

No. XXVII.

MASTERS AND
SERVANTS.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws between Masters and Servants in New South Wales. [12th November, 1845.]

Preamble. **W**HEREAS an Act was passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales in the fourth year of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria intituled “ *An Act to ensure the fulfilment of Engagements and to provide for the adjustment of Disputes between Masters and Servants in New South Wales and its Dependencies* ” and whereas it is deemed expedient to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the same Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof That from and after the passing of this Act the said recited Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed except so far as such Act repeals the Acts thereby repealed Provided always that all offences which shall have been committed and all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred previously to the commencement of this Act shall and may be punishable and recoverable under the above mentioned Act as if the same had not been repealed Provided also that all acts or things made done or executed under or by virtue of the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria prior to the commencement of this Act shall be held good valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

4 Vic. No. 23.

Repealed except so far as the said Act repeals the Acts thereby repealed.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Punishment for servants not entering into service according to agreement absents themselves or guilty of neglect misconduct or misdemeanor.

2. And be it enacted That if any servant shall contract with any person whomsoever to serve him for any time or times whatsoever or in any manner and shall not enter into or commence his service according to his contract (such contract being in writing) or having entered into such service shall absent himself from his service before the term of his contract whether such contract shall be in writing or not in writing shall be completed or neglect to fulfil the same or be guilty of disobedience or of any other misconduct or misdemeanor in the execution thereof or otherwise respecting the same then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon complaint thereof made upon oath to him by the person or persons or any of them with whom such servant shall have so contracted

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tracted or by his overseer manager or agent which oath such Justice is hereby empowered to administer to issue his warrant for the apprehending every such servant and to cause him to be brought before two or more Justices who shall examine into the nature of the complaint and if it shall appear to such Justices that any such servant shall not have fulfilled such contract or hath been guilty of disobedience neglect or any other misconduct or misdemeanor as aforesaid it shall and may be lawful for such Justices to commit every such person to the house of correction there to remain for a reasonable time not exceeding three months or in lieu thereof to punish the offender by abating the whole or any part of his wages and to discharge such servant from his contract service or employment Provided it be the desire of such master employer or employers or his or their manager agent or overseer that such servant shall be so discharged but not otherwise.

Justices may discharge servants from their contracts.

Proviso.

3. And whereas many persons hire or engage themselves and obtain from the person or persons to whom they have so hired or engaged themselves or from their agents different sums of money or goods as an advance on account of the wages or salary at which they have so engaged or hired themselves under the pretence that they require such money or goods either to enable them to pay the expenses of their travelling to the place or station at which they have so hired or engaged to work or serve their employers or for some other purpose and after having so obtained such sums of money or goods under various pretexts either neglect or refuse to go to the place or places for which they were so hired or engaged to serve such employers or having obtained money or goods as advances of wages or money beyond the sums actually earned refuse or neglect to complete the term of service or to perform or complete the work or labor for which they have agreed Be it enacted That if any servant who shall enter into any agreement either written or parol with any master or with his agent or overseer for any time or period whatsoever at and for any wages or salary whatsoever or who shall have hired or engaged himself to any such master to do perform finish or complete any work job or employment whatsoever taken in task by the piece or in gross shall under pretence of requiring the same to enable him to pay the expense of his journey to the place or places at which and where he has so engaged to serve such master or under any other pretence whatsoever obtain or procure from such master or his agent or agents any sum or sums of money or goods as an advance on account of the wages at which he shall so have engaged to serve or in part of the amount for which he shall have agreed to perform any such work job or employment as aforesaid shall after obtaining the same neglect or refuse under any pretext whatsoever forthwith to go to the place or places at which he shall have been so hired or employed to work or to serve such master during the time for which he shall have agreed or shall refuse to perform or complete any work job or employment whatsoever which he had engaged to perform or complete as aforesaid it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to cause every person who shall be complained of as so offending to be brought before any two or more Justices of the Peace of whom the said Justice may be one and the said Justices shall hear and determine the matter of such complaint upon oath and if no reasonable and sufficient excuse be shewn to the contrary such Justices shall commit every person so offending as aforesaid to the common gaol or to some house of correction for the district or nearest thereto or to the gaol or house of correction in Sydney if there be no other gaol or house of correction more convenient there to remain for any term not exceeding three calendar months and at the discretion of such Justices to be kept to hard labor for the whole or any part of the said term.

Servants obtaining money under pretence of service or advances of wages beyond the amount actually earned may be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding three months.

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Penalty for servants negligently or wilfully spoiling or losing property.

4. And be it enacted That if any servant shall wilfully or negligently spoil or destroy any goods wares work or materials for work committed to his charge or care or shall wilfully or negligently injure or lose any cattle sheep horses or other property belonging to or in the charge of his employer every such offender being thereof lawfully convicted by or before any two or more Justices of the Peace shall forfeit and pay reasonable damages for such property so spoiled destroyed injured or lost as aforesaid and in default of satisfaction of such damages shall be committed to gaol by such Justices for any period not exceeding three months with or without hard labor at the discretion of such Justices Provided that in all cases of mere negligent injury under this clause where any damages shall be assessed against any such offender the mode of satisfying the same shall be in the discretion of the assessing Justices where it can be shewn that any such offender has any means of satisfying such damages otherwise than by undergoing such term of imprisonment.

Proviso.

Recovery of wages by distress and sale of goods.

5. And be it enacted That in all cases of wages not exceeding thirty pounds which shall be due and payable to any servant it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace where or near to the place where the service shall have been performed or where or near to the place where the party or either of the parties upon whom the claim is made shall be or reside upon complaint on oath made to such Justice by such servant or on his behalf to summon such party or parties to appear before any two Justices of the Peace of whom the said Justice may be one to answer such complaint and upon the appearance of such party or parties or in default thereof on due proof of his or their having been so summoned such Justices are hereby empowered to examine the parties or their respective witnesses (if there be any) upon oath touching the complaint and the amount of wages due and to inspect any agreement or duplicate copy thereof if produced and to make such order for payment of the said wages not exceeding thirty pounds with the costs incurred by the servant in prosecuting such claim as shall to such Justices appear reasonable and just and in case such order shall not be obeyed within ten days next after the making thereof it shall be lawful for such Justices to issue their warrant to levy the amount of wages awarded to be due by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party on whom such order for payment shall be made rendering to such party the overplus (if any shall remain of the produce of the sale) after deducting thereout all the costs charges and expenses incurred by the servant in the making and prosecuting of the complaint as well as the costs and charges of the distress and levy and if such levy cannot be made or shall prove insufficient then such Justices are hereby empowered to cause the party upon whom the order shall be made to be apprehended and committed to gaol there to remain for any period not exceeding three months or until payment shall be made of the amount of the wages so awarded and of all costs and expenses attending the recovery thereof Provided always that no such warrant shall issue or levy be made for any wages due by a person whose estate has been sequestrated subsequent to such wages becoming due.

If not sufficient distress party may be imprisoned.

Proviso.

Any person so imprisoned to be discharged on becoming insolvent.

5 Vic. No. 17.

When masters or employers reside at considerable dis-

6. And be it enacted That any person so imprisoned for non-payment of wages shall be discharged out of custody so soon as his estate shall have been placed under sequestration in pursuance of the provisions of an Act intituled "*An Act for giving relief to Insolvent Persons and providing for the due collection administration and distribution of Insolvent Estates within the Colony of New South Wales and for the prevention of frauds affecting the same.*"

7. And whereas it frequently happens that such masters or employers reside at considerable distances from the districts or places where

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where their business is carried on or are occasionally absent for long periods of time and during such residence or occasional absences entrust their business to the management and superintendence of agents overseers or other managers whereby such servants are or may be subjected to great difficulties and hardships and put to great expense in recovering their wages. Be it therefore enacted That in either of the said cases it shall and may be lawful to and for any Justice of the district or place where such servant or laborer shall be employed upon the complaint on oath of any such servant touching or concerning the non-payment of his wages to summon such agent manager or overseer to be and appear before any two or more Justices of whom such Justice may be one at a reasonable time to be named in such summons and to hear and determine the matter of the complaint and also to make an order for the payment by such agent overseer or manager to such servant of so much wages as to such Justices shall appear to be justly due provided that the sum in question do not exceed the sum of thirty pounds and in case of refusal or non-payment of any sum so ordered to be paid by such agent overseer or manager for the space of twenty-one days from the date of such order any two or more Justices shall and may issue forth their warrant to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such master or employer rendering the overplus if any after payment of the charges of such distress and sale to the owner or owners or to such agent overseer or manager for the use of such master or employer.

tances from where their business is carried on or are occasionally absent for long periods of time their agents overseers or managers may be sued for wages and in default of payment the Justices may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such masters or employers.

8. And whereas it frequently happens that artificers splitters sheep shearers and persons engaged in mowing reaping or getting in of hay and corn or in sheep washing and other laborers occasionally contract with persons for the performance of work at a certain price and do leave their respective services or engagements before the terms of their contracts are fulfilled to the great disappointment and loss of the persons with whom they so contract. Be it therefore enacted That from and after the passing of this Act if any artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer or person engaged in mowing reaping or getting in hay or corn or in sheep washing or other laborer who shall contract with any person whomsoever for the performance of a certain work at a certain price shall absent himself from his service before the termination or completion of his contract then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace residing in the district in which the complainant is or hath been residing and such Justice is hereby required authorized and empowered upon complaint thereof made upon oath to him by the person with whom such artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer person engaged in getting in hay or corn or in sheep washing or other laborer shall have so contracted or by his overseer which oath such Justice is hereby empowered to administer to issue his warrant for the apprehending and bringing before any two or more Justices of the Peace of whom the said Justice may be one every such artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer person engaged in mowing and reaping or getting in of hay or corn or in sheep washing or other laborer and such Justices are hereby empowered to examine into the nature of the complaint and if it shall appear to them that any such artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer person engaged in mowing reaping or getting in of hay and corn or in sheep washing or other laborer shall not have fulfilled such contract it shall and may be lawful for such Justices to commit every such person to the house of correction there to be kept for any time not exceeding three months.

Penalty for breach of contract by artificers splitters sheep shearers persons engaged in reaping mowing harvest work sheep washing &c. &c.

9. And be it enacted That it shall and may be lawful for any one Justice of the Peace of the district where such complainant is or hath been residing upon any complaint or application on oath of any artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer person engaged in the reaping mowing

Artificers farmers splitters sheep shearers persons engaged in mowing reaping or in the getting in of hay and

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corn or in sheep washing or other laborer engaged for the performance of a certain work at a certain price may recover wages and amends for non-payment of wages ill-usage or ill-treatment.

mowing or getting in of hay and corn or in washing sheep or other laborer who shall have contracted for the performance of a certain work at a certain price against any master or employer touching or concerning any misusage refusal of necessary provision or furnishing provision of bad quality non-payment of wages cruelty or other ill-treatment whatsoever of or towards any such artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer or person engaged in the mowing reaping or getting in of hay and corn or in washing sheep or other laborer to summon any such master or employer to appear before any two or more Justices of the Peace of whom the said Justice may be one at a reasonable time to be named in such summons and such Justices shall and may hear and determine the matter of such complaint (whether such master or employer shall appear or not) and upon proof thereof upon oath made to their satisfaction (whether such master or employer be present or not if service of the summons be also upon oath proved) may order the payment of such wages as to the Justices shall then appear to be due or owing to any such artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer person engaged in the mowing reaping or getting in of hay and corn or in washing sheep or other laborer and further if the Justices shall so think fit it shall be lawful for them to order and award such amends to be made to any such artificer splitter fencer sheep shearer person engaged in the mowing reaping or getting in of hay and corn or in washing sheep or other laborer as they shall think fair and reasonable and such order for the payment of wages and such award for amends shall be carried into effect by distress and sale of the goods and effects of such master or employer as aforesaid if the same are not paid within twenty-one days after the day on which such order and award have been made provided that in no case such amends shall exceed the sum of ten pounds.

Servants paid in cheques orders or drafts which had been dishonored to be entitled to recover the amount with reasonable damages.

10. And be it enacted That when any wages shall be paid to any servant by any cheque draft order or note in writing upon any bank or any person and the same shall be dishonored no servant shall thereby be deprived of any remedy given to him by this Act for the recovery of his wages but every such servant shall be entitled to recover such reasonable damages as he may have sustained in consequence of the dishonor of such cheque draft order or note and such damages shall be recoverable as wages due to such servant in the same way that wages are hereinbefore directed to be recovered Provided that such cheque draft order or note shall be given up to the master before the amount thereof or any damages shall be awarded for such dishonor.

Servants meeting with illusage or ill-treatment may recover amends.

11. And be it enacted That it shall and may be lawful for any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace residing within the district in which the complainant is or hath been residing upon complaint on oath of any servant against any master or employer for refusal of necessary provision or other ill-treatment whatsoever of or towards any such servant to summon any such master or employer to appear before any two or more Justices also residing within the same district at a reasonable time to be named in such summons and such Justices shall and may examine into the matter of such complaint (whether such master or employer shall appear or not) and upon proof thereof upon oath made to their satisfaction (whether such master or employer be present or not if service of the summons be also proved upon oath) may order and award such amends to be made to any such servant as they shall think fair and reasonable and such order and award for amends shall be carried into effect by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such master or employer as aforesaid if the same be not paid within twenty-one days after the day on which such award is made Provided that

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in no case such amends as aforesaid shall exceed the amount of six months' wages of such servant.

12. And be it enacted That upon the discharge of any servant or upon the termination of his service he shall receive from his master and the master is hereby required to give to him a certificate of such servant's service and discharge which certificate shall be signed by the master or his agent and if the master or agent shall refuse to give such certificate to such servant he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds Provided that such discharge may be given by any Justice of the Peace where the master or agent refuses to give it without reasonable cause and that no such certificate shall be necessary in the case of any weekly servant employed within any city or town of the said Colony.

Servants to obtain discharges on the termination of service.

13. And be it enacted That from and after the passing of this Act every servant entering into new service shall produce and deliver to the master or employer or his overseer or agent into whose service he so enters a certificate of his discharge from the place in which he had been last employed unless he be a native of the Colony or newly arrived immigrant or other person entering into service for the first time and that any master or employer or his overseer or agent employing or entertaining any servant who had been previously in service without requiring and receiving such discharge as aforesaid shall being lawfully convicted thereof by or before any two or more Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five pounds one-half thereof to be paid to the informer in such case.

And to produce and deliver such discharges to their employers when entering into new engagements.

14. And be it enacted That if any person or persons shall knowingly and wilfully pretend or falsely assert in writing that any servant has been hired or retained for any period of time whatsoever or in any station or capacity whatsoever other than that for which or in which he shall have hired or retained such servant in his or their service or employment or for the service of any other person or persons or shall knowingly and wilfully pretend or falsely assert in writing that any servant was discharged or left his or their service at any other time than that at which he was discharged or actually left such service or that any such servant had not been hired or employed in any previous service contrary to truth then and in either of the said cases such person or persons shall forfeit and pay any sum of money not exceeding ten pounds one-half thereof to be paid to the informer in such case.

Penalty for giving false certificates or false discharges.

15. And be it enacted That if any person shall knowingly receive employ or entertain any servant already employed or retained by any other person every person so offending shall for every such offence being lawfully convicted thereof forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds one-half thereof to be paid to the informer in such case.

Penalty for harbouring servants already engaged.

16. And be it enacted That all contracts disputes differences claims and demands between masters and servants arising out of their connexion as such and hereinbefore specially provided for shall be cognizable in a summary manner either before one or two or more Justices of the Peace as the case may be and the said Justice or Justices as the case may be are hereby empowered upon complaint duly made to them to summon or to issue warrants in the first instance and afterwards to hear and examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath to decide and determine all complaints to make orders consequent upon such decisions and determinations to adjudge satisfaction to give costs and damages to the party aggrieved to issue warrants to levy such costs and damages by distress and sale of the goods of the offender refusing to make such satisfaction or pay such costs

Jurisdiction in cases not specially provided for.

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costs and damages and for want of such sufficient distress or otherwise to commit any offending party to the common gaol or house of correction either until satisfaction made or absolutely (as each case may require) for any time not exceeding the periods respectively limited for any such imprisonment by the provisions of this Act.

Justices to determine cases not hereinbefore provided for.

17. And be it enacted That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace in any case not hereinbefore specially provided for to hear and determine in a like summary manner any complaint difference or dispute which shall happen and arise between any such servant and his master or employer or his overseer or agent and to make such order or award against either party in every such case as to such Justices shall seem meet and every such order and award to enforce by cancelling the indenture or agreement between the parties or by imposing on either party a fine or penalty proportionable to the offence but not exceeding the sum of thirty pounds and in default of payment by execution against the goods effects or other property of the party against whom such order or award shall be made or in default of sufficient distress by arrest and imprisonment of such party for any time not exceeding three calendar months Provided always that no such agreement or indenture shall be cancelled against the consent of the party in whose favour such decision is given.

Proviso.

Not necessary to call the attesting witness or prove the handwriting or agreements.

18. And be it enacted That in prosecuting any offence under this Act it shall not be necessary for the purpose of proving the execution of any agreement to call any subscribing or attesting witness thereto or to account for the absence or to prove the handwriting of any such subscribing or attesting witness but that every agreement may be proved in like manner as if there were no subscribing or attesting witness thereto.

Persons engaging servants in other countries for service in New South Wales may prosecute any parties harbouring retaining or concealing them here.

19. And whereas servants in the United Kingdom in British Colonies in the British East India Possessions and in Foreign Countries occasionally contract by indenture or other written agreement with persons about to proceed to or actually resident in the Colony of New South Wales or with the agents of such persons Be it enacted That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons with whom any such servant shall have so contracted to serve as aforesaid to maintain an action on the case against any person or persons who shall employ retain harbour or conceal any such servant with intent to deprive the employer of any such person of his services or otherwise with intention to defraud or injure such employer and in case the plaintiff in any such action shall recover a verdict he in addition to the damages found by such verdict shall be entitled to treble costs.

Justices may punish for violations of indentures &c.

20. And be it enacted That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace in the said Colony upon complaint made upon oath to punish by fine or imprisonment or both any wilful violation of the provisions of such indentures or other written agreement as last aforesaid or any misdemeanor miscarriage misconduct or illbehaviour of such servant in such his service or employment as aforesaid and also to hear and determine all complaints differences or disputes which shall happen and arise between any such servant and the person or persons whom he shall have so contracted to serve as aforesaid and to make such order or award in every such case as to such Justices shall seem just and every such order or award to enforce by execution against the goods effects or other property of the party or parties against whom such order or award shall be made or by arrest of the persons and imprisonment for any time not exceeding three calendar months.

Construction of certain words in this Act.

21. And be it enacted That throughout this Act unless when otherwise required by the context the word "servant" shall extend to and

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and include all agricultural and other laborers and workmen shepherds stockmen and artizans domestic and other servants and that all words in the singular number shall extend also to the plural and every word importing the masculine gender shall also extend to the feminine.

22. Provided always and be it enacted That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize the committal of any female servant to any gaol or house of correction for any offence committed under the same. Female servants not to be committed to gaol.

23. And be it enacted That all fines or penalties not hereinbefore specially appropriated shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer for the purposes of the General Revenue of the said Colony. Appropriation of penalties &c.

24. And be it enacted That the Justices by or before whom any person or persons shall be convicted or by whom any award shall be made under this Act shall cause all convictions to be respectively drawn in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedules to this Act annexed marked B and C. Forms of conviction.

25. And be it enacted That if any person convicted of any offence or offences punishable or subjected to any penalty under this Act before any one or two Justices of the Peace shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of such Justices such person shall have liberty to appeal from any such conviction to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace which shall be held for the district or place wherein or nearest to which such offence shall have been committed and that the execution of every judgment so appealed from shall be suspended in case the person so convicted shall with two sufficient sureties immediately before such Justice enter into a bond to Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors in the penal sum of double the amount of the penalty so incurred or forfeited or in case such conviction should contain a judgment of imprisonment such appellant shall immediately enter into a recognizance before such Justices himself in the penalty of twenty pounds with two sufficient sureties in the penalty of ten pounds each which bond or recognizance respectively such Justices are hereby authorized and required to take and such bond or recognizance shall be conditioned to prosecute such appeal with effect and to be forthcoming to abide the judgment and determination of the said Court of Quarter Sessions and to pay such costs as the said Court shall award on such occasion and the Justices in the said Court of Quarter Sessions are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine the matter of the said appeal and to award such costs as to them shall appear just and reasonable to be paid by either party and such decision shall be final between the said parties to all intents and purposes and if upon hearing the said appeal the judgment of the Justice or Justices before whom the appellant shall have been convicted shall be affirmed such appellant shall forthwith pay the forfeiture or penalty if any mentioned in such conviction and the costs awarded to be paid by such appellant and in default of payment thereof or in case such conviction shall contain a judgment of imprisonment such appellant shall immediately be committed by the said Court to the common gaol or house of correction according to such conviction and for the space of time therein mentioned without bail or mainprize and also until the payment of such costs as shall be awarded by the said Court to be paid by such appellant. Persons convicted may appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

26. And be it enacted That no conviction under this Act nor any adjudication made on appeal therefrom shall be quashed for want of form or removed by writ of *certiorari* or otherwise into the Supreme Court of the said Colony and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein provided it be therein alleged that Such appeal shall be final.
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the party has been convicted and that there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same.

Limitation of convictions.

27. And be it enacted That no conviction shall be had under this Act unless the complaint be made within six months from the time the offence shall have been committed.

Justices not to have jurisdiction over their own servants.

28. And be it declared and enacted That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any Justice of the Peace to exercise any such jurisdiction as aforesaid in any case of any such servant as aforesaid who shall be in the service of any such Justice or in any case in which any such Justice may be directly interested.

Commencement and duration of Act.

29. And be it enacted That this Act shall commence and take effect from the date of its passing and shall be and continue in force until the thirty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

SCHEDULES REFERRED TO.

B.

Form of Conviction.

BE it remembered that on the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____ A. B. was convicted by and before us (*naming the Justices*) two (*or more*) of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace duly authorized in that behalf of having (*state the offence*) contrary to the Act of the Governor and Council passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "*An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws between Masters and Servants in New South Wales*" and we the said Justices do hereby order and adjudge the said A. B. for the said offence to be committed to and confined in (*place where to be confined*) for the space of _____ or to the House of Correction at _____ (there to be kept at hard labor for the space of _____ or not as the case may be.)

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

C.

Form of Conviction in a pecuniary Penalty.

To wit.

BE it remembered that on the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord 184_____ A. B. was convicted by and before us _____ of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace duly authorized in that behalf of having (*state offence*) contrary to the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Council passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "*An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws between Masters and Servants in New South Wales*" and we the said Justices do hereby adjudge and determine that the said A. B. for the said offence do forfeit and pay the sum of _____ to be distributed as the said Act directs.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

_____ J. P.

_____ J. P.
