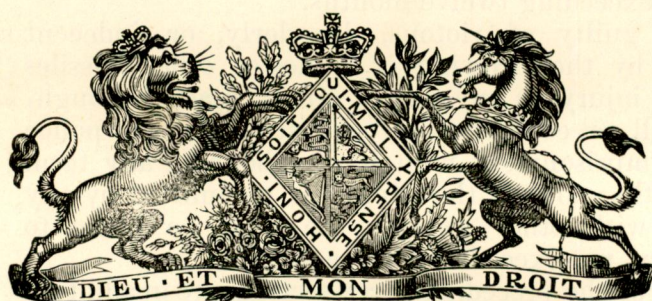


This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for its concurrence.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 17th April, 1895. }*

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO OCTAVO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act for the Suppression of Disorderly Conduct.

WHEREAS it is expedient that additional powers be given to Preamble.

Stipendiary and Police Magistrates for the suppression of Disorderly Behaviour and for the punishment of Aggravated Assaults:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by

5 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. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent Riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour. behaviour in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or public place, or
- 10 is guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any police office, lock-up, or police station, shall, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; and if it be proved that such person has been previously
- 15 convicted of any offence against decency or good order, he shall not be fined, but shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months; and if more than one such previous conviction be proved against him, he shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve months.

Disorderly Conduct Suppression.

2. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, accompanied by actual injury to person or property, in any public street, thoroughfare, or public place, or in any house, booth, place, or vessel duly licensed under the "Liquors Licensing Acts,"
- 5 shall be liable, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; and, in addition to such imprisonment or fine, shall be liable to pay to the owner of any property injured such sum of money as such magistrate may direct
- 10 as compensation for such injury, such compensation to be recoverable as a fine or penalty under this Act. And if such offence is committed by any person in combination with other persons, or if it shall be proved that such person has been previously convicted of any offence against good order, accompanied by actual injury to person or property,
- 15 he shall not be fined, but shall be liable to be imprisoned with hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve months.
3. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, accompanied by the throwing of stones or other missiles likely to cause personal injury, in any public street, road, thorough-
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- 25 4. The provisions of the preceding three sections are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of section fifteen of the Act of Council seventeenth Victoria number thirty-one.
5. Whosoever commits any unprovoked and violent assault on any person, or who violently assaults any constable or police officer
- 30 while in the execution of his duty, or any person while lawfully aiding such constable or police officer, or any witness in any criminal proceeding (whether before or after such witness has given evidence) shall be liable, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve
- 35 months, and at the discretion of such magistrate shall in addition to such term of imprisonment be liable, in the case of a male person, who in the opinion of such magistrate is of or above the age of eighteen years, to be once, twice, or thrice privately whipped. And the provisions of sections four hundred and three and four hundred and
- 40 four of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," and of section five of the "Criminal Law and Evidence Amendment Act of 1891" shall apply to any sentence of whipping under this Act. The maximum number of strokes to be given at each whipping shall be thirty, and the number of strokes to be inflicted shall be specified in each
- 45 conviction.
6. Any number of persons exceeding two congregated together in any public street, thoroughfare, or public place, and conducting themselves in a manner reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to other persons shall, on being requested so to do by any police constable,
- 50 forthwith separate and disperse; and any one or more of such persons who shall fail to comply with such request, shall be liable on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
7. Where a sum adjudged to be paid or forfeited or imposed as a
- 55 penalty under this Act is not paid into the hands of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, together with the costs imposed, if any, immediately upon the conviction, or within such period as the adjudicating magistrate shall, at the time of conviction, have appointed, such magistrate may commit the offender to prison for non-payment, there to remain, according

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Persons assembled unlawfully in a public street to disperse forthwith.

Committal on non-payment.

Disorderly Conduct Suppression.

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10 imprisonment to cease in each case, nevertheless, on payment of the amount stated in the warrant to be unpaid.

8. This Act shall be incorporated and construed with the Acts
seventeenth Victoria number thirty-one, forty-sixth Victoria number
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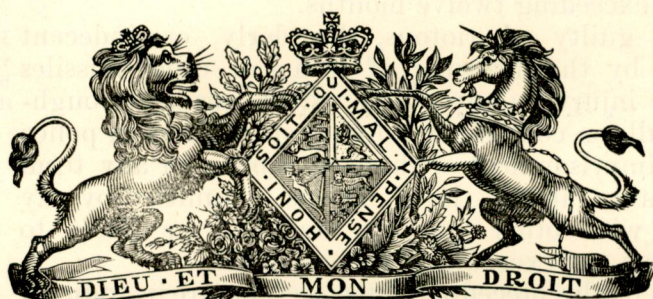
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Riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour.

Disorderly Conduct Suppression.

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Disorderly Conduct Suppression.

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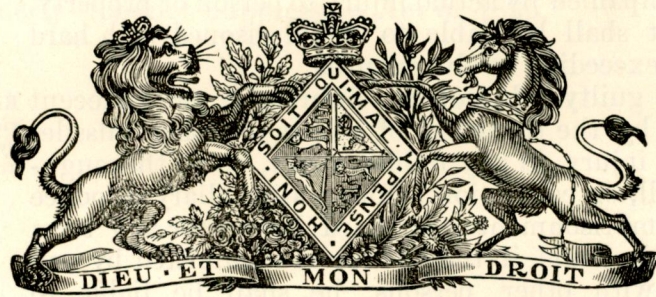
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Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney,

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April, 1895.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

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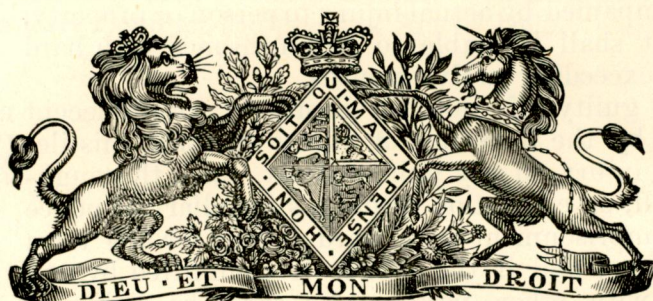
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Riotous, &c., behaviour, accompanied by actual injury to person or property.

3. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, accompanied by the throwing of stones or other missiles likely to cause personal injury, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or public place, shall, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding nine months; and if the offence is committed by any person in combination with other persons, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months.

Riotous, &c., behaviour, accompanied by the throwing of stones.

4. The provisions of the preceding three sections are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of section fifteen of the Act of Council seventeenth Victoria number thirty-one.

5. Whosoever commits any unprovoked and violent assault on any person, or who violently assaults any constable or police officer while in the execution of his duty, or any person while lawfully aiding such constable or police officer, or any witness in any criminal proceeding (whether before or after such witness has given evidence) shall be liable, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve months, and at the discretion of such magistrate shall in addition to such term of imprisonment be liable, in the case of a male person, who in the opinion of such magistrate is of or above the age of eighteen years, to be once, twice, or thrice privately whipped. And the provisions of sections four hundred and three and four hundred and four of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," and of section five of the "Criminal Law and Evidence Amendment Act of 1891" shall apply to any sentence of whipping under this Act. The maximum number of strokes to be given at each whipping shall be thirty, and the number of strokes to be inflicted shall be specified in each conviction.

Unprovoked and violent assaults.

6. Any number of persons exceeding two congregated together in any public street, thoroughfare, or public place, and conducting themselves in a manner reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to other persons shall, on being requested so to do by any police constable, forthwith separate and disperse; and any one or more of such persons who shall fail to comply with such request, shall be liable on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

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Disorderly Conduct Suppression.

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Act incorporated
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46 Vic. No. 17, and
55 Vic. No. 5.
Short title.

From the first settlement of the town in 1630 to the present time. The history of the city of Boston is a history of the growth of a great city from a small fishing village. The first settlers were Puritans who came to the city in 1630. They were led by John Winthrop, who called the city the "City upon a Hill." The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important cities in the world. It was the center of the American Revolution and the birthplace of many of the great men of the country. The city has a rich history and a bright future.

Legislative Council.

58^o VICTORIÆ, 1895.

A BILL

For the Suppression of Disorderly Conduct.

[MR. O'CONNOR;—6 *March*, 1895.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that additional powers be given to Preamble.
Stipendiary and Police Magistrates for the suppression of
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be fined, but shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for
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Riotous, &c., behaviour, accompanied by actual injury to person or property.

2. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, accompanied by actual injury to person or property, in any public street, thoroughfare, or public place, or in any house, booth, place, or vessel duly licensed under the "Liquors Licensing Acts," shall be liable, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, 5 to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding *twelve* months, or to a fine not exceeding *twenty* pounds; and, in addition to such imprisonment or fine, shall be liable to pay to the owner of any property injured such sum of money as such magistrate may direct as compensation for such injury, such compensation to be recoverable 10 as a fine or penalty under this Act. And if such offence is committed by any person in combination with other persons, or if it shall be proved that such person has been previously convicted of any offence against good order, accompanied by actual injury to person or property, he shall not be fined, but shall be liable to be imprisoned with hard 15 labour for any term not exceeding *twelve* months.

Riotous, &c., behaviour, accompanied by the throwing of stones.

3. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, accompanied by the throwing of stones or other missiles likely to cause personal injury, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or public place, shall, on conviction before a stipendiary or police 20 magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding *nine* months; and if the offence is committed by any person in combination with other persons, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *twelve* months.

4. The provisions of the preceding three sections are in addition 25 to and not in substitution for the provisions of section fifteen of the Act of Council seventeenth Victoria number thirty-one.

Unprovoked and violent assaults.

5. Whosoever commits any unprovoked and violent assault on any person, or who violently assaults any constable or police officer while in the execution of his duty, or any person while lawfully aiding 30 such constable or police officer, or any witness in any criminal proceeding (whether before or after such witness has given evidence) shall be liable, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding *twelve* months, and at the discretion of such magistrate shall in addition to 35 such term of imprisonment be liable, in the case of a male person, who in the opinion of such magistrate is of or above the age of twelve years, to be *once, twice, or thrice* privately whipped. And the provisions of sections four hundred and three and four hundred and four of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," and of section 40 five of the "Criminal Law and Evidence Amendment Act of 1891" shall apply to any sentence of whipping under this Act. The maximum number of strokes to be given at each whipping shall be thirty in the case of a person of or above the age of eighteen years, and twenty in the case of a person under the said age and of or above the age of 45 fourteen years, and fifteen in the case of a person under the age of fourteen years, and the number of strokes to be inflicted shall be specified in each conviction.

Persons assembled unlawfully in a public street to disperse forthwith.

6. Any number of persons exceeding two congregated together in any public street, thoroughfare, or public place, and conducting 50 themselves in a manner reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to other persons shall, on being requested so to do by any police constable, forthwith separate and disperse; and any one or more of such persons who shall fail to comply with such request, shall be liable on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate to a fine not exceeding *ten* 55 pounds.

Special prison treatment in certain cases.

7. In any conviction under this Act in which a term of imprisonment is awarded, the stipendiary or police magistrate may indorse on such conviction the words "Special treatment under the Disorderly

Disorderly Conduct Suppression Act of 1895," in which case the person so sentenced shall, while in prison, be dieted and treated in accordance with prison regulations hereby authorised to be made by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for carrying out such special
5 treatment.

8. Where a sum adjudged to be paid or forfeited or imposed as a penalty under this Act is not paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Bench, together with the costs imposed, if any, immediately upon the conviction, or within such period as the adjudicating magistrate
10 shall, at the time of conviction, have appointed, such magistrate may commit the offender to prison for non-payment, there to remain, according to the amount unpaid, for a term to be named in the conviction, and not exceeding in any case the terms hereinafter specified respectively, that is to say, for a term not exceeding *twenty-one* days
15 where the unpaid amount does not exceed two pounds; for a term not exceeding *two* months where such unpaid amount if above that sum does not exceed five pounds; for a term not exceeding *four* months where such unpaid amount if above five does not exceed ten pounds; and for a term not exceeding *six* months in any other case—the im-
20 prisonment to cease in each case, nevertheless, on payment of the amount stated in the warrant to be unpaid.

9. This Act shall be incorporated and construed with the Acts
seventeenth Victoria number thirty-one, forty-sixth Victoria number
seventeen, and fifty-fifth Victoria number five, and may be cited as
25 the "Disorderly Conduct Suppression Act of 1895."

Committal on non-payment.

Act incorporated with 17 Vic. No. 31, 46 Vic. No. 17, and 55 Vic. No. 5.
Short title.

Legislative Council.

58^o VICTORIÆ, 1895.

A BILL

For the Suppression of Disorderly Conduct.

[MR. O'CONNOR;—6 *March*, 1895.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that additional powers be given to Preamble.
Stipendiary and Police Magistrates for the suppression of
Disorderly Behaviour and for the punishment of Aggravated Assaults:
Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by
5 and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legis-
lative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and
by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent Riotous, disorderly
behaviour in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or public place, or
or indecent
behaviour.
10 is guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any police office,
lock-up, or police station, shall, on conviction before a stipendiary or
police magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a
term not exceeding *six* months, or to a fine not exceeding *twenty*
pounds; and if it be proved that such person has been previously
15 convicted of any offence against decency or good order, he shall not
be fined, but shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for
any term not exceeding *six* months; and if more than one such
previous conviction be proved against him, he shall be liable to impris-
onment with hard labour for any term not exceeding *twelve* months.

Riotous, &c., behaviour, accompanied by actual injury to person or property.

2. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, accompanied by actual injury to person or property, in any public street, thoroughfare, or public place, or in any house, booth, place, or vessel duly licensed under the "Liquors Licensing Acts," shall be liable, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, 5 to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding *twelve* months, or to a fine not exceeding *twenty* pounds; and, in addition to such imprisonment or fine, shall be liable to pay to the owner of any property injured such sum of money as such magistrate may direct as compensation for such injury, such compensation to be recoverable 10 as a fine or penalty under this Act. And if such offence is committed by any person in combination with other persons, or if it shall be proved that such person has been previously convicted of any offence against good order, accompanied by actual injury to person or property, he shall not be fined, but shall be liable to be imprisoned with hard 15 labour for any term not exceeding *twelve* months.

Riotous, &c., behaviour, accompanied by the throwing of stones.

3. Whosoever is guilty of riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, accompanied by the throwing of stones or other missiles likely to cause personal injury, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or public place, shall, on conviction before a stipendiary or police 20 magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding *nine* months; and if the offence is committed by any person in combination with other persons, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *twelve* months.

4. The provisions of the preceding three sections are in addition 25 to and not in substitution for the provisions of section fifteen of the Act of Council seventeenth Victoria number thirty-one.

Unprovoked and violent assaults.

5. Whosoever commits any unprovoked and violent assault on any person, or who violently assaults any constable or police officer while in the execution of his duty, or any person while lawfully aiding 30 such constable or police officer, or any witness in any criminal proceeding (whether before or after such witness has given evidence) shall be liable, on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate, to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding *twelve* months, and at the discretion of such magistrate shall in addition to 35 such term of imprisonment be liable, in the case of a male person, who in the opinion of such magistrate is of or above the age of twelve years, to be *once, twice, or thrice* privately whipped. And the provisions of sections four hundred and three and four hundred and four of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," and of section 40 five of the "Criminal Law and Evidence Amendment Act of 1891" shall apply to any sentence of whipping under this Act. The maximum number of strokes to be given at each whipping shall be thirty in the case of a person of or above the age of eighteen years, and twenty in the case of a person under the said age and of or above the age of 45 fourteen years, and fifteen in the case of a person under the age of fourteen years, and the number of strokes to be inflicted shall be specified in each conviction.

Persons assembled unlawfully in a public street to disperse forthwith.

6. Any number of persons exceeding two congregated together in any public street, thoroughfare, or public place, and conducting 50 themselves in a manner reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to other persons shall, on being requested so to do by any police constable, forthwith separate and disperse; and any one or more of such persons who shall fail to comply with such request, shall be liable on conviction before a stipendiary or police magistrate to a fine not exceeding *ten* 55 pounds.

Special prison treatment in certain cases.

7. In any conviction under this Act in which a term of imprisonment is awarded, the stipendiary or police magistrate may indorse on such conviction the words "Special treatment under the Disorderly

Disorderly Conduct Suppression Act of 1895," in which case the person so sentenced shall, while in prison, be dieted and treated in accordance with prison regulations hereby authorised to be made by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for carrying out such special
5 treatment.

8. Where a sum adjudged to be paid or forfeited or imposed as a penalty under this Act is not paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Bench, together with the costs imposed, if any, immediately upon the conviction, or within such period as the adjudicating magistrate
10 shall, at the time of conviction, have appointed, such magistrate may commit the offender to prison for non-payment, there to remain, according to the amount unpaid, for a term to be named in the conviction, and not exceeding in any case the terms hereinafter specified respectively, that is to say, for a term not exceeding *twenty-one* days
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20 prisonment to cease in each case, nevertheless, on payment of the amount stated in the warrant to be unpaid.

9. This Act shall be incorporated and construed with the Acts
seventeenth Victoria number thirty-one, forty-sixth Victoria number
seventeen, and fifty-fifth Victoria number five, and may be cited as
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Short title.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the city of London, from the first settlement of the Britons, to the present time, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age, and which has been the subject of many of the most valuable works of history. The history of London is a subject which is of great interest to all who are interested in the history of the British Empire, and which is of great importance to all who are interested in the history of the world.