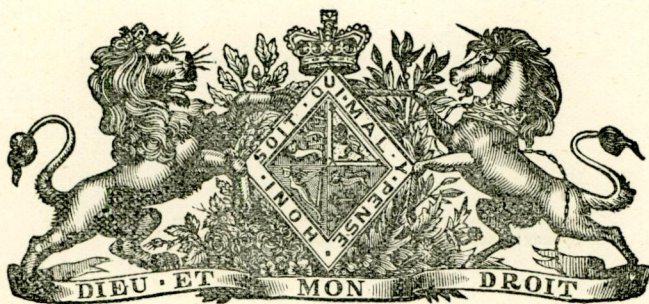


*This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.*

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
Sydney, 20 January, 1881.* }

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
*Clerk of Legislative Assembly.*

## New South Wales.



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO QUARTO

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

\*\*\*\*\*

No. .

An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Divorce Preamble.  
and Matrimonial Causes and to confer the same rights and  
privileges in the matter of Divorce on women as are now held and  
enjoyed by men Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most  
5 Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legisla-  
tive Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in  
Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. On and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for Marriage may be dissolved at suit of wife for husband's adultery.  
10 any wife who shall at the time of the institution of the suit have a  
domicile in New South Wales to present a petition to the Court  
praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since  
the celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of adultery And  
every such petition shall state as distinctly as the nature of the case  
permits the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved  
15 is founded.

*Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment.*

2. In case the Court shall be satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved and shall not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage or has condoned the  
 5 adultery complained of or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents then the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved Provided that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it shall find that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or if the  
 10 petitioner shall in the opinion of the Court have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition or of having deserted or wilfully separated herself from her husband before the adultery complained of or of such wilful neglect collusion or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

15 3. This Act may be cited as the "Matrimonial Causes Act Short title. Amendment Act."

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1881.

[3d.]

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

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*SCHEDULE of the Amendments referred to in Message of 23rd February, 1881.*

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- Page 1, clause 1, line 9. *Omit "who" insert "whose husband"*  
" " line 10. *Omit "have a domicile" insert "be domiciled"*  
Page 2, " 2. *Insert new clause 2.*  
" 2, " ~~2~~ 3. *After clause ~~2~~ 3, insert new clause 4.*  
" 2, " ~~3~~ 5, line 24. *At the end of clause add "of 1881"*
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1885

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY

THE QUEEN

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

W. G. & J. G. GIBSON

*This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.*

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
Sydney, 20 January, 1881.* }

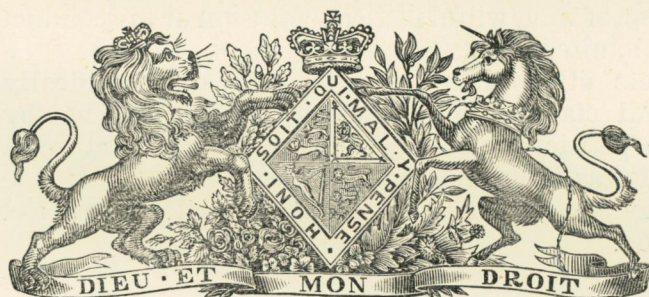
STEPHEN W. JONES,  
*Clerk of Legislative Assembly.*

*The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with Amendments.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 23rd February, 1881.* }

JOHN J. CALVERT,  
*Clerk of the Parliaments.*

## New South Wales.



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO QUARTO

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

\*\*\*\*\*

No. .

An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Divorce Preamble.

and Matrimonial Causes and to confer the same rights and privileges in the matter of Divorce on women as are now held and enjoyed by men Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. On and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any wife ~~who~~ whose husband shall at the time of the institution of the suit ~~have a domicile~~ be domiciled in New South Wales to present a petition to the Court praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of adultery And every such petition shall state as distinctly as the nature of the case permits the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved is founded.

Marriage may be dissolved at suit of wife for husband's adultery.

26—

2.

NOTE.—The words to be omitted are ruled through; those to be inserted are printed in black letter.

*Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment.*

2. Every such petition shall state the fact of such domicile and proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Court shall be given before any decree in the suit shall be pronounced and it shall be stated in any decree for dissolving the marriage that such proof has been so given.

Proof of domicile to be given &c.

5 2. 3. In case the Court shall be satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved and shall not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage or has condoned the adultery complained of or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents then the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved. Provided that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it shall find that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or if the petitioner shall in the opinion of the Court have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition or of having deserted or wilfully separated herself from her husband before the adultery complained of or of such wilful neglect collusion or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Court may pronounce decree on proof of adultery.

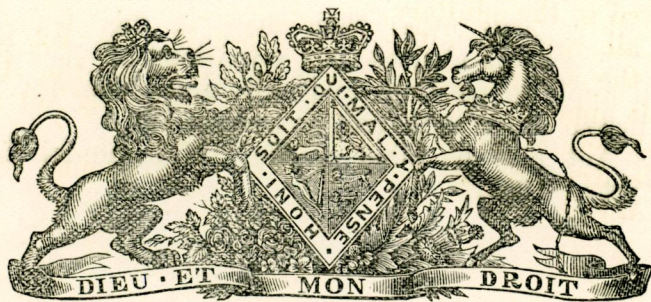
20 4. In all respects other than those in this Act specifically provided for the several clauses and provisions of the Act hereby amended shall apply to petitions and suits under this Act and to all proceedings therein as far as it shall be practicable.

Principal Act to apply to proceedings under this.

3. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Act of 1881."

Short title.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

\*\*\*\*\*

No. XXXI.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. [Reserved, 25th March, 1881.]

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes and to confer the same rights and privileges in the matter of Divorce on women as are now held and enjoyed by men Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. On and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any wife whose husband shall at the time of the institution of the suit be domiciled in New South Wales to present a petition to the Court praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of adultery And every such petition shall state as distinctly as the nature of the case permits the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved is founded.

Preamble.

Marriage may be dissolved at suit of wife for husband's adultery.

*Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment.*

Proof of domicile  
to be given &c.

2. Every such petition shall state the fact of such domicile and proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Court shall be given before any decree in the suit shall be pronounced and it shall be stated in any decree for dissolving the marriage that such proof has been so given.

Court may pronounce  
decree on proof of  
adultery.

3. In case the Court shall be satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved and shall not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage or has condoned the adultery complained of or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents then the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved. Provided that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it shall find that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or if the petitioner shall in the opinion of the Court have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition or of having deserted or wilfully separated herself from her husband before the adultery complained of or of such wilful neglect collusion or misconduct as has conducted to the adultery.

Principal Act to  
apply to proceedings  
under this.

4. In all respects other than those in this Act specifically provided for the several clauses and provisions of the Act hereby amended shall apply to petitions and suits under this Act and to all proceedings therein as far as it shall be practicable.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the "Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Act of 1881."

By Authority: THOMAS RICHARDS, Government Printer, Sydney, 1881.

[3d.]