

exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor for any term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

An act to regulate the manufacture in this state of nitro-glycerine and its compounds.

P. L. 1874, p. 59.

Approved March 21, 1874.

Nitro-glycerine not to be manufactured or stored within a quarter of a mile of a city, town, etc.

206. SEC. 1. That no person or persons or company shall be permitted within this state to erect, have or maintain, or cause to be erected, had or maintained, any establishment, building or manufactory, which shall be actually employed in manufacturing or storing nitro-glycerine, or any powder or material of which nitro-glycerine is an essential ingredient or forms a component part, within the distance of a quarter of a mile from any town, city, village or house of public worship; or within the distance of a quarter of a mile from any inhabited house, without the consent in writing of the occupant or occupants of such inhabited house as aforesaid; and every person or company offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Penalty.

An act to prevent the defacement of natural scenery.

Approved March 26, 1874.

P. L. 1874, p. 99.

Advertising signs not to be painted or printed on the Palisades.

207. SEC. 1. That any person who shall paint or print upon, or in any manner place upon or affix to any of the steep rocks called the Palisades, on the Hudson river, in this state, any word, letter, character or device, stating, referring to or advertising, or intending to state, refer to or advertise the sale or manufacture of any property or article, profession, business, exhibition, amusement, or place of amusement, or other thing; and any person who shall directly or indirectly cause any such act to be done, or shall aid therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall for each and every such offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which such offence shall be tried.

Penalty.

Nor on private property without consent of owner.

208. SEC. 2. That without the previous consent of the owner, all persons are hereafter prohibited from advertising their wares or occupations by printing notices of the same on fences or other private property, or upon cliffs or rocks or other natural objects.

Penalty.

209. SEC. 3. That all persons violating the provisions of the second section of this act shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each offence to be recovered before a justice of the peace, the action to be brought in debt in the corporate name of the township, borough or city wherein such offence shall be committed; one-half of which said fine shall be for the use of the informer or prosecutor of such action; the other half to the overseer of the poor of the township, borough or city in which such offence shall have been committed.

How to be sued for and disposed of.

Criminal Procedure.

I. COMPLAINT, ARREST AND BAIL.

1. Justices to be conservators of the peace; duties and powers.
2. Examination of offenders; recognizances of witnesses.
3. Penalty on justice for neglect.
4. Apprehension of non-resident offenders.
5. Justice endorsing warrant protected.
6. Justice may appoint citizen to act as constable.
7. After commitment another justice may not bail.
8. If recognizor discharged for want of prosecution, not to pay costs.
9. Writs and process may be sent into any county.
10. Sheriff may take defendant's recognizance.
11. And recognizance of witnesses.
12. Bail may be taken, except in what cases.
13. Power of quarter sessions to let to bail.
14. Duties and liabilities of justices as to bailing.
15. Witnesses to be examined and bound to appear.
16. Offender may be bailed for examination.
17. In case of default, justice shall certify recognizance to court.
18. Recognizance to be returned, and proceedings.
19. Reward to be offered for offenders.
20. Or the abettors of such.
21. And so, though offender be unknown.

22. Witnesses not to be detained, except in certain cases.

II. COURTS.

23. Quarter sessions constituted; jurisdiction.
 24. Indictments, where sent.
 25. Of writs and processes.
 26. Oyer and terminer, how constituted; jurisdiction.
 27. When held.
 28. If supreme court justice absent, quarter sessions may organize grand jury.
 29. Oyer and terminer, how long continued.
 30. Oyer and terminer shall have cognizance of all crimes.
 31. May send indictments to sessions.
 32. Indictments from sessions may be remanded.
 33. Fees to be allowed.
 34. Clerk.
 35. When verdict valid.
 36. Grand and petit jurors for oyer and terminer.
 37. Trial before two justices for larceny.
 38. Procedure on such trial.
 39. Duty of two justices; penalty for neglect.
 39a. Justices not to act, if it shall appear that the person has before been convicted of petit larceny.

III. INDICTMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

40. Clerical errors, how taken advantage of.
 41. Effect of plea of misnomer.
 42. What defects shall not vitiate an indictment.
 43. Variance may be amended.
 44. Judgments on amended indictments good.
 45. What sufficient in indictment for murder and manslaughter, as to manner of death.
 46. What sufficient in indictment for perjury.
 47. Form of indictment in cases of forgery, etc.
 48. In engraving plates.
 49. In other cases.
 50. General intent to defraud need only be alleged or proved in cases of forgery, etc.
 51. Not necessary to name party intended to be defrauded.
 52. Party indicted for felony or misdemeanor may be found guilty of an attempt.
 53. Formal objections to be taken before jury sworn.
 54. Plea of autrefois convict or acquit.
 55. On indictment for robbery, jury may convict of assault with intent to rob.
 56. Persons indicted for false pretences, embezzlement or fraudulently disposing of property, may be convicted of larceny, and vice versa.
 57. Several acts of embezzlement may be joined.
 58. As to election in case of different larcenies.
 59. On indictment for jointly receiving, separately receiving punishable.
 60. Coin and bank notes may be described as money.
 61. Any court, etc. may direct a person guilty of perjury in any evidence, etc. to be prosecuted.
 62. Or for subornation of perjury or other like offences.
 63. Existence of a lottery or actual signing of tickets need not be proved.
 64. Only two indictments at one term for unlawful sale of liquor.
 65. Indictments, when tried.
 66. When copy of indictments, etc., furnished prisoner.
 67. When court to assign counsel.
 68. Evidence in treason.
 69. Effect of plea of not guilty.
 70. Proceedings if defendant stands mute.
 71. Defendant's right of challenge.
 72. How panel selected; deficiency supplied.
 73. Talesmen whence taken.
 74. Peine forte et dure abolished.
 75. Indictor not to sit on inquest if challenged.
 76. Death in one county of stroke or poison in another, indictment may be found in the former.
 77. Rule as to accessories.
 78. Death in state, offence out of it.

79. Summons on indictment, etc. against corporations.
 80. Proceedings after return "served," etc.
 81. Process "not served:" order for publication.
 82. Offenders tried separately, when indicted jointly.

IV. JUDGMENT AND ERROR.

83. Writ of error in criminal cases.
 84. When defendant shall not pay costs.
 85. Of costs where jointly indicted.
 86. How fines and costs collected.
 87. Defendant may be imprisoned until fines and costs are paid.
 88. Writs of error shall stay proceedings upon execution.
 89. Judgment on indictment not reversed for formal error.
 90. When bills of exceptions to be sealed.
 91. When judge shall settle, sign and seal bill of exceptions

V. PROCEEDINGS ON RECOGNIZANCES.

92. When sheriff to pay over moneys collected on recognizances.

VI. COSTS.

93. Taxation of costs in criminal cases.
 94. Penalty for illegal allowance.
 95. Witnesses to be paid.
 96. Convicts to be conveyed to the state prison.
 97. Fees for transportation; how paid, etc.
 98. Costs of conviction taxed and paid.
 99. Costs of prosecution, how paid.
 100. Duty of prosecutor of pleas; payment of necessary expenses.
 101. Fees on acquittal before two justices, how paid.
 102. Sheriff to pay over fines.
 103. How costs, etc., recovered out of convict's estate.
 104. When collector not to pay sheriff.
 105. When collector to pay court, clerk and sheriff.
 106. Fees to sheriff going beyond limits of county.
 107. Payment of expenses on requisition, etc.
 108. Justices to send up bills of costs to prosecutor.
 109. Duties of justices in certain cases.
 110. Duty of sheriff as to costs, etc. collected.

VII. WORDS DEFINED.

111. Construction of terms.

VIII. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

112. Mode of inflicting capital punishment.

IX. LIMITATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

113. Limitation in capital cases.
 114. No conviction to work disinheriton, etc.
 115. Persons jointly committing abortion, compellable to testify.
 116. Court may change place of imprisonment.
 117. Act not to repeal or alter acts applicable to particular counties.
 118. Treason, how tried and where.
 119. Recognizances, how prosecuted in supreme court and quarter sessions.
 120. How prosecuted in oyer and terminer.
 121. Duty of attorney general, etc.
 122. Penalty for refusal or neglect to prosecute.
 123. When reprieve granted and no pardon, governor to issue warrant for execution.
 124. Proceedings when execution against township returned unsatisfied.
 125. County collector to pay cost, &c.
 126. Amount to be added to said township's quota of next tax.
 127. Additional penalty against corporations indicted and convicted of a nuisance, etc.
 128. Sheriff to receive prisoners committed by authority of United States.
 129. Names and cost of subsistence to be transmitted to United States marshal semi-annually.

R. S. 220, 223, 226,
257, 266, 293, 297,
302, 453, 470, 593,
999,

An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases.

Revision—Approved March 27, 1874.

I. Complaint, arrest and bail.

P. L. 1850, p. 360.
" 1851, p. 348,
435.
" 1852, p. 221.
" 1853, p. 367.
" 1855, p. 495,
648.
" 1857, p. 242.
" 1863, p. 311.
" 1864, p. 561.
" 1866, p. 257,
292, 555, 580.
" 1869, p. 771.
" 1870, p. 504.
" 1871, p. 120.
" 1872, p. 45.
" 1873, p. 18,
140.
" 1875, p. 91.

Justices to be
conservators of
the peace; their
duties and
powers.

R. S. 223, § 1.

P. L. 1853, p. 367.

Examination of
offenders taken
and sent up

R. S. 223, § 7.

Recognizances
of witnesses
taken and sent
up.

Penalty on
justice for
neglect.

Ib. § 8.

How offenders
escaping or

1. That the judges of the court of quarter sessions and justices of the peace, duly appointed or elected and commissioned in and for the several counties of this state, shall, jointly and severally, have full power to keep, and cause to be kept, all laws made or to be made for the conservation of the peace, and for the good government of the citizens and inhabitants of this state, within the said counties respectively, according to the force, form and effect of the said laws; and to apprehend, imprison and punish all persons offending against said laws or any of them in the said respective counties, in such manner as, according to said laws, shall be right and proper; and to cause to come before them, or any of them, all persons who shall break the peace, or have used, or shall use threats to any of the citizens or inhabitants of this state, concerning his or her body, or the firing, injuring or destroying of his or her house, barn, building or other property, or who are not of good fame where they are found, to enter into recognizance, with sufficient surety, for the peace, or their good behavior toward the people and inhabitants of the state; and if they enter not into such recognizance, then to cause them to be safely kept in prison until they do the same; *and further*, to perform and execute all such matters, acts and things as, by law, appertain to their office, and are or shall be enjoined upon them, and committed to their charge and execution, jointly and severally. (a)

2. All and every such judges and justices of the peace, before whom any person shall be brought for treason, misprision of treason, murder, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, larceny or forgery, or for suspicion thereof shall, before he or they commit or send such offender to prison, take, in writing, the examination of such offender, and information of those who bring him or her, of the facts and circumstances thereof; which said examination and information shall be signed by such informant, and by the judge, justice or justices before whom the same shall be taken; and also by the examinant, if he shall be willing to sign the same; and the said judge, justice or justices shall deliver or transmit the said examination and information to the next court, in which such offender is or ought to be tried for such offence; and the said judges, justices and every of them, are hereby authorized and required to bind, by recognizance, with sufficient surety, all such persons as declare anything material to prove the said treason or other offence as aforesaid against such offender, to appear in the supreme court the term following, or at the next session of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for the county where the offence was committed, or in such other court where the said offence is cognizable, then and there to give evidence against the said offender; and shall certify the said recognizance and recognizances taken before him or them to the said court, where such witnesses are bound to appear, on the first day of the term or session of the same court. (b)

3. If any such judge or justice shall refuse or neglect to take such examination or information as aforesaid, or to deliver or transmit the same as aforesaid, or shall refuse or neglect to bind the witnesses to appear as aforesaid, or to certify the recognizances by him taken as aforesaid, then the court, wherein such witnesses ought to be bound to appear, and to which such examinations, informations and recognizances ought to have been delivered, transmitted, or certified upon due proof thereof upon examination before them, shall, for every such offence or neglect, set such a fine upon the said judge or justice as the said court shall think fit and reasonable.

4. In case any person against whom a warrant shall be issued by any such judge, justice or justices of the peace of any county in this state, for

(a) Neither the justice who issues the warrant nor the officer who executes it, is liable to be sued by the party implicated, for any acts done within their jurisdictions respectively, *Mangold v. Thorpe*, 4 Vr. 134. For powers of justices, see *Schroder v. Ehlers*, 2 Vr. 44. *Kerrigan's Case*, 4 Vr. 344.
(b) The court, on application of the prisoner, will also bind his witnesses to appear, *State v. Zellars*, 2 Hal. 220.

any offence there committed or done, shall escape, go into, reside or be in any other county, out of the jurisdiction of the judge, justice or justices granting such warrant as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of any judge of the quarter sessions or justice or justices of the peace of the county where such persons shall escape, go into, reside or be, upon proof being made upon oath or affirmation, of the handwriting of the judge, justice or justices granting such warrant, to endorse his or their name or names on such warrant, which shall be a sufficient authority to the person or persons bringing such warrant, and to all other persons to whom such warrant was originally directed, to execute such warrant in such other county, out of the jurisdiction of the judge, justice or justices granting such warrant as aforesaid, and to apprehend and carry such offender before the judge, justice or justices who endorsed such warrant, or some other judge, justice or justices of such other county, where such warrant was endorsed; and in case the offence for which such offender shall be so apprehended as aforesaid, shall be bailable in law by a justice of the peace, and such offender shall be willing and ready to give bail for his or her appearance at the next court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, or general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held in and for the county where the offence was committed, such judge, justice or justices of such other county before whom such offender shall be brought, shall and may take bail of such offender for his or her appearance at the next court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery or general quarter sessions of the peace to be held in and for the county where such offence was committed, in the same manner as the judge or justices of the peace of the proper county might have done; and the judge, justice or justices of such other county so taking bail as aforesaid, shall deliver the recognizance of bail and all other proceedings relating to the said offender and offence before him had, to the constable or other person or persons so apprehending such offender as aforesaid, who is and are hereby required to receive the same, and to deliver over such recognizance and other proceedings to the clerk of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, or, of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of the county where such offender is required to appear by virtue of such recognizance; and such recognizance and other proceedings shall be as good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, and of the same force and validity as if the same had been entered into, taken or acknowledged before a judge of the quarter sessions or a justice or justices of the peace in and for the proper county where the offence was committed, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon; and in case such constable or other person, to whom such recognizance or other proceedings shall be so delivered as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to deliver over the same to the clerk of such court as aforesaid, where the offender is required to appear by virtue of such recognizance, such constable or other person shall forfeit thirty dollars, to be recovered against him with costs, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information in any court of record having cognizance thereof, by any person who will prosecute or sue for the same; and in case the offence for which such offender shall be apprehended in any other county shall not be bailable in law by a justice of the peace, or such offender shall not give bail for his or her appearance at the next court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, or of general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held in and for the county where the offence was committed, to the satisfaction of the judge, justice or justices before whom such offender shall be brought in such other county, then the constable or other person so apprehending such offender, shall carry and convey such offender before one of the judges of the quarter sessions or justices of the peace of the proper county where such offence was committed, there to be dealt with according to law.(a)

non-resident, to be apprehended.
Ib. § 12.

How bailed in another county.

Penalty on constable for neglect.

What if offence not bailable.

(a) Where the accused is arrested in the county of the justice who endorses the warrant. It is the duty of the constable to take him before such justice, or another justice of the same county; and if the constable take him before a justice of the county in which the warrant was issued,

without first taking him before a justice of the county where he was arrested, it is an assault and false imprisonment, although no actual violence was used, *Francisco v. The State*, 4 Zab. 30.

Justice endorsing warrant protected.
Ib. § 13.

5. No action of trespass or false imprisonment, or information or indictment shall be brought, sued, commenced, exhibited or prosecuted by any person against the judge, justice or justices who shall endorse such warrant, for or by reason of his or their endorsing the same; but such person shall be at liberty to bring or prosecute his or her action or suit against the judge, justice or justices who originally granted such warrant, in the same manner as such person might have done in case this clause of this act had not been passed.

Justice may appoint citizen to act as constable.

P. L. 1852, p. 221.

6. In all criminal complaints before a judge of quarter sessions, or justice of the peace, where, in his opinion, public justice would require that process to arrest the offender or offenders should be executed immediately, and no constable can be had in time, it shall be lawful for said judge or justice, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint some fit person, being a citizen of this state, to execute the same, who shall have the same authority in the premises, in all respects, as a constable would have, and be subject to the same liability.^(a)

After commitment another justice may not bail.

P. L. 1853, p. 367.

Sheriff may, with consent of judge.

7. When any person charged with any criminal offence shall have been committed to jail, it shall not be lawful for any judge of quarter sessions, or justice of the peace, other than he who shall have made such commitment, to admit such person to bail; *provided however*, that in any such case the sheriff of the county wherein such commitment is made, upon receiving the approbation and consent in writing of any judge of the court of oyer and terminer in such county, may, at his discretion, admit such person to bail.

When recognizor not to pay costs.

R. S. 292, § 3.

Writs and process may be sent into any county.

R. S. 220, § 12.

Sheriff may take defendant's recognizance.
Ib. § 13.

8. If any recognizor, who is or shall be bound to answer any charge of a criminal nature, be discharged from his recognizance for want of prosecution, he shall not be liable to pay costs for such discharge.

9. The courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and general quarter sessions of the peace in this state, shall have authority to direct their writs and process into any or all the counties of this state, if necessary, to arrest and bring before them any person or persons against whom any indictment may be pending in the said courts respectively.

10. The sheriff to whom any process is directed to arrest or take any defendant against whom any indictment is presented, shall be and he is hereby authorized to take the recognizance of the said defendant (and his sureties if required), for the appearance of the said defendant at the court in which the said process is returnable; which recognizance the said sheriff shall return with the said process, and it shall be filed by the clerk and be of the same force and effect, and in case of forfeiture, shall be prosecuted in the same manner as if the same had been taken by a justice of the peace of this state.

And recognizance of witnesses.

Ib. § 14.

11. In all cases where process shall be served by a sheriff to compel the attendance of any witness in any criminal proceeding in any court of this state, the sheriff so serving said process is hereby authorized to take the recognizance of said witness with surety if need be, in like manner as a justice of the peace is now authorized to take such recognizance in all cases where a recognizance is required; which recognizance shall be returned and be of the same force and effect, and in case of forfeiture shall be prosecuted in the same manner as if the same had been taken before a justice of the peace.

Bail may be taken, except in what cases.

R. S. 223, § 9.

12. The court of general quarter sessions of the peace, and the justices of the peace, and each and every of them in and for every county of this state, are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to let to bail or mainprise unto the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace, or court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, to be held in the said county, all persons who are or may be arrested or imprisoned in their respective counties, for any crime or offence therein done or attempted, except such as are or shall be charged with treason, murder, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, forgery, or suspicion thereof; and no person or persons charged with the offences, or any of them, so excepted as aforesaid, shall be admitted to bail or mainprise by the said court of general quarter sessions of the peace or justices of the peace or any of them.

^(a) A private person is justified in making an arrest where a felony has actually been committed, and there is probable ground to suspect the person arrested, *Reuck v. McGregor*, 3 Vr. 70; but there must be reasonable and probable cause to suspect that he committed the offence complained of, *Spencer v. Annes*, 3 Vr. 100.

13. The court of general quarter sessions of the peace shall have power, at any session of said court, to let to bail or mainprise, for such time as in their discretion may seem just, all persons who may be arrested or imprisoned for any crime, by law triable before said court; and such proceedings shall be taken, in all cases in which bail should be forfeited in said court, as are now provided by law for forfeited recognizances in said court; and the provisions of any act inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.^(a)

Power of quarter sessions to let to bail.
P. L. 1870, p. 504.
Repealer.

14. All and every judge of the quarter sessions, justice and justices of the peace, who shall let any offender to bail, shall certify, send or bring such recognizances of bail to the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace, or court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, to which the said offender shall be bound to appear; and it shall be the duty of all and every such judge, justice and justices of the peace to bind, by recognizance with surety, if need be, all such persons as can give testimony against any such offender, touching his or her offence, to appear at the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace or of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, as the case may require, to be held within the county where the trial thereof shall be had, then and there to give evidence against such offender; and also to certify, send or bring such recognizance to the said court; and further, if any such judge or justice of the peace shall offend in anything against the true intent and meaning of this clause or section, then the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, of the county where such offence shall be committed, upon due proof thereof, upon examination before them, shall, for every such offence, set such fine on the said judge or justice of the peace as the said court shall think fit and reasonable.

Duties and liabilities of justices as to bailing parties and witnesses.
R. S. 226, § 10.

15. It shall be the duty of every such judge or justice of the peace who shall as aforesaid, bind, by recognizance, to the proper court, all persons who can bear testimony touching any offence committed against this state, whether the offender be arrested, imprisoned, bailed, or not, to take the examinations of such witnesses respecting the same; and the said recognizances and examinations to certify, send or bring to such court as aforesaid; and in case such justice of the peace shall offend herein, he shall be proceeded against and fined in the manner directed in the section immediately preceding.

Witnesses to be examined and bound to appear.
Ib. § 11.

16. Every justice of the peace, or other officer having power to examine and commit for trial offenders against the laws of this state, before whom any person is brought, charged with any crime except treason, murder, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, forgery or suspicion thereof, may take the recognizance of such person, with surety or sureties, if he requires the same, in a reasonable sum for his or her appearance before said justice or officer for the examination at a future time, not exceeding ten days.^(b)

Offender may be bailed for examination.
P. L. 1866, p. 535.

17. If any person thus recognized shall not appear before such justice or other officer at the time appointed for further examination as set forth in the recognizance, it shall be the duty of the said justice or other officer to note his or her default on the said recognizance, and to certify the said recognizance and default to the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery of the county where he is or hath been a justice or officer as aforesaid, and the same shall thereupon become a record of the said court, and shall be forfeited and proceeded on in all respects as in the case of recognizances for the appearance of persons at said court wherein a default has been recorded.

In case of default, justice shall certify recognizance to court.
Ib.

(a) Bail denied by the supreme court in a case of mayhem where no circumstances were proved from which the innocence of the accused could be presumed, *State v. Mairs*, 3 Coxe 335; so, in a case of rape where there were strong doubts as to innocence, and an attempt to escape had been made, *State v. Rockafellow*, 1 Hal. 332. Bail was required in forgery where after a confinement of two years in jail, the indictment was quashed for a defect in summoning the grand jury, *Nichols* ads. *The State*, 2 South, *544. But not where the defendant was acquitted by reason of a variance, although such variance was caused by the carelessness of the clerk of oyer and terminer, *State v. Jones*, 6 Hal. 289. How recognizance binds, see *State v. Stout*, 6 Hal. 124. S. C.

6 Hal. 362. The recognizers will be discharged upon the acquittal of their principal, *State v. Saunders*, 3 Hal. 177; or upon his death being satisfactorily shown, *State v. Crane*, 2 Harr. 191; but after forfeiture of the recognizance such death cannot be pleaded to a *scire facias*. The remedy is by petition, *State v. McNeal and Crane*, 3 Harr. 333. The court refused to issue a *scire facias* upon the statement of the district attorney, that the defendant and all his bail were insolvent, *State v. Anonymous*, 1 Harr. 437.

(b) A recognizance taken before the passage of this act by a justice of the peace, for the appearance at a future day of a person charged before him with crime, was void, *State v. Kruike*, 3 Vr. 313.

Recognizances to be returned and proceedings thereon.

R. S. 223, § 5.

Reward to be offered for offenders.

R. S. 593, § 1.

Or the abettors of such.

Ib. § 2.

And so, though offender be unknown.

Ib. § 3.

Witnesses not to be detained except in certain cases.

How provided for.

Quarter sessions constituted; jurisdiction.

18. Every justice of the peace who hath taken, or shall take, any recognizance for the keeping of the peace, or good behavior, shall certify, send or bring such recognizance to the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace in and for the county where he is or hath been justice, that the party so bound may be called; and if the party so bound make default, the said default shall be then and there recorded, and the said recognizance prosecuted to effect in the manner directed by law.

19. It shall and may be lawful to and for the governor or person administering the government for the time being, to issue his proclamation for apprehending and securing any person or persons charged, on oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, with having committed murder, burglary, robbery, or other heinous crime, within this state, and in such proclamation to offer such reward as the said governor or person administering the government may think proper, according to the nature and aggravation of the crime, not exceeding six hundred dollars for any one offender; which reward shall be paid, on conviction of the party charged, to the person or persons entitled thereto, by the treasurer of the state, out of any public money in his hands, on a warrant or certificate, signed by the governor or person administering the government, for that purpose.^(a)

20. It shall or may be lawful for the governor or person administering the government to issue his proclamation, offering a reward as aforesaid for apprehending and securing any person or persons charged, on oath or affirmation as aforesaid, with aiding, abetting, comforting, harboring or concealing any person or persons who hath or have committed any of the crimes above specified and described, knowing him, her or them to be guilty thereof; which reward, on conviction of the person so charged, shall be paid in the same manner as is above directed.

21. When any murder, burglary, robbery or other offence, as aforesaid, hath been or shall be committed by any person or persons unknown, it shall and may be lawful for the governor or person administering the government for the time being, on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, setting forth the fact, and that the same was perpetrated by a person or persons unknown, to issue his proclamation, offering a reward as aforesaid for apprehending and securing the person or persons who may have committed the same, and any person or persons who may have aided, abetted, comforted, harbored or concealed him, her or them, knowing him, her or them to be in such wise guilty; which reward shall, in every case, be paid on conviction of the party offending, as in manner aforesaid.

22. No person shall be committed to, or detained in the jail of any county for securing his or her appearance as a witness against any person charged with a crime or misdemeanor, except in cases punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; nor shall persons so detained be kept in the same apartment with, or provided with the same fare as persons charged with or convicted of crime, but the boards of chosen freeholders for each county shall take care that they be comfortably lodged and provided for, and no further restricted of their liberty than is necessary for such detention.

II. Courts.(1)

23. Any two or more of the judges for the time being of the court of common pleas of any county in this state, shall constitute a court of general quarter sessions of the peace in and for such county; *provided*, that in those counties having a law judge as president judge,

^(a) In an action of debt for a reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of a criminal, the person claiming the reward must show not only that he caused the criminal to be arrested, but that he was also instrumental in procuring his conviction, *Furman v. Parke*. 1 Zab. 310.

(1) Numerous special acts to facilitate judicial proceedings have been passed for different counties in the state. They are as follows:

Essex County—P. L. 1859, p. 421, provides for the appointment of a law judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions; for the handing down of cases to the Quarter Sessions by the Oyer; for appointment of a clerk of the grand jury and the duties of the clerk and the justices of the peace relative to complaints, etc. Supplement, P. L. 1867, p. 463, provides for the immediate trial of persons charged with offences triable in the Quarter Sessions upon written application and waiver of indictment, before the presiding judge and two judges of the Quarter Sessions, without a jury. Supplement, P. L. 1868, p. 873, provides for appointment of an interpreter. Supplement, P. L. 1869, p. 436, provides that the justice of the Supreme Court holding the circuit may perform duties of presiding judge, or may sit in order to constitute Court of Special Sessions. Supplement, P. L. 1870, p. 399, compensation of clerk of grand jury fixed at \$150 per term. P. L. 1870, p. 504, provides for manner of payment of costs and gives court power to hold to bail for any crime

such judge shall be present as a member of said court;(1) which court shall be a court of record, and shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences which, by law, are or shall be of an indictable nature, and which in such county have been done or perpetrated, or shall hereafter be done or attempted; and for that purpose shall have authority to inspect indictments taken or to be taken before them, to make and continue process thereupon, to hear and determine all such crimes and offences as aforesaid; and to punish the persons convicted of the same, according to law; *provided always*, that indictments for treason, murder, and manslaughter, although the same be found in such court of general quarter sessions of the peace, shall be tried in the supreme court or court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, and not elsewhere; and for that purpose the said court of general quarter sessions of the peace shall cause all such indictments to be delivered to the next supreme court, or court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, to be held in such county.

R. S. 223, § 2.
Act of April 9, 1875.

Amended.

What offences not triable in sessions.

24. The courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, shall send all their indictments to the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in their respective counties.

Indictments where sent.
Ib. § 6.

25. All precepts, writs and process, issuing out of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, shall be signed by the clerk, and sealed with the seal of the said court, and shall be tested the day on which the said court shall have adjourned, and in the name of the presiding judge of such court.

Of writs and processes.
Ib. § 4.

26. The courts of oyer and terminer and of general jail delivery in and for each of the counties of this state, shall be deemed and taken to be one court, to be called the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, which court shall possess, enjoy and exercise all the jurisdiction, powers, and authority heretofore belonging to the said courts respectively; and the justices for the time being of the supreme court, and the judges for the time being of the respective courts of common pleas, in and for the several counties of this state, or any one or more of them, of whom one of the justices of the supreme court shall always be one, shall, by virtue of this act and without any other commission, constitute the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in and for the said counties respectively. (a)

Oyer and terminer, how constituted; jurisdiction.
R. S. 220, § 1.
P. L. 1855, p. 495.

(a) The caption of the indictment must show distinctly the names and style of office of the judges composing the court to which it is presented, *State v. Zula*, 5 *Hal.* 348. "Before the Hon. G. H. F., one of the justices, &c., and J. G., &c., their fellows," is sufficient. *State v. Price*, 6 *Hal.* 203; or, such justice and judges may be properly styled "the judges of the court of oyer and terminer," &c., *Berrian v. The State*,

2 *Zab.* 9, 679. A return to a *certiorari* directed to the chief justice and the two judges of the pleas, signed by the latter only, was held good, *State v. Gibbons*, 1 *South.* *45. Any justice of the supreme court may sign the judgment record, although he may not have been present at the trial, *Stone v. State*, *Spen.* 404. The record of a trial must show a quorum of judges to have been present, *Cruiser v. State*, 3 *Harr.* 206.

trial before the court. Supplement, P. L. 1875, p. 283, fixes salary of presiding judge at \$7,000 per annum, lay judges each \$2,750, to be in lieu of all fees, and salary of prosecutor of pleas at \$6,000 per annum, and authorizes appointment of an assistant at \$2,500 per annum.

Hudson County—P. L. 1860, p. 495, provides for appointment of clerk of grand jury and defines duties of clerk and justices of peace. P. L. 1867, p. 17, fixes salary of clerk. P. L. 1868, p. 363, provides for appointment of a presiding judge of Common Pleas, to be a counsellor-at-law, and also provides for the immediate trial of persons charged with offences, without a jury; authorizes prosecutor of pleas to employ assistants. Supplement, P. L. 1869, p. 1124, authorizes Quarter Sessions to try all indictments except for treason and murder. Supplement, P. L. 1870, p. 28, presiding judge to receive trial fee. Supplement, P. L. 1870, p. 1117, payment of taxed costs by state. Supplement, P. L. 1874, p. 413, salary of presiding judge fixed at \$4,500.

Passaic County—P. L. 1865, p. 943, Hudson county act of 1860, (P. L. p. 495), extended to Passaic. P. L. 1871, p. 925, provides for appointment of presiding judge, and immediate trial of persons charged with offences, without a jury. Supplement, P. L. 1873, p. 228, salary of clerk of grand jury fixed at \$100 per term. Supplement, P. L. 1873, p. 228, keeper of jail may at request of prisoner make out application for trial, to receive fifty cents for each application. Supplement, P. L. 1874, p. 236, Common Pleas judges reduced to two. Supplement, P. L. 1874, p. 719, salary of presiding judge \$3,000. Supplement, P. L. 1875, p. 177, salary of lay judges \$1,200, fees paid to county. P. L. 1875, p. 254, salary of presiding judge increased \$500.

Mercer County—P. L. 1867, p. 456, clerk of grand jury authorized, duties, etc. P. L. 1869, p. 306, provides for appointment of presiding judge and trials without a jury. P. L. 1875, p. 417, salary of clerk of grand jury fixed at \$200.

Bergen County—P. L. 1848, p. 295, provides for appointment of presiding judge of Common Pleas. P. L. 1873, p. 257, salary of judge fixed at \$2,000.

Middlesex County—P. L. 1868, p. 152, clerk of grand jury authorized, duties, etc. P. L. 1869, p. 105, provides for appointment of presiding judge and trials without jury, &c. Supplement, P. L. 1872, p. 1131, provides that presiding judge and one or more other judge or judges of county to constitute special sessions.

Union County—P. L. 1868, p. 580, provides for appointment of presiding judge and trials without jury, &c. P. L. 1870, p. 771, defines powers of Court of Quarter Sessions. Supplement, P. L. 1873, p. 617, repeals restriction as to holding Special Sessions in July and August; complaints before justices to be forwarded forthwith to prosecutor of pleas.

Camden County—P. L. 1869, p. 288, provides for trials of persons charged with offences, without jury, before Quarter Sessions, &c. Supplement, P. L. 1870, p. 534, provides for payment of costs and authorizes Quarter Sessions to admit to bail persons arrested and triable before said court. Supplement, P. L. 1872, p. 587, Common Pleas to consist of three judges, one of whom to be a counsellor-at-law; fixes salaries of judges and provides that presiding judge shall approve all bills of costs. Supplement, P. L. 1874, p. 407, repeals so much of act of 1869 as provides that larceny can only be tried before Quarter Sessions or on regular indictments.

Monmouth County—P. L. 1869, p. 681, provides for appointment of presiding judge and trial of persons without a jury. Supplement, P. L. 1873, p. 428, prescribes number of judges necessary to constitute courts; authorizes presiding judge to practise in all courts but those of Monmouth county.

Sussex County—P. L. 1871, p. 541, provides for appointment of presiding judge and trials without a jury, &c.
Warren County—P. L. 1872, p. 662, provides that one of the three judges of the Common Pleas shall be an attorney-at-law and president judge, and also for trials without jury, &c.

(1) By a supplement of April 9, 1875, (P. L. 1875, p. 577), any two or more of the Common Pleas judges, of the county of Camden, shall constitute the Court of General Quarter Sessions.

- When held.
R. S. 220, § 2.
- If supreme court judge absent, quarter sessions may organize grand jury.
Ib. § 3.
- And proceed.
- Indictments good.
- Where tried.
- Oyer and terminer, how long continued.
Ib. § 4.
- Oyer and terminer shall have cognizance of all crimes.
Ib. § 5.
- May send indictments to sessions.
Ib. § 11.
- Who shall try the same.
- Indictments sent from sessions may be remanded.
Ib. § 11.
- Fees to be allowed.
Ib. § 15.
27. The said court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery shall be held in the respective counties of this state at the times of holding the circuit courts in the same, and at any other time that the chief justice or one of the justices of the supreme court shall think it necessary to appoint,^(a)
28. If one of the justices of the supreme court shall not be present at the usual hour of opening the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in any county in this state, on the day appointed by law for holding such court, then the court of general quarter sessions of the peace in and for such county may proceed to organize the grand jury for such county, in the same manner as the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery might do, if that court were in session; and all process returnable to, and all recognizances for the appearance of persons before the said court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery shall be as valid and effectual as if the said court had been opened and in session; and may be proceeded on according to law in the said court of general quarter sessions of the peace; and all indictments pending in such county, and all indictments that may be found and presented by such grand jury, shall be as good and effectual as if the grand jury had been organized and sworn or affirmed before the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, and shall be tried or otherwise determined, either in the court of general quarter sessions of the peace or the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, as by law the same ought to be tried and determined.
29. The said court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery may be held and continued for so long a time, at each session, as the business of and before such court shall render necessary.
30. The said court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences whatsoever, which, by law, are or shall be of an indictable or presentable nature, and which have been or shall be committed, done or attempted within the counties respectively for which such court shall be held, and shall have authority to deliver the jails in such counties of the prisoners therein, whether or not indicted before the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, doing in the premises what to justice doth or shall appertain according to the laws of this state.
31. When any indictment or presentment, which the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of the county is competent to try and determine, shall be found in the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in and for such county, it shall be lawful for such court at any time during their session if they think proper, to order the said indictment or presentment to be delivered to the clerk of the said court of general quarter sessions, who is hereby directed to file the same, and also to make entry thereof in the minutes at the then or subsequent session; and after such affiling, the said court of general quarter sessions shall have authority to issue process and proceed upon, and to hear and determine such indictment or presentment, in like manner as if the same had been originally found in the said court of general quarter sessions.^(b)
32. If any indictment or presentment found in the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, to the trial and determination whereof the said court is competent, be transmitted to the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, then such court may, if they think proper, remand such indictment or presentment to the said court of general quarter sessions, there to be proceeded upon in like manner as if the same had not been sent to the said court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery.
33. The same fees shall be allowed to the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery as are allowed by law to the court of general quarter sessions; which fees shall be divided among the judges attending said court, other than the justice of the supreme court who may be present and presiding; and such justice shall be entitled to receive one dollar for every indictment found in either of said courts.

(a) Where it appears by the record that the trial was not had on the first day of the term, the record need not also show that it was continued from the first day to the day of trial, *Berrian v. The State*, 2 Zab. 9. So, the trial may be postponed after a part of the jury is sworn, *State v. Aaron*, 1 South. *231; and continued from term to term, *Francisco v.*

The State, 4 Zab. 30. Where a trial is had before a special term it will be presumed to have been rightly called, *Dodge v. State*, 4 Zab. 456.

(b) The quarter sessions have no power to try an indictment found in the oyer and terminer, without an order from the latter, *Cruiser v. State*, 3 Harr. 206.

34. The clerk of the court of common pleas in each county shall be the clerk of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery.

Clerk.
Ib. § 16.

35. Pleas and recognizances taken and verdicts rendered before the presiding judge only of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery shall be valid, equally as if taken before said judge and one or more of the other judges of said court.

When verdict valid.
P. L. 1857, p. 242.

36. The respective sheriffs of the several counties of this state shall cause to come before the said court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, at the times and places of holding their said respective courts, twenty-four good and lawful men to serve as grand jurors, and so many good and lawful men to serve as petit jurors as shall be necessary, and without any precept being issued for that purpose.^(a)

Grand and petit jurors for oyer and terminer.
R. S. 220, § 6.

37. Every person accused of stealing any goods not exceeding in value twenty dollars, may be taken before any two of the justices of the peace of any county, where the offence was committed, who are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine the same, if the person accused shall consent thereto; and if on trial such person shall, from the evidence produced, appear to be guilty, the said justices shall sentence him or her according as directed for such offence in the "act concerning crimes."^(b)

Accused may be tried before two justices in counties not having special sessions.
R. S. 266, § 34. Amended.

38. If any person shall be accused as aforesaid, and being committed to jail thereupon, for want of bail, shall request to be tried before two justices of the peace, in the manner prescribed in the next preceding section, such person shall and may by virtue of a warrant under the hands and seals of any two justices of the county, city, or town corporate, wherein such act was committed, addressed to the sheriff or constable of such county, city, or town corporate, be directed to be brought before the said justices, at such time and place as in the warrant shall be appointed; and such sheriff or constable shall attend the said justices with the prisoner, during such reasonable time as the said justices shall direct; the said justices shall then cause the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the county, city, or town corporate, or such other person as the said justices shall see fit to appoint and direct, to prefer to the said justices an accusation in writing,^(c) alleging the time, place and nature of the offence of the prisoner, so as aforesaid brought before them, which the said justices are hereby fully empowered and required to hear and determine; to which accusation, the said prisoner shall plead; and on refusal to plead, or on trial and conviction in manner aforesaid, shall suffer and incur, by order of the said justices, the punishment, penalty, and forfeiture prescribed and directed in the preceding section of this act, at the discretion of the said justices.

Procedure on request for trial before two justices.
Ib. § 35.

Accusation in writing to be preferred.

39. It shall be the duty of the two justices before whom any person shall hereafter be tried as aforesaid to make under their hands and seals a full and complete record of all the proceedings had in every such case tried before them, which record shall contain the name of the person tried, a copy of the complaint made against such person, the time of trial, the names of all witnesses produced and sworn, the amount of fees paid to such witnesses, the finding of such justices, and in case of conviction the sentence pronounced, and the amount of costs and penalty (if any) paid by such person, which record it shall be the duty of such justices to file in the office of the clerk of the court of the general quarter sessions of the peace of the county where such trial is had, within ten days after such trial shall have been concluded, there to remain of record, and if said justices shall fail or neglect to make or file such record, they shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every such failure or neglect, to be recovered against them and their sureties, respectively, by action of debt with costs in any court having cognizance of the same, and paid when recovered, to the collector of the county, who is hereby authorized and required to prosecute for the same; and the justices shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents each,

Duty of two justices.
P. L. 1866, p. 292.

Penalty for neglect.

(a) The sheriff's return of a grand jury ought to show by what authority he summoned them, whether by writ or by statute, *Chase ads. The State, Spen. 218.* An indictment found by a grand jury summoned by a sheriff without process, will be quashed, *Nicholls ads. The State, 2 South. *539.*

(b) See CRIMES, § 125.

(c) A prisoner cannot be tried by two justices of the peace on a charge for larceny, without "an accusation in writing," *State v. Quigg, 1 Gr. 293.*

for each record made and filed by them in pursuance of this act, and the clerk of said court of general quarter sessions of the peace, the sum of ten cents for filing such record.

Justices not to act if it shall appear that the person has before been convicted of petit larceny.

P. L. 1866, p. 970.

39a. Whenever any person shall be charged with petit larceny, and brought for trial therefor before any two justices of the peace, in conformity with the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sections of this act, it shall be the duty of such justices to make enquiry whether such person has before that time been convicted of larceny of goods and chattels, either of or under the price or value of twenty dollars; and if it shall appear by the record of such conviction to said justices that such person hath been before so convicted, or that the larceny for which such person is so brought before them for trial was committed by taking the goods and chattels stolen, from the person of another, or that when they were by him or her stolen, such person had entered any house, store or other building, with intent to steal, it shall thereupon be the duty of said justices, and each of them, forthwith to cease from further proceeding in such trial, and the jurisdiction of said justices in that behalf shall immediately terminate; and such person shall be thereupon remanded to jail, in default of bail to appear at the next court of oyer and terminer or general quarter sessions of the peace for such county, to answer such charge as shall then be brought against him or her; and the justice before whom such person was charged shall send the information and complaint made against such person to said court, stating therein the cause for which such proceedings were stayed, to the end that such person may be proceeded against and punished according to law, by imprisonment at hard labor or fine, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

III. Indictments and proceedings thereon.

Clerical errors how taken advantage of.

R. S. 293, § 13.

40. No indictment, nor any process or return thereupon, shall be quashed, on the motion of the offender, or his or her counsel, for miswriting, misspelling, false or improper English, unless exception concerning the same be taken and made in the court where such trial shall be, by the offender or his or her counsel, before any evidence given in open court upon such indictment; nor shall any such miswriting, misspelling, false or improper English, after conviction on such indictment, be any cause to stay or arrest judgment thereupon, but nevertheless any judgment given upon such indictment, shall and may be liable to be reversed upon a writ of error, in the same manner as if this section had not been passed. (a)

Effect of plea of misnomer.

Ib. § 14.

41. No indictment shall be abated by reason of any dilatory plea or allegation of misnomer of the party offering such plea, but if the court shall be satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, of the truth of such plea or allegation, the court shall forthwith cause the indictment to be amended according to the truth, and shall call upon such party to plead thereto, and shall proceed as if no such dilatory plea had been pleaded.

What defects shall not vitiate an indictment.

Ib. § 12.

42. No indictment for any offence shall be held insufficient for want of the averment of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for the omission of the words "as appears by record," or of the words "with force and arms," or of the words "against the peace," nor for the insertion of the words "against the form of the statute" instead of "against the form of the statutes," or *vice versa*, (b) nor for that any person mentioned in the indictment is designated by a name of office or other descriptive appellation, instead of his proper name, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, in any case where time is not the essence of the offence, nor for stating the time imperfectly, nor for stating the offence to have been committed on a day subsequent to the finding of the indictment, or on an impossible day, or on a day that never happened, nor for want of a proper or perfect venue, nor for want of a proper or formal conclusion, nor for want of or imperfection in the addition of any defendant, nor for want of the statement of the value or price of any matter

Amended.

(a) See *ante* AMENDMENTS, p. 12, notes (b) and (c). Query, whether a misnomer of a corporation be amendable in an indictment, *State v. N. J. Turnpike Co.*, 1 *Harr.* 222. It is not a defect in an indictment that it purports to be made upon the "oaths" instead of "oath" of the grand inquest, *State v. Morris Canal Co.*, 2 *Zab.* 537. *State v. Dayton*, 3 *Zab.* 49. Nor that the name of one of the grand jurors in the caption is

substantially different from his name in the panel, if in reality it is the same person, *State v. Norton*, 3 *Zab.* 33. *State v. Dayton*, 3 *Zab.* 49. It is a matter of discretion whether an indictment shall be quashed, *State v. Hageman*, 1 *Gr.* 314. *State v. Beard*, 1 *Dutch.* 384.

(b) See *Cruiser v. The State*, 3 *Harr.* 206. *Townley ads. The State*, 3 *Harr.* 312. *State v. Dayton*, 3 *Zab.* 49.

or thing, or the amount of damage, injury or spoil, in any case where the value or price, or the amount of damage, injury or spoil, is not of the essence of the offence.(a)

43. Whenever, upon trial of any indictment or other legal presentment for a criminal offence, there shall appear to be any variance between the statement therein and the evidence offered in proof thereof, in the name of any county, city, township or other place mentioned or described in such indictment or presentment, or in the name or description of any person or body corporate therein mentioned or alleged to own any property, real or personal, which shall form the subject of any offence charged therein, or in the name or description of any person or body corporate therein alleged to be injured, or intended to be injured, by the commission of such offence, or of any person whomsoever therein named or described, or in the ownership of any property, matter or thing named or described therein, it shall be lawful for the court before which trial shall be had, if it shall consider such variance not material to the merits of the case, and that the defendant cannot be prejudiced thereby in his defence on such merits, to order such indictment or legal presentment to be amended according to the proof, both in that part of the same where such variance occurs, and in every other part thereof which it may become necessary to amend, on such terms as to postponing the trial, to be had before the same or another jury, as such court shall think reasonable; and in case such trial shall be had on an issue from the supreme court the order for such amendment shall be endorsed on the *postea* and returned together with the record, and thereupon all papers or records of the courts shall be amended accordingly, and in all other cases the order for the amendment shall be endorsed on or filed with such indictment or presentment among the records of the court; *further*, in case any error in form shall exist in said indictment, or in the manner of describing the offence intended to be charged, like amendment shall be made, on like terms; *provided*, that in case any trial shall be postponed on such amendment, the obligation of all recognizances shall continue as in case of postponement from day to day, or a new recognizance may be required at the discretion of the court; *and provided further*, that on any such new trial before another jury, the right of challenge shall remain as originally possessed by the state and the defendants.(b)

Variance may be amended.

Proviso.

44. Every verdict and judgment given after any amendment under any provision of this act shall be of the same force and effect as if the indictment or other presentment had originally been in the same form in which it was after the amendment was made; and the record, if formally drawn up after any such amendment for any purpose whatsoever, shall be drawn up in said amended form without taking any notice of the fact of such amendment having been made.

Judgments on amended indictments good.

45. In any indictment for murder or manslaughter it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which, or the means by which the death of the deceased was caused, but it shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder to charge that the defendant did wilfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased; and it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously kill and slay the deceased.

What sufficient in indictment for murder and manslaughter as to manner of death.

46. In every indictment for perjury or for unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously or corruptly taking, making, signing or subscribing any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, or other writing, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, and by what court, or before whom the oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, or other writing was taken, made, signed or subscribed, together with the

What sufficient in indictment for perjury.

R. S. 257, § 25.

(a) Where an indictment charged an offence on August 25, 1824, in the county of W., and the law creating the county of W. did not pass until November following, the indictment was quashed, *State v. Jones*, 3 Hal. 307; but see *S. C.*, 4 Hal. 357. An indictment against an overseer of the highways, ought to state when he was elected, and that he was in office during the time complained of, *State v. Hageman*, 1 Gr. 314. It is not necessary in the record of a criminal conviction to state where the trial was had. In New Jersey the court can be held at but one place, that designated by the statute, and it will be intended that the trial was had

there, *West v. The State*, 2 Zab. 212. *Aliter*, in a civil case, *Duyckinck v. Clinton Insurance Co.*, 3 Zab. 279. *American Thread Co. v. Sheldon*, 2 Vr. 421.

(b) A variance between the indictment and evidence as to the instrumental cause of death, is not material, provided the party is proved to have died the same kind of death as that charged in the indictment, *State v. Fox*, 1 Dutch. 566. *Donnelly v. State*, 2 Dutch. 464, 602. Where the question of variance between a note set out in an indictment and that produced in evidence, is properly submitted to the jury, their verdict is conclusive, *State v. Poits*, 4 Hal. 26.

proper averments to falsify the matter wherein the perjury is assigned, without setting forth the bill, answer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any proceeding, either in law or in equity, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the court or person before whom such offence was committed.(a)

Form of indictment in cases of forgery, etc.

47. In any indictment for forging, uttering, stealing, embezzling, destroying or concealing, or for obtaining by false pretences, any instrument of writing, it shall be sufficient to describe the same by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile thereof or otherwise describing the same or the value thereof.(b)

In engraving plates.

48. In any indictment for engraving or making the whole or any part of any instrument, written matter, or thing whatsoever, or for using or having the unlawful possession of any plate or other material upon which the whole or any part of any such instrument, matter or thing whatsoever shall have been engraved or made, or for having the unlawful possession of any paper upon which the whole or any part of any such instrument, matter or thing whatsoever shall have been made or printed, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument, matter or thing by any name or designation by which the same shall be usually known, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part of such instrument, matter or thing.

In other cases.

49. In all other cases, wherever it shall be necessary to make any averment in any indictment as to any instrument of writing, whether the same consists wholly or in part of writing, print, or figures, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part thereof.

General intent to defraud need only be alleged or proved in cases of forgery, etc.

50. It shall be sufficient, in any indictment for forging, uttering, offering, disposing of, or putting off any instrument of writing whatsoever, to allege that the defendant did the act with intent to defraud, without alleging the intent of the defendant to be to defraud any particular person; and on the trial of any of the offences in this section mentioned it shall not be necessary to prove an intent on the part of the defendant to defraud any particular person, but it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant did the act charged, with an intent to defraud.

Not necessary to name party intended to be defrauded.

51. It shall be sufficient in any indictment for fraudulently obtaining or attempting to obtain any property by false token, counterfeit writing or other false pretences, to allege that the party accused did the act with intent to defraud, without alleging an intent to defraud any particular person, and without alleging any ownership of the chattel, money or valuable security; and on the trial of any such indictment it shall not be necessary to prove an intent to defraud any particular person, but it shall be sufficient to prove that the party accused did the act charged with an intent to defraud.(c)

Party indicted for felony or misdemeanor may be found guilty of an attempt and punished accordingly.

52. And whereas, offenders often escape conviction by reason that such persons ought to have been charged with attempting to commit offences, and not with the actual commission thereof; for remedy thereof be in enacted, that if, on the trial of any person charged with any felony or misdemeanor it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not complete the offence charged, but that he was guilty only of an attempt to commit the same, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is not guilty of the felony or misdemeanor charged, but is guilty of an attempt to commit the same, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for attempting to commit the particular felony or misdemeanor charged in the said indictment; and no person so tried as herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an attempt to commit the felony or misdemeanor for which he was so tried.

Not liable to prosecution again.

(a) Indictment for perjury on insolvent application, need not set out the manner in which common pleas obtain jurisdiction, *State v. Ludlow*, 2 *South*. *772. It is not necessary in averring the authority of an officer to administer an oath, in an indictment for perjury, to aver that he "then and there" had such authority, if time and place has been added to the jurat, *State v. Dayton*, 3 *Zab*. 39. So the court

will be presumed to have had authority to administer the oath on which the perjury is assigned, *Doyle v. State*, 4 *Zab*. 456. Perjury cannot be assigned on an affidavit taken before a justice of the peace in a cause pending before another justice, *Hunt v. Langstroth*, 4 *Hal*. 224.

(b) See *CRIMES*, § 173, note(a).

(c) See *CRIMES*, § 171, note(a).

53. Every objection to any indictment, for any defect of form or substance apparent on the face thereof, shall be taken, by demurrer or motion to quash such indictment, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterwards; and every court before which any such objection shall be taken for any such defect, or before whom any person may be tried, may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in any particular by some officer of the court or other person, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect had appeared, or be postponed at the discretion of such court as hereinbefore provided in case of amendment for variance.

Formal objection to be taken before jury sworn.

Court may amend defects.

54. In any plea of *autrefois convict* or *autrefois acquit* it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted, as the case may be, of the said offence charged in the indictment.(a)

Plea of autrefois convict or acquit.

55. If, upon the trial of any person upon any indictment for robbery, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not commit the crime of robbery, but that he did commit an assault with intent to rob, the defendant shall not, by reason thereof, be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and thereupon such defendant shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for feloniously assaulting with intent to rob; and no person so tried, as is herein lastly mentioned, shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an assault with intent to commit the robbery for which he was so tried.

On the trial of an indictment for robbery, the jury may convict of an assault with intent to rob.

Not liable to prosecution again.

56. If upon the trial of any person for obtaining by color of any false token, counterfeit letter or writing, or any false pretence or pretences, from any person, any money, chattels or other valuable thing, with intent to defraud any person or body corporate out of the same, or for embezzlement or fraudulent application or disposition of any money, goods or valuable security, it shall be proved that he obtained such property, or took the same in any such manner as to amount in law to larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of said misdemeanor, but is guilty of larceny, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such larceny; and if upon the trial of any person indicted for larceny, it shall be proved that he took the property in question in such manner as to amount in law to embezzlement, or that he obtained the same by color of any false token, counterfeit letter or writing, or false pretences as aforesaid, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of larceny, but is guilty of embezzlement or of such misdemeanor of obtaining property by false token, counterfeit letter or writing, or false pretences with intent as aforesaid, as the case may be, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such embezzlement or such other misdemeanor aforesaid, as the case may be, and no person so tried for either of said misdemeanors or for larceny as aforesaid, shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted criminally upon the same facts.

Persons indicted for false pretence, embezzlement, or fraudulently disposing of property may be convicted of larceny and vice versa.

57. For preventing difficulties in the prosecution of offenders in any case of embezzlement, it shall be lawful to charge in the indictment and proceed against the offender for any number of distinct acts of embezzlement which may have been committed by him against the same master or employer, within the space of six months from the first to the last of such acts; and in every such indictment where the offence shall relate to any money or any valuable security, it shall be sufficient to allege the embezzlement, or fraudulent application or disposition, to be of money, without specifying any particular coin or valuable security, and such allegation so far as it regards the description of the property, shall be sustained if the offender shall be proved to have embezzled or fraudulently applied or disposed of any amount, although the particular species of coin or valuable

Several acts of embezzlement may be joined.

Accurate specification of property embezzled not required.

(a) See CONSTITUTION OF NEW JERSEY, Article I, § 10.

security, of which such amount was composed, shall not be proved; or if he shall be proved to have embezzled or fraudulently applied or disposed of any piece of coin or any valuable security, or any portion of the value thereof, although such piece of coin or valuable security may have been delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the party delivering the same, or to some other person, and such part shall have been returned accordingly.

As to election in case of different larcenies.

58. If upon the trial of any indictment for larceny, it shall appear that the property alleged in such indictment to have been stolen at one time, was taken at different times, the prosecutor shall not by reason thereof be required to elect upon which taking he will proceed (except in cases in which the court shall so order) unless it shall appear that there were more than three takings, or that more than the space of six months elapsed between the first and the last of such takings; and in either of such last mentioned cases, the prosecutor shall be required to elect to proceed for such number of takings not exceeding three, as appear to have taken place within the period of six months from the first to the last of such takings.

On indictment for jointly receiving, separately receiving punishable.

59. If, upon the trial of two or more persons indicted for jointly receiving any property, it shall be proved that one or more of such persons separately received any part of such property, it shall be lawful for the jury to convict upon such indictment such of the said persons as shall be proved to have received any part of such property.

Coin and bank notes may be described simply as money.

60. In every indictment in which it shall be necessary to make any averment as to any money or any note of the United States of America, or of any national or state bank or any other bank, or any postal currency, it shall be sufficient to describe such money or currency or note simply as money, without specifying any particular coin or bank note, treasury note of the United States or postal currency thereof; and such allegation, so far as regards the description of the property, shall be sustained by proof of any amount of coin or of any bank note, treasury note, or postal currency, as aforesaid, although the particular species of coin of which such amount was composed, or the particular nature of such other notes shall not be proved; and in cases of embezzlement and obtaining money, treasury notes or postal currency aforesaid, or bank notes, by false pretences, such allegation shall be sustained as aforesaid, by proof that the offender embezzled or obtained any piece of coin, or any such treasury note or postal currency aforesaid, or any bank note, or any portion of the value thereof, although such piece of coin, treasury note, postal currency or bank note may have been delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the party delivering the same, or to any other person, and such part shall have been returned accordingly.

Any court, etc., may direct a person guilty of perjury in any evidence, etc., to be prosecuted.

61. That it shall and may be lawful for the judges or judge of any of the courts of law or equity of this state, or for any justice of the peace, or for any sheriff or his lawful deputy, before whom any writ of inquiry or writ of trial from any court shall be executed, or for any commissioner of the supreme court of this state, or any master or examiner of the court of chancery of this state, in case it shall appear to him or them that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in any evidence given or in any affidavit, deposition, examination, answer or other proceeding made or taken before him or them, to direct such person to be prosecuted for such perjury, in case there shall appear to him or them a reasonable cause for such prosecution, and to commit such person so directed to be prosecuted until the next session of oyer and terminer or general or special sessions for the county within which such perjury was committed, unless such person shall enter into a recognizance with one or more sufficient surety or sureties, conditioned for the appearance of such person at such next session of said oyer and terminer or general or special sessions, and that he will then surrender and take his trial and not depart the court without leave, and to require any person he or they may think fit to enter into a recognizance conditioned to prosecute or give evidence against such person so directed to be prosecuted as aforesaid, and to give to the party so bound to prosecute a certificate of the same being directed, which certificate shall be given without any fee or charge, and shall be deemed sufficient proof of such prosecution having been directed as aforesaid;

And commit such person unless he enter into recognizance to appear, etc., and to bind witnesses, etc.

and upon the production thereof the costs of such prosecution shall and are hereby required to be allowed by the court before which any person shall be prosecuted or tried in pursuance of such direction as aforesaid, unless such last mentioned court shall especially otherwise direct; *provided always*, that no such direction or certificate shall be given in evidence upon any trial to be had against any person upon a prosecution so directed as aforesaid. (See *CRIMES* §§ 17, 18).

And give certificate of prosecution, etc., which shall be evidence of the same.

62. In every indictment for subornation of perjury, or for corruptly bargaining or contracting with any person to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, or for inciting, causing or procuring any person unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously or corruptly to take, make, sign or subscribe any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer or other writing, whereupon such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall have been actually committed, it shall be sufficient to allege the offence of the person who actually committed such perjury or other offence in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and then to allege that the defendant unlawfully, wilfully and corruptly did cause and procure the said person the said offence, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and whenever such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall not have been actually committed it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, without setting forth or averring any of the matters or things hereinbefore rendered unnecessary to be set forth or averred in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Or for subornation of perjury and other like offences.

63. It shall not be necessary, upon the trial of any indictment under the fifty-second and fifty-third sections of the act for the punishment of crimes, to prove the existence of any lottery in which any ticket, share, or part of a ticket purports to have been issued, or the actual signing of any such ticket or share, nor that any ticket, share or interest was signed or issued by the authority of any manager, or of any person assuming to have authority as manager, or the existence of any lottery in which any number or numbers may be charged to have been issued; but in all cases proof of the sale, furnishing, bartering or procuring of any ticket, share or interest therein, or of any instrument purporting to be a ticket, or part or share of any ticket, shall be conclusive evidence that such ticket, share or interest was signed and issued according to the purport thereof; and one-half of every fine inflicted and collected under any of the provisions of this act shall, when collected, be paid to the person giving information by reason of which a conviction shall be had.

Existence of a lottery or actual signing of tickets need not be proved on trial.

64. No more than two indictments shall be presented against any person at the same term of the court for offences against the sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second and sixty-third sections of the act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes;" *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any number of different offences aforesaid from being included in said indictments, nor to prevent the court from imposing the fine of twenty dollars provided by law for each offence of which any person shall be convicted upon one indictment.

Only two indictments at one term for unlawful sale of liquor. P. L. 1851, p. 435. Amended.

65. Every indictment shall be tried the term or session in which issue is joined, or the term after, unless the court, for just cause, shall allow further time for the trial thereof; and if such indictment be not so tried as aforesaid, the defendant shall be discharged.(a)

Indictments when tried. R. S. 292, § 1.

66. Any person who shall be accused and indicted of treason, shall have a copy of the indictment, and a list of the jury and witnesses to be produced on the trial for proving the said indictment, mentioning the names and places of abode of such jurors and witnesses, delivered unto him at least three entire days before the trial;(b) and in murder and other offences punishable with death, and also in misprision of treason, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, forgery, perjury or subornation of perjury, shall have such copy of the indictment and list of the jury, two entire days, at least, before the trial.(c)

When copy of indictments, etc., furnished prisoner. R. S. 293, § 1.

(a) See *ante*, § 27, note (a).
 (b) In treason alone is the prisoner entitled to have a list of the witnesses delivered to him, in addition to a copy of the indictment and a list of the jurors, under the act of Congress passed April 30, 1790, *United States v. Wood*, 3 *Wash. C. C.* 440.

(c) On a trial for murder, it is not a sufficient objection to the panel of jurors served upon the prisoner, that it is not according to the statute. The particular objection should be pointed out, *State v. Brooks*, 1 *W.* 356. Where the panel has been exhausted and a *tales* awarded, the better practice would seem to be to adjourn the cause for two entire days, if

When court to
assign counsel.
Ib. § 2.

67. The court before whom any person shall be tried upon indictment, is hereby authorized and required to assign to such person, if not of ability to procure counsel, such counsel, not exceeding two, as he or she shall desire, to whom such counsel shall have free access at all reasonable hours.

Evidence in
treason.
Ib. § 3.

68. No evidence shall be admitted or given against any person of any overt act of treason, that is not expressly laid in the indictment.

Effect of plea
of not guilty.
Ib. § 4.

69. As well in treason and murder as in all other offences which are or may be committed against this state, when any person, on being arraigned, or called to answer the matter charged in the indictment against him or her, shall plead not guilty, every such person, so pleading, shall be deemed and taken to put himself or herself upon the inquest or country for trial, without any question being asked how he or she will be tried.

Proceedings if
defendant
stands mute.
Ib. § 5.

70. If any person be indicted for any offence whatever against this state, and shall, on being arraigned, or called to answer the matter charged in such indictment, stand mute, a jury shall forthwith be empanelled to try and say, whether the person so standing mute standeth mute obstinately and on purpose, or by the providence and act of God; and if they return their verdict that such person standeth mute by the providence and act of God, the court shall thereupon cause him or her to be remanded to prison and shall not proceed against him or her, until he or she shall have recovered therefrom; but if the jury shall return their verdict, that the person so standing mute, standeth mute obstinately and on purpose, then the court shall cause to be entered upon the indictment against such person, the plea of not guilty, and also shall cause the like plea of not guilty to be entered where any person, indicted as aforesaid, shall refuse to plead or answer to such indictment; and in all such cases shall proceed upon his or her trial, in like manner, in all respects, as if he or she had voluntarily pleaded the same plea thereto; except that such person, so standing mute obstinately and on purpose, or refusing to plead or answer as aforesaid, shall not be admitted to make any challenges to the jurors.

When right of
challenge
forfeited.

Defendant's
right of
challenge.
Ib. § 6.

71. Every person who shall be indicted for treason, murder, or other crime punishable with death, or for misprision of treason, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, forgery, perjury or subornation of perjury, and shall voluntarily and duly plead the plea of not guilty to such indictment, shall be admitted peremptorily to challenge twenty of the jury, and no more; and if any person, indicted as aforesaid, after having voluntarily and duly pleaded as aforesaid, shall peremptorily challenge a greater number of the jury than twenty, the court shall disallow all such challenges, over and above the said number of twenty; and the jury shall be charged, and the trial shall proceed in like manner in all respects, and the like judgment shall be given as would or ought to be had and given if the person so indicted as aforesaid, and having pleaded as aforesaid, had not peremptorily challenged a greater number of the jury than in and by this act he or she is admitted to challenge; *provided*, that nothing in this act respecting challenges shall apply to cases of struck juries.

How panel to be
selected.
Ib. § 8.

72. In all cases where any prisoner or defendant, in or upon any indictment, is or may be by law entitled to peremptory challenges, and to have a copy of the panel or a list of the jury delivered to him previous to his trial, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or other proper officer, to select such panel or list of forty-eight jurors from the general panel or list of jurors that may have been drawn and summoned to attend as jurors, at the term at which such prisoner or defendant is to be tried; *provided*, a sufficient number of jurors shall have been so drawn and summoned to attend such court; but if forty-eight jurors have not been so drawn and summoned, then the said sheriff or officer shall add to the number so drawn and summoned, as many more [persons] of the body of his county, qualified to serve as jurors, as shall make up the number of forty-eight; which panel or list of jurors, if delivered by the sheriff or other proper officer, to the prisoner or defendant entitled to the same, prior to the first day of

Deficiency
supplied.

[P. L. 1875, p. 91].

the prisoner insists upon his right, *State v. Aaron*, 1 *South*. *242. See § 73. *Query*, whether the attorney-general is bound to furnish prisoners with a copy of the indictment and list of the jury before they request it? *State v. Mair's*, *Coze* 453. It seems, if he has not applied for such copy and list, it is no cause for a continuance, *United States v. Shire*, *Bald*. C. C. 510.

In cases of manslaughter, counsel may waive the prisoner's right to a copy of the indictment, in murder they cannot, *State v. Powell*, 2 *Hal*. 244. The prisoner himself may waive such right, or, if an infant under fourteen, his counsel may do so, *State v. Aaron*, 1 *South*. *242.

the court at which such trial is to be had, shall be as good and effectual as if the same had been delivered to the prisoner or defendant after the opening of the court; *provided however*, that such prisoner or defendant shall not be put upon his trial without his consent, deliberately expressed in open court, unless he has had such panel or list of jurors delivered to him as many days prior to his trial as by law he is or may be entitled to have the same.

73. In case a *tales de circumstantibus* shall be awarded in any case in which the defendant shall be entitled to such peremptory challenges, the talesmen shall be taken from the general panel of jurors returned, for the term at which such defendant is to be tried; and if more talesmen should be required than the number of jurors remaining on the general panel, the sheriff or other proper officer shall forthwith summon from among the bystanders, or others, such additional number of [persons] qualified to serve as jurors, as may be necessary to complete the jury, and make return thereof immediately, and serve a copy thereof on the defendant who shall thereupon proceed to make his challenges to such talesmen, if he has any to make.

Talesmen,
whence taken.
Ib. § 9.

[P. L. 1875, p. 91.]

74. The law relative to the *peine forte et dure* shall be, and hereby is abolished.

Peine forte et
dure abolished.
Ib. § 10.

75. No indictor of any person, for any crime or offence whatsoever, shall be put upon the inquest for the trial of such person, if he be challenged for the same cause by him so indicted.

Indictor not to
sit on inquest
if challenged.
Ib. § 11.

76. Where any person hereafter shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned in one county, and shall die of the same stroke or poisoning in another county, then an indictment thereof, found by jurors of the county where the death shall happen whether it shall be found before the coroner upon the view of such dead body, or before the justices of the peace, or other justices or commissioners, who shall have authority to inquire of such offences, shall be as good and effectual in the law, as if the stroke or poisoning had been given, committed or done in the same county where the party shall die, or where such indictment shall be found; *and further*, that the justices of oyer and terminer and of general jail delivery in the same county, where such indictment shall be taken, and that justices of the supreme court where such indictment shall be taken or removed before them, shall and may proceed upon the same in all points, as they might or could do in case such felonious stroke and death thereby ensuing, or poisoning and death thereby ensuing, had been committed and happened all in one and the same county.

Death in one
county of
stroke or poison
in another,
indictment may
be found in the
former.

R. S. 297, § 1.

77. Where any murder or other offence shall be committed and done in one county, and other person or persons shall be accessory in any manner to any such murder, or other offence, in any other county, then an indictment, found and taken against such accessory or accessories, upon the circumstances of such matter, before the justices of the peace, or other justices or commissioners, having authority to inquire of such offences, in the county where the offence of accessory in any manner or wise shall be committed or done, shall be as good and effectual in the law, as if the said principal offence had been committed or done within the same county where the same indictment against such accessory or accessories shall be found; and the justices of oyer and terminer and of general jail delivery, or any three of them, of or in such county where the offence of any such accessory shall be committed and done, upon suit to them made, shall write to the clerk or keeper of the records where such principal shall be attainted or convicted, to certify them, whether such principal be attainted or convicted, or otherwise discharged of such principal offence, who, upon such writing, to them or any of them directed, shall make sufficient certificate, in writing, under his or their seal or seals, to the said justices, whether such principal be attainted, convicted, or otherwise discharged of such offence or not; and after that the said clerk or keeper of the records do certify that such principal is attainted, convicted or otherwise discharged of such offence by the law, then the said justices of oyer and terminer, or of general jail delivery, or other justices thereunto authorized, shall proceed against any such accessory or accessories, in the county they or either of them became so accessory, in such manner

Offence of
principal com-
mitted in one
county and
accessory in
another, indict-
ment against
accessory may
be found in
latter.
Ib. § 2.

and form as if both the principal offence and accessory had been committed and done in the said county, where the said offence of accessory was or shall be committed or done; *and further*, that every such accessory, and other offenders aforesaid, shall answer upon their arraignments, and have the like defences, advantages and exceptions, and shall receive the like trial, judgment, order and execution, and suffer such forfeitures, pains and penalties, as if both the principal offence and accessory had been committed and done in one and the same county.

If a person die in this state of a stroke or poison given out of it, or if he die out of this state of a stroke or poison given in it, where indictment found.
Ib. § 8.

78. Where any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned upon the sea, or at any place out of the jurisdiction of this state, and shall die of the same stroke or poisoning within the jurisdiction of this state, or where any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned within the jurisdiction of this state, and shall die of such stroke or poisoning upon the sea, or at any place out of the jurisdiction of this state, in either of the said cases an indictment thereof, found by jurors of the county within the jurisdiction of this state, in which such death, stroke or poisoning shall happen respectively as aforesaid, whether it shall be found before any coroner, upon view of such dead body, or before the justices of the peace, or other justices or commissioners who shall have authority to inquire of murders, shall be as good and effectual in the law, as well against the principal or principals in any such murder, as against the accessory or accessories thereto, as if such felonious stroke and death thereby ensuing, or poisoning and death thereby ensuing, and the offence of such accessory or accessories had happened in the same county where such indictment shall be found; and that the justices of oyer and terminer and of general jail delivery in the same county where such indictment shall be found, and also the supreme court, in case such indictment shall be taken or removed before them, shall and may proceed upon the same in all points, as well against the principal or principals in any such murder as the accessory or accessories thereto, as they might or could do in case such felonious stroke and death thereby ensuing, or poisoning and death thereby ensuing, and the offence of such accessory or accessories had happened in the same county where such indictment shall be found; and that every such offender, as well principal as accessory, shall answer upon their arraignments, and have the like defences, advantages and exceptions, and shall receive the like trial, judgment, order and execution, and suffer such forfeitures, pains and penalties as they ought to do if such felonious stroke and death thereby ensuing, or poisoning and death thereby ensuing, and the offence of such accessory or accessories had happened in the same county where such indictment shall be found. (a)

Summons on indictment, etc. against corporations, how issued and served.

R. S. 999, § 1.

79. When any indictment shall be found, or information filed by the attorney general, against any corporation or township, in any of the courts of law of this state, it shall and may be lawful for the attorney general or prosecuting attorney for the state to cause a summons or notice to be directed to the said corporation or township, in its corporate name, commanding or notifying the said corporation or township to appear at the said court, to answer to such indictment or information, a copy of which summons or notice shall be served on the president, or other head officer of the said corporation, or clerk of said township, or left at his dwelling house or usual place of abode, at least six entire days before the time at which the said corporation are by said summons or notice required to appear; and in case the president or other head officer of the corporation cannot be found in the county in which such indictment shall have been presented or information filed, to be served with a copy of said summons or notice as aforesaid, and has no dwelling house or usual place of abode within the said county, then a copy of said summons or notice may be served on the clerk, cashier or secretary of the said corporation or township, if any there be in the said county in which the said indictment shall have been found or information filed, and if there be no clerk, cashier or secretary of said corporation or township found in said county, then on one of the directors of the said corporation, or left at his usual place of abode six entire days before the commencement of the said term to which the said summons or notice shall be returnable.

(a) Applies to murder only and not manslaughter. Thus, from its effects in New Jersey, charges no crime against this state, *State v. Carter*, 3 *Dutch*, 499.
an indictment charging a felonious assault and battery in another state, and that the party injured came into, and died

80. When the sheriff or other officer shall return such summons or notice "summoned" or "served," the said corporation or township shall be considered as in court, and as appearing to said indictment or information; and the court shall order the clerk to enter an appearance for said corporation or township, and endorse the plea of not guilty on said indictment or information, and further proceedings may then be had thereon, in the same manner as if the said corporation or township had appeared and pleaded not guilty thereto; and if the said corporation or township shall be convicted on said indictment or information, the said court may proceed to pass judgment thereon, and cause process of execution to be issued to the sheriff of the county against the goods and chattels or lands and tenements of the said corporation or township, for the amount of the fine and costs which may be awarded against them, in the same manner as on a judgment in a civil action; and the said sheriff shall proceed to sell the goods and chattels or lands and tenements of the said corporation or township on the said execution, in the same manner as on an execution issuing against a corporation in a civil suit.

Proceedings after return "served," etc. *Ib.* § 2.

81. In case the sheriff or other officer shall return such summons or notice "not summoned" or "not served," and an affidavit shall be made to the satisfaction of the court, that the same could not be served as heretofore mentioned in this act, or in case the sheriff or other officer shall make affidavit that he hath made diligent inquiry, and cannot ascertain the name of any president, secretary, or director of said corporation, resident in the county in which the said indictment shall have been found or information filed, then the court shall make an order directing the said corporation to cause their appearance to be entered, and to plead to said indictment or information on or before the first day of the next term of the said court, a copy of which order shall, within twenty days, be inserted in such one of the public newspapers printed in this state, as the court may direct, for at least six weeks; and if the said corporation shall not appear within the time limited by such order, or within such further time as the court shall appoint, then on proof made of the publication of such order, in manner aforesaid, the court being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall order the clerk to enter an appearance for said corporation, and endorse a plea of not guilty on said indictment or information; and thereupon further proceedings may be had on the said indictment or information, in the same manner as if the said corporation had appeared and pleaded not guilty thereto; and in case of conviction execution may be issued against said corporation, and proceedings had thereon, as in the preceding section mentioned.

Process "not served." *Ib.* § 3.

Order for publication.

Proof.

Proceedings.

82. When two or more persons are or shall be jointly indicted for the same offence, except for conspiracy, and such indictment, before the trial thereof, hath been or shall be removed into the supreme court of this state, by *certiorari* or otherwise, any one of the said persons, on application to said supreme court, upon affidavit that some one or more of said persons so jointly indicted with him, whom he shall name, is or are, as he is advised by his counsel, whom he shall also name, and verily believes, a material witness or witnesses for him on the trial of said indictment, and without whose testimony he cannot safely proceed to trial, shall, by order of said supreme court, be allowed a trial separate from the person or persons whom he shall so name as such material witness or witnesses. (a)
[See ante, SEC. 64].

Offenders tried separately when indicted jointly. *P. L.* 1864, p. 561.

IV. Judgment and error.

83. Writs of error in all criminal cases not punishable with death, shall be considered as writs of right, and issue of course; and in criminal cases punishable with death, writs of error shall be considered as writs of grace, and shall not issue but by order of the chancellor for the time being, made upon motion or petition, notice whereof shall always be given to the attorney-general or the prosecutor for the state. (b)

Writs of error in criminal cases—of right, of grace. *R. S.* 293, § 16.

(a) See *State v. Carr*, *Coze* 1. *The State v. Brien*, 3 *Vr.* 414.
(b) When an *allocatur* is necessary, *Anonymous*, 1 *Harr.* 271. The second section of the act respecting errors, (*post*, ERROR, § 2), applies to criminal cases, and such writ must be sued out within three years, *State v. Holmes*, 7 *Vr.* 62.

For form of return, see *State v. Price*, 6 *Hal.* 204; and also *McCourry v. Suydam*, 5 *Hal.* 245. The presence of the party convicted is not necessary. Errors may be assigned by his counsel, *State v. Donnelly*, 2 *Dutch.* 463, 601.

- When defendant shall not pay costs
R. S. 292, § 2.
- Costs on joint indictment.
Ib. § 4.
- How fines and costs collected.
P. L. 1851, p. 348.
- Defendant may be placed at labor in jail until fines and costs are paid.
Ib.
- Writs of error stay execution.
Ib.
- Judgment upon indictment not reversed for formal error.
P. L. 1855, p. 648, § 2.
- When bills of exceptions to be sealed.
P. L. 1875, p. 90.
- When judge shall settle, sign, and seal bill of exceptions.
P. L. 1863, p. 311.
[P. L. 1875, p. 91.]
- When sheriff to pay over moneys collected on recognizances, etc.
R. S. 301, § 5.
- Compensation.
84. If an indictment be quashed, or a verdict pass, or judgment be given for the defendant in the said indictment, then no cost shall be awarded against such defendant.
85. If several persons are or shall be jointly indicted for one and the same offence, and shall be thereof convicted, the costs, except caption fees, shall amount to no more than on an indictment against one person only. (a)
86. Whenever judgment shall be rendered upon any indictment in the supreme court, or any of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, or courts of quarter sessions of the peace, of this state, such proceedings may be had thereupon, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of the fine and costs, or costs adjudged, by writ or writs of *fiery facias*, in the like manner and to the same effect as in civil cases; but such execution or executions shall not have the effect to discharge the defendant or defendants from imprisonment, pursuant to the judgment of the court, until such judgment shall be satisfied. (b)
87. When on any indictment for crime or misdemeanor, judgment shall be given in any of the courts of this state for fine or imprisonment and costs, or costs to be paid, it shall be lawful to place the person or persons against whom such judgment shall be rendered, at labor in said jail, until such fines and costs, or costs, are paid by the proceeds of such labor or otherwise.
88. In case a writ of error shall be brought and allowed, upon any such judgment, it shall have the effect to stay proceedings upon the execution issued thereon, pending the prosecution of such writ of error.
89. No judgment given upon any indictment shall be reversed for any imperfection, omission, defect in, or lack of form, or for any error, except such as shall or may have prejudiced the defendant in maintaining his defence upon the merits. (c)
90. That the two hundred and forty-second, the two hundred and forty-third, the two hundred and forty-fourth, the two hundred and forty-fifth and the two hundred and forty-sixth sections of the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of courts of law," shall be deemed, taken and adjudged to extend to trials of indictments for crimes and misdemeanors, which by law are punishable by imprisonment at hard labor.
91. If on the trial of any indictment heretofore had in any court in this state, for any crime or misdemeanor included within the provisions of the [next preceding] section of this act, any exception hath been taken or had to any decision of the court during the trial of such indictment, to the prejudice or injury of any defendant in the same indictment, it shall be the duty of the judge to settle a bill of the said exceptions, and to sign and seal the same bill, when two counsellors at law shall have certified the said exceptions to have been well taken, to the end that the same be returned with a writ of error to the court having cognizance thereof, and to the end that speedy justice may be done.

V. Proceedings on recognizances.

92. Every sheriff shall annually, at the close of his office, or within one month thereafter, pay into the treasury of this state such sums of money as he shall have collected or received in virtue of executions issued against recognizers, or arising from fines and amercements awarded by any court against any offender or offenders, excepting fines received by him on conviction upon any indictment, or which may be imposed by any two justices, retaining after the rate of five per centum for his trouble in collecting, receiving and paying the same; and every sheriff who shall neglect or refuse to pay all such sums of money agreeably to the direction of this act, shall forfeit for every offence two hundred dollars, to be recovered by and

(a) Where two defendants jointly indicted are convicted, and the sentence is that one pay a fine of \$250, and the other, \$100, "and that they stand committed until the fine and costs of prosecution be paid," the judgment is substantially correct, both defendants being liable for the costs, and each for his fine, *Johnson v. The State, 5 Dutch. 458.*

(b) If a defendant after conviction and sentence to be imprisoned until the fine and costs are paid, be suffered to escape by the sheriff, a *fi. fa.* may still issue to make the fine and costs, *State v. Dodge, 4 Zab. 671.* A conveyance of lands made in apprehension of a prosecution, will be set aside as to the state, after conviction, *Tantum v. Miller, 3 Stock. 551.*

(c) An allegation in an indictment that a burglary was committed "by night," even if erroneous, is not such a defect as prejudices the defence of the accused, *State v. Robinson, 6 Vr. 71.* So, where there were four counts in an indictment for murder, each one setting out a different instrument with which the murder was committed, a general verdict of guilty was held good, *Donnelly v. State, 2 Dutch. 493.* The exclusion of the testimony of a husband as to the credibility of his wife (who had been an eye-witness of a murder), was held to be such error, *Ware v. State, 6 Vr. 557.*

in the name of the treasurer of the state for the time being, in any court of record where the same shall be cognizable, with costs of suit, and applied to and for the use of the state, and shall also be subject to an action of debt or trespass on the case, at the suit of the said treasurer on behalf of the state, for recovery of the whole sum so by him received, with interest and cost of suit, and the right to such percentage shall extend and apply to all fines received by any sheriff on convictions, whether upon indictments or other proceedings before any court of criminal jurisdiction, and whether such fines are payable to the treasurer of this state, or to the collector of the county where the conviction is had.

Forfeit for neglect or refusal.
Percentage given to sheriffs shall extend to fines received by him on convictions.
P. L. 1873, p. 140.

VI. Costs.

93. All bills of costs in criminal cases shall be taxed by the clerk of the court in which the judgment is had, in the manner provided by law in civil causes; and the said clerk shall in no case allow on such taxation, either for himself or others, any item or charge for any service or proceedings, unless the same shall have been required by law, in the regularly conducting such case, and unless the same shall have been actually performed, and shall so appear upon the minutes or records of the court; and such clerk shall not allow any charge for more than one service, for taking and entering the recognizances of several persons who appear and enter into recognizance together at the same time, nor shall any charge be allowed for more than one process of subpoena for the appearance of all the witnesses in the same case, residing in the same county, at the same term.

Taxation of costs in criminal cases.
R. S. 470, § 6.

94. If any clerk, in the taxation of any bill of costs in a criminal case, shall wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently allow any item, fee or charge, contrary to the provision of the preceding section, and tax the bill of costs accordingly, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, with costs of suit, by any person who shall sue for the same, the one-half to the use of the county wherein such clerk shall reside, the other half to the use of the person who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect; but no more than one penalty shall be recovered in any case upon one bill of costs.

Penalty for illegal allowance.
Ib. § 7.
P. L. 1868, p. 1189.

95. When a trial shall be concluded in any of the courts of this state, on any indictment, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county where the verdict shall be rendered, to pay the witnesses who shall have been sworn or affirmed to testify in behalf of the state, their legal fees before they leave the court.

Witnesses to be paid.
R. S. 453, § 1.
Amended.

96. Every person sentenced to hard labor and imprisonment under the laws of this state, for any time not less than six months, shall, within twenty days after such sentence, be transported at the expense of the state, by the sheriff of the county where such conviction may be had, or by his lawful deputy, to the state prison, and then delivered into the custody of the keeper of said prison, together with a copy of the sentence of the court ordering such punishment, and of the taxed bill of costs of prosecution against such offender, certified under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court where such conviction was had; and said person, so delivered to the keeper of said prison, shall be safely kept therein until the time of his or her confinement shall have expired, and the fine or fines and costs of prosecution be paid or remitted, or until he or she shall be otherwise discharged according to law; and every person sentenced to imprisonment for any time less than six months shall be confined in the common jail of the county where the conviction was had, and there safely kept until the term of his or her confinement shall expire, and the fine and costs of prosecution be paid, or until he or she shall be discharged by due course of law.

Convicts to be conveyed to state prison.
R. S. 302, § 1.
P. L. 1869, p. 771.

And safely kept.

Or for less than six months in county jail.

97. The several sheriffs or their deputies shall transport to the state prison, at the same time, all offenders sentenced as aforesaid, during any one term of the court pronouncing such sentence; and for transporting, sustaining and securing such offenders, they shall be entitled to receive the following and no other compensation, to wit:

Fees for transportation.
Ib. § 2.

- For a single offender, thirty cents per mile;
- For two offenders, twenty-five cents per mile, each;
- For three offenders, twenty cents per mile, each; and
- For four or more offenders, fifteen cents per mile, for each one;

How certified
and paid.

Which sums shall be certified by the keeper of said prison, and said certificate shall be delivered to the treasurer of this state, who shall, upon the same and the order of said keeper and warrant of the comptroller, pay the said sheriffs the amount so certified out of any moneys in his hands not otherwise appropriated.

Costs of con-
viction taxed
and paid.

Ib. § 3.

98. The costs of conviction of every offender sentenced to hard labor and imprisonment in the state prison, shall hereafter be paid on warrant of the comptroller of this state, on a certificate of the taxed bill of costs, signed by the clerk of the court where such conviction shall be had, and countersigned by the keeper of the prison; *provided*, that if the comptroller aforesaid shall have reason to believe that any such bill of costs is improperly taxed, it shall be his duty to return the same to the court where such conviction was had, that the same may be re-examined and retaxed by the court.

Proviso.

Costs of
prosecution
how paid.

R. S. 453, § 2.

99. In case the offender or offenders shall be sentenced to pay a fine or, to imprisonment in the county jail, and he, she or they are unable to pay the costs of prosecution, it shall be the duty of the county collector of said county, and he is hereby directed to pay the same to the sheriff of the said county, on the bills of costs duly taxed being shown him; and in case the offender or offenders shall happen to escape after verdict against him, her or them, or for any other cause, no sentence should be passed upon such offender or offenders, it shall in like manner be the duty of the said county collector to pay to the sheriff all the fees which he shall have paid to the witnesses as aforesaid, and to the attorney general or prosecutor, on a statement in writing by the sheriff, under oath or affirmation, of the sums paid in each and every case; and for such sum or sums, so paid as before directed, it shall be the duty of the said county collector to take a receipt of the said sheriff; which sum or sums shall be allowed the said collector in the settlement of his accounts; and when on any indictment there is an acquittal, the sheriff shall pay the witnesses' and constables' fees; and the said bill of fees, on proper vouchers produced, shall on demand be repaid to the said sheriff by the county collector, from any moneys in his hands belonging to the county, and be allowed to him in the settlement of his accounts.

Sheriff
reimbursed.

Fees, how paid
on acquittal.

Prosecutors of
the pleas
faithfully to
prosecute.

Extra expenses
payable by
freeholders.

Fees on
acquittal before
justices, how
paid.

R. S. 453, § 3.

100. It shall be the duty of the prosecutor of the pleas for each county to use all reasonable and lawful diligence for the detection, arrest, indictment and conviction of offenders against the laws; and all necessary expenses incurred thereby, verified to and approved under his hand, by the presiding judge of the oyer and terminer or general quarter sessions of the peace for any county, shall be paid by the board of freeholders thereof.

101. When there shall be judgment of acquittal before any court of justices of the peace, in cases where by law they may try persons charged with any crime against the state, the said justices shall make out a bill of the fees by law allowed to said justices, witnesses for the state and constables, and certify the said bill to be just and true to the court of general quarter sessions, at their lawful stated term, to be by them approved, and by their order certified by the clerk of the county, who shall deliver the same to one of the said justices, to be by him recorded in his docket, and then delivered to the constable, who shall draw on the county collector for the same, and make return of the said money to said justice, to be by him paid to the person entitled thereto.

Sheriff to pay
over fines.

Ib. § 4.

102. All fines received by any sheriff on conviction upon any indictment, or which may be imposed by any justice or justices, shall be by him paid over to the county collector and carried to the credit of the county; and the sheriff of each county for the time being, shall annually render to the county collector an account of all fines imposed within any year in which he is in office; and on neglect or refusal so to do, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars above the amount of fines imposed, to be recovered with costs of suit, in the name of the county collector for the time being, to and for the use of the county; and the clerk of the county shall make return of said fines to the board of chosen freeholders at their annual meeting, as a check against the county collector.

103. In all cases in which any offender shall be convicted of an offence for which he or she shall be sentenced to imprisonment, for such length of

time as by law requires that he or she be imprisoned in the state prison, and he or she shall have any estate, real or personal, or both, the same shall be bound by the judgment against such offender, from the time of rendering thereof, and shall be liable for the payment of the fine (in case any fine be adjudged), cost of prosecution and expenses of sustaining, securing and transporting such offender to the state prison, and finding and providing clothing and other necessaries, during the term of imprisonment; for the recovery of which, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court by whom such judgment was rendered, or sentence pronounced, on the application of the attorney-general or prosecutor of the pleas, to transmit, under the seal of said court, a certified copy of the record of said judgment or sentence, and bill of costs, to the supreme court; whereupon it shall and may be lawful for the supreme court, on motion of the attorney general, to award a writ of *scire facias* against such offender, to show cause why execution should not be awarded against him or her, in behalf of the state, for the fine, cost, and expenses aforesaid, and to cause further proceedings to be had, as in cases of forfeited recognizances is by law allowed and directed; and in case the offender shall be imprisoned in the state prison, at the time of issuing the said *scire facias*, it shall be the duty of the said attorney general to cause a copy of the said *scire facias* to be served on the keeper of the state prison, at least ten days before the return thereof, whose duty it shall be forthwith to deliver the same to such offender; and in case such offender shall be unable to procure counsel, the court shall thereupon appoint counsel to appear on his or her behalf.

104. When on any indictment there is an acquittal, the county collector shall not pay or allow to the sheriff any constables' or witnesses' fees, except the sheriff shall produce a receipt therefor from the constables and witnesses, unless the sheriff shall make an oath that he has paid such fees.

105. In all criminal cases upon indictment, on the acquittal of the defendant, the fees of the court, clerk and sheriff shall be paid by the county collector, upon the taxed bill, certified to be correct by the prosecutor of the pleas.

106. In all cases where any sheriff, coroner, constable or special deputy shall execute any bench warrant, state warrant, *capias ad testificandum*, or other compulsory process whatever, issued by any court of record or justice of the peace of this state, and in the execution thereof it shall become necessary for such officer to go beyond the limits of his county, the said officer shall receive by way of compensation for the service of such process, in addition to the fees now allowed by law in lieu of mileage, his travelling and other expenses necessarily incurred in such service, a particular statement of which expenses shall be made out and sworn to by such officer, and when certified to as reasonable by the prosecutor of the pleas of the county from which such process issued, shall be included in the taxed bill of costs and collected and paid as other fees in criminal cases.

107. In any case where a person charged in this state with any crime, shall flee from justice and be found in another state, and the attorney general or the prosecutor of the pleas for any county where such person is so charged shall recommend to the governor or person administering the government of this state, to demand the said fugitive, so that he may be brought into this state for trial; and the said fugitive shall, on the demand of the executive authority of this state, be delivered up and removed to this state, the expense of such removal being first ascertained to the satisfaction of the governor or person administering the government, shall on warrant from him, be paid by the treasurer of this state, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

108. Every justice of the peace shall make a bill of particulars of the costs in each criminal case before him, and certify and send up the same with the papers in the case, to the clerk of the grand jury in his county, and if an indictment be found in the case, said bill of costs shall be handed by him to the county clerk, who shall review and correct the same, if necessary, and shall certify the correct amount to the county collector, who thereupon shall pay the amount so certified to the justice, and said justice shall refund to the complainant so much of said costs as shall have been paid by complainant to said justice.

How costs, fines, and expenses recovered out of convict's estate.
Ib. § 5.

Scire facias to issue.

When collectors not to pay sheriff.
P. L. 1850, p. 306.

When collector to pay court, etc.
P. L. 1866, p. 257.
§ 3.

Additional fees to sheriff, etc. going beyond limits of his county.
P. L. 1866, p. 580.

Expenses of removal into this state for trial of fugitives from justice, to be paid out of the state treasury on warrant of the governor.
P. L. 1873, p. 18.

Justices to send up bills of costs to the prosecutor of pleas.

County clerk shall review and certify.

County collector to pay.

Duties of justices in certain cases.

109. In case a person is convicted before a justice or justices of the peace, under the act entitled "An act to describe, apprehend and punish disorderly persons," passed tenth of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, or any of the supplements thereto, or the "act concerning disorderly persons," and sentenced to imprisonment; or in case an offender is convicted of any offence before two justices, and sentenced to imprisonment or to pay a fine and costs, and committed till fine and costs are paid, it shall be the duty of the justice or justices before whom any such conviction is had, to make a bill of the particulars of the costs in such case, attached to the commitment, and also certify and send up a copy of said bill of particulars of costs, with the conviction in said case, to the county clerk, who shall review and correct the same, if necessary, and shall certify the correct amount to the county collector, who thereupon shall pay the amount so certified to the said justice or justices, and the county collector shall be allowed for the same in the settlement of his accounts, and the said justice or justices shall refund to the informer or complainant so much of said costs as shall have been paid by the said informer or complainant to said justice or justices.

County collector shall pay.

Justice shall refund to informer.

Sheriff shall keep account of fines, etc. collected, and pay to county collector and report to freeholders.

P. L. 1871, p. 120.

110. The sheriff of each county shall keep a suitable book, into which he shall enter or cause to be entered a true account of all costs, fines or forfeitures by him collected from all prisoners committed to his custody in the common jail or workhouse in his county, an annual report of which, verified under oath, he shall furnish to the board of chosen freeholders of the county at least ten days before their annual meeting; and all such costs, fines or forfeitures collected by him shall be paid over monthly by him to the county collector, except in cases where the forfeiture is required by law to be paid to the overseer of the poor, and in such cases the sheriff shall pay the forfeiture and costs to the justice before whom the conviction was had, said forfeitures to be paid over by the justices as required by law.

VII. Words defined.

Construction of terms.

111. In the construction of this act the word "indictment" shall be understood to include "inquisition" and "presentment" as well as indictment, and also any "plea," "replication," or other pleading, and any *nisi prius* record; and the terms "finding of the indictment," shall be understood to include "the taking of an inquisition," and "the making a presentment;" and wherever in this act, in describing or referring to any person or party, matter or thing, any word importing the singular number or masculine gender is used, the same shall be understood to include and shall be applied to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters or things as well as one matter and thing; and the word "property" shall be understood to include goods, chattels, money, valuable securities, and every other matter or thing whether real or personal, upon or with respect to which any offence may be committed.

VIII. Capital punishment.

Mode of inflicting capital punishment.

R. S. 257, § 96.

Expenses of same.

112. The manner of inflicting the punishment of death shall be by hanging the person convicted by the neck, until dead; and the said punishment shall be inflicted either in the prison where the convict shall be confined, or within an enclosed yard of such prison, if there be one, or within an enclosure erected for the purpose, adjoining such prison, at the discretion of the sheriff, whose duty it shall be to inflict the same; and the necessary expense attending an execution, shall be ascertained by the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which the same shall take place, and be paid upon their order by the county collector.

IX. Limitation and miscellaneous.

Limitation in capital cases.

R. S. 257, § 96.

113. No person or persons shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for treason or other offence punishable with death (murder excepted), unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury, within three years next after the treason or other offence punishable with death shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or pun-

ished for any offence not punishable with death, unless the indictment shall be found within two years from the time of committing the offence or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice. Proviso.

114. No conviction or judgment for any offence against this state, shall make or work corruption of blood, disinherison of heirs, loss of dower, or forfeiture of estate. *(a)* No forfeiture of estate, etc. Ib. § 98.

The benefit of clergy is abolished and forever done away.

The suit or action of appeal for murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, larceny, mayhem, or other offence or wrong whatsoever, is abolished and forever done away. Appeal abolished. Ib. § 100.

115. Any person offending against the seventy-fifth section of the act entitled "An act for the punishment of crime," prohibiting attempts to cause the miscarriage of a pregnant woman, shall be a competent witness, and compellable to testify against any other person charged with so offending, but the testimony of such person given in any such case shall not be used in any prosecution civil or criminal against such person so testifying. Persons jointly committing abortion compellable to testify. P. L. 1872, p. 45, § 2.

116. Where any court having criminal jurisdiction in any county wherein a penitentiary or workhouse has been or shall hereafter be established shall sentence any person convicted before them, of misdemeanor to imprisonment at hard labor in the state prison, it shall be lawful for them to change the place of such imprisonment for all or any part of the term imposed, to such penitentiary or workhouse; *provided*, that in such case the costs of conviction of such offender shall be paid on warrant of the comptroller, upon certificate of the bill of costs, signed and countersigned, as by law provided, in the same manner as if such change in sentence had not been made. Court may change place of imprisonment. Proviso as to costs.

117. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or alter any acts or parts of acts which, by their terms, are made applicable only to particular counties or other locality. Local acts not affected.

118. All acts of treason against this state, which shall be committed or done upon the land, out of this state, or upon the sea, shall and may be inquired of, heard and determined in the supreme court of this state, by good and lawful men of the same county where the said court shall sit, in like manner and form, to all intents and purposes, as if the said treason had been committed or done within the same county. Treason, how tried, and where. R. S. 293. § 15.

An act regulating proceedings on forfeited recognizances, and appropriating the moneys arising from the same, and from fines and amercements.

Approved April 15, 1846. R. S. 300.

119. SEC. 1. If any person hath been or shall be bound by recognizance to the state of New Jersey, or to the governor, for the use of the state, with condition for his or her appearance at the supreme court, or at the general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held in and for any county within the state, and if such person hath not appeared, or shall not appear agreeably to the condition of such recognizance, then the court in which such recognizor may be bound to appear, shall be and they are hereby empowered and directed, on motion of the attorney general, prosecutor of the pleas, or attorney appointed by the court to prosecute the pleas in his absence, to award a writ of *scire facias* against such recognizor, to show cause why the recognizance ought not to be forfeited, judgment to be entered against the recognizor, and execution to issue thereon; and if such recognizor shall appear at the return of such writ, and not show or allege any matter sufficient to discharge him or her from his or her recognizance, or, the said writ having been returned served, or if no service thereof can be made, having been published as prescribed by law, shall make default, thereupon the recognizance shall be forfeited, judgment final shall be given against the said recognizor as in case of debt, and execution shall issue thereon accordingly; and in every such action, suit, or writ of *scire facias*, against every such recognizor, costs shall be awarded and allowed. *(b)* Recognizances, how prosecuted in supreme court and quarter sessions. Forfeiture and judgment.

(a) Dower is not barred by an inquest and judgment against the husband, under the Revolutionary Confiscation Acts, *Cozens v. Long, Pen.* *764. See *Coze v. Gulick, 5 Hal.* 328. (b) A recognizance binds (1) to appear to answer, (2) to stand to and abide the judgment of the court, and (3) not to depart without leave of the court, *State v. Stout, 6 Hal.*

How prosecuted
in oyer and
terminer.

120. SEC. 2. If any person hath been or shall be bound by recognizance to the state of New Jersey, or to the governor for the use of the state, with condition for his or her appearance at the sessions of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, to be held in any county of this state, and if such person hath not appeared, or shall not appear, agreeably to the condition of such recognizance, and his or her default hath been or shall be recorded in the minutes of said court, then it shall and may be lawful for the supreme court, or the circuit court of the county in which such forfeiture hath been or may hereafter be had, the same being certified to such court, on motion of the attorney general, prosecutor of the pleas, or attorney appointed to prosecute the pleas in his absence, to award a writ of *scire facias* against such recognizor to show cause why the recognizance should not be forfeited, judgment be entered against the recognizor, and execution issue thereon; and to cause such further proceedings to be had thereupon with costs, as are mentioned and directed in the first section of this act.

Duty of attorney
general, etc.

121. SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, prosecutor of the pleas, or attorney appointed to prosecute the pleas of the state in his absence, to move the court having jurisdiction of such forfeited recognizance, for one or more writ or writs of *scire facias*, and the same, if awarded, to prosecute to judgment and execution; and if such attorney general, prosecutor of the pleas or attorney shall neglect or refuse to move in proper time and place for such writ or writs of *scire facias*, or to prosecute the same to effect, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Penalty for re-
fusal or neglect
to prosecute.

122. SEC. 4. If on return of the amount of any debt, fine, penalty or forfeiture, due or belonging to this state, made agreeably to any law of the state to the attorney general by the treasurer or other officer for prosecution, such attorney general shall refuse, or for the space of three months neglect to prosecute any person or persons for such debt, fine, penalty, or forfeiture so to him returned, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

An act relative to costs in proceedings on forfeited recognizances.

P. L. 1873, p. 43.

Approved March 11, 1873.

When state to
pay costs.

122a. SEC. 1. That in suits brought by the state of New Jersey upon forfeited recognizances, when the defendant shall be unable to find property of the defendant whereof to make the amount of the judgment and costs of suit, the said costs shall be paid out of the treasury of this state.

An act concerning reprieves.

R. S. 299.

Approved April 16, 1846.

When reprieve
granted and no
pardon, governor
to issue warrant
for execution.

123. SEC. 1. When a reprieve shall be granted by the governor or person administering the government, to any convict sentenced to the punishment of death, and such convict shall not be pardoned, it shall be the duty of the said governor or person administering the government, to issue his warrant to the sheriff of the proper county, commanding him to execute the sentence at such time as shall be therein appointed and expressed; which warrant shall be transmitted to said sheriff at the expense of the state.

An act to compel the appearance of corporations to indictments and informations.

R. S. 999.

Approved April 15, 1846.

Proceedings
when execution
against township
returned not
satisfied.

[SEC. 1, 2 and 3 repealed, see ante, SEC. 79].

124. SEC. 4. That when any execution, issued against any township for the amount of any fine and costs, as provided by the second section of this act, (1) shall be returned by the sheriff or other proper officer unsatisfied for want of goods and chattels, or for want of lands and tenements of the township against which said execution issued, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court out of which the same issued, to make a copy thereof, with the endorsements thereon, and the return of the sheriff or other proper officer

124. The recognizance binds the land from the time of its acknowledgment, *State v. Stout*, 6 Hal. 362. If the recognizors can show that their principal was tried and acquitted, they will be discharged on payment of costs, *State v. Saunders*, 3 Hal. 177. So, the death of the principal before forfeiture will relieve them, although it cannot be pleaded to the *scire facias*, but must be shown to the court by petition, *State v. Orane, et al.*, 2 Harr. 191; 3 Harr. 333. If the recog-

nizors are all insolvent a *scire facias* will be refused, *State v. Anonymous*, 1 Harr. 437. On an allowance of a *certiorari* to the sessions in a bastardy case, proceedings on the *scire facias* will be stayed, *State v. Bidleman*, 1 Harr. 267. A suit on recognizance of bail may be instituted in a court other than that in which such recognizance was taken, *Van Winkle v. Alling*, 2 Harr. 446.

(1) See ante, § 80.

thereto, having first added to the costs endorsed thereon one dollar, the fee of the said clerk for said copy, and a certificate thereof, and two dollars, the fee of the sheriff for the services hereinafter required of him, and to certify the same under his hand and seal of office, and deliver the same to the sheriff or other proper officer.

125. SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other proper officer, upon receiving such certified copy of the execution and return, to present the same to the county collector, who shall pay to the sheriff of said county or other proper officer the amount of the costs endorsed, together with the interest due thereon, taking the receipt of the sheriff or other proper officer thereupon, which certified copy and receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for the payment thereof, in the settlement of the accounts of the said collector.

County collector to pay costs, &c.

126. SEC. 6. That the said collector having paid the said costs, shall thereupon charge the same, together with the amount of said fine, to the township against which such execution was issued, adding thereto interest up to the twenty-second day of December next ensuing the next annual meeting of the board of assessors of said county, and shall lay the same before the said board of assessors at their next annual meeting, which sum shall be added to the proportion or quota of the tax next to be levied and collected in such township; and shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid over, in the same manner and under the same penalties as the said proportion or quota of tax is by law directed to be assessed, levied, collected and paid over.

Costs etc. to be added to said township's quota of next tax.

Supplement.

Approved March 18, 1851. P. L. 1851, p. 346.

127. SEC. 1. In addition to the remedy now provided against corporations by the act to which this is a supplement, where a corporation are or shall be indicted and convicted for a nuisance, for not repairing and keeping in repair any turnpike road or bridge, and shall neglect to pay the fine and costs awarded against them therefor, for the space of three months after an execution shall have been issued against them for the same, then and in such case it shall not be lawful for any corporation so neglecting, their, or any or either of their lessees, officers, or agents, or any other person, to demand or take any toll upon any part of their road, or any bridge not kept in repair, until the said fine and costs are paid; and if any person or persons whatsoever shall demand or take any toll upon any part of the road of any corporation so indicted and convicted, after such neglect to pay as aforesaid, and notice in writing thereof to such person or persons and until the said fine and costs are paid, such person or persons shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered by, and in the name of the prosecutor of the pleas of the county, and applied towards payment of the fines and costs aforesaid.(a)

Additional penalty against corporations indicted and convicted for a nuisance, etc.

An act for the confinement of prisoners, under the authority of the United States, in the jails of this state.

Passed June 6, 1799. R. S. 314.

Whereas, it hath been recommended by congress to the legislatures of the several states to pass laws, making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their jails, to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until they shall be discharged by due course of the laws thereof, under the like penalties as in the case of prisoners, committed under the authority of such states respectively; the United States to pay for the use and keeping of such jails, at the rate of fifty cents per month for each prisoner that shall, under their authority, be committed thereto, during the time such prisoner shall be therein confined; and also to support such of said prisoners as shall be committed for offences; therefore,

Preamble.

128. SEC. 1. The sheriff and keeper of every jail, in any county of this state, shall be, and he is hereby authorized and commanded to receive all prisoners committed to his custody, by the authority of the United States, and to keep them safely, until discharged by the due course of the laws of

Sheriff to receive prisoners committed by authority of United States.

(a) See *State v. Morris Turnpike Co.*, 1 South. *165, and cases cited.

the same; and if any sheriff or jail-keeper shall neglect or refuse to perform the services and duties required of him by this act, or shall offend in the premises, he shall be liable to the like penalties, forfeitures, and actions, as if such prisoners had been committed under the authority of this state; *provided always*, that every prisoner, who shall be committed for any offence, by the authority of the United States, shall be supported by the same during his confinement in the said jail.

Supplement.

P. L. 1867, p. 922.

Approved April 11, 1867.

Names and cost of subsistence to be transmitted to the United States marshal semi-annually.

129. SEC. 1. That the sheriff or keeper of every jail in any county of this state shall, on or before the first days of April and October, semi-annually, make out the names of all prisoners who, since the last settlement, shall have been committed to his custody, under the authority of the United States, and the time they shall have been respectively confined, with an account of the amount thereof, at fifty cents per month for the use and keeping of such jail, for every person so committed, together with an account of their subsistence, at the rate established by law for state prisoners, and transmit the same to the United States marshal for this district, for payment, instead of to the treasurer of this state, as now required.

Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Feeble Minded.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual appropriation for. 2. Additional sum, when allowed. 3. Applications for admission. 4. Governor shall receive and decide all applications. 5. Name of pupil may be withdrawn; notice to be given. 6. Term may be extended. 7. Annual statements to be made. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Age of pupils. 9. Expenses when to be defrayed by township. 10. Vienna writing box to be supplied. 11. When parents and guardians shall defray part of expense. 12. Repealer. 13. Extension of term may be granted. |
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An act for the instruction and maintenance of indigent deaf and dumb, blind and feeble minded persons, inhabitants of this state.

P. L. 1873, p. 45.

Approved March 12, 1873.

Annual appropriation.

1. That an annual sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars for each pupil, be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the governor or person administering the government, for the instruction or placing for instruction in some suitable and convenient institution, such indigent deaf and dumb, blind or feeble minded persons, or partially deaf and dumb, or partially blind, inhabitants of this state, as may be selected under this act.

Additional sum when allowed.

2. That whenever the governor, or person administering the government, shall be satisfied that the resources of any pupil applying for the benefit of this act, or those of his or her parents or guardians, are insufficient to defray the expense of clothing such pupil, then the governor, or person administering the government, may cause an additional sum to be paid, not exceeding thirty dollars per annum for each pupil.

Applications for admission to be accompanied by certificate of two freeholders.

3. That all applications for the admission of pupils must be accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable freeholders, residents of the town or township in which the applicant resides, attested before a magistrate, and said certificate shall clearly set forth the age, circumstances and capacity of such pupil, and of the ability or inability of the parent or guardian of such pupil to pay any part of the expense of tuition, care and maintenance of the person in whose behalf such application may be made.

Governor shall receive and decide upon all applications.

4. That the governor, or person administering the government, shall have the power to receive and decide upon all applications for the benefit of the legislative provisions made or to be made for the instruction of such beneficiaries.