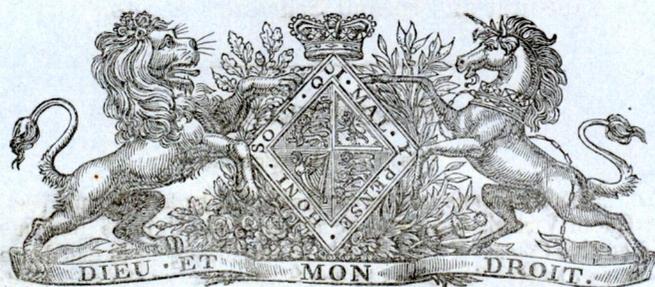


New South Wales.



ANNO VICESIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. IX.

An Act to simplify the Oaths of Qualification for Office.

[Assented to, 20th January, 1857.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the Oaths to be taken as a Preamble. qualification for public offices and appointments, and on the admission of Barristers and Attorneys; and to amend the law, as to the Oaths and Declaration required to be taken on certain appointments:—Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. After the commencement of this Act, in every case where, but for the passing of this Act, it would be necessary for any person to take the Oaths, commonly called the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, or any of them, or the Oath prescribed by the Act of Parliament commonly called the Roman Catholic Relief Act, or to make the Declaration prescribed by the Act of Parliament, passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter seventeen, it shall be sufficient for such person to take, in lieu of the said several Oaths and Declaration, the Oath set forth in the first Schedule to this Act; any thing in the said Acts of Parliament, or in any other Statute, Act, or Law, notwithstanding.

Oath substituted for the Oaths and Declaration now prescribed by law.

2. Where, by any law now in force in this Colony, the said several Oaths, or any of them, may be taken before the Supreme Court, or before a Judge, or are required to be taken in open Court, the Oath prescribed by this Act may be taken and subscribed at any hour before the said Court, or any Judge thereof, or before any Circuit Court, or Court of Quarter Sessions, or any Justice of the Peace authorised by Writ of Dedimus Potestatem for that purpose.

Before whom the Oath may be taken.

3. The Oath of Office to be hereafter taken by Judges and Justices of the Peace, respectively, shall (in lieu of the Oath in that behalf heretofore taken by them respectively) be the Oath set forth in the second Schedule hereto.

Judges and Justices Oaths of Office.

Oaths of Office Simplifying Act.—1857.

Name of the
Sovereign.

4. In case of the demise of Her Majesty, (whom may God long preserve,) the name of Her Majesty's Successor for the time being shall be substituted in the form of Oath instead of the name of Her Majesty.

Affirmation in lieu of
Oath.

5. Every person who now is or shall hereafter be by law entitled to make Affirmation, in lieu of an Oath, may make Affirmation in the form by this Act prescribed, with the words "*solemnly and sincerely promise and affirm,*" substituted for the words "*sincerely promise and swear,*" in the said first and second Schedules hereto.

 FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Oath of Allegiance.)

I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of this Colony of New South Wales, belonging to and dependent on the said United Kingdom, and to Her Successors in the Sovereignty of the said United Kingdom.

[So help me God.]

 SECOND SCHEDULE.

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, that, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, [or as the case may be], or as a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, or the City or District of _____ in the Colony of New South Wales, I will at all times and in all things do equal justice to the poor and the rich, and discharge the duties of my office, according to the laws and statutes of the Realm and of this Colony, to the best of my knowledge and ability, without fear, favor, or affection.

 By Authority: WILLIAM HANSON, Government Printer, Sydney, 1857.