events happens, he is discharged from the original sentence.

When the execution of the whole sentence has been suspended, and the offender has not previously been convicted in Queensland or elsewhere of an offence of such a nature that, upon conviction, a sentence might have been imposed restricting the liberty of the offender for a period of six months or upwards, then, if during the period aforesaid none of the aforesaid events happen, ~~and the conviction on which that sentence was imposed is not on any subsequent conviction against him to be deemed to be a previous conviction for the purposes of any law under which a greater punishment may be inflicted upon a person who has been previously convicted.~~

30

Discharge of Offender in certain Cases.

671. When a person is summarily convicted of any offence relating to property, the justices may, if it is a first conviction, discharge the offender ~~from~~ **without inflicting any** punishment upon him making such satisfaction to the person aggrieved for damages, with or without costs, as may be approved by the justices.

When such satisfaction has been made, the offender is not liable to any civil proceedings for the same cause at the suit of the person aggrieved.

Assessment of Value of Property: Appropriation of Fines dependent on Value.

672. On a summary conviction by which any penalty is imposed upon the basis of the value of any property taken, killed, or destroyed, or of the amount of any injury done to any property, such value or amount is to be assessed by the convicting justices, and the amount, when recovered, is to be paid to the person aggrieved, unless he is unknown, or unless the property taken or injured is of a public nature; in either of which cases it is to be applied in the same manner as other fines imposed by justices.

Provided that when several persons join in the commission of the same offence, and on conviction a penalty is imposed upon each of them upon the basis of the value of the property or of the amount of the injury, no further sum than such value or amount is to be paid to the person aggrieved, and the remainder is to be applied in the same manner as other fines imposed by justices.

55

Effect of Summary Conviction for Indictable Offences.

673. When a person has been summarily convicted of an indictable offence, the conviction is to be deemed a conviction of a simple offence only, and not of an indictable offence.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 68.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 113.

"Injuries to Property Act of 1865" s. 66. 54.

"Larceny Act of 1865" s. 111.

"Justices Act of 1886" s. 195. 180.

"Criminal Proaches Act of 1865" s. 45

"Criminal Law - Hard Labour. (Imp.) s. Geo. 4. c. 114.

"Criminal Proaches Act of 1865" s. 38

CHAPTER LXV.

COSTS.

Costs of Prosecution in Certain Cases.

686. 674. When a person is convicted on indictment of any
 5 indictable offence relating to the person of any person, the Court, on
 the application of the person aggrieved by the offence, may, in
 addition to any sentence which is passed upon the offender, adjudge
 him to pay to the person aggrieved his costs of prosecution, together
 with a sum by way of compensation for any loss of time suffered by
 10 him by reason of the offence of which the offender is convicted.

An order for the payment of such costs, or of any sum so
 awarded by way of compensation, may be enforced in the same
 manner as a judgment of the Court given in an action.

If any money was found on the person of the offender on his
 15 arrest, the Court may order it to be applied towards the payment of
 any money so ordered to be paid by him.

When an order is made under the provisions of this section for
 the payment of money by way of compensation to an aggrieved
 person, the offender is not liable to any civil proceedings for the same
 20 cause at the suit of that person.

*"Criminal Law Amendment
 Act of 1893" S. 17.*

*"Offences against the
 Person Act of 1865"
 S. 75. 76.*

Costs in Cases of Defamation.

687. 675. (1.) In the case of a prosecution of any person on the
 complaint of a private prosecutor on a charge of the unlawful publi-
 cation of defamatory matter, if the defendant **accused person** is
 25 indicted and acquitted he is entitled to recover from the prosecutor
 his costs of defence, **unless the Court otherwise orders.**

*"Defamation Law of
 Queensland 1889"
 S. 48.*

(2.) In the case of a prosecution of any person on the com-
 plaint of a private prosecutor on a charge of the unlawful publication
 of defamatory matter, if the defendant **accused person** pleads
 30 ~~the truth of the~~ **that the defamatory matter published was true** and
~~that the publication~~ **it was for the public benefit that the publica-**
tion should be made, then, if ~~the~~ **that** issue is found for the Crown,
 the prosecutor is entitled to recover from the defendant **accused**
person the costs sustained by him by reason of such plea, **unless the**
 35 **Court otherwise orders.** [(3.) *Transposed to follow S. 680 as new*
section.]

do. S. 48.

Taxation.

688. 676. Costs of a prosecution or defence must be taxed by the
 proper officer of the Court in which the indictment is presented.

40 If the indictment is presented in a Circuit Court, the costs
 must be taxed by the proper officer of the Supreme Court.

The term "costs of prosecution" includes costs incurred by the
 person aggrieved in order to the committal of the offender, and costs
 incurred by him with the consent of the Crown for the purposes of the
 45 trial.

The term "costs of defence" includes costs incurred by the
accused person charged both before and after his committal.

Enforcement of Judgment of Circuit Court.

689. 677. When an order is made by a Circuit Court under the
 50 provisions of this Chapter, it may be recorded in the Supreme Court,
 and may then be enforced in the same manner as a judgment of that
 Court given in an action.

CHAPTER LXVI.

EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.

Execution of Sentence of Death.

*Criminal Practice
Act of 1865"
ss. 58, 59, 60, 62, 63.
Sec. B. C.*

690. 678. The punishment of death is executed by hanging the offender by his neck until he is dead. The execution is required to take place within the walls or enclosed yard of a prison. The time and place of execution are to be appointed by the Governor in Council. 5

The sheriff, or under sheriff, or a deputy appointed by the sheriff, is required to be present at the execution, together with the superintendent and proper officers of the prison, including the medical officer. All justices who may think fit, and such police officers, military troops, and adult spectators as the sheriff, under sheriff, or such deputy, may think fit may also be present.

All the persons attending the execution are required to remain in the enclosure until execution has been done according to law, and until the medical officer has signed a certificate in the form following, that is to say,—

I (A.B.), being the medical officer of the prison at _____, do hereby certify that I have this day witnessed the execution of C.D., lately, as I am informed, convicted and duly sentenced to death at the _____ court; and I further certify that the said C.D. was, in pursuance of such sentence, hanged by the neck until he was dead. 20
Given under my hand this _____ day of _____, in the year _____

The sheriff, or under sheriff, or such deputy, and the superintendent and officers of the prison, and the police officers who are present, are required to subscribe, and such other persons as aforesaid 25 who are present may subscribe, before their departure from the prison, a declaration in the form following, adding their description, that is to say,—

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare and testify that we were this day present when the extreme penalty of the law was executed on C.D., lately, as we are informed, convicted 30 at the _____ court, and duly sentenced to death on the _____ day of _____; and that the said C.D. was, in pursuance of said such sentence, hanged by the neck until he was dead.

Every such certificate and declaration is to be transmitted by the sheriff, or under sheriff, or such deputy, whichever is present at 35 the execution, to the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Brisbane, and is to be entered and kept in his office as a record of the Court, and a copy of it is to be twice published in the *Gazette*.

The body of the offender is to be buried at such place as the Home Secretary may direct. 40

Commutation of Capital Sentence.

*Criminal Practice
Act of 1865"
s. 64.*

691. 679. In any case in which the Governor is authorised to extend the Royal mercy conditionally to an offender under sentence of death, he may extend mercy on condition of the offender being imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for such term as the Governor 45 may think fit, and may also, if he thinks proper, direct that the offender shall be kept in irons for any term not exceeding in any case the first three years of such term of imprisonment.

Any such extension of mercy is to be signified in writing to the Home Secretary, and the Home Secretary is required thereupon 50 to allow the offender the benefit of a conditional pardon, and to make an order that he be imprisoned with or without hard labour, and either in irons or not in irons, according to the direction of the Governor. Such allowance or order has the effect of a valid sentence passed by the Court before which the offender was convicted. 55

Whipping.

*Injuries to Property Act
of 1865" s. 78
"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 124.*

692. 680. The punishment of whipping is not in any case to be inflicted after the expiration of six months from the passing of the sentence.

*Offences against the
Person Act of 1865" s. 70*

The punishment of whipping must be inflicted before the 60 offender is put to any employment or labour at any place outside the walls of any prison in which he is confined.

*Criminal Law Amendment
Act of 1891" s. 20.*

Levy of Fine and Costs on Conviction for Defamation.

681. When any person is convicted of the unlawful publication of any defamatory matter which was published by means of printing, the prosecutor may levy the fine, if any, and costs out of any property of the offender in like manner as in civil actions, and also out of the whole of the types, presses, or printing materials, which, at the time when the offence was committed, belonged to any person to whom any types, presses, or printing materials, used in printing such defamatory matter, belonged at the time when the offence was committed, to whomsoever the same may belong at the time of the levy. [Sub-section 3 of S. 687 transposed.]

CHAPTER LXVII.**APPEAL: PARDON.***Reservation of Points of Law.*

682. When any person is indicted for any indictable offence, the Court before which he is tried must, on the application of counsel for the accused person made ~~during the trial~~ *before verdict*, and may in its discretion, either ~~during~~ *before* or after the ~~trial~~ *judgment*, without such application, reserve any question of law which arises on the trial for the consideration of the Supreme Court.
- If the accused person is convicted, and a question of law has been so reserved *before judgment*, the Court may either pronounce judgment on the conviction and respite execution of the judgment, or postpone the judgment until the question has been considered and decided, and may either commit the person convicted to prison or admit him to bail on recognizance, with or without sureties, and in such sum as the Court thinks fit, conditioned to appear at such time and place as the Court may direct, and to render himself in execution, or to receive judgment, as the case may be.
- The presiding Judge is thereupon required to state, in a case signed by him, the question of law so reserved, with the special circumstances upon which it arose; and the case is to be transmitted to the Supreme Court at Brisbane.

Hearing.

683. Any question so reserved is to be heard and determined by the Full Court at Brisbane, after argument by or on behalf of the Crown and the convicted person or persons, if any of them desire that the question shall be argued; and that Court may—
- (a) Affirm the judgment given at the trial; or
 - (b) Set aside the verdict and judgment, and order a verdict of not guilty or other appropriate verdict to be entered on the record; or
 - (c) Arrest the judgment; or
 - (d) Amend the judgment and ~~pass such sentence as ought to have been passed in the first instance~~; or
 - (e) Make such other order as justice may require.
- Or the Court may send the case back to be amended or restated.

Effect of Order of Full Court.

684. The Registrar is required to certify the judgment of the Court, under his hand and the seal of the Court, to the proper officer of the Court in which the trial was had, who is required to enter the same on the original record.
- If the convicted person is in custody, the Registrar is also required forthwith to transmit another certificate of the same tenor, under his hand and the seal of the Court, to the superintendent of the prison who has the custody of such person. Such certificate is a sufficient warrant to all persons for the execution of the judgment, if it is certified to have been affirmed, or as it is certified to be amended,

"Criminal Practice"
Act of 1865" ss 48.
49, 50, 51. Sch A

"Criminal Practice"
Act Amended Act of 1876

and execution is thereupon to be executed upon the judgment as affirmed or amended: And, if the judgment is set aside or arrested, the certificate is a sufficient warrant for the discharge of the convicted person from further imprisonment under that judgment; and in that case the superintendent is required forthwith to discharge him from imprisonment under that judgment; and if he is at large on bail, the recognizance of bail is to be vacated at the next Sittings of the Court in which the trial was had: And, if that Court is directed to pronounce judgment, judgment is to be pronounced at the next Sittings of the Court at which the convicted person attends to receive judgment.

Certain Errors not to avoid Conviction.

696. 685. A conviction cannot be set aside upon the ground of the improper admission of evidence, if it appears to the Court that the evidence was merely of a formal character and not material, ~~or was of~~ ¹⁵ ~~such a nature that it could not have affected the jury,~~ nor upon the ground of the improper admission of evidence adduced for the defence.

Appeal from Arrest of Judgment.

Justice 697. 686. When the Court before which an accused person is convicted on indictment arrests judgment, the Court is required, on the application of counsel for the prosecution, to reserve a case for the consideration of the Full Court as hereinbefore provided.

SS 59. 40

On the hearing of the case the Court may affirm or reverse the order arresting judgment. If the order is reversed the Court is to direct that judgment be pronounced upon the offender, and he is to be ordered to appear at such time and place as the Court may direct to receive judgment, and any justice may issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender.

An offender so arrested may be admitted to bail by order of the Supreme Court or a judge thereof, which may be made at the time when the order directing judgment to be pronounced is made, or afterwards.

Appeals from Summary Conviction to Supreme Court.

698. 687. The law respecting appeals to the Supreme Court by persons aggrieved by summary convictions is set forth in the Statutes relating to Justices of the Peace, their Powers and Authorities.

Appeal from Summary Convictions to District Court.

Thefts of Cloth (Imp.) 699. 688. Any person aggrieved by a summary conviction of any of the offences defined in this Code may, if the fine adjudged to be paid on the conviction exceeds five pounds, or the imprisonment adjudged exceeds one month, appeal to a District Court.

15 Geo. 2. c. 27. S. 7.

Newspaper Stamps (Imp.)

6 Geo. 4. c. 119. S. 13.

Criminal Law (Same (Imp.)

9 Geo. 4. c. 69. S. 6.

Supplies to Property Act of 1865. S.S. 71. 72.

Carriage Act of 1865. S.S. 115. 116.

Justices Act of 1886. S. 739.

The procedure and practice respecting such appeals are set forth in the last-mentioned Statutes.

Conditional Remission of Sentence by Governor.

700. 689. In any case in which the Governor is authorised, on behalf of Her Majesty, to extend the Royal mercy to an offender under sentence of imprisonment with or without hard labour, he may extend mercy upon condition of the offender entering into a recognizance

conditioned as in the case of offenders discharged by the Court upon a ~~first conviction~~ suspension of the execution of a sentence. The offender is thereupon liable to the same obligations, and is liable to be dealt with in all respects in the same manner, as a person discharged by the Court upon recognizance upon a ~~first conviction~~ such suspension.

Offenders Probation Act of 1886. S. 7.

Pardon in case of Imprisonment for Non-payment of Money.

701. 690. The Governor may extend the Royal mercy to any person imprisoned upon conviction of any of the offences defined in Chapters XLIV. and XLVII., although he is imprisoned for non-payment of money which is payable to some private person.

*Injuries to Property
Act of 1865" s. 70*

Effect of Pardon.

702. 691. A pardon by the Governor, on behalf of Her Majesty, has the effect of discharging the convicted person from the consequences of the conviction.

*Criminal Practice
Act of 1865" s. 74.*

*Criminal Law Punishment
9 Geo. 4. c. 34. s. 3*

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CHAPTER LXVIII.

SUMMARY TRIAL OF CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE.

Summary Jurisdiction of Justices in case of Indictable Offences committed by Children not more than Twelve Years of Age.

703. 692. (1.) A child who is charged with committing or attempting to commit any indictable offence other than treason, wilful murder, murder, or manslaughter, and whose age at the time of the commission or attempted commission of the offence did not in the opinion of the justices before whom he is brought exceed the age of twelve years, may be tried in a summary manner before two justices, if they think it expedient so to do, and if the parent or guardian of the child so charged, when informed of his right to have the child tried by a jury, consents to the case being dealt with summarily.

*Justices Act of 1886"
s. 199.*

In any such case the justices may, except as hereinafter provided, award the same kind of punishment as might have been awarded if the offender had been convicted on indictment.

Provided that—

(a) When imprisonment is awarded, the term of imprisonment cannot exceed one month;

(b) When a fine is imposed, the amount cannot exceed forty shillings; and

(c) When the child is a male, the justices may, either in addition to or instead of any other punishment, adjudge that the child be, as soon as practicable, privately whipped with not more than six strokes of a birch rod, cane, or leather strap, in the presence of some police officer of higher rank than a constable, and also in the presence, if he desires to be present, of the parent or guardian of the child.

(2.) If, when a child is charged before justices with committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence, the parent or guardian of the child is not present, the justices may remand the child for the purpose of causing notice to be served on such parent or guardian in order, if practicable, to secure his attendance at the hearing of the charge; or they may proceed to deal with the case summarily under the provisions of this section.

(3.) If the parent or guardian of the child is present, then, whenever during the hearing of the charge the justices become satisfied by the evidence that it is expedient to deal with the case summarily under the provisions of this section, they are required to cause the charge to be reduced into writing and read to the parent or guardian of the child, and then to address a question to such parent or guardian to the following effect:—

Do you desire the child to be tried by a jury, or do you consent to the case being dealt with summarily?

Adding a statement, if they think such statement desirable for the information of the parent or guardian, of the meaning of the case.

being dealt with summarily, and also a statement of the Sittings of the Court at which the child will be tried if he is committed for trial by a jury.

(4.) The provisions of this section do not render punishable for an offence any child who is not, in the opinion of the justices before whom he is charged, above the age of seven years and of sufficient capacity to commit the offence in question. 5

(5.) The provisions of this section do not affect any power of justices under any Statute to send a child to an industrial or reformatory school, and they may exercise such power instead of dealing with him summarily under this section. 10

CHAPTER LXIX.

SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH OFFENCES: CUSTODY OF WOMEN UNLAWFULLY DETAINED FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES: RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY UNLAWFULLY ACQUIRED. 15

Search Warrant.

704. 693. If it appears to a justice, on complaint made on oath, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in any house, vessel, or place—

(a) Anything with respect to which any offence which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant has been, or is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been, committed; or

(b) Anything as to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it will afford evidence as to the commission of any such offence; or

(c) Anything as to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is intended to be used for the purpose of committing any such offence;

he may issue his warrant directing a police officer or police officers named therein or all police officers to search such house, vessel, or place, and to seize any such thing if found, and to take it before a justice to be dealt with according to law. 30

Any such warrant is to be executed by day unless the justice, by the warrant, specially authorises it to be executed by night, in which case it may be so executed. 35

Property found on Offenders on Arrest.

705. 694. When, on the arrest of any person on a charge of an offence relating to property, the property in respect of which the offence is alleged to be committed is found in his possession, the person arresting him may take such property before a justice to be dealt with according to law. 40

Seizure of Counterfeit Coin, Tools for Coining, &c.

706. 695. If any person finds in any place whatever, or in the possession of any person who has the same without lawful authority or excuse— 45

(a) Any counterfeit gold, silver, or copper, coin; or

(b) Any tool, instrument, or machine, adapted and intended for making any such counterfeit coin; or

(c) Any filings or clippings of gold or silver, or any gold or silver in bullion, dust, solution, or any other state, which are or is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been obtained by dealing with any current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight; 50

the person who so finds the same ~~is required to~~ may seize the thing or things found, and to take the same forthwith before a justice to be dealt with according to law. 55

Comp. Act of 1865
S. 49.

Criminal Law (Comp)

28 Dec. 3. C. 58. S. 2.

(Comp. Justices Act of 1886 "S. 64")

Coinage Offences
Act of 1865 "S. 27.

Disposal of Property Seized.

707- 696. When anything is seized or taken under the provisions of this Code, the person seizing or taking it is required forthwith to carry it before a justice.

5 The justice may ~~detain~~ **cause** the thing so seized or taken to be **detained in such custody as he may direct**, taking reasonable care for its preservation, until the conclusion of any investigation that may be held with respect to it; and, if any person is committed for trial for any offence committed with respect to the thing so seized or taken, 10 or committed under such circumstances that the thing so seized or taken is likely to afford evidence at the trial, he may **cause it to be further detained in like manner** for the purpose of **being produced in evidence** at such trial.

If no person is so committed, the justice is required to direct 15 that the thing be returned to the person from whom it was taken, unless he is authorised or required by law to dispose of it otherwise.

If the thing so seized or taken is anything forged or counterfeit, or is of such a nature that a person who has it in his possession without lawful authority or excuse is guilty of an offence, 20 then, if any person is committed for trial for any offence committed with respect to it or committed under such circumstances as aforesaid and is convicted, the Court before which he is convicted, or, in any other case, any justice, may cause it to be defaced or destroyed.

If the thing so seized or taken is of such a nature that a person 25 who has it in his possession, knowing its nature and without lawful authority or excuse, is guilty of an offence, then, as soon as it appears that it will not be required, or further required, in evidence against the person who had it in his possession, it is to be delivered to the Treasurer, or some person authorised by him to receive it.

30

Explosives.

708- 697. If the thing seized or taken is an explosive substance found in a vessel or vehicle, the person acting in the execution of the warrant may for twenty-four hours after seizure, and for such longer time as is necessary for the purpose of removal to a safe place of 35 deposit, use the vessel or ~~the~~ vehicle, with the ~~tackling~~ **tackle and furniture thereof, or the** beasts, and accoutrements belonging to ~~it~~ **thereto, as the case may be**, paying afterwards to the owner of the vessel or vehicle a sufficient recompense for its use, which is to be assessed by the justice or justices before whom the suspected 40 offender is brought, and, in case of non-payment immediately after such assessment, may be recovered before two justices in a summary way.

*"Injuries to Property
Act of 1865" S. 57.*

*"Offences against the
Person Act of 1865"
S. 66.*

*Gunpowder & Fireworks
(Imp.)*

13 & 14 Vic. C. 139, § 25.

Women Detained for Immoral Purposes.

709- 698. If it appears to a justice, on complaint made on oath by a parent, relative, or guardian of a woman or girl, or any other person 45 who, in the opinion of the justice, is acting in good faith in the interest of a woman or girl, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that such woman or girl is unlawfully detained for immoral purposes by any person in any place within his jurisdiction, he may issue a warrant, directed to a police officer, and authorising him to search for such 50 woman or girl, and, when found, to take her to and detain her in a place of safety until she can be brought before a justice; and the justice before whom she is brought may cause her to be delivered up to her parents or guardians, or otherwise dealt with as the circumstances may permit and require.

55 The justice issuing the warrant may, by the same or any other warrant, direct any person accused of so unlawfully detaining the woman or girl to be arrested and brought before a justice, and may direct proceedings to be taken for punishing him according to law.

*"Criminal Law Amendment
Act of 1891" S. 11*

A woman or girl is deemed to be unlawfully detained for immoral purposes if she—

- (a) Is under the age of sixteen years; or
- (b) Being of or over the age of sixteen years, and under the age of eighteen years, is so detained against her will, or against the will of her father or mother or of any other person who has the lawful care or charge of her; or
- (c) Being of or above the age of eighteen years, is so detained against her will;

and, in either case, is detained by any person in order to her being unlawfully carnally known by any man, whether a particular man or not.

A person authorised by warrant under this section to search for a woman or girl may enter, and if need be by force, any house or other place, specified in the warrant, and may remove the woman or girl therefrom.

The warrant must be executed by the police officer mentioned in it, who must, unless the justice otherwise directs, be accompanied by the parent, relative, guardian, or other person, by whom the complaint is made, if such person so desires.

~~Coin Suspected to be Diminished or Counterfeit may be Cut.~~

~~710. When any coin is tendered as current gold or silver coin to any person who suspects that its weight has been diminished otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or that it is counterfeit, he may cut, break, bend, or deface it. If the weight of any coin so cut, broken, bent or defaced, turns out to have been diminished otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or the coin turns out to be counterfeit, the person who tendered it must bear the loss; but if it is of due weight and turns out to be lawful coin, the person who cut, broke, bent, or defaced, it is required to receive it at the rate for which it was coined.~~

~~If a dispute arises whether the weight of any coin so cut, broken, bent, or defaced, was so diminished, or whether the coin is counterfeit, the dispute is to be heard and determined in a summary manner by two justices.~~

~~The Treasurer and his officers, and the receivers duly appointed of every branch of the revenue, are required to cut, break or deface, or cause to be cut, broken, or defaced, every piece of gold or silver coin tendered to them in payment of any part of the revenue the weight of which has been so unlawfully diminished, or which is counterfeit.~~

Fishing Tackle.

~~711. 699. If any person is found taking or destroying, or attempting to take or destroy, fish under such circumstances as to constitute an offence, the owner of the land, water, or fishery, where the offender is so found, or his servant, or any person authorised by such owner or servant, may demand from the offender any implement for taking or destroying fish which is then in his possession; and, if the offender does not immediately deliver it up, may seize and take it from him for the use of such owner.~~

A person who is found angling under such circumstances as to constitute an offence between the beginning of the last hour before sunrise and the end of the first hour after sunset, and from whom any implement used by anglers is so taken, or by whom any such implement is so delivered up, is by such taking or delivering discharged from any liability to pay any fine, whether by way of compensation or not, for such angling.

Army Act of 1865
S. 95.

[Omission recommended.]

Restitution of Property.

712- 700. When a person is prosecuted, on the complaint of the owner of property or any person on whom the right to property has devolved by operation of law, on a charge of an indictable offence relating to of which the unlawful acquisition of the property by him is an element, and is convicted of the offence on indictment, the Court may order the property is to be restored to the owner.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
s. 105.

Such a conviction an order has the effect of a judgment, and is binding on the offender and any person claiming through him as determining the ownership of the property, but as regards any other person has the effect only of changing the possession of the property, and does not affect any right of property or right of action.

In any such case the Court before which the offender is convicted may order that any personal property which is found in his possession, and which appears to the Court to have been derived, directly or indirectly, from such unlawful acquisition of property, shall be delivered to any person who appears to the Court to be entitled to the property so unlawfully acquired.

This section does not apply to a valuable security, if it appears that the security has been paid or discharged in good faith by some person liable to the payment thereof, or, being a negotiable instrument, has been taken or received by transfer or delivery in good faith by some person for a valuable consideration without any notice and without any reasonable cause to suspect that the same had been so unlawfully acquired.

CHAPTER LXX.

INFORMATIONS BY PRIVATE PERSONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES:
EX OFFICIO INDICTMENTS.*Information by leave of the Court by Private Prosecutors.*

713- 701. Any person may by leave of the Supreme Court present an information against any other person for any indictable offence not punishable with death, alleged to have been committed by such other person.

"Supreme Court Act
of 1867" s. 29.

An information presented by leave of the Court is to be signed by the person on whose application the leave is granted, or some other person appointed by the Court in that behalf, and filed in the Supreme Court.

The person who signs the information is called the prosecutor.

The information is to be intituled "The Queen on the prosecution of the prosecutor (naming him) against the accused person" (naming him), and must state that the prosecutor informs the Court by leave of the Court.

"Malicious Informations
Prevention (Imperial).
4 W & M C. 18, ss 1, 2.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, the information and the proceedings upon it are subject to the same rules and incidents in all respects as an indictment presented by a Crown Law Officer and the proceedings upon such an indictment, as hereinbefore set forth.

Security to be given by Prosecutor for Costs of Defence.

714- 702. Before the information is presented the prosecutor is to be required to give security, in such amount and in such manner as the Court on giving leave to present the information may direct, that he will prosecute the information without delay, and will pay to the accused person such costs incurred by him in respect of his defence to the charge as the Court may order him to pay.

Service of Information.

715- 703. An office copy of the information is to be served upon the accused person, upon which copy there must be indorsed a summons, under the hand of the Registrar and seal of the Court, requiring him to appear and plead to the information within the same 5 time after service within which he would be required to enter an appearance after service of a writ in a civil action.

Indictments
s. c. 58. 51.

Plea.

716- 704. The accused person is required within the time so limited to enter an appearance and file his plea in writing in the Supreme 10 Court, and to deliver a copy thereof forthwith to the prosecutor.

Default of Plea.

717- 705. If the accused person does not plead to the information according to the exigency of the summons indorsed on the copy served on him, the prosecutor may serve him with a notice to the effect that 15 unless he pleads or demurs within eight days a plea of not guilty will be filed in his name. Upon filing an affidavit setting forth the service of the information and of such notice, and of default of pleading in accordance with the exigency of the notice, the prosecutor may cause a plea of not guilty to be filed for the accused person, and thereupon 20 the same proceedings may be had as if the accused person had filed a plea of not guilty.

Or, in the case of a misdemeanour, judgment of conviction may, by leave of the Court or a Judge, be entered against him for want of a plea. 25

But the Court or a Judge may, either before or after the time so prescribed, allow further time for the ~~defendant~~ accused person to plead or demur to the information.

Time and Place of Trial.

718- 706. When the accused person pleads any plea, or when a plea 30 of not guilty is filed for him by the prosecutor, either party may apply to a Judge to appoint the time and place of trial, of which notice is to be given to the accused person.

Effect and Judgment for Prosecutor on Demurrer.

719- 707. If the accused person demurs only, and does not plead 35 any plea, and judgment is given against him on demurrer, he is required to plead to the information within such time as the Court or a Judge may allow. If he makes default in doing so, the same proceedings may be taken as if he had made default in pleading in the first instance. 40

Effect of Judgment by Default.

720- 708. If judgment of conviction is entered against the accused person for want of a plea, he is required to attend to receive the judgment of the Court at a time and place to be appointed by a Judge. If he does not so attend, any justice may issue his warrant to arrest 45 him and bring him before the Court to receive judgment.

Costs of Defence.

721- 709. In either of the following cases, that is to say,—

- (1) If the accused person pleads to the information, and is not brought to trial within a year after filing his plea; 50 or

- (2) If a Crown Law Officer informs the Court that he will not further proceed on the information; or
 (3) If the accused person is acquitted upon trial;
 the Court, or the Judge before whom the trial, if any, is had, may award costs to the accused person. ~~unless in either of the two latter cases the Judge before whom the trial, if any, is had certifies upon record in open court at the trial that there was reasonable cause for presenting the information.~~

Practice to be applied on ex officio Information.

710. When an indictment is presented in the Supreme Court by a Crown Law Officer against any person who has not been committed for trial for the offence charged in the indictment, the Crown may proceed thereon in the manner prescribed in this Chapter with respect to informations filed by private prosecutors, except that no security shall be required.

CHAPTER LXXI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Names of Jury to be given to Person charged with Treason or Concealment of Treason.

711. When a person is to be tried for the crime of treason, or of becoming an accessory after the fact to treason, or of failing, when he knows that any person intends to commit treason, to give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a justice or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the crime, a list of the jurors, with their christian names and surnames written at full length, and with the true place of abode and description of every juror, is required to be given to him, in the presence of two credible witnesses, ten days before he is called upon to plead to the indictment.

"Jury Act of 1867" S. 25.

Regulating Trials in cases of Treason &c.

(Imp.) 7 & 8 Wm. 3. c. 3. S. 7.

Court may Direct a certain Persons Guilty of Perjury to be Prosecuted for Perjury.

712. If it appears to any Court that any person has been guilty of perjury in any testimony given before it, the Court may commit him ~~to take his~~ trial for such perjury before any Court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as if he had been charged before a justice with the same perjury, and sufficient evidence had been given against him.

"Criminal Practice Act of 1865". S. 23.

Prosecutions for Perjury (Imp.) 23 Geo. 2. c. 11. S. 3.

A person so committed may be admitted to bail in the same manner as if he had been committed for trial by a justice.

- The Court may require any person to enter into a recognisance conditioned to appear and give evidence at the trial of a person so directed to be prosecuted.

In this section the term "Court" includes any person before whom a writ of inquiry is executed, but does not include justices in petty sessions and any person before whom a writ of inquiry is executed.

Committal of Fraudulent Debtors.

713. If, on the examination of any person whose affairs are in course of administration under the provisions of the laws relating to insolvent debtors before a Court which has jurisdiction to examine him in the course of such administration, it appears to the Court that he has, when incurring any debt or liability, obtained credit by a false pretence or by means of any other fraud, or has been guilty of any of the offences defined in Chapter LIII., the Court may commit him ~~to take his~~ trial for such offence before some Court of competent jurisdiction, or may hold him to bail to appear before a justice to answer any charge that may be brought against him for any such offence.

"Insolvency Act of 1874" S. 216.

A person so committed may be admitted to bail in the same manner as if he had been committed for trial by a justice.

"Defamation Law of
Queensland Act of 1889"
S. 40. 41.

Staying Prosecution for Publication of Parliamentary Paper.

725. 714. A person prosecuted on a charge of the unlawful publication of defamatory matter which is contained in any paper published by the defendant, **him**, or by his servant, by order or under the authority of either House of Parliament, may, at any stage of the proceedings, apply to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof or to the Court in which the proceedings are pending, for an order staying the prosecution, first giving twenty-four hours' notice of his intention so to do to the prosecutor; and upon production to the Court or Judge of a certificate under the hand of the President or Clerk of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, stating that the paper in respect of which the prosecution is instituted was published by the defendant, or by his servant, by order or under the authority of the Council or Assembly, together with an affidavit verifying such certificate, the Court or Judge is required immediately to stay the prosecution, and may order the prosecutor to pay to the defendant his costs of defence.

A person prosecuted on a charge of the unlawful publication of defamatory matter which is contained in a copy of, or an extract from or abstract of, any such paper, may, at any stage of the proceedings, apply to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, or to the Court in which the proceedings are pending, for an order staying the prosecution; and upon production to the Court or Judge of an original of such paper, together with such a certificate as aforesaid, and an affidavit verifying the same, the Court or Judge may stay the prosecution, and may order the prosecutor to pay to the defendant his costs of defence.

"Justices Act of 1886"
S. 193. 149.

Certificate of Dismissal by Justices.

726. 715. When justices dismiss a complaint of an offence punishable on summary conviction, whether an indictable offence or not, they may, if required and if they think fit, ~~make an order of dismissal, and~~ give the accused person a certificate of dismissal. Such a certificate is a bar to any further prosecution of the accused person for the same cause.

"Criminal Law
Amendment Act of 1891"
S. 19.

Custody of Girls under Sixteen.

727. 716. When on the trial of a person charged with any of the offences defined in Chapter XXII., relating to women or girls, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the seduction or prostitution of a girl under the age of sixteen has been caused, encouraged, or favoured, by her father, mother, guardian, master, or mistress, the Court may make an order divesting such father, mother, guardian, master, or mistress, of all authority over her, and may appoint any person or persons who is or are willing to take charge of the girl to be her guardian or guardians until she has attained the age of twenty-one years, or any such age under twenty-one years as the Court may direct.

The Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, may from time to time rescind or vary any such order by the appointment of any other person or persons as such guardian or guardians, or in any other respect.

"Injuries to Property Act
of 1865" S. 41.

"Larceny Act of 1865"
ss. 29. 91

Saving of Civil Remedies.

728. 717. Except as otherwise ~~when~~ expressly so provided, the prosecution or conviction of a person for an offence does not affect any civil remedy which any person aggrieved by the offence may have against the offender.

Limitation of Proceedings.

720. 718. An action or prosecution against any person for anything done in execution **pursuance** of any of the provisions of this Code with respect to the arrest of offenders or the seizure of goods must be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and not otherwise.

"*Forgery Offences Act of 1865*" S. 33.

"*Injuries to Property Act of 1865*" S. 74.

"*Larceny Act of 1865*" S. 118.

Notice in writing of the action, and of the cause of action, must be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action.

10 The plaintiff is not entitled to recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends is made before action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money is paid into Court by the defendant after action.

15 ~~consuit, is nonsuited,~~ If a verdict is given for the defendant, or the plaintiff becomes or discontinues the action, or if, on demurrer or otherwise, judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant is entitled to full costs of action as between solicitor and client.

20 ~~If a verdict is given for the plaintiff he is not entitled to costs against the defendant unless the Judge before whom the trial takes place certifies his approbation of the action.~~

No Court Fees in Criminal Cases.

720. 719. No fees can be taken in any Court of criminal jurisdiction or before any justice from any person who is charged with an indictable offence for any proceeding had or taken in the Court or before the justice with respect to the charge.

"*Criminal Practice Act of 1865*" S. 29.

Copies of Depositions to be Allowed to Persons Committed for Trial.

721. 720. Any person who is committed for trial or held to bail for any indictable offence is entitled to have on demand from the person who has the lawful custody thereof copies of the depositions of the witnesses on whose depositions he has been so committed or held to bail, on payment of a reasonable sum, to be fixed from time to time by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and not exceeding twopenney for each folio of seventy-two words.

"*Criminal Practice Act of 1865*" S. 33.

35 Provided that, if the demand is not made before the day appointed for the commencement of the Sittings of the Court at which the trial of the person on whose behalf the demand is made is to take place, he is not entitled to have any such copy unless the Judge is of opinion that the copy may be made and delivered without delay or inconvenience to the trial.

40 ~~But~~ The Judge **Court** may postpone the a trial on account of the accused person not having previously had a copy of the depositions.

Inspection of Depositions at Trial.

722. 721. Any person who is tried for any offence is entitled at the time of his trial to inspect without fee all depositions, or copies of depositions, which have been taken against him and returned into the Court before which the trial is had.

"*Criminal Practice Act of 1865*" S. 34.

Criminal Law Amendment

'41898" S. 9.

nal Law Amendment

'891" S. 16.

was against the

Act of 1865" S. 73.

al Law Game-

' Sec. 11, c. 69, S. 8

to Property Act

" S. 73.

any Act of 1865

S. 117.

'okers Act of 1849"

S. 37.

any battle Stealing

1853" S. 11.

Forms of Criminal Proceedings.

722. 722. The Judges of the Supreme Court may make General Rules prescribing forms of complaints, summonses, depositions, indictments, judgments, records, convictions, warrants, recognizances, and other proceedings, to be used in any Court or before justices in respect of any offences; and every form so prescribed is to be deemed sufficient for the purpose, and sufficiently to state the offence or matter for or in respect of which it is prescribed to be used. 5

The Judges may also make General Rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code, regulating the proceedings upon the trial of persons charged with indictable offences, and the proceedings upon informations presented by leave of the Court. 10

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.
STATUTES OF THE REALM IN FORCE IN QUEENSLAND.

Reign, Year, and Chapter of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
3 Ed. I., c. 9.	All men shall be ready to pursue Felons.	The whole.
5 3 Ed. I., c. 26.	None of the King's Officers shall commit Extortion.	The whole.
2 Ed. III., c. 8.	No man shall come before the Justices, or go or ride armed.	The whole.
25 Ed. III., St. 5, 10 c. 2.	A Declaration which offences shall be adjudged Treason.	The whole not already repealed.
5 Rich. II., St. 1, c. 7.	The Penalty where anyone doth enter into Lands where it is not lawful or with Force.	The whole.
32 Hen. VIII. c. 9.	The Bill of bracerie and buying of titles.	The whole.
15 1 Ed. VI., c. 12.	An Act for the Repeal of certain Statutes concerning Treasons and Felonies.	The whole not already repealed.
5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 11.	An Act for the Punishment of divers kinds of Treasons.	The whole not already repealed.
5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 16.	Against Buying and Selling of Offices.	The whole.
20 1 Mary, Sess. II., c. 6.	An Act that the Counterfeiting of Strange Coins being current within this Realm the Queen's Highness' Sign-Manual Signet or Privy Seal to be adjudged Treason.	The whole.
1 & 2 P & M., 25 c. 10.	An Act whereby certain Offences be made Treasons and also for the government of the King's and Queen's Majesties' Issue.	The whole.
18 Eliz., c. 5.	An Act to redress Disorders in common Informers.	The whole.
13 Car. II., St. 30 1, c. 5.	An Act against Tumults and Disorders upon pretence of preparing or presenting public petitions or other Addresses to His Majesty or the Parliament.	The whole.
31 Car. II., c. 2. 35	An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject and for Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas.	Section 7.
4 W. & M., c. 18.	An Act to prevent malicious informations in the Court of King's Bench and for the more easy reversal of Outlawries in the same Court.	The whole.
40 7 & 8 Wm. III., c. 3.	An Act for Regulating of Trials in Cases of Treason and Misprision of Treason.	The whole.
9 Wm. III., c. 7.	An Act to prevent the throwing or firing of Squibbs Serpents and other Fireworks.	The whole.
9 Wm. III., c. 45 35.	An Act for the more effectually suppressing of Blasphemy and Profaneness.	The whole.
10 Wm. III., c. 23.	An Act for suppressing of Lotteries.	The whole.
11 Wm. III., c. 7.	An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy.	Sections 8, 9, & 10.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued* :

Reign, Year, and Chapter of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
1 Anne St. 2, c. 9, s. 3.	An Act for punishing Accessories to Felonies and Receivers of Stolen Goods and to prevent the wilful burning and destroying of Ships.	The whole not already repealed. 5
12 Anne, St. 2, c. 18.	An Act for the preserving of all ships and goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore, or stranded, upon the coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of Her Majesty's dominions.	Section 5. 10
13 Anne, c. 21.	An Act for the preserving all such Ships and Goods thereof which shall happen to be forced on shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom or any other of Her Majesty's dominions.	Section 5. 15
1 Geo. I., St. 2, c. 5.	An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters.	The whole not already repealed. 20
4 Geo. I., c. 12.	Beginning with the words "An Act for enforcing and making perpetual an Act of the twelfth year of her late Majesty" and ending with the words "such as wilfully burn or destroy ships."	The whole. 25
8 Geo. I., c. 22.	Beginning with the words "An Act to prevent the Mischiefs by forging Powers" and ending with the words "Instruments founded thereupon."	The whole.
8 Geo. I., c. 24.	An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy.	Section 1. 30
2 Geo. II., c. 25.	An Act for the more effectual preventing and further Punishment of Forgery Perjury and Subornation of Perjury and to make it Felony to steal Bonds Notes or other Securities for payment of Money.	The whole not already repealed. 35
9 Geo. II., c. 5.	Beginning with the words "An Act to repeal the Statute made in the first Year of the Reign of King James the First" and ending with the words "Witchcraft Sorcery Inchantment or Conjurat[i]on."	The whole. 40
12 Geo. II., c. 28.	An Act for the more effectual preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming.	The whole.
13 Geo. II., c. 19.	An Act to restrain and prevent the excessive increase of Horse Races, and for amending an Act made in the last session of Parliament intituled "An Act for the more effectual preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming."	The whole. 45
15 Geo. II., c. 13.	An Act for establishing an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for advancing the sum of one million six hundred thousand Pounds towards the Supply for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.	Sections 11, 12. 50
15 Geo. II., c. 27.	An Act for the more effectual preventing any Cloth or Woollen Goods remaining upon the Rack or Tenters or any Woollen Yarn or Wool left out to dry from being stolen or taken away in the Night-time.	The whole 60

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued* :

Reign, Year, and Chapter of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
18 Geo. II., c. 27. 5	An Act for the more effectually preventing the stealing of Linen Fustian and Cotton Goods and Wares in Buildings Fields Grounds and other Places used for Printing Whitening Bleaching or Drying the same.	The whole.
18 Geo. II., c. 30. 10	An Act to amend an Act made in the eleventh year of the Reign of King William the Third intituled "An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy."	The whole.
18 Geo. II., c. 34. 15	An Act to explain amend and make more effectual the Laws in being to prevent excessive and deceitful gaming and to restrain and prevent the excessive Increase of Horse Races.	The whole.
20 Geo. II., c. 30. 20	An Act for allowing Persons impeached of High Treason whereby any Corruption of Blood may be made or for Misprision of such Treason to make their full Defence by Counsel.	The whole.
23 Geo. II., c. 11. 25	An Act to render Prosecutions for Perjury and Subornation of Perjury more easy and effectual.	The whole.
25 Geo. II., c. 36.	An Act for the better preventing Thefts and Robberies and for regulating Places of Public Entertainment and punishing Persons keeping disorderly Houses.	Sections 1, 8.
30 25 Geo. II., c. 37.	An Act for better preventing the horrid crime of Murder.	The whole.
26 Geo. II., c. 19. 35	An Act for enforcing the Laws against Persons who shall steal or detain shipwrecked Goods and for the relief of Persons suffering Losses thereby.	Sections 1 to 4, inclusive.
30 ¹ Geo. II., c. 24.	Beginning with the words "An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Persons who shall attain" and ending with the word "Apprentices."	The whole not already repealed.
40 31 Geo. II., c. 22.	Beginning with the words "An Act for granting to His Majesty several Rates and Duties" and ending with the words "the said Rates and Duties."	Section 78.
4 Geo. III., 45 c. 25.	Beginning with the words "An Act for establishing an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England" and ending with the words "and the fraudulent personating the owners thereof."	Section 15.
4 Geo. III., 50 c. 37.	Beginning with the words "An Act for the better establishing a Manufactory of Cambricks and Lawns" and ending with the words "that part of Great Britain called England."	Section 16.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued* :

Reign Year, and Chapter of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal	
7 Geo. III., c. 50.	An Act for amending certain Laws relating to the Revenue of the Post Office and for granting Rates of Postage for the Conveyance of Letters and Packets between Great Britain and the Isle of Man and within that Island."	The whole.	5
9 Geo. III., c. 30.	Beginning with the words "An Act for repealing so much of an Act passed in the Tenth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne" and ending with the words "in Relation to Seamen's Wages."	Section 6.	10
12 Geo. III., c. 20.	An Act for the more effectually proceeding against Persons standing Mute on their Arraignment for Felony or Piracy.	The whole.	15
12 Geo. III., c. 24.	An Act for the better securing and preserving his Majesty's Dock Yards Magazines Ships Ammunition and Stores.	The whole.	
13 Geo. III., c. 79.	Beginning with the words "An Act for the more effectually preventing the forging" and ending with the words "the said Governor and Company."	The whole.	20
18 Geo. III., c. 18.	Beginning with the words "An Act to explain an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second" and ending with the words "Delivery of Goods."	The whole.	25
21 Geo. III., c. 49.	An Act for preventing certain Abuses and Profanations on the Lord's Day called Sunday.	The whole.	30
21 Geo. III., c. 68.	An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the fourth year of his late Majesty King George the Second intituled "An Act for the more effectual punishing Stoleers of Lead or Iron Bars fixed to Houses or any Fences belonging thereunto."	The whole.	35
21 Geo. III., c. 69.	An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second intituled "An Act for more effectually discouraging and preventing the stealing and the buying and receiving of stolen Lead Iron Copper Brass Bell-metal and Solder and for more effectually bringing the Offenders to Justice."	The whole.	40 45
22 Geo. III., c. 58.	An Act for the more easy Discovery and effectual Punishment of Buyers and Receivers of Stolen Goods.	The whole.	
28 Geo. III., c. 55.	Beginning with the words "An Act for the better and more effectual Protection of Stocking Frames" and ending with the words "for the use of the Stocking Frame."	The whole.	50
30 Geo. III., c. 48.	An Act for discontinuing the Judgment which has been required by Law to be given against Women convicted of certain Crimes and substituting another Judgment in lieu thereof.	The whole.	55

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—continued :

Reign, Year, and Chapter of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
32 Geo. III., c. 33. 5	Beginning with the words "An Act for explaining and amending an Act passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second" and ending with the words "on Board any of his Majesty's Ships."	Section 23.
33 Geo. III., 10 c. 67.	An Act for better preventing Offences in obstructing destroying or damaging Ships or other Vessels and in obstructing Seamen Keelmen Casters and Ship Carpenters from pursuing their lawful Occupations.	The whole not already repealed.
1536 Geo. III., c. 7.	An Act for the Safety and Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government against treasonable and seditious Practices and Attempts.	The whole.
37 Geo. III., 20 c. 70.	An Act for the better Prevention and Punishment of Attempts to seduce Persons serving in his Majesty's Forces by Sea or Land from their Duty and Allegiance to his Majesty or to incite them to Mutiny or Disobedience.	The whole.
2537 Geo. III., c. 122. 30	Beginning with the words "An Act for the better preventing the forging or counterfeiting the Names of Witnesses to Letters of Attorney" and ending with the words "or for the Receipt of Dividends upon any of such Stocks or Funds."	The whole.
37 Geo. III., c. 123.	An Act for more effectually preventing the administering or taking of unlawful Oaths.	The whole.
39 Geo. III., c. 79. 35	An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Societies established for seditious and treasonable Purposes and for better preventing treasonable and seditious Practices.	The whole.
39 Geo. III., c. 85.	An Act to protect Masters against Embezzlements by their Clerks or Servants.	The whole.
39 & 40 Geo. 40 III., c. 93.	An Act for regulating Trials for High Treason and Misprision of High Treason in certain Cases.	The whole.
41 Geo. III. c. 57. 45	An Act for the better prevention of the forgery of the notes and bills of exchange of persons carrying on the business of bankers.	The whole.
42 Geo. III., c. 119.	An Act to suppress certain Games and Lotteries not authorised by Law.	The whole.
43 Geo. III., 50 c. 113.	Beginning with the words "An Act for the more effectually providing for the Punishment of Offences" and ending with the words "Accessories to Murders and to Manslaughters."	The whole.
43 Geo. III., 55 c. 139.	An Act for preventing the Forging and Counterfeiting of Foreign Bills of Exchange, and of Foreign Promissory Notes and Orders for the Payment of Money and for preventing the Counterfeiting of Foreign Copper Money.	The whole not already repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued* :

Reign, Year, and Chapter of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.	
48 Geo. III., c. 58.	Beginning with the words "An Act for amending the Law with regard to the course of Proceeding on Indictments" and ending with the words "assign the Bail Bonds to the King."	The whole.	5
48 Geo. III., c. 129.	Beginning with the words "An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" and ending with the words "Larceny from the Person."	The whole.	10
49 Geo. III., c. 126.	An Act for the further Prevention of the Sale and Brokerage of Offices.	The whole.	
50 Geo. III., c. 59.	An Act for the more effectually preventing the Embezzlement of Money or Securities for Money belonging to the Public by any Collector Receiver or other Person entrusted with the Receipt Care or Management thereof.	The whole.	15
52 Geo. III., c. 64.	An Act for extending the provisions of an Act of the thirtieth year of King George the Second against Persons obtaining Money by false Pretences to Persons so obtaining Bonds and other Securities.	The whole.	20
52 Geo. III., c. 104.	An Act to render more effectual an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty for the preventing the administering or taking Unlawful Oaths.	The whole.	25
52 Geo. III., c. 138.	Beginning with the words "An Act for the further Prevention of the counterfeiting of Silver Tokens" and ending with the words "the said Governor and Company."	The whole.	30
52 Geo. III., c. 143.	An Act for amending and reducing into one Act the Provisions contained in any Laws now in force imposing the Penalty of Death for any act done in Breach of or in Resistance to any part of the Laws for collecting his Majesty's Revenue in Great Britain.	The whole.	35
52 Geo. III., c. 156.	An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Persons aiding Prisoners of War to escape from his Majesty's Dominions.	The whole.	40
53 Geo. III., c. 160.	An Act to relieve Persons who impugn the doctrine of the Holy Trinity from certain Penalties.	The whole.	45
54 Geo. III., c. 146.	An Act to alter the Punishment in certain Cases of High Treason.	The whole.	
56 Geo. III., c. 73.	An Act for removing the Difficulties in the Conviction of offenders stealing Property from Mines.	The whole.	50
56 Geo. III., c. 138.	An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory except in certain Cases.	The whole.	
57 Geo. III., c. 6	Beginning with the words "An Act to make perpetual certain parts of an Act of the thirty-sixth year of his present Majesty's Reign" and ending with the words "Treasonable Practices and Attempts."	The whole.	55

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—continued :

Reign, Year, and Chapter of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
57 Geo. III., c. 19.	An Act for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies.	The whole.
5 60 Geo. III. & 1 Geo. IV., c. 1.	An Act to prevent the Training of Persons to the Use of Arms and to the Practice of Military Evolutions and Exercise.	The whole.
60 Geo. III. & 1 Geo. IV., c. 4.	An Act to prevent Delay in the Administration of Justice in Cases of Misdemeanor.	The whole.
10 60 Geo. III. & 1 Geo. IV., c. 8.	An Act for the more effectual Prevention and Punishment of blasphemous and seditious Libels.	Section 4.
1 Geo. IV. c. 92. 15	An Act for the further Prevention of forging and counterfeiting of Bank Notes.	Sections 1 and 2.
1 Geo. IV., c. 102. 20	An Act for making general the Provisions of an Act made in the forty-sixth year of the Reign of his late Majesty for removing Difficulties in the Conviction of Offenders stealing property from Mines.	The whole.
1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 88.	An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Rescue.	The whole.
3 Geo. IV., c. 38. 25	An Act for the further and more adequate Punishment of Persons convicted of Manslaughter and of Servants convicted of robbing their Masters and of Accessories before the fact to Grand Larceny and certain other Felonies.	The whole.
3 Geo. IV., c. 114. 30	An Act to provide for the more effectual Punishment of certain Offences by Imprisonment with hard Labour.	The whole.
5 Geo. IV., c. 107. 35	Beginning with the words "An Act to prevent the illegal pawning of Clothes and Stores belonging to Chelsea Hospital" and ending with the words "to hold lands purchased under the Will of Colonel Drowly."	Section 5.
6 Geo. IV., c. 129. 40	An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the Combination of Workmen and to make provisions in lieu thereof.	The whole.
7 Geo. IV., c. 16.	An Act to consolidate and amend several Acts relating to the Royal Hospitals for Soldiers at Chelsea and Kilmainham.	Section 38.
7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28. 45	An Act for further improving the administration of Justice in Criminal Cases in England.	The whole.
9 Geo. IV., c. 32.	An Act for amending the Law of Evidence in certain cases.	The whole.
9 Geo. IV., c. 69. 50	An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Persons going armed by Night for the Destruction of Game.	The whole.
7 Wm. IV. & 1 Vic., c. 88.	An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the Crime of Piracy.	The whole.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.
STATUTES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.	
8 Geo. IV. No. 2.	An Act for preventing the Mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers and Papers of a like nature by persons not known and for regulating the printing and publication of such Papers in other respects and also for restraining the Abuses arising from the publication of Blasphemous and Seditious Libels.	Sections 7 and 20.	5 10
5 Wm. IV. No. 1.	An Act for regulating the Slaughtering of Cattle.	Section 12.	15
5 Wm. IV. No. 21.	An Act for Appointing and Empowering Commissioners to Examine and Report upon Claims to Grants of Land under the Great Seal of the Colony of New South Wales.	The last enactment of Section 6, beginning with the words "And that any person taking a false oath."	20
2 Vic. No. 10.	An Act for adopting certain Acts of Parliament passed in the First Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the Administration of Justice in New South Wales in like manner as other Laws of England are applied therein.	The whole not already repealed.	25 30
4 Vic. No. 5.	An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Deserted Wives and Children.	Section 5.	
4 Vic. No. 13.	An Act to provide for the periodical Publication of the Liabilities and Assets of Banks in New South Wales and its Dependencies and the Registration of the names of the Proprietors thereof.	So much of Section 9 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "And any managing director" and ending at the end of the section.	35 40
4 Vic. No. 17.	An Act for the further and better Regulation and Government of Seamen within the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies and for establishing a Water Police.	Section 12.	45
5 Vic. No. 19.	Beginning with the words "An Act to repeal so much of an Act intituled <i>An Act for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers and Papers of a like nature by persons not known;</i> " and ending with the words "and further to amend the same."	Section 1.	50 55

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued:

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
7 Vic. No. 16. 5	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Deeds and other Instruments in that part of the Colony of New South Wales not comprehending the District of Port Phillip.	Section 27. The second paragraph of section 28, beginning with the words "and if the said Registrar General."
10 7 Vic. No. 21.	Beginning with the words "An Act to amend an Act" and ending with the words "government of Seamen in the Merchant Service."	Section 8.
15 10 Vic. No. 1.	An Act to prevent for a limited time Party Processions and certain other public Exhibitions in the Colony of New South Wales.	The whole.
20 11 Vic. No. 56. 25	An Act to enable any Joint Stock Company to sue any of its own Members and to enable any Member of any such Joint Stock Company to sue any such Company and for other purposes.	Section 3.
11 Vic. No. 59. 30	An Act to enable certain Public Hospitals to Sue and be Sued in the Name of their Treasurer and to provide for the Taking and Holding of Real Property belonging to such Hospitals respectively.	Section 2.
18 Vic. No. 18.	An Act to abolish Deodands.	Section 3.
35 18 Vic. No. 26. 40	An Act to Prevent Unlawful Distillation and to provide for the Protection of the Revenue arising from the Duties on Spirits.	So much of Section 31 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "and every person who shall be convicted" and ending at the end of the section.
18 Vic. No. 27. 45	"The Distilleries Act of 1849."	So much of section 117 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "and every person who shall be convicted" and ending at the end of the section.
13 Vic. No. 28. 50 55	An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Seamen in the Merchant Service of the Colony of New South Wales and for keeping a Register of Seamen belonging to Ships registered in the said Colony.	Section 33.
18 Vic. No. 36. 60	An Act to repeal the Law relating to Hawkers and Pedlars in the Colony of New South Wales, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.	Section 17.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued:

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
13 Vic. No. 37.	An Act for regulating the trade or business of Pawnbrokers in New South Wales.	Sections 14, 19, 20, and 31, and 37 5
14 Vic. No. 4.	An Act to prevent the Adulteration of Malt Liquors.	Sections 1 and 2.
14 Vic. No. 9.	An Act to amend the Law concerning Games and Wagers.	Sections 2 and 3.
14 Vic. No. 13.	An Act for Legalising Art Unions.	The whole. 10
15 Vic. No. 13.	An Act to amend the Laws for the Slaughtering of Cattle and to secure the Immediate Destruction of Animals Dying of Disease.	Sections 5 and 7. 15
17 Vic. No. 3.	An Act for the better Prevention of Cattle Stealing and the Sale of Stolen Cattle.	Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, and 11.
17 Vic. No. 36.	An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Engagement Discharge and Desertion of Seamen and for the regulation of Seamen's Lodging-houses and for the better management of the Water Police Department.	So much of section 44 as is contained in the words "and every person who shall falsely and fraudulently forge or alter or procure to be forged or altered or assist in forging or altering any register ticket certificate discharge or other document which is by this Act required to be obtained or used for any purpose or who shall fraudulently utter or make use of any register ticket certificate discharge or other document which shall have been so forged or altered or which does not belong to him shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and may be committed to take his trial for such misdemeanour before the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court or some other Court of general or quarter sessions and may be tried and sentenced to fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the Court or such offender," 20 25 30 35 40 45
19 Vic. No. 19.	An Act to prevent the Adulteration of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors.	Section 1.
19 Vic. No. 34.	An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Sections 34 and 35. 50
20 Vic. No. 6.	An Act to revive and make perpetual the Act "To prevent for a limited time Party Processions and certain other Public Exhibitions in the Colony of New South Wales."	The whole. 55
22 Vic. No. 6.	An Act to amend the Act for the Maintenance of Deserted Wives and Children.	Section 9.
25 Vic. No. 11.	"Masters and Servants Act of 1861."	Section 8. 60

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued :

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
25 Vic. No. 14. 5	" <i>Real Property Act of 1861.</i> "	The first enactment of section 10, ending with the words "twelve calendar months." So much of section 142 as is not already repealed.
27 Vic. No. 4.	" <i>The Companies Act, 1863.</i> "	Sections 167 and 170.
27 Vic. No. 8. 10	An Act to make provision for the Construction by the Government of Railways and for the Regulation of the same.	So much of Section 45 as is contained in the words "And if any such surveyor shall corruptly make such declaration or having made such declaration thereto he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."
15		Sections 132 and 139.
28 Vic. No. 5.	" <i>The Trade Marks Act, 1864.</i> "	Sections 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 19, and 20.
28 Vic. No. 15.	" <i>The Marriage Act of 1864.</i> "	Sections 8, 25, 26, 27, and 28.
20 28 Vic. No. 29.	" <i>The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction Act of 1864.</i> "	Sections 45, 63, and 64.
29 Vic. No. 3.	" <i>Forgery Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole.
29 Vic. No. 4. 25	" <i>Coinage Offences Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole, except the definition in section 1 of the term "the Queen's current gold or silver coin," and sections 26 and 41.
29 Vic. No. 5.	" <i>Injuries to Property Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole.
30 29 Vic. No. 6.	" <i>Larceny Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole.
29 Vic. No. 7.	" <i>Accessories Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole.
29 Vic. No. 11.	" <i>Offences against the Person Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole.
29 Vic. No. 13.	" <i>Criminal Practices Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole.
35 29 Vic. No. 15.	" <i>Cemetery Act, 1865.</i> "	Section 33.
30 Vic. No. 6.	An Act to regulate the Trial of Offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.	The whole.
30 Vic. No. 11. 40	" <i>Queensland Treasury Notes Act of 1866.</i> "	Section 9.
30 Vic. No. 20.	" <i>Arson Act of 1866.</i> "	The whole.
30 Vic. No. 21. 45	" <i>Distillation from Sugar Act.</i> "	Section 11. So much of Section 41 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "and every person who shall be convicted" and ending at the end of the section.
31 Vic. No. 4. 50	" <i>Common Law Process Act of 1867.</i> "	So much of Section 24 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Provided always that if any person shall forge" and ending with the words "in which the principal offender may be tried."
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THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued:

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
31 Vic. No. 6.	"Acts Shortening Act of 1867."	Section 22.
31 Vic. No. 7.	"The Amended Registration Act of 1867."	So much of Section 3 as is contained in the words "subject in the case of wilful falsehood therein to the penalties of perjury." 5
31 Vic. No. 11.	"Interdict Act of 1867."	So much of Section 6 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "and if upon such oath or affirmation" and ending at the end of the section. 10
31 Vic. No. 12.	"Oaths Act of 1867."	Sections 11, 12. 15 So much of Section 13 as is contained in the words "and if any declaration so made shall be false or untrue in any material particular the person wilfully making such false declaration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour." Section 16. So much of Section 18 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "and if any such person making such solemn affirmation" and ending with the words "to the contrary notwithstanding." 25 Section 20. Section 33. 30
31 Vic. No. 13.	"Evidence and Discovery Act of 1867."	Section 44. So much of Section 68 as is contained in the words "and if convicted of any wilful perjury in such evidence shall suffer all the punishments penalties forfeitures and disabilities which by any law or statute are or may be inflicted upon persons convicted of wilful perjury." 35 Section 75. So much of Section 76 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "and every person charged" and ending at the end of the section. 45
31 Vic. No. 18.	"Equity Act of 1867."	Sections 145 and 147. 50
31 Vic. No. 19.	"Trustees and Incapacitated Persons Act of 1867."	So much of Section 27 as is contained in the words "be guilty of a misdemeanour and being found guilty shall be liable at the discretion of the court to suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour or by both as the court shall award and shall also." 55 60
31 Vic. No. 20.	"Costs Act of 1867."	Sections 21 and 35.
31 Vic. No. 23.	"Supreme Court Act of 1867."	Sections 27 and 29.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued :

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
31 Vic. No. 33. 5 10	" <i>Medical Act of 1867.</i> "	So much of Section 6 as is contained in the words "Provided that any person making a false declaration shall be deemed guilty of perjury." So much of Section 17 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "and if any person shall wilfully" and ending at the end of the section. Sections 18 and 19.
31 Vic. No. 34.	" <i>The Jury Act of 1867.</i> "	Sections 25 and 40.
15 31 Vic. No. 35.	" <i>Diseases in Sheep Act of 1867.</i> "	Sections 55 and 68.
31 Vic. No. 36. 20 25 30	" <i>The Mercantile Act of 1867.</i> "	Sections 25 and 42. So much of Sections 47 and 49 respectively as is contained in the words "and also being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer imprisonment for one half year without bail or main-prize." So much of Section 66 as is contained in the words "and shall also be liable to an indictment for a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment or both in the discretion of the Court by which he shall be tried."
31 Vic. No. 38.	" <i>Constitution Act of 1867.</i> "	Section 53.
33 Vic. No. 10.	" <i>The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869.</i> "	Section 76.
34 Vic. No. 12. 35	An Act to Extend the Operation of Preferable Liens upon certain Crops.	Sections 3 and 5.
35 Vic. No. 4.	" <i>The Brands Act of 1872.</i> "	Sections 27, 28, 30, and 38.
36 Vic. No. 8. 40	An Act to amend the Law relating to Larceny and Embezzlement.	The whole.
36 Vic. No. 13.	" <i>The Telegraphic Messages Act of 1872.</i> "	Section 10.
37 Vic. No. 1.	" <i>The Customs Act, 1873.</i> "	Sections 192, 193, 197, 198, 199, and 200, and 232.
45 38 Vic. No. 5.	" <i>The Insolvency Act of 1874.</i> "	Sections 206 to 214 inclusive. Section 216. Section 219.
38 Vic. No. 11.	" <i>The Gold Fields Act, 1874.</i> "	Sections 87, 88, 89, and 90.
38 Vic. No. 12.	" <i>The Audit Act of 1874.</i> "	Sections 44, 49, and 50.
50 39 Vic. No. 2.	" <i>The Quinquennial Census Act of 1875.</i> "	So much of Section 16 as is contained in the words "And any person making or subscribing a false declaration shall be deemed guilty of perjury."

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued:

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
40 Vic. No. 2.	" <i>The Criminal Practice Act Amendment Act of 1876.</i> "	The whole.
40 Vic. No. 6.	" <i>The Judicature Act.</i> "	So much of Section 23 as is contained in the enactment beginning with the words "Any person who forges" and ending with the words "a term not exceeding two years." 5 10
41 Vic. No. 3.	" <i>The Navigation Act of 1876.</i> "	Section 42. Section 77. So much of Section 89 as is contained in the enactment beginning with the words "If an undue weight is placed upon the safety valve," and ending at the end of the section. Section 89. Section 103. 20 So much of Section 105 as is contained in the words "Any person who knowingly sends or attempts to send by or carries or attempts to carry in any vessel any dangerous goods as aforesaid under a false description or falsely describes the sender thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and." 30 The second paragraph of Section 165, beginning with the words "And if any person shall so deliver," and ending at the end of the section. 35
41 Vic. No. 4.	" <i>The Religious Worship Act of 1877.</i> "	The whole.
41 Vic. No. 24.	" <i>The Intestacy Act of 1877.</i> "	Section 54.
42 Vic. No. 5.	" <i>The Public Works Lands Resumption Act of 1878.</i> "	So much of Section 41 as is contained in the words "And if any such surveyor shall corruptly make such declaration or having made such declaration shall wilfully act contrary thereto he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." 45
42 Vic. No. 8.	" <i>The Local Government Act of 1878.</i> "	So much of Section 92 as is contained in the words "And every person who shall intrude into such booth or polling-place other than such presiding officer poll clerk candidates scrutineers and electors actually voting shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour." 55 So much of Section 93 as begins with the words "and without any other warrant than this Act" and ends with the words "causing a disturbance at any election." 60 Sections 103, 104, 109, and 110.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued :

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
45 Vic. No. 13.	" <i>The Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1881.</i> "	Section 36.
46 Vic. No. 8.	"<i>The Mineral Lands Act of 1882.</i>"	Section 39.
5 46 Vic. No. 10.	" <i>The Tramways Act of 1882.</i> "	Section 18.
48 Vic. No. 8.	" <i>The Insanity Act of 1884.</i> "	So much of Section 22 as is contained in the words "and any person offending against this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."
10		So much of Section 33 as is contained in the words "If any practitioner wilfully and falsely certifies in writing that a person is insane, knowing him not to be insane, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."
15		So much of Section 48 as is contained in the words "the Court before which he is brought to be tried shall direct such finding to be recorded, and may thereupon order him to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as to the Court seems fit, until he is dealt with as next hereinafter provided. In any such case."
20		The last paragraph of the same section.
25		Section 49.
30		Section 163.
35		So much of Section 168 as is contained in the enactment beginning with the words "Every such superintendent or other officer," and ending at the end of the section.
40		Section 170.
48 Vic. No. 13.	" <i>The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1884.</i> "	Section 91.
48 Vic. No. 19.	" <i>The Oaths Act Amendment Act of 1884.</i> "	So much of Section 2 as is contained in the words "And if any such person wilfully and corruptly gives false evidence he may be indicted and tried for perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had taken an oath."
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48 Vic. No. 21.	An Act to amend " <i>The Brands Act of 1872.</i> "	Sections 2 and 3.
48 Vic. No. 22.	" <i>The Pharmacy Act of 1884.</i> "	The second paragraph of Section 12, beginning with the words "If any person shall wilfully," and ending at the end of the section.
55		Section 25.
60 48 Vic. No. 24.	" <i>The Jury Act of 1884.</i> "	Sections 3 and 5.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued:

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
48 Vic. No. 27.	" <i>The Defence Act of 1884.</i> "	<p>So much of Section 74 as is contained in the words "be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall likewise." 5</p> <p>So much of the first paragraph of Section 75 as is contained in the words "be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall." 10</p> <p>So much of the second paragraph of the same section as is contained in the words "be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall likewise." 15</p> <p>Section 78.</p>
49 Vic. No. 13.	" <i>The Elections Act of 1885.</i> "	<p>So much of Section 73 as is contained in the words "Any elector wilfully infringing any of the provisions of this section or obstructing the polling by any unnecessary delay in performing any act within the ballot-room shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." 20</p> <p>25</p> <p>And in the words—</p> <p>"If an elector having received a ballot-paper from the presiding officer attempts to leave the booth or polling-place without depositing the ballot-paper in the ballot-box in the manner herein provided, or to take the paper out of the booth or polling-place, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." 30</p> <p>35</p> <p>"The presiding officer shall direct any person who is reasonably suspected of committing an offence against this section to be summarily apprehended and taken before a justice to be dealt with according to law." 40</p> <p>45</p> <p>So much of Section 78 as is contained in the words "and shall cause to be arrested and taken before a justice of the peace any person who is reasonably suspected of personation as hereinafter defined, or who causes a disturbance." 50</p> <p>55</p> <p>Sections 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 108, 109, 116, 117, 121, 123, 124, and 125. 60</p>
50 Vic. No. 7.	" <i>The Elections Tribunal Act of 1886.</i> "	<p>So much of Section 39 as is contained in the words "and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury." 65</p>
50 Vic. No. 14.	" <i>The Offenders Probation Act of 1886.</i> "	The whole. 65

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued :

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
50 Vic. No. 17. 5	" <i>The Justices Act of 1886.</i> "	Sections 41, 44, and 45, and 64. The last paragraph of Section 113, beginning with the words "When a defendant," and ending at the end of the section. Sections 130 and 131. Sections 179 to 196 inclusive.
10 50 Vic. No. 22.	" <i>The Oyster Act of 1886.</i> "	Section 30.
50 Vic. No. 25. 15	" <i>The Quarantine Act of 1886.</i> "	The second paragraph of Section 11, beginning with the words "If the master," and ending at the end of the section. The second paragraph of Section 12, beginning with the words "If any such surgeon," and ending at the end of the section. Section 28.
20 50 Vic. No. 20.	" <i>The Trade Unions Act of 1886.</i> "	Section 23.
51 Vic. No. 2.	" <i>The Copyright Registration Act (Queensland), 1887.</i> "	Section 11.
51 Vic. No. 7. 25	" <i>The Divisional Boards Act of 1887.</i> "	So much of Section 57 as is contained in the provision beginning at the beginning of the section and ending with the words "with reference to an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly."
30		The second paragraph of Section 66, beginning with the words "Any person who intrudes," and ending at the end of the section.
35		Section 67.
40		So much of Section 75 as is contained in the words "Any voter or presiding officer who wilfully infringes any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."
45		Sections 80, 86, 103, 110, and 112.
50		So much of Section 113 as is contained in the words "and may, without any other warrant than this Act, cause to be apprehended and taken before a justice any person who causes a disturbance at the election, or who intrudes into or obstructs the approaches to the room appointed for the examination of the voting-papers, or conducts himself in a disorderly manner."
55		Sections 232 and 233.
52 Vic. No. 4.	An Act to Explain certain Provisions of " <i>The Injuries to Property Act of 1865.</i> "	The whole.
52 Vic. No. 8.	" <i>The Railways Act of 1888.</i> "	Sections 13 and 70.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued:

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
53 Vic. No. 7.	"The Mines Regulation Act of 1880."	So much of Section 6 as is contained in the words "Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." 5
53 Vic. No. 9.	"The Brisbane Water Supply Act of 1889."	Sections 49, and 49G.
53 Vic. No. 12.	"The Defamation Law of Queensland."	Sections 1 to 8 inclusive. 10 Sections 10 to 19 inclusive. So much of Section 20 as is contained in the words "or prosecution." Sections 25 to 33 inclusive. 15 Section 37. Section 39. So much of Sections 40 and 41 as is contained in the words "or prosecution" and in the words 20 "or prosecutor" wherever therein appearing. Section 42. So much of Section 43 as is contained in the word "either" in 25 the first line thereof, and in the words "or prosecution," and in the words "or prosecutor." So much of Section 44 as is contained in the words "and prosecutions." 30 Section 45. So much of Section 46 as is contained in the words "or to the misdemeanour of publishing 35 a blasphemous or seditious or obscene libel."
53 Vic. No. 18.	"The Companies Act Amendment Act of 1889."	Section 15. So much of the paragraph numbered 3 of section 40 31 as is contained in the words "and shall also if he knowingly and wilfully make such default be guilty of a misde- 45 meanour."
54 Vic. No. 9.	"The Married Women's Property Act, 1890."	So much of Section 15 as is contained in the words "and also (subject as regards her husband to the proviso hereinafter con- 50 tained) the same remedies and redress by way of criminal proceedings"; and in the words "In any indictment under this section it shall be sufficient to 55 allege such property to be her property"; and in the proviso to the section. Sections 16 and 17.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued :

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
54 Vic. No. 10.	" <i>The Dividend Duty Act of 1890.</i> "	Section 20.
54 Vic. No. 11. 5	" <i>The Safety of Defences Act of 1890.</i> "	Section 6.
54 Vic. No. 17.	" <i>The Prisons Act, 1890.</i> "	Sections 63, 64, 65, 66.
54 Vic. No. 26.	" <i>The Treasury Bills Act of 1890.</i> "	Section 10.
55 Vic. No. 8. 10	" <i>The Treasury Bills Act of 1891.</i> "	Section 10.
55 Vic. No. 11.	" <i>The Water Authorities Act of 1891.</i> "	Sections 90. and 106.
55 Vic. No. 14. 15	" <i>The Oaths Act Amendment Act of 1891.</i> "	So much of Section 1 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words, "And if any such person," and ending at the end of the section.
55 Vic. No. 15. 20	" <i>The Post and Telegraph Act, 1891.</i> "	So much of Section 43 as is contained in the words "Any officer who acts contrary to the declaration shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."
25		So much of Section 58 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Any master who (except as aforesaid)" and ending at the end of the section.
30		So much of Section 59 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Any master who fails" and ending at the end of the section.
35		So much of Section 60 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Any person in any respect offending" and ending at the end of the section.
40		So much of Section 63 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Any master who refuses" and ending at the end of the section.
45		So much of Section 64 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Any person offending" and ending at the end of the section.
50		So much of Section 65 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Any master who refuses" and ending at the end of the section.
55		Section 69. Sections 85 and 86. Sections 88 to 126 inclusive. Section 128.
55 Vic. No. 23.	" <i>The Bills of Sale Act of 1891.</i> "	Section 18.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued:

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
55 Vic. No. 24.	" <i>The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1891.</i> "	The whole.
55 Vic. No. 33.	" <i>The District Courts Act, 1891.</i> "	The first and third paragraphs of Section 53. Sections 196 and 197.
56 Vic. No. 3.	" <i>The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1892.</i> "	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
56 Vic. No. 6.	" <i>The Copyright (Fine Arts) Registration Act, 1892.</i> "	Section 8. 10
56 Vic. No. 7.	" <i>The Elections Act of 1892.</i> "	The third and fourth paragraphs of Section 19, beginning respectively with the words "If an elector, having received" and 15 "The presiding officer shall direct."
56 Vic. No. 13.	" <i>The Succession and Probate Duties Act, 1892.</i> "	Section 58.
56 Vic. No. 15.	" <i>The Totalisator Tax Act, 1892.</i> "	Section 10. 20
56 Vic. No. 26.	" <i>The Harbour Boards Act, 1892.</i> "	Section 185.
56 Vic. No. 36.	An Act to Authorise the Issue of Treasury Bills for the purpose of Securing the Retirement of Treasury Notes.	Section 11. 25
56 Vic. No. 37.	" <i>The Treasury Notes Act of 1893.</i> "	Section 9.
57 Vic. No. 10.	" <i>The Stock Returns Act of 1893.</i> "	So much of Section 4 as is contained in the words "be guilty of a misdemeanour or."
57 Vic. No. 20.	An Act to Authorise the Issue of Treasury Bills in Aid of the Revenue of the Colony and for other purposes.	Section 9. 30
58 Vic. No. 8.	" <i>The Stamp Act, 1894.</i> "	Sections 19 and 76.
58 Vic. No. 17.	" <i>The Friendly Societies Act of 1894.</i> "	The paragraph numbered 11 of 35 Section 16, beginning with the words "Every person elected or appointed," and ending with the words " <i>Larceny Act of 1865.</i> " So much of the paragraph 40 numbered 4 of section 24 as is contained in the words "and any person knowingly making a false or fraudulent de-45 claration in the matter shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." So much of Section 20 as is contained in the words "and any person knowingly making a false or fraudulent declaration in the matter shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued :

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
58 Vic. No. 23.	" <i>The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1894.</i> "	Sections 3 to 9 inclusive.
5 58 Vic. No. 31.	" <i>The Government Savings Bank Stock Act of 1894.</i> "	Section 13.
59 Vic. No. 9. 10	" <i>The Suppression of Gambling Act of 1895.</i> "	So much of Section 14 as is contained in the words "the Act of Council passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for Legalising Art Unions.'" Section 17.
59 Vic. No. 23. 15	" <i>The Rockhampton Harbour Board Act, 1895.</i> "	So much of the paragraph numbered 14 of Section 37 as is contained in the words "And if any arbitrator or umpire having made such declaration shall wilfully act contrary thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."
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59 Vic. No. 26.	" <i>The Live Stock and Meat Export Act of 1895.</i> "	Section 11.
59 Vic. No. 34. 25	" <i>The Brisbane Traffic Act of 1895.</i> "	The second paragraph of Section 28, beginning with the words "Any person who destroys," and ending at the end of the section. Section 35.
30		The second paragraph of Section 29 of the Schedule, beginning with the words "Every person who intrudes," and ending at the end of the section.
35		So much of Section 30 of the Schedule as begins with the words "and may without any other warrant than this Act" and ends with the words "conducts himself in a disorderly manner."
40		The last paragraph of Section 37 of the Schedule, beginning with the words "If any voter," and ending at the end of the section.
45		Sections 40 and 44 of the Schedule. The first and second paragraphs of Section 46 of the Schedule.
60 Vic. No. 24. 50	" <i>The Electric Light and Power Act, 1896.</i> "	Sections 54 and 55.
60 Vic. No. 29. 55	" <i>The Factories and Shops Act of 1896.</i> "	So much of Section 49 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "Any person who forges or counterfeits" and ending with the words "imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour."

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued :

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
60 Vic. No. 34.	"The Rabbit Boards Act, 1896."	Sections 37, 39, 40, and 41, of the Second Schedule.
61 Vic. No. 5.	"The Beer Duty Act of 1897."	Section 30. 5
61 Vic. No. 15.	"The Victoria Bridge Act of 1897."	So much of the paragraph numbered 5 of section 17 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "any person who" to the end of the paragraph; 10 Section 25.
61 Vic. No. 22.	"The Lamington Bridge Act of 1897."	So much of the paragraph numbered 5 of section 17 as is contained in the provision beginning with the words "any person who" to the end of the paragraph; 15 Section 25. 20
61 Vic. No. 25.	"The Land Act, 1897."	Sections 237, 240, and 241.
62 Vic. No. 24.	"The Mining Act of 1898."	Section 163. So much of section 164 as is contained in the words "or shall adjudicate on any matter in which he shall have any pecuniary interest"; 25 Sections 165 and 194. 30

Criminal Code Bill.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Year and Number of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
4 Vic. No. 17. 5 10 15	An Act for the further and better Regulation and Government of Seamen within the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies and for Establishing a Water Police.	Section 13:— <i>Omit</i> the words "deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and upon conviction thereof shall suffer such punishment by fine and imprisonment with or without hard labour or by fine or by imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years as the Court before which such conviction shall be had shall determine," <i>and insert</i> the words "liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months."
20 31 Vic. No. 35. 25 30	" <i>Diseases in Sheep Act of 1867.</i> "	Section 63:— At the beginning of the section <i>omit</i> the words "Any owner who," <i>and insert</i> the words "If any owner": <i>Omit</i> the words "shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and be liable at the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years and."
37 Vic. No. 1. 35 40	" <i>The Customs Act, 1873.</i> "	Section 95:— <i>Omit</i> the word "Every" at the beginning of the second enactment of the section, <i>and insert</i> the words "If any": In the same and the following enactment <i>omit</i> the words "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and shall upon conviction suffer the punishment by law inflicted in cases of misdemeanour But if such person."
44 Vic. No. 14. 45 50	" <i>The Duty on Cedar Act of 1880.</i> "	Section 2:— At the end of the section <i>omit</i> the words "a misdemeanour," <i>and insert</i> the words "an offence." Section 8:— <i>Omit</i> the words "declared by this Act to be a misdemeanour shall also be deemed to be an offence hereby made," <i>and insert</i> the words "against the provisions of this Act shall be."
55 48 Vic. No. 8. 50 Vic. No. 17. 60	" <i>The Insanity Act of 1884.</i> " " <i>The Justices Act of 1886.</i> "	Section 50:— In the first line of the section <i>omit</i> the word "so." Section 197:— <i>Omit</i> the words "this Part of this Act," <i>and insert</i> the words "the provisions of Chapters XLIII. and XLVII. of the Criminal Code."

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