

Supplement.

Approved February 13, 1883.

P. L. 1883, p. 33.

30. SEC. 1. That the fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement [see Sec. 12, *ante*], be amended so as to read as follows :

[That any prosecution to be had or commenced upon any bond heretofore given or hereafter to be given by any sheriff and his securities for the faithful performance of the office of sheriff, or by any city, county or township collector and the securities of such collector for the faithful performance of the duties of said office of collector, shall in no wise operate against or in any manner affect the said securities named and bound in said bond, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within nine years after the date of the said bond and not after ; and any prosecution to be had or commenced upon any bond heretofore given or hereafter to be given by any constable and his securities for the true and faithful performance of all duties enjoined on him as constable, shall in no wise operate against or in any manner affect the said securities named and bound in said bond, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within four years after the date of the said bond and not after.]

Limitation of actions on bonds of sheriffs, collectors or constables.

Supplement.

Approved February 15, 1886.

P. L. 1886, p. 27.

31. SEC. 1. [Supplied by Sec. 32, *post*.]

Supplement.

Approved April 27, 1886.

P. L. 1886, p. 280.

32. SEC. 1. That judgments in any court of record in this state entered upon forfeited recognizances in criminal cases may be revived by scire facias, or an action of debt may be brought thereon within ten years next after the date of such judgment and not after.

Revival of judgments on forfeited recognizances.

33. SEC. 2. That the lien of any judgment heretofore entered upon a forfeited recognizance in a criminal case shall cease to be a lien after ten years, notwithstanding the issuing of scire facias thereon, if no proceedings shall have been taken upon such scire facias within the past ten years.

When judgment ceases to be a lien.

Lis Pendens.

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| <p>1. No process affecting possession of or title to lands deemed constructive notice to purchaser, &c., until <i>lis pendens</i> is filed.</p> <p>2. <i>Lis pendens</i> to be recorded.</p> <p>3. Fee for recording <i>lis pendens</i>.</p> <p>4. When decree or judgment is in favor of defendant, abstract thereof to be recorded.</p> | <p>5. Order discharging lands from effect of <i>lis pendens</i> may be made if defendant give security.</p> <p>6. Fee for recording abstract or discharge.</p> <p>7. When judgment or decree is paid, or suit settled or abandoned, statement may be filed.</p> <p>8. When writ of error must be taken where <i>lis pendens</i> is filed.</p> |
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An act to provide for the filing of a *lis pendens* in actions either at law or in equity, relating to or affecting the possession or title of lands or real estate.

Approved February 16, 1880.

P. L. 1880, p. 29.

I. That neither the issuing of a summons or subpoena, or other process or writ, nor the filing of a declaration or bill in any suit relating to or affecting the possession of or title to lands or real estate, nor any proceedings had or to be had thereon, either at law or in equity, before a final judgment or decree, shall be deemed or taken to be constructive notice to any bona fide purchaser or mortgagee of any lands or real estate to be affected thereby, until the plaintiff or complainant in such action, or his attorney or solicitor, shall have first filed, in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas, but in counties where there is a register of deeds and mortgages, in the office of the register of deeds and mortgages of the

No process affecting possession or title to lands deemed constructive notice to purchaser, &c., until *lis pendens* is filed.

county in which such lands or real estate lie, a written notice of the pendency of such suit, setting forth the title of the cause and the general object thereof, together with a description of the lands or real estate to be affected thereby; *provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed or taken to apply to any bill filed or to be filed for the satisfaction or foreclosure of any duly-registered or recorded mortgage.

Proviso.

Lis pendens to be recorded.

2. That it shall be the duty of the clerk or register, with whom any such notice shall be filed, forthwith to record the same, together with the time of the filing thereof, in a proper book to be by him provided and kept in his office for that purpose, which book shall be properly indexed by the said clerk or register, and be a public record, to which all persons desirous of examining the same shall have access.

Fee for recording lis pendens.

3. That the following and no other fees shall be allowed for the services required by the last two preceding sections of this act, viz.: to the county clerk or register, for filing and recording each notice, ten cents per folio; which fees shall be included with the other costs in the cause, and taxed therewith by the clerk of the court in which such action shall be brought.

When decree or judgment is in favor of defendant, abstract thereof to be recorded.

4. That whenever a final decree or judgment shall be made in favor of the defendant or defendants, in any cause relating to or affecting the possession of or title to any lands or real estate, notice of the pendency of which has been filed in the office of any county clerk or clerks, or register or registers, it shall be the duty of the said clerk or clerks, or register or registers, to enter upon the margin of the record of such notice a statement of the substance of such decree or judgment, upon a copy thereof, certified under seal of the court in which such decree or judgment shall have been obtained, being filed in his office, and thereafter the lands and real estate mentioned in the said notice shall be and remain discharged of all equities or claims set up in the bill of complaint or declaration in said suit, notwithstanding the said suit be thereafter revived.

Order discharging lands from effect of lis pendens may be made if defendant give security.

5. That in all suits for the enforcement of any claim for the payment of money upon any lands and real estate, except for the foreclosure of a mortgage, and notice of the pendency of which shall be filed in the office of any county clerk or clerks, register or registers, it shall be lawful for the chancellor or any justice of the supreme court of this state, and they are hereby empowered to make an order discharging the said lands and real estate from such claim, upon the defendant or defendants giving sufficient and satisfactory security, in such sum and manner as such chancellor or justice may direct, for the payment of such sum or sums of money as may, by the final determination of the said cause, be ascertained to be chargeable upon the said lands and real estate; and upon filing a copy of the said order, certified under the seal of the court out of which such order may issue, with the said county clerk or clerks, register or registers, he or they shall make entry of said discharge, by reason of said order, on the margin of the record of said notice, and the lands and real estate shall be thereafter discharged from any claim which may be made in the said suit, except such as may be covered by the security given for the payment of such claim.

Discharge to be recorded.

Fee for recording abstract or discharge.

6. That the county clerk or register shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents for each service required in the last two preceding sections.

Supplement.

Approved March 27, 1884.

P. L. 1884, p. 105.

When decree or judgment is paid, or suit settled or abandoned, statement may be entered, &c.

7. SEC. 1. That when any decree or judgment made in any suit, of the pendency of which notice shall have been or shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas or of the register of deeds and mortgages in any county, shall have been paid, satisfied or performed, or when pending such suit the matters in difference shall be or shall have been settled by the parties, or such suit shall have been or shall be abandoned by the plaintiff or complainant therein, a statement of such payment, performance, satisfaction, settlement or abandonment of such suit may be entered by the attorney or solicitor of the party abandoning such suit or receiving payment or satisfaction thereof, or by the said clerk or register

upon his receiving and filing a warrant for the purpose, executed by said party or his attorney or solicitor in the manner provided by law for the execution of warrants to satisfy judgments, and thereupon the land and real estate affected by said suit and described in said lis pendens shall be discharged of all claims or equities set up in the declaration or bill of complaint in said suit, and the same fees shall be paid for services rendered under this act as are allowed in the supreme court upon satisfaction of a judgment therein.

Supplement.

Approved March 28, 1888 P. L. 1888, p. 299.

8. SEC. 1. That all writs of error from the final judgment in any cause wherein the notice of the pendency of such cause has been filed as provided in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be taken within three months after the recovery of such judgment, and not thereafter.

When writ of error must be taken where lis pendens is filed.

Lunatic Asylums.

I. NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITALS.

1. State asylums hereafter to be designated state hospitals.
2. Amended by section 54.
3. Repealed by section 57.
4. Board of managers to have control of hospitals.
5. Board of managers to visit county asylums annually.
6. Rules and regulations for distribution of patients between state hospitals, how made and published.
7. Manner of adopting rules and regulations. To be deposited with secretary of state.
8. Expense of support and removal of patients, by whom paid.
9. Board of managers to hold donations, &c., in trust for state.
10. Board may establish by-laws concerning appointment of officers and employes, and admission and discharge of patients, &c. Compensation of officers.
11. Board to appoint medical directors and assistant physicians.
12. Duties of medical directors.
13. Appointment and duties of wardens.
14. Wardens annually to make estimate of money required for hospitals.
15. Book-keepers, how appointed.
16. Appointment and duties of storekeepers.
17. By-laws obligatory on all officers, &c.
18. Officers, &c., exempt from jury duty, &c.
19. Books to be open for inspection.
20. How often managers shall visit the hospitals, &c. Their annual report.
21. Every part of hospitals and all books, &c., to be open to managers.
22. Duties of treasurers.
23. Board of managers vested with powers of overseers of poor in certain cases.
24. Board may recover for support of patients, &c.
25. Duties and powers of wardens.
26. How and upon whose order patients may be admitted.
27. Record of admissions to be kept.
28. Proportion of patients from the several counties, how regulated.
29. How insane pauper may be admitted at expense of county.
30. How an insane indigent person not a pauper may be admitted at expense of county.
31. Special agreements for admission of patients.
32. Duties of town and county officers on sending patients.
33. How persons acquitted on trial upon plea of insanity may be admitted at expense of county.
34. How person confined under indictment, &c., appearing insane, may be admitted at expense of county.
35. Persons charged with misdemeanors acquitted on insanity sent to hospital.
36. Price paid for indigent persons.
37. Personal liability of insane persons for maintenance.
38. Expenses of clothing and maintenance of patients received on order of court to be paid by county.
39. Expenses of removing county patients to be paid by county.
40. Township or county may recover amount paid for support of any patient.
41. Authority of court of chancery not restrained.
42. When and by whom patients may be discharged.
43. Who may order discharge of criminal patient.
44. Money and clothing furnished to discharged patients.
45. Traveling expenses of board of managers to be paid.
46. All purchases for hospitals to be for cash.
47. Meaning of terms "lunatic" and "insane," &c.
48. Amount to be paid by state for each indigent patient.
49. How and when judge shall order insane pauper removed to hospital.
50. Upon removing a patient from one hospital to the other, the official documents and papers relating to the patient must also be removed.
51. Repealer.
52. Law judge to have concurrent power with circuit judge to remove prisoner to asylum.
53. Repealer.
54. Board of managers, how appointed.
55. Terms of members of old boards ended.
56. Terms, &c., of former officers ended.
57. Repealer.
58. Managers to visit county asylums annually and make annual report.
59. Proceedings for admission of insane indigent person to county or state hospital.
60. Approval of local chosen freeholder, when not necessary.
61. When patient is violent or dangerous, justice may act without notice.
62. Repealer.
63. Proceedings if person confined in county jail, &c., appear to be insane.
64. Warden to send list of patients to clerk of board of chosen freeholders.
65. Liquors not to be sold within two miles of Morristown asylum.

II. COUNTY ASYLUMS.

66. Amended by section 67.
67. Amount to be paid by state treasurer for patients in county asylums.
68. Repealer.
69. Insane paupers may be placed in county asylums.
70. Indigent insane persons may be placed in county asylums.
71. Pay patients may be admitted in county asylums.
72. By-laws may be adopted for their government.
73. When board of freeholders not chargeable for support of lunatic.